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THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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EDITORIAL.

Something less than eighty years ago, in the effort to get inside New York harbor or Boston bay or the capes of the Delaware, before British cruisers could block the way, sail was being carried till masts bent and canvass flew from bolt-ropes.

Something less than thirty years ago, in the effort to get into Charleston or Wilmington, ere the guns of Union war ships could bring them to, swift Clyde steamers, sacrificing everything for speed, were crowding on the last ounce of steam they could make.

And so again last week. In the effort to escape another blockade, ocean racer and ocean tramp bound to our ports, were driving through the sea at their uttermost speed in a race against the hours.

The first blockade, the British put on us. They did it because they were at war with us and wanted to injure us. They did it just as where they could they captured and sunk our ships and bombarded and burned our cities.

The second blockade, we of the north put on the men of the south, because we were in civil war with them and wanted to impoverish them and starve them out. We were killing them then and they were killing us, and we of the north put this blockade on their ports as the next most hurtful thing to killing them.

But this last blockade, we put that on ourselves.

Or, to speak more precisely, this last blockade has been put on our ports by those who through a great expenditure of money in the last elections gained possession of the national government. It has been put on for the openly avowed purpose of permitting those who furnished this corruption fund to recoup themselves by the plunder of their fellow citizens.

Which is best? To be blockaded and robbed by open enemies, acting under a hostile flag, or to be blockaded and plundered by men you are taxed to pay, acting under your own flag, and then to be told that it is all for your own good, and to protect your labor?

It was an instructive scene, that on Saturday last in the port of New York. The steamers hurrying in as though to escape from hostile cruisers; the tugs with full steam up, in readiness to rush captains to the city in defiance of the quarantine laws; the carriages in waiting to rush them to the custom house; the custom house itself, ablaze with light till Sunday morning; the corridors crowded with feverishly anxious men, representing stakes of thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred thousand, even a million dollars and more, to be won by the arrival of a ship, the filing of a manifest! Did ever blockade runner win so heavily as that great steamer loaded with Sumatra tobacco from Amsterdam, whose owners on every pound of her cargo will gain the difference of \$1.25 between the tariff rate on Saturday and the tariff rate on Monday.

It was not a risk of gain or loss. Those who did not get in in time to escape the new tariff will not lose. They will have to keep their goods a little time, that is all. They will pay the new duties, and those who get the goods must pay it to them, until at last the purchaser at retail—the far-

mer, miner, mechanic, operative, clerk or sewing girl, for the great bulk of the American people have to work in such ways to get a living—pays the duty, with profits and interest on the duty.

But those who did get in in time to escape the new tariff, they have won. The question was not to them of gain or loss, but of gain or no gain—of whether certain amounts of the new taxes which, by the McKinley bill, had been levied on the American people should go into their pockets or into the national treasury. The collector of the port and the secretary of the treasury evidently understood this, and as the policy of the party to which they belong is to deplete the treasury in order to give an excuse for levying more taxes, and to enrich with the plunder of the people those out of whom fat may be fried at election times, they used their official positions to favor those who were striving to put money in their own pockets which would otherwise go into the treasury. Instead of closing at the regular hour the custom house was held open until midnight. And thanks to this obliging administration, private individuals by this delay of a few hours have been enabled to put in their own pockets millions that would otherwise have gone into the treasury of the United States.

But Saturday was only the last day of it. Ever since it was certain that the McKinley bill would be forced through by the dominant majority in congress, importations in expectation of it have been going on. In all our ports the warehouses are glutted with goods on which the duties have been increased, in some cases enormously increased. Quick fortune on quick fortune has been made by the McKinley bill. And the masses of the people, out of whose earnings these fortunes come, they must work harder and get less. Through the whole line, the effect is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Even the retailer with capital to lay in goods has gained on the retailer who must buy closely. Even the well-to-do consumer who can lay in a stock of the things on which taxes have been advanced by the new tariff, gains an advantage over the consumer who must buy from day to day. And those who can afford to go to Europe in the summer, they can gain even more than ever before over those who are too poor to go.

But it is clearer and clearer that the defeat of Cleveland at the last election was the best thing that could have befallen the republic. If he had been elected, with a democratic majority of the lower house Mills might still have been struggling with percentages and democratic policy have been yet confined to tariff reduction. Now the protectionists with all departments of the government in their hands have given a demonstration of what protection means, such as this, and probably no other country ever had before. In the face of it, dissatisfaction with a tariff is passing into indignation against all tariffs, and the democratic party is becoming, not a tariff for revenue party, but a free trade party, faster than it could possibly have done, if the cowardly manner in which its last national campaign was conducted by its old managers had been followed by success at the polls.

Here is an editorial from the New York Sun of last Saturday. It is such pleasant and profitable reading for free traders that it is worth printing in full:

A DANGEROUS CRANK LOOSE.

If the Hon. Roger Q. Mills is correctly reported by the *Minneapolis Tribune*, he is presenting his platform and his candidate to the people of the northwest with uncommon frankness.

Two years ago Mr. Mills would not have dared to face an audience of American citizens and a tableful of American newspaper reporters and declare himself a free trader out and out. Two years hence he probably will not dare to do it. Two years ago he was a "tariff reformer." Two years hence he will be a tariff reformer again. The truth always lies midway between extremes, and in this case it is midway between elections.

Mr. Mills in October, 1890, is making speeches which convey his undisguised sentiments; and they are studded with such passages as these:

Free trade will kill trusts as dead as a door nail. And yet the American people insist on sending men to congress that vote for protection.

The Almighty never designed that any man or any woman should be independent of his fellow man. He made us dependent upon each other. We must exchange the things we do not want for those things we must have. And to do this we must have absolute free trade.

You want reciprocity, but you want it in the right way. In order to have it you must trade with the whole world. If you want a market, take down the tariff on woolen goods and iron. Then levy a tax on incomes and the wealthy men of the country, and you'll see prosperity.

I believe in free trade, free labor, free speech, and a free press.

We would be exporting our articles of production to all parts of the world if Grover Cleveland was president of the United States.

The address at Minneapolis concluded with the presentation of Mr. Cleveland's name as Mr. Mills's candidate for president of the United States in 1892.

"Cleveland, free trade and an income tax!" It cannot be with the knowledge and consent of the democratic congressional campaign committee that the Hon. Roger Q. Mills is stumping the northwest in the alleged interest of the democratic party.

He is frank enough in the expression of his individual views, but considered as a democratic campaign orator he is a crank, and a dangerous crank.

He is! A very dangerous crank to democracy of the Sun's sort.

It is true that two years ago, Mr. Mills bated his breath, and talked mere tariff reform, when in every fiber he must have been longing to talk free trade. But he will not do it again two years from now. Mr. Mills is expressing his honest sentiments because he feels wherever he goes that these sentiments have the backing of the masses of his party; because he sees that democrats are becoming democratic; because he realizes that the day of the sneaking Tilden democracy has passed and the day of Jeffersonian democracy is coming.

"Cleveland, free trade and an income tax!" There are some of us who do not believe in an income tax who will not quarrel with that. For an income tax, bad as it is, is much better than a tariff tax, and the cry emphasizes the fact that the free trade which is becoming the avowed aim of the democratic party does not mean a revenue tariff, but real free trade. If the Sun does not like it how would it prefer "Cleveland, free trade and the single tax?" That is the aim of other democrats who are now coming to the front; of democrats who will sit in the next house.

There are other "dangerous cranks" in the democratic party on whom Mr. Dana might also with profit fix his eye. A number of them, fully as radical as Mr. Mills, if not more so, have received democratic nominations for congress in various states, and when the nominations are closed it will be found that there are more

of them. Here, for instance, is one of them, Tom L. Johnson, who has been nominated all but by acclamation by the democrats of the Cleveland, Ohio, district, whose last representative in congress, the protectionist Foran, voted against the Mills bill, timid as that was.

Two years ago a republican legislature had gerrymandered the Cleveland district so that there was no hope for the election of a democrat. Instead of there being a pressure and struggle of candidates the nomination sought the man. The convention went in search of the strongest democrat they could find in the district, and, according to the cartoons which the Cleveland papers published at the time, they lassooed Tom L. Johnson. Although he was known to be a free trader who would not leave one stone on top of another in any custom house in the United States, although he was known to be a single taxer, one of the most prominent in the whole country, they insisted on nominating him as the very strongest man the democrats of Cleveland could put forward. And though he never lowered his colors, though he avowed himself a free trade, single tax democrat, yet in that gerrymandered district, and without using a cent corruptly, though money was spent against him without stint—money for which the McKinley bill is repayment—he came within 500 votes of election.

This year a democratic legislature has done away with the republican gerrymander if, indeed, they have not gerrymandered the other way, and the democratic nomination in the Cleveland district is conceded to be equivalent to election. This year, therefore, the nomination was far from going begging. It was sought as a prize by democratic politicians of the sort that flourished when Mr. Dana and Mr. Randall were considered democrats. But the desire of the mass of the party for Johnson was so strong, their recollection of the magnificent campaign he had made two years ago was so vivid, that the opposition to him concentrated on one candidate, Major Armstrong. The struggle was a vigorous one against Johnson, and in the press, in pamphlets and in personal canvass, the charge was made against him that he was not a true democrat; that he cared nothing whatever for the democratic party except as it might lead to absolute free trade and the single tax; and that he had just returned from the single tax conference in New York, where he had taken a prominent part in the proceedings, and had been a member of the committee on resolutions. On his part Mr. Johnson did nothing, saying that he would not seek the nomination, but would only take it in case the democrats of the Cleveland district showed clearly that they wanted him. And this is the account given by the Press, the leading democratic paper of Cleveland, of what the masses of the party said at the primary election:

"SOCKED"

"NEATH THE LADLE WHERE IT'S DEEP,

HE'S LAID HIM DOWN IN LASTING SLEEP."

THE TALE OF WOE THE MAJOR WILL HEAR
WHEN HE RISES ABOVE HIS NEW-FOUND
SPHERE.

Did Tom Johnson "make 'em hustle?" Did he? Hustle! Hustle is no name for it. He fell on 'em, rolled on 'em, sat on 'em, kicked 'em, thumped 'em, and they haven't stopped running yet.

After long years of fighting it looks as if the gallant Major Armstrong has rammed his head against a fortification that has jammed him into such a mass that even his best friends can't tell his feet from his whiskers. Of thirty-five guns the major had loaded thirty-four blew out at the touch-hole—and the major's cohorts got the full benefit of the blow. The balance of the major's life will have to be spent in climbing out of the soup bowl wherein he has fallen.

Tom Johnson didn't say much about his campaign, and the less he said the more noise was made by the Armstrong men. Toward noon, Thursday, the noise had grown into such a din that some people began to think that perhaps the major was coming down the homestretch pretty fast. Still there wasn't any answering thunder from the other side.

They were using smokeless and noiseless powder.

When the returns came in the value of this kind of powder was clearly shown.

Johnson carried thirty-four wards.

Armstrong carried one ward.

Johnson polled about 6,548 votes.

Armstrong polled 1,707.

Johnson has 238 delegates pledged.

Armstrong has 7.

Armstrong carried the Eleventh ward by four votes. That was the only ward he carried, losing even his own. Foran's ward was also carried by Johnson, and Martin fell into the bowl with Billy.

It was such an overwhelming defeat that neither side wants to talk about it—the major's side because their heads are not above the surface yet, and Tom's side because they feel that the subject is beyond proper expression in ordinary words. A Greek oration about the matter might do—but ordinary Cleveland English is not grand enough.

There hasn't been such a cool, deliberate and deadly campaign as Tom Johnson's in this city for many a day.

It behooves Brother Burton to break away from St. Clair springs on the first boat and commence those speeches in every ward that the Leader has been promising.

This does not prove that the Cleveland democracy have all become single tax men, though it is certain that there are many single tax men among them, for Mr. Johnson's personal popularity in his own city had much to do with the result. But it does prove the free trade sentiment in the ranks of the democracy has gone so far that they are no longer afraid of single tax men.

If "Cleveland, free trade and the single tax does not horrify democrats," how is Mr. Mills's "Cleveland, free trade and an income tax," likely to do it? It would be well for Mr. Dana to put on his spectacles and study the handwriting on the wall.

On the surface the outlook for democratic institutions worthy of the name was never so dark in the United States as now. The money power that Jefferson feared is in full control of all branches of the national government, and never did a Congress so openly and unblushingly use its functions to enable the rich to grind the poor as has the congress that has just taken a recess. But beneath the surface never was the outlook so promising. The madness of those whom the gods would destroy has seized the protectionists, and a reaction is gathering strength that will sweep the whole infamous system away.

I spoke at Avon hall, Brooklyn, last Sunday evening, the first of a series of lectures which the club proposes to continue all winter. Father Huntington delivers the next lecture, next Sunday evening. The hall is a beautiful one, and I was exceedingly pleased to note the quality as well as the quantity of the audience which filled it. Nearly one-half were women.

HENRY GEORGE.

The San Francisco Star recently proposed to bring out a volume of the complete poems of Mrs. Frances Milne, the poet of the single tax movement. The price of the volume, printed on heavy cream paper handsomely bound, will be \$3, and a cheaper edition will be published at \$2 a copy. The Star recently announced that a sufficient number of responses had not yet been received to warrant the publication, and urged people to promptly send in their orders. We presume that most of the orders thus far received have been from residents of the Pacific coast, but Mrs. Milne's poems will be appreciated by single tax men and women throughout the country, and we cannot doubt that enough orders will soon be sent in. Address the Star, San Francisco, Cal.

The Dakota Knights of Labor, published at Aberdeen, S. D., says that Henry George has roused the world to earnest consideration of the justice or injustice of what he terms "the unearned increment of land values," and it thereupon demands that Mr. George shall turn his attention to some other subject, which it regards as more important. This Dakota paper should make some little effort to find out what Mr. George has done before commenting upon him. It was John Stuart Mill who introduced the phrase "unearned increment," and so far as our recollection goes, it is not mentioned in "Progress and Poverty." It is certainly not dwelt upon, and the doctrine or phrase plays no important part in the single tax philosophy, which claims that all tribute exacted by the mere land owner for the privilege of access to the earth is "unearned," and does not bother itself to discriminate as to whether some values are more glaringly unearned than others. There is little hope for organized labor until the people who edit its journals manifest more intelligence and knowledge than is displayed by this Dakota editor.

Mr. Harold Frederick, in his Sunday dispatch to the New York Times, warns the American people that any money raised to avert starvation in Ireland will have to be closely watched or it will slip promptly through the hands of the peasants into the hands of the landlords. He declares that there is absolute certainty of famine in portions of Ireland populated by fully 80,000 people, and that there will be a short crop through a region containing 200,000 people. There will unquestionably be great suffering, but if the money raised is permitted to pass through the hands of committees organized by landlords they will use it to break up the existing land league by refusing to relieve those who are not subservient to the landlord class. The Irish liberal leaders view with no little apprehension the possibility that this may take place. It would be well for the Irish liberal leaders to be a little more open in their opposition to landlordism, but such circumstances force a general recognition of the fact that landlordism is the real root of all the Irish troubles. Many of those who are stirring themselves, however, to relieve Ireland from the effect of the blight think it is a good system for every other country.

The president of the trades council of Memphis publicly declares that it is not the intention of that organization to nominate candidates for the legislature. This is a sensible conclusion. If the workingmen of Memphis can induce existing parties to nominate candidates for the legislature who will oppose the land grabbers who inflicted such injury on the city last year, by preventing its natural expansion, they will render a service to themselves and everybody else.

THE PRESS'S QUEER NOTION.

The New York Press is still hammering away on its queer theory concerning the working of the tariff, which was commented upon some months ago in THE STANDARD. The Press appears to really believe in its notion and to be in sober earnest. Here is its theory:

A thing costs you what you part with to obtain it; a thing costs the national wealth what is subtracted from the national wealth when the thing itself is added to it; nothing but the raw material is subtracted from the national wealth when we make an article at home, because the wages of the labor and the capital are simply transferred from one pocket inside the nation to other pockets inside the nation; whereas, when we import it, either by buying it or trading for it, we subtract from the national wealth its equivalent in value, or nearly so. The bulk of the value is labor, for labor creates most of the value. In the case of a ton of pig iron, we quoted a Lehigh valley authority for estimating the

raw material, or the ore in the vein, before a stroke of labor had been done to get it out, at \$1. Evidently this part of the cost, or wealth to the value of \$1, is deducted from the national wealth. To make this clear we will put the transaction in this way, supposing that there are three departments or accounts of national wealth concerned:

1. Manufactured products.
2. Capital in bank.
3. Raw material.

Now, account No. 1 gains a ton of pig iron. Does account No. 2 lose anything in this transaction? No, for the money paid to labor or to stockholders or bondholders may find its way back to the very bank it was drawn out of, after being spent on pay day at stores and made up into a deposit for the bank. Account No. 3 loses the raw material used up. The nation's supply of raw material is smaller by \$1 worth. So the immediate net result is that the nation's wealth as a whole has lost the \$1 worth of raw materials and gained the ton of finished product, which we have put at \$19 in value. If we had imported this ton of iron it would have cost the national wealth more whether we paid \$18 for it or less than \$18, unless we could have imported it for only \$1.

At the request of a correspondent we will briefly point out again the absurd fallacy underlying this argument. Economically it is sheer nonsense, for the writer shows that he has no comprehension of the economic definition of wealth, which, briefly, is the product of the application of labor and capital to land. Putting aside definitions, however, let us examine the proposition in the light of ordinary common sense and everyday experience.

A thing does cost what one parts with to obtain it, and that which most men part with is labor. Labor is the active factor in the creation of wealth, and the wealth thus produced, properly belongs to the producer. None of it belongs to the nation, under existing laws, until the nation has, by taxation, taken it away from the producer and placed it in its own treasury. The amount of wealth in the nation is simply the aggregate of all the wealth belonging to individuals. Individuals labor in order to obtain wealth for themselves, and if they have easy access to raw materials they are likely to labor successfully. They exchange the products of their labor for the products of other men's labor because, in that way, men obtain more of what they desire than they could through an attempt to produce directly every thing that they need. If production and exchange bring them plenty they are satisfied, and if they do not they are dissatisfied. They are none the less dissatisfied when some one else has obtained what they know belongs to them, because they are assured that is in the possession of "stock holders or bond holders" in the same country. The very thing that labor complains of is that its wages are "transferred from one pocket inside the nation to other pockets inside the nation," and that the pockets to which they are transferred are those of monopolists who take all that labor produces above what is necessary to enable laborers to exist. The Press seems to labor under the delusion that work is some sort of patriotic performance, instead of a daily struggle for bread, meat, clothing and as many other good things as each individual worker can thereby obtain for himself and his family.

Trade between individuals is simply a process for making production more effective. The Press can see that this is true of domestic trade, but its misconception as to the primal object of industry causes it to think that the case is entirely different when the same individuals undertake to trade with foreigners. If a man could do such a thing as send away a ton of ore worth but one dollar at the place of delivery and he got back a ton worth the same, delivered here, the transaction would be a foolish one and it would not be repeated. If by labor that ton of iron was made worth \$18 no man would swap it with a foreigner for something that had not by foreign labor

been made worth more than eighteen dollars to the man owning the iron. If he swapped it for something worth less he would get cheated—and such trade could not last long. Trade is the swapping of goods, and it is carried on for the mutual advantage of those concerned. When it ceases to be advantageous it stops. The thing parted with is wealth produced by labor and the thing received is wealth produced by labor. The attempt of the Press to eliminate the labor cost as a factor in the problem is mere foolishness, and we cannot understand how it could deceive a man capable of swapping a bushel of potatoes for a jackknife.

A CHARGE OF PARTISANSHIP.

We print the letter of Mr. Martin Gay most cheerfully, because it presents an opportunity to correct a misapprehension that exists in a few minds. Mr. Gay draws some sweeping inferences from *THE STANDARD*'s occasional allusions to Thomas Jefferson. *THE STANDARD* has never shown any blind admiration for the Virginia statesman. It has freely admitted his many economic errors, errors common to men of his era, most of whom had probably not yet read Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," which made its first appearance at a time when the United Colonies were engaged in a life and death struggle for existence. But though there are many things in Jefferson's career that we cannot admire and some of his opinions that we repudiate, *THE STANDARD* would be recreant to the cause of liberty if it did not approve the spirit of the author of the Declaration of Independence and recognize the service he rendered to America and the whole world in bending the democratic revolt against the aristocratic and liberty destroying tendencies that realized their acme in the administration of John Adams.

The same love of liberty that causes it thus to honor the memory of Jefferson has caused *THE STANDARD* to offend others of its friends by holding up as one of the world's heroes and leaders William Lloyd Garrison. In doing this it has not sought to consider the questions of policy that at times divided Mr. Garrison from his fellow abolitionists, but it has clearly recognized the fact that here was a man whose heart ever beat true to freedom, a man whose high purpose and dauntless courage made him the incarnation of a great cause and the natural leader of the conscience of his time in the fight against the evil that it was the mission of his generation to overthrow. It is because *THE STANDARD* is non-partisan in the true sense that it can thus commend with sincerity the principles for which Thomas Jefferson and William Lloyd Garrison stood in two crises of our country's history. We fear that it is because our critics are unconscious partisans that they misread history and told Thomas Jefferson up to scorn for being a slave holder at a time when the conscience of mankind tolerated slavery, and in the face of the well known fact that Jefferson stood almost alone among the statesmen of his era in condemning the system and seeking to limit the area over which it could expand.

Mr. Gay misreads history, we think, when he assumes that there has been any such continuity of political parties as he indicates. The federalist party suffered deserved execution at the hands of an indignant people. It disappeared utterly during the so-called "era of good feeling," and no man has the right to assume, as a fact demonstrated, that the whigs were the progressive party when the new division came. In course of time the party that stood for state rights became the defender of negro slavery, but the opposing party never stood as the opponent

of that form of slavery until a new party, which drew its leaders, as well as its rank and file, from the old parties, was organized. Again, it is a false and narrow conception of history that warrants the assumption that it was the inherent badness of those constituting the democratic party that made that organization the defender of negro slavery. The northern people had freed their own slaves, and those of them who sought to destroy the system in the south necessarily looked, though not always consciously, to the federal power as the only possible agency for effecting their purposes. Under the constitution, as it stood, slavery was securely entrenched behind the rights guaranteed to the states, and as slavery became the issue those interested to defend it inevitably ranged themselves under that banner. The men who believed in state rights without regard to slavery naturally became more and more closely allied with those on whose support they depended for success, and blind partisanship finally made the defense of slavery the chief business of the democratic party north and south. Has Mr. Gay or anyone else ever seen in *THE STANDARD* any commendation of the democratic party during that period of its existence?

A similar process has been degrading the republican party during the past twenty years. It is not the inherent badness of republicans that makes them protectionists and leads them to follow the lead of a branded thief in defense of a system of legalized robbery. In the days when that party needed pecuniary aid to assist it in accomplishing as grand a mission as any party ever had, it contracted the habit of swapping favors with protected manufacturers. After its mission was accomplished its ideals were almost necessarily lowered and its leaders began to lean for even greater pecuniary aid on the beneficiaries of the protective tariff, until, at last, this was their sole dependence, and they obtained from the protected monopolies the money with which they purchased the control of the federal government, on condition that they should license the contributors to the corruption fund to plunder the people more cruelly, and, through additions to the senate, guarantee them ten more years of good stealing. There are millions of republicans to whom this policy can bring naught but harm who are led to defend and applaud it by a partisanship as blind and disgraceful as that which caused northern democrats to land and defend negro slavery from 1840 to 1860. The same love of liberty and justice that makes *THE STANDARD* admire Jefferson and Garrison; that put every member of its staff on Lincoln's side in 1860; that put the paper on Cleveland's side in 1888 now makes it see that the first practical duty before the friends of liberty and justice to-day is the overthrow of a party that has lost sight of all its ideals, forgotten its origin and purpose and become content to purchase continued existence by playing the jack-all to the nobler beast, monopoly.

Patriotism does not consist in fine sentiment; and no aspiration, however high, entitles its possessor to the title of patriot. The patriots are those who see the duty of their own time and do it; who recognize the evil that they are called on to grapple with and fight it. We are fighting industrial slavery, and we find a great party attacking one of the bulwarks of the system. If we propose to be of any use to the cause we advocate we must join in that fight, and we must fight our enemies, not our allies. We must not seek to illustrate our non-partisanship by seizing every opportunity to fraternize with our foes and cripple our friends. That fight over our temporary

alliance may be ended, and those who are ready to go still further will then be our allies. The common sense and loyalty to allies that we display in the earlier struggle will have a great deal to do with determining the number of our comrades in the struggle that lies beyond. For the present we will do well to think more of our cause than of ourselves. Let us not worry about our attitude, our consistency or other purely personal considerations, but keeping our eyes on the great end that we seek, joyfully help those who help us and steadfastly oppose those who hinder us, careless of misrepresentation and misconception because conscious of our own rectitude, and assured that we are really aiding the cause to which we have dedicated ourselves.

CONVERTS TO FREE TRADE.

We print among our free trade news in this issue of *THE STANDARD* a communication from Edward Russell, for twenty years the editor of the Davenport Gazette and one of the leaders of the republican party in Iowa. Mr. Russell is now engaged in business in Minneapolis, and he states most forcibly the reasons that have compelled him to abandon the republican party and seek its overthrow. There are doubtless thousands of men who feel now just as Mr. Russell felt before he summoned resolution to abandon his party. They know that their party was not called into existence for any such purpose as that now animating it, but tradition and prejudice have kept them nominally within its ranks, while they regarded its tendencies with disgust. Now that its managers have thrown off the mask and made the party the hired agent of the protected monopolists, thousands who have continued to act with it will follow the course Mr. Russell has had the courage and conscience to adopt.

Reference has already been made in *THE STANDARD* to the attitude of Mr. Ralph E. Hoyt of California. We reprint in our free trade news an extract from the Chicago Times which shows that even so late as 1884 Mr. Hoyt was one of the shining lights of the republican party in Illinois. The Times declares that "Mr. Hoyt is a reformer of the kind that the country needs." The Times is right, and if it were also wise it would never again permit writers in its columns to libel the movement that brought Mr. Hoyt to his present position. It was his acceptance of the single tax doctrine that made Mr. Hoyt a free trader, and it is because he is a free trader that he is prepared to do such excellent service against the robber tariff. No man can compute the strength that the single tax movement has brought to the fight against the protective tariff superstition.

RAPID TRANSIT AND THE ELEVATED ROADS.

The Real Estate Record and Guide of September 27 has a leading article on the government of cities, apropos of the recent discussions in the Century. After comparing Birmingham, England, with New York city, the Record says: "In no municipality in the country is the principle that natural monopolies cannot be trusted to private corporations thoroughly understood and put into practice. The Record has held this opinion for years past, and called attention to it." It then goes on to propose that the city should build its own system of elevated railroads.

The Record goes on to say, "Whatever value the right of way has through a crowded city should inure to the benefit, not of capitalists who undergo no risk in operating the road, but to the public which gives the franchise its value."

After this we are a little surprised to find it saying in sarcastic vein: "The newspapers have once again come to the con-

clusion that the Manhattan company is a grinding monopoly, utterly regardless of the interests of the public and occupied solely with the sordid end of making money." The inadequate service is then thoroughly discussed and criticised, but the conclusion at which the Record arrives is that "it may be well for the newspapers to withhold their thunder for a while. No matter what expedition is used some years have still to elapse before any measure for relief will be in operation. During these years there will be ample opportunity to fulminate against Mr. Jay Gould, and every word that is uttered will find a responsive echo in the great heart of the public. Meanwhile we shall continue to hold to the absurd opinion that instead of shouting against the inevitable under present conditions, it would be at once more sensible and juster (the italics are ours) to assist the Manhattan in providing a more satisfactory service."

Does our esteemed contemporary mean to give the Manhattan that loop at the battery which it has always advocated for the company, and which the company is trying to torture the people into granting? If so we think it is making the mistake of strengthening the hands of its enemies and postponing needlessly the day when our people of this city will back up its demand for the construction and ownership of public highways by the municipality. The only interests that will fight persistently to the end against this proposal will be the elevated railway companies. To give them still further power to seize public parks and streets for their own use and profit is a step backward.

COLONIZING WHOLE STATES.

The New York World has discovered correspondence which shows that a man named D. McD. Lindsey has been engaged in a scheme for promoting the migration to doubtful states in the north of negro voters in time to enable them to acquire a residence that will entitle them to vote at the presidential election of 1892. Mr. Lindsey proposed to take eight or ten thousand negroes to Indiana, three or four thousand to West Virginia, and two or three thousand to Connecticut. He received assurances of co-operation from Senator Quay, who advised him to communicate with Dudley and Clarkson on the subject.

J. N. Huston, treasurer of the United States, is one of those engaged in this nefarious work. The republican West Virginia congressmen, who owe their seats to previous colonization, gave Lindsey a sweeping letter of introduction to the people of their state. Lindsey employed as his agent for West Virginia a fellow named J. D. Whitehead. Whitehead was at Charleston, W. Va., on September 22, and he appears to have grown despondent. He had been drinking, and he got the idea into his head that he was followed and watched. He therefore rushed to the river and attempted to drown himself, but was rescued. Through this incident the facts came to light, though the World does not explain how it obtained possession of the letters of Senator Quay, Treasurer Huston and others that must have been in Lindsey's keeping.

This, however, does not matter. There is no question of the genuineness of these documents, and no attempt has been made to deny the story. The exposure simply shows the utter recklessness of the protectionists in their efforts to control the country. They are not seeking to ascertain the will of the people, but are gathering cash from the protected monopolists with which to colonize states as well as to purchase votes. Of course there are many good but deluded men in

the republican party, but no man whose eyes are not closed by prejudice can any longer doubt that its management is in the hands of a body of conspirators, some of whom are known criminals and most of whom are engaged in criminal practices.

"THE FORGOTTEN MILLIONS."

In the lowest social state—that of the savage—life is sustained entirely by the product of the chase and such chance harvest from the vegetable kingdom as nature yields spontaneously. Personal independence, threatened always, however, by insufficient food supply, is the salient feature of this early state.

At a more advanced stage the savage turns for surer means of maintenance to cultivation of the soil. So long as each cultivates for himself, his original independence is preserved indeed, but he is still essentially a savage, for all his waking day must be employed in ministering to purely physical needs.

It is soon discovered, however, that one of this loose aggregation of individuals shows a special aptitude for making some one of the things that all require. The next and obvious step, therefore, is to permit him to apply his labor exclusively to the production of that particular thing, exchanging afterward to the extent his needs demand.

This is the most important step in social progress—the beginning, in fact, of civilization. By it the special gift of the individual is placed at the disposal of the community to the benefit of all—the individual so differentiated earning his living in the easiest, most congenial way, the others profiting by his improved product.

This process, once begun, goes on with accelerated rapidity. A subdivision of labor more and more minute, attended by a commensurate saving of effort and productive of still further differentiation, is the distinguishing method of the state called civilized. The enormous addition to the effectiveness of individual effort resulting from this interchange will be apparent to anyone who will try for a moment to imagine his condition if deprived of it.

The larger the number of persons, therefore, in any community who can be freed from the necessity of applying their labor directly to the surface of the earth to satisfy the demand for maintenance, the higher the civilization. Conversely, the larger the number who are compelled to labor in primitive occupations, the less effective their labor, the longer their working day, the less leisure, therefore, for progress in higher pursuits, the nearer their approach to barbarism.

This by way of introduction to a notice of an extraordinary article entitled "The Forgotten Millions," that appeared in the August Century—an article extraordinary in its character and purpose, but more so in its authorship. For it was written by no less a person than President Eliot of Harvard, who describes in it almost exhaustively the occupations, mode of living, manners, habits—in short, as nearly as may be in so small a space, the entire domestic and civil economy of the little town of Mt. Desert, on the coast of Maine, holding up the community so depicted as an object lesson in right living and contentment, deprecating thereby of necessity the industrial unrest now generally observable, and by consequence rebuking as pestilent agitators those active in fomenting it.

That there may be no mistake as to the writer's purpose, many of the forms this restlessness assumes are named specifically, among them the agitation for the adoption of the single tax. As this is set off in a sentence by itself, a careful examination of the Arcadian condition pictured by the writer is of course invited.

The animus of the challenge is not impaired by the blunder of styling the measure indicated "the single tax on land," though the ignorance displayed in this misnomer will quiet at once any apprehension even momentarily felt by advocates of it, giving evidence, as it does, either of native Atkinsonian inability to

understand the single tax after careful coaching, or of that disposition to superficially examine and then rush into print, which has come to be the distinguishing infirmity of its more pronounced opponents.

Very near the beginning of President Eliot's article is the following concerning taxation: "The principles on which the taxes are levied are highly instructive—this obscure, poor and sparsely settled town having long practiced a method of taxation far more conservative than the methods which prevail in the rich and populous New England communities. In the first place, the valuation is low and the rate high, the valuation remaining very constant and the rate being determined each year by the amount which the town votes to raise." To leave no question as to the object of the people of Mt. Desert in following out these "principles" the author gives the exact reason in the next sentence: "A low valuation tends to keep the state and county taxes low;" and this explanation is supplemented by a disclosure of intention still more frank: "The motive of many of the voters who give a day to the annual town meeting is to keep down the tax levy."

In plain English, then, Mt. Desert is systematically shirking its taxes with its individual and collective eye wide open and foisting them consequently upon any and every other town in the state not similarly engaged. This will be interesting reading in, say, Kennebunkport and Pasadumkeag and Saccarappa. Marked copies of the Century for August addressed to the assessors of those guileless places might stir up "feelings too deep for words," unless, as is more than likely, it should cause a sudden, quizzical thrusting of the official tongue into the official cheek, for ten to one the officers named, without preconcert, but simply from the pressure of a similar environment, are playing the same deep game—each, as it were, carrying out independently the imperative instructions of an always operative, tax dodging round robin.

This sort of work President Eliot terms "conservative." It is just this kind of conservatism which, when practiced by importors and detected by custom house officials, lands the perpetrator in jail. It was kind of President Eliot to let us into the secret of this rural Jeremy Diddling with the tax levy early, for coming at the beginning of the article it furnishes a valuable clue throughout.

A little further along we read that "Roads and bridges" have been the largest item in the list of appropriations since 1884. Roads and bridges, however, are relatively of no more importance in Mt. Desert than elsewhere. They are of even less importance, for President Eliot, with that childlike candor which fairly illuminates "The Forgotten Millions," takes pains to inform us that the stores in Mt. Desert were originally situated not inland, at crossroads, but along the shore, near sheltered landings, and that communication between the different settlements of the town was mainly by water. Whatever changes may have taken place of late years, therefore—and he is witness for us that they are not many or great—it is not unfair to presume that a certain share of the present traffic is carried on in the old way, relieving the roads and bridges to that extent therefore, and consequently leaving us without any explanation of the fact that they "have of late absorbed from one-third to three-sevenths of the entire tax levy." The explanation comes, however, in the next sentence, "This expenditure has undoubtedly been judicious; for driving is one of the principal pastimes of the summer visitors and gives profitable employment at that season to the horses and vehicles of the permanent residents." It is not primarily, therefore, because good roads and bridges are needed in the ordinary business of Mt. Desert, but because they enable the permanent resident to exploit the summer visitor, that such concern is shown for them. So the designing ant strokes the plump aphid that he may milk him.

So thoroughly organized in their men-

tal make-up is this necessity of getting their money's worth, that they actually "calculate" their friendly visits: "Thus a Mt. Desert man and wife will go to Bangor in the fall, when the steamboat fares are reduced one-half, and pay a week's visit to some cousins who live in that metropolis; in the next June, the Bangor cousins will return the visit. The cost of the exchange of visits is only the steamboat fares, for the two families have just about the same food and mode of life, and what the hosts expend the guests save. * * * A married aunt in Boston entertains her nephew and his wife for a week in the early spring; the next summer the aunt comes alone to Mt. Desert and spends a fortnight with her nephew." Thrift, thrift, Horatio.

These two tendencies, ceaseless and irresistible—the tendency to give out as little and to take in as much as possible—are the pointers to the pole star of real motive in Mt. Desert life, exhibiting it as in no wise different from that which governs in less idyllic communities, but proving it rather to be nothing more nor less than that old, familiar, sordid necessity of "keeping down expenses," which, acting with increasing force and overriding conscientious scruple, is stinting the life and sapping the morality of every community, rural and urban, the country over.

After such admissions, it is a trifle gratuitous in President Eliot to add: "In making a bargain with a Mt. Desert man, one must not expect to find him less skillful and wary than a city Yankee." He does seem to have his eye teeth cut.

If "the principles on which the taxes are levied are highly instructive," the land question in Mt. Desert is not less fruitful of interesting revelations. "The interests of the permanent residents," we are told, "explain the wise neglect of the assessors to take account of the altered values of shore and village house sites. The greater part of the land, which has acquired since 1880 a relatively high value because of the summer immigration, belongs to permanent residents who hold it tenaciously and mean to live on a part of it." The way their grip on it is made tenacious has been previously explained: "Thus, although a village lot may have been actually bought at the rate of \$500 an acre, it continues to be valued for purposes of taxation at say \$30 an acre, as if it were tillage land." Here is the same old cat in the meal that always appears when we look into the barrel critically. Without a thought apparently that anything is being told which is not eminently proper, the way the swindle works is accurately set forth in President Eliot's artless prattle: "If this land were assessed for taxation at the prices its owners ask for it, the present owners could not long continue to hold it."

Just such damaging disclosures as this are made in page after page of "The Forgotten Millions," in fact the whole article is what the unregenerate would call a "dead give away," and though it was written with quite a different intention, one of the inevitable effects of publishing it will be to leave upon the mind of any reader of ordinary acumen an indelible impression that the distinguished president of Harvard university is quite too unsuspectingly good for this wicked world.

Thus much as to motives and methods; now as to condition. This may best be shown by simply bringing together the principal facts cited, using the author's own language to preclude mistake.

In 1880 only "nine trades were practised," "the trades first needed in small communities." "In an ordinary Mt. Desert household men, women and children all work with their hands for the common support and satisfaction." "There is probably not an able-bodied man in the town, leaving out the summer residents, who does not work a great deal with his hands. The doctor is also a farmer; and the minister at Somesville, when there is one, probably raises his own vegetables, takes care of his horse, and saws, splits and carries in his wood. Almost all the men are rough carpenters and painters, and they are

equally at home on a boat, a jigger or a buckboard. The most substantial citizens work on the roads, tend their live stock, milk the cows, drive buckboards, cut ice and wood, haul stone, firewood and lumber, bring sand, gravel and brick in scows, go a-fishing or tend lobster pots. Ten years ago many of the women spun the wool of their own sheep into yarn, besides making all the family clothes, taking care of the poultry, making butter and doing all the household work. The girls work very hard in the summer boarding houses of the island for eight or ten weeks, but do not, like the Nova Scotia girls, seek domestic service far away from home. From the necessity of the case, division of labor is not carried far in the town and most of the people learn to do many things passably rather than any one thing perfectly. The diet of the population * * * is agreeable to them, but it is perhaps somewhat defective in the elements needed to form bone and muscle. This chemical defect may possibly account for the premature decay of the young people's teeth, which is noticeable in many cases. * * * Fresh meat is too costly for common use except in midwinter, when large pieces can be bought at wholesale prices and kept frozen." They get very little good of their meat, however, even then, for so inevitable is the result of this doing "many things passably rather than any one thing perfectly" "that the women, as a rule, do not use beef and mutton to advantage," not knowing "how to make the savory stews, broths and soups which French and Canadian women prepare," but broiling or frying "a piece of the round of beef, cut into thin slices, the product being of course dry, tough and indigestible. Eggs are too useful for barter at the store to be eaten freely and chickens must be sold to extravagant summer residents or to collectors of poultry for city markets."

As for wages we are told that "the only considerable industry in the town is quarrying and cutting granite. * * * The splitting out of paving stones is piece work, at which a strong and skillful man can earn good wages (\$3 to \$5 a day), but it is hard work, and it cannot be pursued more than six or seven months out of the year," whereas in summer wages are "commonly \$1.75;" yet "work is scarce, the winter is long, and few men can get more than five months' employment at these wages in year."

The clothing of the men, bought ready-made at the store, is of course "very cheap (\$10 to \$15 a suit), being made of cotton with but a small admixture of wool. * * * It looks fairly well when new, but soon fades and wears shabby. For children, the old clothes of their elders are cut down, the wear being thus brought on new places."

Concerning schools, President Eliot tells us that the town appropriations "are very small, and that, even after the addition of the liberal aid given by the state, the total sum available per child is not more than one-fifth of the sum ordinarily available in New England cities and towns in which the population is large and dense. * * * On the average, school is kept in every school house for two terms of about nine weeks each in a year," so that "eighteen weeks in the year are all the schooling a Mt. Desert boy can get until he is far enough advanced to go to the high school for ten weeks more." We have previously been told that this "so-called high school" is a circulating one, being kept successively in three different districts, so that the Mt. Desert boy must often add to the insufficiency of his instruction in the lower grades a certain precariousness as to his ability to make close connection with the higher. Further than this, "the teachers are in many cases untrained for their work or very imperfectly trained," and "the two school terms in each year are far apart, so that the pupil forgets a good deal between terms." It seems strange that President Eliot should not see the bearing of all this on the higher education. How considerable a feeder of, say, Harvard university is such a community likely to prove?

In the matter of church facilities the people of Mt. Desert are, if anything, rather worse off. "It was, and still is, the practice of the natives of the town to secure a little preaching by inviting a minister or a theological student who lives in some neighboring town to preach once every other Sunday, or once every month, in one of the school houses, and to accept as payment the proceeds of the collection taken up at the meeting, a guaranty being sometimes given that the collection should amount to a specified sum. The same minister could serve in this way four of the scattered settlements, provided he were strong enough to endure the inevitable exposure and fatigue." This lack of church accommodations is explained by the fact that before 1881 "the native population, as a rule, felt no need of rites or sacraments; they were seldom christened or baptized, and more generally married by a justice and buried by some minister imported for the occasion."

To the average mind there doesn't seem to be much civilization in all this, and certainly only a modicum of Arcadia, and in fact a suspicion seems now and then to flit across the consciousness of the prosperous author of "The Forgotten Millions" that things in Mt. Desert may not be quite what they ought to be after all, and that to some unreasonable persons "the life of a Mt. Desert family" may seem "solitary and dreary;" yet he tells us that "the necessity of giving and receiving help in household emergencies adds variety to the lives of the women. If the mother of a family is disabled, somebody must go and help her, for few families can afford to hire a distance." It is a little questionable, perhaps, whether this kind of variety can fairly be considered recreation, "still," he says, they do "have compensations." They "hear the loud monotone of the surf on the outer islands, the splash of the waves on the inner beaches, the rushing of the brook, the cawing of crows, the songs of robins and thrushes, the rustling of the leaves in the breeze," and a good deal more of the same sort of solid food for empty stomachs that people always set out liberally when they have once fairly started on the road to Boorioboola Gha.

Of the condition thus summarized, President Eliot says in closing: "The people of Mt. Desert are free and at ease, very conservative for the familiar reason, 'we're well enough's we air,' and very indifferent to the social speculations of nervous residents in cities. * * * Factory operatives, unsatisfied mechanics and city folks generally, they would say, may find as much fault as they please with the constitution of their own society and may upset their social pyramid as often as they choose, provided it be clearly understood that the institutions and society of Mt. Desert are to be left untouched, since they are already perfectly satisfactory to all concerned." And from the unmistakable drift of the context it is clear that President Eliot shares this view.

For the purpose of the satirist, it would be sufficient, in view of the new light now streaming in upon the social problem, to lay away "The Forgotten Millions" and simply take it out again after a time and carefully reread it. It is not extravagant to say that in so short a period as ten years the apprehension of social obligation which animates the author's comment on the community he describes will make it seem almost an utterance of the dark ages, so unintelligent is the grasp of the real situation, so befogged the economic view, so narrowed and shallow the social insight which thus permits one who is presumed to represent in an exceptional degree the most advanced thought of the community to make himself the mouthpiece of comfortable selfishness and "cultured" callousness to human want and suffering.

The exact truth in regard to this settlement of Mt. Desert, if President Eliot is a faithful witness, is that here is a community in which civilization is reduced to almost its lowest terms; in which of necessity greed is the active motor and stinginess the passive, the total social

effort even then hardly more than sufficing to keep soul and body together for the majority, while the minority who fail is so large that, if the figures given are correct, it requires the appropriation of nearly one-sixth of the total annual revenue for their support. This last fact is more than ordinarily significant, for we are told expressly that poverty or "going upon the town" is the one thing in Mt. Desert to which a special odium attaches. President Eliot's argument is that because such a ~~community~~, straitened though it be, can look around it and discover some other in which the struggle for existence is even more desperate, therefore its own condition is all that is to be desired.

The question which can hardly fail to force itself afresh upon the mind of every careful reader of "The Forgotten Millions" is the old one: Does our so-called education educate? It is not pleasant to believe that the training of the schools may be a positive disqualification for the best discharge of civic duty, but certainly the evidence accumulates that for much of the business pertaining to the higher interests of society book knowledge is in many cases a less efficient preparation than plain horse sense. When Agassiz founded his Summer school of science on Penikese island for the purpose primarily of training a body of independent investigators who might in time be looked to to make some genuine contribution to the fund of scientific knowledge, he discouraged, as far as might be, the coming to it of teachers for admission, perceiving that the habit, inveterate with them as a class, of seeing in everything only what they have been taught, would necessarily prove fatal to the spirit of original research. It is a tribute to his foresight, though a cruel instance also of the irony of fate, that the president of the university to which his fame gave luster should vindicate unconsciously the soundness of the principle enunciated and illustrate in his own person the necessity for its enforcement.

DAVID L. THOMPSON.
Plainfield, N. J.

SHIPS OF WAR TO PROTECT A PHANTOM COMMERCE.

The New York Times, a free trade paper, is the advocate and supporter of the great American navy to come. It faithfully records the building of war vessels, and as faithfully records the botch that is made when they are built. It gives an account of the Boston, one of the cruisers sent to Europe in search of an American flag to protect, but which, on returning, unsuccessful, bumps on the rocks and has to be docked and examined.

Of course in such cases the injury is always slight, but upon investigation it is found that the repairs will take months instead of weeks. The bottom is badly stove in, it has lost its pinnace, which by a strange fatality was dumped into the sea and sunk. By the breaking of a bolt its gun deck is all torn up, and new gun carriages will have to be constructed. Worst of all, the shaft that drives the screw is bent; it never was straight. Then it finds the Charlestown and Yorktown, and others, after a few months' cruising become worthless as fast cruisers, because their speed is seriously impaired by an accumulation of sea weed and barnacles, owing to the fact that their bottoms were never properly protected by sheathing or otherwise.

Yet more trouble is added by finding that there is really only one serviceable dry dock of sufficient capacity for the new cruisers. The Times, therefore, recommends the building of more dry docks. It dilates upon a wonderful cruiser that is to be built, and calls it a commerce destroyer, but does not give its name, which, by the way, should be Protection.

Now, we are to have twenty-seven new cruisers built to protect a phantom commerce that does not exist. Mr. George sorrowfully points out in his journey around the world that never an American flag did he see. What of it? The dignity of American statesmen must be maintained, even though the poor sweeper at thirty cents a day and the workingman at five dollars a week does foot the bill

of wicked, wanton waste and criminal injustice intended to gratify the vanity of plutocracy, which is fast driving the once free and independent American workman into hopeless, helpless slavery, more degrading and cruel than the worst form of chattel slavery the south ever practiced or ever dreamed of.

President Harrison, probably counting either upon the bribe money to be obtained, or his own supposed popularity, may fondly dream of a second term for himself and party, or for that matter, in his ultra blindness, a third. Then the grand American navy will be complete, and he can step upon his yacht, the Bodler, and escorted by the grand white squadron (that is, if three-fourths of them are not in dock) pay a visit in state to Queen Victoria. Sailing down the muddy Thames he will call his court on deck, dressed, of course, in mediæval costume, of the time of Columbus, and surrounded by Quay and Wanamaker, and Blocks-of-five Dudley, and the Plumed Knight, trying to secure his feathers flattened by the moist sea air, he will look hopefully for the stars and stripes, and discover that the only vessel flying our flag is Jay Gould's yacht, come to do honor to the great American fleet that is ready and willing to protect American rights on every sea and in every clime.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. WILLIAM SAUL.

WOMEN AND THEIR ORGANIZATION.

I sincerely hope a controversy will not spring up among friends, and that names will be used without bitterness in the discussion of the various phases of the single tax propaganda. I don't propose to argue "the woman question" at length, but a word further may make my position plain. I don't care how the work is done, so it is done. I said more, perhaps, than I should at the conference. In the excitement of a discussion one is likely to go too far; and beside, the report of what I said did not quite state me.

As the readers of THE STANDARD know, I have had unusual opportunity for studying the various clubs of the country, and no one knows better than myself the courage, the splendid self-sacrifice and the amazing skill and logic of their members. I could name a dozen groups of men whose actual enthusiasm and power of logical debate would astonish the reading world. I hope no one will feel that I question the work they are doing. I know them too well for that. However, they lack in one direction—they have not enlisted the women. As I said in my speech, theoretically the women are free to come in; as an actual fact, they don't and won't as things are now going.

They find the meetings held (necessarily) in small halls, where they can't well go and where their husbands and friends dislike to invite them. Possibly my hatred of smoke and drink led me to be too emphatic, but I hope the single tax men of this country will understand me when I say that not only does smoking and the attendant atmosphere keep away the women from your league meetings, but many men to whom (as to myself) tobacco is an active poison.

I know also that being poor you must not only use small dark halls (where the landlord has smallest hold), but also law offices and the like. Now in this condition of affairs the women will stand aloof. It don't matter how much freedom they have to come in and be "part of man" (I don't exactly believe in the "scissors idea" myself); they're not going to do it. Countless generations of customs environments have made men and women what they are; they can't be changed in an instant, though I believe with Spencer, that changes go on at an increasing speed, by reason of the astounding growth in transportation and intercommunication.

I say, therefore, that there is special work which the single tax women can do among women, just as Mr. and Mrs. Herne are finding special work among actors and Dan Beard, DeForest Brush and John Enneking are working among painters, and that this work will be aided by organization. This is simply my

opinion. As I am an absolute individualist, I don't propose to use any machinery to impress my opinions on others, and I sincerely hope no one will use anything but calm logic in the discussion (which I foresee is coming) of this matter. If we cannot be tolerant of each other as brethren how meet are we to bring about the kingdom of peace? Intolerant of vice, crime and the mother of all, injustice, but tolerant of honest differences of opinion.

I believe in individual liberty. I believe the progress of the ages has been toward a fuller expansion of average individual souls, toward altruism and high average personality. In my far-off ideal world the liberty of man and woman is bounded only by the equal rights of others. Woman stands there as independent of man as man is independent of woman. Both individuals with no must or shall, save the great law of nature which will at last, under a free sky and upon a free earth, produce indeed the survival of the best. I have no right to say to any woman, "Do this or think that," as I deny her right to say to me, "You must or shall." I can reason with her as she with me, no more.

I would not have men and women feel that they are a necessity to each other, any more than two friends are necessary to each other, for the reason that such necessity might (in my belief must) lead to subordination which is hateful to me. Our good friend Miss Gay read me rightly when she thinks I would be the last to patronize men and boys, and I disclaim any attempt to patronize women in what I said at the convention. I don't believe in patronizing anyone, but I believe in educating all; and to "specially invite" women to enter our organizations as I would have it done, would be a species of education.

We direct special words to business men, to clergymen, to actors. We deal with phases of the great question to interest and draw them in, but we ignore women in our appeals, we look over their heads largely, and convey to them the discouraging impression that we don't want them. It must be remembered that I am speaking generally and from an experience of almost weekly appearance before single tax meetings in many states. I know there are localities where the women are largely interested in the organizations, but on the whole it remains true that we have failed to reach directly as large a number of women as I hoped for.

Now I repeat, I don't care how these women are reached—only let it be done. I am certain there are scores of noble women in every city (I know there are in Boston) who would find their power for good increased and their intellectual life broadened by informal organization—all our leagues are informal—and I really am at a loss to understand the rather heated opposition the mere suggestion has developed. Mr. Herne is laboring toward an independent actors' single tax organization. Does anybody oppose that?

If they do they're wrong. Mr. Herne knows that an actor's organization will appeal to actors more directly than an ordinary league, and he's right in going ahead on those lines as Mr. Brush is among the painters. So the women can appeal to women through organization; can be freer to discuss the feminine side of the question—its domestic and intimately social side—among themselves. The burden of debate coming upon them will broaden and strengthen them. So far from losing them to the general organization, it will fit them to work there.

I conclude by saying let the women organize if they can, and let the leagues of different cities and towns take pains to tell the women that their rooms are not merely open to them, but that they are invitingly open. All the glory, the enthusiasm will go out of our movement the moment attempt is successfully made to displace purely voluntary action, the moment we cease to persuade by attempting to say what must or must not be done.

I hope THE STANDARD will (as ever

have open columns for the discussion of this question, which appears to me important—for I am sure nothing like personal feeling will come into it. Let discussion be as lofty as the banner we bear, justice (white) on a field of (azure).

September 27. HAMLIN GARLAND.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

THE IRISH QUESTION AGAIN TO THE FORE—DISSENSIONS IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE—PARNELL IGNORED—A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION POSSIBLE THIS WINTER—THE IMPENDING POTATO FAMINE—DAVITT'S PRACTICAL STEP.

HYDE, NEAR MANCHESTER Sept. 20.—The Irish question is again to the fore in its customary form. You will have been informed by cable of the arrest of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, and the summoning of some others, for their action in relation to the conflict now going on in Tipperary, and I am not called upon, therefore, to go into any detail in regard to this proceeding. But on the general situation I may say a few words. The potato crop has largely failed in many parts of Ireland, and the word has gone forth that the tenants should hold the rent, and that those who pay their rent need not expect relief. The situation has pointed to a very direful winter, and there can be no doubt that the national league was preparing for a serious conflict. At the same time there can be no doubt that the league has declined in power. The conflict with the church on the plan of campaign has led to much demoralization, and it really looks as if the people are in many instances rather glad than otherwise. The truth is, the national league has never been a popular representative body. The branches have been isolated, and ruled by a central body called the organizing committee, sitting occasionally in Dublin and having indeed no representative character. It came into existence in this way: The national league was formed in 1882 at a convention held in Dublin. It was then determined that the league should be governed by a central council, composed of one delegate from each county and sixteen members of parliament. The delegates were to be elected by county conventions composed of delegates from each branch. The aim of the proposal was educational. It was thought by those who brought forward the scheme that while the country was struggling for home rule it would get lessons in home rule by means of these county conventions and the central council. Pending the calling of the county council into existence an organizing committee was elected whose business it was to organize branches of the league in every direction, and at the earliest possible moment call the central council into existence. This organizing committee has deliberately broken faith with the county. From that day to this, a period of eight years, the central council has never been called together, county councils have not been generally organized, and a national convention even has never been held. The league has, in fact, been practically run by a little clique of men, excellent enough in themselves no doubt, but as liable to err as other human beings. Having irresponsible power in their hands, they have not always acted wisely, and remarkable to relate, a note of discontent comes from Tipperary itself. Here, too, organizers of the league have been carrying matters with so high a hand that their proceedings have been denounced from the pulpit by Father Cantwell, with the manifest consent of a large congregation, and this protest has been followed up by a resolution unanimously passed by the Tipperary town commissioners in the following terms:

That we respectfully request Mr. John Dillon, M. P., and Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., as the leaders whom we recognize and follow, to remove Mr. Robert Gill and Mr. John Cullinane from all further interference with our affairs, either as regards the struggle with Smith-Barry, the construction of the new town, or the conduct of their business by the town commissioners, upon whom they have made and published a wanton and false attack at the tenants' defense committee in violation of the rules of that body; that we most earnestly and urgently call for their removal in consequence of their foul and

ruffianly attack on one of the most respected and devoted priests in the archdiocese, on which occasion, between 10 and 11 o'clock, they were noisily misconducting themselves in a room over his bed room, and, on being mildly remonstrated with by Father Cantwell, became violently abusive and made use of most reprehensible language (one of them, Mr. Gill, three times calling him a liar), and we request that this public and disgraceful scandal should be put an end to as soon as possible in the only way that is available—namely, the removal of the two shameless offenders against decency and union.

This is a significant resolution, both as protesting against the autocratic method of managing the league, and as singling out "Mr. John Dillon, M. P., and Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., as the leaders whom we recognize and follow." Mr. Parnell is completely ignored. And yet he is the "president" of the national league.

This incident must be taken in connection with another. The bishop of Cork has apparently joined the bishop of Limerick in condemning the plan of campaign policy. His lordship has addressed the following letter to Father O'Connor of Schull:

CORK, September 16, 1890.

Dear Father O'Connor: I am fully aware of the state of your parish and the poverty of your people. They are threatened with famine, and evictions are spoken of. Many of them remember the disastrous events of the famine forty years ago, and the present circumstances must necessarily excite their serious alarm. I know your zeal and devotion, and your earnestness in pleading your people's cause. I would encourage you to do even still more, and not to cease in your efforts to render them every assistance in your power. But why is it that Mr. O'Brien would lead them where we cannot follow? The holy see has condemned the plan of campaign, and all are obliged to respect its authority and obey its teachings. I have confidence you will do your duty as a true priest, and may God assist you in the difficult circumstances in which you find yourself placed. I am, dear Father O'Connor, yours faithfully,

T. A. O'CALLAGHAN.

In reply Mr. O'Brien has written as follows:

I sympathize sincerely and respectfully with the bishop of Cork in his painful situation. His lordship avows that the poor islanders are threatened with eviction and starvation. He agrees that it is the duty of their good pastor to endeavor to save them. Nevertheless, not only does his lordship feel himself coerced to take out of the helpless people's hands the only peaceful weapon of defense in their possession, but he admits that he is unable to suggest any other practical method whatsoever by which they are to prevent their homes from being torn down and their children left foodless. Could we possibly have a more mournful illustration of the shocking injustice which the work of Monsignor Fersico, the duke of Norfolk, and Lord Massereene's brother-in-law brought upon the Irish people, or of the cruel difficulty in which it places Irish bishops?

It is unfortunate that these dissensions should arise; but who is to blame? The plan of campaign was originated and has been managed by the clique, and it is well known that Mr. Parnell regards it as impolitic. The fact is that all the trouble arises from that willful and deliberate ignoring of the instruction which the organizing committee received to hand over the management of the league to a central council. And no good can come of the present irresponsible way of managing the affairs of the organization. No scheme of this kind ought to be entered upon without the concurrence of a representative body, and it is because there has been this lack of concurrence that the league has practically gone to pieces. The funds have dwindled away nobody knows how, and it is not reasonable to expect that year after year people who are becoming independent of landlords will continue to place themselves unreservedly under the domination of an irresponsible clique who are as much a castle party in principle as the castle party in Dublin castle itself.

But now Mr. Balfour has come to the relief of the league by arresting Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien, and no doubt all differences will be sunk in face of the new difficulty. The journey to America is interfered with, and it is said of course that Mr. Balfour's object in ordering the arrests is to check the effort to get more money. And yet nothing is more certain than that if the arrests would cause more money than ever to flow into the league treasury Mr. Balfour would be as well

aware of that as any man. I do not believe that Mr. Balfour's action had the least reference to the contemplated American tour. The chances are that his object is to make it more certain than it was that his proposed land bill should fail. This may seem an extraordinary thing to say. But readers of this correspondence will have no difficulty in following my meaning. Mr. Parnell, it will be remembered, brought forward last session an alternative scheme to that introduced by Mr. Balfour for dealing with the land question. Mr. Parnell's speech killed the land bill, as I pointed out at the time. It was then decided to have a winter session and bring forward the land bill again. I pointed out at the time that the aim of the tory government was to bring forward a proposal upon which they could appeal to the country. They wanted the winter session to be wasted by obstruction so that they might go to the country saying, "See, we have brought forward this and that, but we cannot carry our schemes because we are met with obstruction." The real reason is that they are much divided and now things are worse. Balfour was polite to Mr. Parnell. It was said that he was blending Mr. Parnell's scheme with his own. But Mr. Parnell does not feel called upon to lend Mr. Balfour the necessary assistance. The result is that Mr. Balfour, what with the worry from the big landlords, the lukewarmness of Mr. Parnell, and the disaffection among the unionists, sees no other course open to him than to set O'Brien and Dillon against Parnell and prepare for the winter session, with a view to go to the country as soon as may be. I believe therefore that Mr. Balfour's object in arresting Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon has reference entirely to the political future. The result we shall see. It is never safe to prophesy unless you know, we are told; but my anticipation is that we shall have an election either during the winter session or immediately thereafter. I see that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre is of opinion that we shall have a dissolution before long.

In the meantime certain practical steps are being taken to cope with the poverty of the Irish people. Mr. Davitt has taken the most useful course under present circumstances. He has advised the tenants to clear out the potatoes and put in cabbage at once.

A correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, writing from Achill, says: "A large consignment of cabbage plants and seeds, forwarded by Mr. Michael Davitt, and conveyed to Westport by the Midland Great Western railway company free of charge, arrived here last week, and were distributed by the Rev. P. O'Connor. The islanders have shown the greatest interest in the experiment. Large numbers of them applied for plants and seeds, and by this time the entire consignment has been carefully planted. Indeed, in many parts of the island the poor peasants have already a pretty good crop of cabbages growing where they have dug out the miserable potatoes. The experiment is one that will be watched with considerable attention. One good result is at least certain—the result, too, that Mr. Davitt has mainly in view. The peasants will be taught a lesson in self-reliance; the necessity of doing something to help themselves will be brought home to them, and their attention will also be directed to the folly of depending solely on the potato for their food supply. Meanwhile the potato crop has gone from bad to worse. The tubers which existed a month ago no bigger than marbles have now entirely disappeared. The landlords, however, are pressing for their rents. The tenants on the various properties have been noticed to come in with their rents, and in some cases notices of eviction have been served. It is impossible to believe that the government—bad as it is—will sanction the use of the forces of the crown in carrying out evictions at such a period of distress in Achill. Mr. Jackson, secretary to the treasury, and General Sanket, of the board of works, were down here during the week; but nobody appears to have been aware of their presence. It is to be hoped that one result of the visit will be the decision to push on to Achill and the contemplated railway between Westport and Molranny. I learn that General Sanket has been very much impressed with the necessity of extending the line to Achill. It is an opinion that must be come to by everybody who knows anything of the district.

I may add that Mr. Morley is going quietly about in Ireland seeing things with his own eyes. Nobody knows where Mr. Balfour is. HAROLD RYLETT.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The gentlemen who own the anthracite coal lands of Pennsylvania met together on Wednesday of last week, and, after partaking of a lunch and champagne to brace themselves for the effort, they agreed to "raise" the price of "their" coal ten to twenty cents a ton, according to the quality furnished by nature. As a consequence the local wholesale dealers have advanced their prices twenty-five and fifty cents a ton. As a consequence the price to those who can only afford to buy it by the bushel or bucket will be advanced at the rate of from one to three dollars a ton. As a consequence some of the poor will have to get along with less coal, while others will have to do without it entirely. As a consequence, when the cold winter comes, more people will freeze to death. * * *

To those good persons who have undertaken the work of in some way alleviating the suffering of the Irish people in the impending famine, we would respectfully submit the following, taken from the Boston Globe:

IT IS RENT THAT MAKES THE REAL FAMINE. THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A YEAR WHEN IRELAND DID NOT PRODUCE AN ABUNDANCE OF FOOD FOR HER OWN PEOPLE. THERE NEVER WAS A YEAR IN WHICH FOOD PRODUCTS WERE NOT EXPORTED TO PAY RENT. RENT IS THE OGRE THAT CONSUMES THE SUBSTANCE OF THE PEOPLE, WHETHER THEY PRODUCE MUCH OR LITTLE. * * *

The Detroit Times calls attention to the fact that rents are lower there this fall than they have been in many years. It says that this is due largely to the fact that there have been a very large number of houses built during the past season, especially in the suburban districts. The erection of these houses, it says, has benefited the city in more ways than one. Hundreds of workmen have been given employment in all branches of the building industry, from the cutting of the logs and the making of the brick to the completion of the houses; rents have fallen in consequence of their being a surplus of vacant residences; the city has been beautified and the municipal revenues in the matter of taxes have been greatly increased. These various benefits have resulted, in large measure, from the system of taxing vacant and "held" property adopted a few years ago by the city assessors. * * *

Continuing, the Times says:

There was a time in the history of Detroit when it was very profitable to hold land for speculative purposes and keep it off the market, preventing the poor man from building a home within a radius of two miles of the city hall. Since the assessors began taxing the land on the basis of its rental value—in other words, in proportion to what the land would bring were it put on the market—property has become cheaper and all the pretty little cottages in the outskirts of the city are the result. This system of taxing unimproved land has caused a howl among the speculators, but it has forced them to put their holdings on the market, thereby reducing the price of suburban lots and placing them within the reach of many poor workmen who have built their own little homes during the past year. Another desirable innovation on the part of the assessors was the adoption of the plan of making imaginary plots of land adjoining property already platted and on the market, and assessing it the same as that platted and offered for sale. This has also had the effect of reducing the price of suburban lots and at the same time giving a larger return to the city in the way of taxes. * * *

The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway company has a lot of Minnesota land to sell. It has issued a circular in which it offers land at "low prices, low interest and easy payments." As an inducement for people to buy, the company points to the proud record of Minnesota in the matter of production. The crop of wheat for 1890 is placed at 50,000,000 bushels—more than the wheat crops of Nebraska, Oregon, Manitoba and Washington combined. And as for oats, corn, barley, potatoes, flax, hay, butter, wool and ever so many other farm products—well, the other states are not in it. Minnesota is, according to the circular, an agricultural paradise, where man has but to till the earth to ever so small a

degree and, lo, it yields its richness almost before his eyes. Large as is the yield for 1890, the railway company thinks it can be made infinitely larger; and to that end it announces that it owns a large job lot of land of the same kind as that of which it has expatiated, which it offers to those desiring it at reasonable rates. What that land wants, according to the railway company's circular, is labor applied to it. Now, if the company could be induced to let go of it, the company might not be greatly benefited, but the state of Minnesota would be, because population would rush in there, with the result that the production which is spoken of with such pride would be doubled and trebled and quadrupled.

Cigar makers will get higher wages now, because of the increased tariff on imported tobaccos. It is estimated that the effect of the tariff will be to add about three cents to the cost of each cigar; and as that tariff was made in the interest of working people, the cigar-makers will, of course, get that increase. Thirty dollars a thousand, added to the present wages, will increase their earnings to a pretty sum. THE STANDARD congratulates the cigarmakers on the good times in store for them.

Baltimore, Md.—Personally, I am inclined to believe in the single tax theory. Knowing this, a friend of mine who has lately built a very large and expensive business warehouse asked me a question that I cannot answer satisfactorily, either to myself or to him, and I feel compelled to refer to you. Suppose (he says) the single tax to be in operation. A manufacturing establishment builds, in a part of the city where land is very cheap but suitable for manufacturing purposes, a warehouse and factory. Afterward the character of this part of the city changes. The tide of fashion surges that way. The land becomes very desirable for residence purposes, and while not one dollar more valuable for the purposes of a manufacturing establishment, the tax is doubled or trebled. The situation of the manufacturer then is this, viz: By reason of the movements of society the ground upon which his factory is situated becomes so expensive for him to hold that he cannot occupy the factory and pay his expenses. He cannot sell his factory at any price; for in that neighborhood people want residences, not factories. Society therefore, instead of causing him to gain by the appreciation of his land, causes him a loss of all that his labor has erected there by reason of that appreciation. The question is:

Is there any compensation allowed in such case according to the single tax theory? If so, what is it? If not how is such a case reconciled with the principle that every one should be secured the fruits of his labor and enterprise?

This is the only objection to the "Henry George" economy that I have heard urged that seems to me a fair one. I think that a satisfactory answer would gain at least two converts to your cause. ALFRED S. NILES.

The single tax theory does not contemplate any attempt on the part of government to take paternal care of men or to insure them profits from business ventures, regardless of the judgment they display. Such a change as that suggested is a very improbable one, but it might occur. Usually it is the business establishments that encroach on residences. Such changes may readily work hardship under the new system as they do now, for land values are frequently seriously reduced temporarily by the shifting of population. There are in this and other cities splendid mansions rendered comparatively worthless by a mere change of fashion as to localities eligible for residences. No system can ever avoid all hardship arising in this way. Whether society should insure men against loss from the caprices of its own members is a question worthy of consideration, but it is not necessarily any part of the single tax question. The single tax theory simply asserts that he who holds a superior portion of the common domain ought to pay into the common treasury a fair price for the advantage over his fellows thus accorded to him. If this advantage appreciates in value, he must pay more. If it depreciates in value, less will be demanded. So long as he meets these demands he will hold undisputed possession of the land he calls his own. If he cannot meet them he must give way to others and re-

move his buildings, sell them or pass them over to his successor at fair appraisalment. The justice of this lies in assuring the community of its own and refusing to give any individual by law an advantage over his fellows. Justice does not demand that society shall permanently secure to every man the fruits of his labor and enterprise, since he may lose those fruits by earthquake, fire or flood as easily as by the accident suggested. The single tax will continuously assure equal opportunities to all, and under such circumstances men will be able to take care of themselves without any help from a paternal government.

The Evening Star published at St. Catharines, Ontario, is a straightout single tax paper, and abundantly able to defend its belief against all comers.

The Boston Post says that Mr. Edward Atkinson "belongs to the practical rather than the critical class of economists." Using the word critical in its true sense the Post is half right.

Starting single tax papers is not likely to prove profitable, but it is very desirable that single tax men shall control ordinary papers. We notice that the desire of the ready-print-and-plate concerns to extend their business has caused them to advertise for men willing to start papers, and we suggest that it might be worth while for single taxers to look into the matter. Let them address "Publisher," care of Printer's Ink, New York, and conduct their negotiations on a strictly business basis with no reference to the single tax. Ten lines in a paper that everybody reads is worth more to the cause than a thousand lines in a paper that is read only by single tax men.

Mayor Hart of Boston would be a good subject for the letter writers to work on. He made a speech the other day on the occasion of the dedication of the Peoples' institute of Roxbury, Mass., in which he shows that, though somewhat confused in his terms, he has been thinking some or has caught the single tax idea without probably knowing it. Notice this extract from his speech, taken from the Boston Herald of October 2:

There is no absolute ownership. Our very life is but a gift we receive. Our wealth, though seemingly the work of our own hands, could never be what it is without the community and the country in which it is produced and maintained.

The high value of the estates now consecrated to public uses is due, in part, to "increment," which is but another name for the helping hand of the entire community. A good piece of land in the heart of Africa has no great value, because the community surrounding it produces very little and saves less. A piece of land in the heart of Boston is worth thousands of dollars, because it is surrounded by all the advantages of a great and growing city. Wealth, then, is at least in part a social product, and owes something to general society. Therefore we tax it; and if the public good requires it we seize it, though not without proper compensation. If wealth owes something to the community, much more do the people that own it. Self interest, if nothing higher, should teach us the importance of our fellow citizens being frugal, moderate, self-reliant, prudent and thrifty.

The Kansas City single taxers are organizing themselves into ward committees for the purpose of spreading the doctrine. They anticipate as a result a largely increased interest in the cause.

The San Francisco Evening Post is acting, to say the least, contemptibly in its treatment of the single tax. Occasionally it criticises our doctrine adversely; yet when some of our friends attempt in letters to show it its errors of statement it refuses to print them.

The southern people do not seem to be taking as much care to preserve their recollections of the rebel flag as Colonel Elliot F. Shephard would like them to do. A re-union of confederate veterans was recently held in Memphis, and they concluded to wear a white badge with the confederate flag printed on it in colors. The badges first gotten out had a blue field with a red cross and thirteen stars. After they had been circulated it was dis-

covered that the correct flag of the confederacy, at the time of its demise, was a red field with a blue cross and thirteen stars, and the first set of badges had to be recalled and another set printed. This indicates that the southern people are not particularly familiar with the darling object of Colonel Shephard's hatred.

Morris park track, Saturday, October 4. The horses are at the post for the third race—the greatest of the day. Thousands of dollars have gone in on Reporter and Diablo, and the crowd on the grand stand and in the fields are laboring under great excitement. People are jostling each other, trying to find a spot where they can get a good view of the race. While they are settling down, it is noticed that a crowd is gathering in a spot between the stands and the fence, in the "free field," where there can be no possibility of seeing the race. Two men in the midst of this crowd are sawing the air with their arms and talking loudly. Probably there is a quarrel, which may end in a fight, and a growing crowd gathers about the two talkers. "I tell you, sir, the single tax will do it," says one of the men, and then he goes on, telling in eloquent words how the single tax will solve the labor problem. Suddenly the cry is heard, "They're off!" and a silence comes over the immense crowd—silence except as to the single taxer, who is telling the crowd gathered about him of the truth as he sees it. The race is the most exciting of the day. For the last three-eighths of a mile Reporter and Diablo run head and head. They come up the homestretch. Still the single taxer talks; the sound of his voice broken only by the thunderous clatter of the horses' hoofs as they pass by. Reporter and Diablo pass the judges' stand so nearly together that there is a doubt as to which horse has won, and there is a silence as of death, and still the single taxer's voice sounds clear. The judges render their decision, and a hoarse roar comes up from over fifteen thousand throats, and the single taxer can be heard no more—his voice has been drowned by the hum of the thousands who have won and lost on the race.

There is no escape from it. Wherever men gather there can be heard the voice of the single taxer proclaiming the truth.

Attention of single taxers in New York and vicinity is called to an opportunity open to them to allow their influence to be felt. The project of consolidating New York, Brooklyn and suburbs is being pushed forward by the New York World, and in its issue of October 5 it gives a general invitation to "write out your views on this question and send them to the World at once." The World says that consolidation "would diminish municipal expenses by centralizing government and reduce taxes millions of dollars annually." It forgets to mention that this money will simply be diverted from the pockets of the politicians into the pockets of the land owners, and, under present conditions, nothing whatsoever will be saved to the real taxpayers—the workers. The World goes on to say:

Especially on the "home" aspect of the question are people enthusiastic. They see in the consolidation of the cities the salvation of the home. They regard this the most desirable result that could be achieved by any possible scheme that could be devised for the city of New York, where homes in the true sense of the word are at a discount. The workingmen of this city earn \$500,000,000 a year. They spend \$131,000,000 for rent. That money invested in the building loan plan would give every workingman in the city a home of his own, a nice little cottage in the suburbs, surrounded with a lawn, a garden and healthy air. It would not take more than five years to accomplish this. Contemplate the magnificent results.

The World makes the mistake of thinking that by effecting consolidation the workingmen will not be obliged to surrender so much of their earnings to the land owners as at present. It ignores the fact that suburban land owners will forthwith charge the prospective home builder for each and every benefit to be conferred by centralized government, rapid transit, etc. Rapid transit con-

nections between New York and its suburbs will develop a large residence territory, but, under present conditions, this will have as much interest for the \$500-a-year workingmen as the arrival at this port of a cargo of \$1,000 camel's hair shawls. Consolidation and rapid transit will bring within his reach geographically home sites that will be entirely beyond his reach financially. The World is never afraid to attack "vested rights," and it could consistently advocate that all money collected by suburban land owners by reason of rapid transit facilities, etc., be turned into the treasury of the consolidated city. The workingmen will never get homes so long as the land owners are permitted to withhold their lands from the market waiting for larger profits.

Edward Quincy Norton shows in a letter in the American Musician of the 4th inst. how the tariff on musical instruments is a tax.

The St. Louis Freedom calls the tariff measure which became a law last Monday "The McKinley larceny bill." Severe, but true.

With the price of imported cigars going up this is a good time to smoke home made cigars or to swear off.—New York Press.

Now, please tell where the increased wages for labor will come in.

THE BATTLEFIELD BY SILARUS—B. C.

A. Werner in "A Time and Times."

'Tis a wild and stormy night
After the battle day,—
The clouds are after the moon,
And the wolf is after the prey;
The wind is wet from the sea,
And the tossing pines make moan,
'Tis a fearsome night for who should be
On Appennine alone.

Yonder a flame leaps up
And casts a ruddy gleam
On the gray rock-walls of the hills,
On the turbid, hurrying stream—
'Mid the whirls of pitch-pine smoke
You can mark it now and then,
How it flashes back from the helmets
And spears of mailed men.

Mark them there by the watch fire,
These faces browned with war,
Stern, and hard, and reckless,
And seamed with many a scar;
And look out into the darkness—
And what do we seem to see?
Aught—save grim ghosts of larch and pine,
And clouds that sweep to the lee?

Oh! the kindly, shrouding darkness—
Much it hideth here—
Dead limbs laid in the mountain fern,
Hopeless of tomb or tear.
Slaves and out-cast and desolate,
Banned by the arm of Rome—
Syrian, Libyan, Greek and Gaul,
Each one has found his home.

Oh! the pitiful night has come,
The gentle, voiceless Mother,
That kisses because she cannot speak:
There is not such another!
She hath lapt them in soft arms,
And folded them close to her breast:
She has taught them the thing they know not
For now they know what is Rest.

The maimed limbs, bare and bleeding—
The pangs and shame untold,
She hath covered up with her mantle,
Shrouded close from the cold
Fierce eyes, and the mocking laughter * * *
We pass them, one by one,
Seeking still in the darkness
Him whose work is done.

Where the slain lie thickest
We see his face at last,
By the light of a passing moon-glimpse
Amid the shadows east—
With his tawny curls blood-clotted,
And the wide eyes staring dumb
Upward still, as they fixed in death—
Did they look for hope to come?

Those whose hope was none in life
Around him here they lie—
Dying, and dead—they could not save,
But stood by him to die—
To-morrow morn, by Silarus,
The row of crosses grim—
And the living, agonized faces that look
On the still, dead face of him!

Spartacus! Spartacus!
The dumb crushed mass, on whom
The conquering Roman set his foot—
The million slaves of Rome—
Cried to thee in their sorrow—
And they called not in vain
When they called in their pain—
And backward through the centuries
They cry to thee again,
The great heart that yearned out to them,
And ached for all their pain:
Spartacus! Spartacus!
Come back to us again!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SUN FALSEHOODS.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: As to the falsehoods in the Sun which you expose regarding the ballot reform system, they are clearly consistent with its record for some years past. I have in my possession to-day a four-page autograph letter from C. A. Dana himself, dated May 27, 1887, in which he says in reply to my charging him with inconsistency in posing as a democrat and yet fighting that party continually: "As to my alleged inconsistency," "I have always given notice from first to last that the Sun was an entirely independent journal." Yet you know as well as I that the Sun has been masquerading, not as an independent, but as a democratic journal, before the public, and by this means has actually given more aid to the republican party than many of their openly avowed organs. The letter I refer to above, though a private one, is in reply to a postal card I sent him, and is wholly about politics, and a refutation of my charges of inconsistency, and is neither marked "private" nor "confidential," so I do not hesitate to state these facts.

D. WEBSTER GROH.

Boston, Mass.

A CHARGE OF PARTISANSHIP.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: During the last two years we have read in THE STANDARD and heard from our single tax orators of Jeffersonian principles, democratic principles, and Jeffersonian democracy, ad nauseam. We have had Thomas Jefferson talked to us, we have been told of his belief in the rights of man, of his faith in the common people, of his labors for humanity, and of his turning his horse to the White House fence, till we are ready to draw the inference that no one else in this country has done anything for the human race except those who have done evil. Is it possible that we have reached no higher level of civilization than we have no better idea of liberty, equality and the rights of man than we had a hundred years ago, and that we must still learn from a politician who held his fellow men in bondage and ate his bread in the sweat of other men's brows, whose broad interest in mankind prompted him to say that he should wish his country "to practice neither commerce nor navigation, but to stand with respect to Europe precisely on the footing of China." On the contrary, we are now a full grown nation with the experience of a hundred years, and the knowledge that advancing civilization has given us, and we are far better able to tell the right from the wrong in questions of the present day than the wisest man of the last century.

We have had the shortcomings of the republican party pointed out to us by THE STANDARD, and its ancestors, the federalist and whig parties, misrepresented, and we have had the devotion of the democratic party to liberty and the rights of the masses iterated and reiterated. All this would be expected and quite proper from democratic politicians trying to elect other politicians to office, but from single taxers who are nobody's heels and whose province is education and the spread of truth, this democratic partisanship is a disappointment.

If it is well to put single tax readers through a course of political history let us have history and not partisan statement, let us have federalist abuse of Jacobins as well as democratic abuse of monarchists, let us have extracts from Washington and Hamilton as well as from Jefferson's malicious anas, so we may judge for ourselves. If we are to be told about the freedom destroying intention of the alien and sedition laws, let us also hear something of the conditions which brought about the passage of those unnecessary and ill-judged acts. Let us hear how foreigners inflamed with the passions and deceived by the false notions of liberty of the French revolution were among our people, how practical Americans were going about wearing red caps and calling each other citizen, and how as clear headed and sober minded a man as Washington commended the acts and urged their passage.

Since the revolution the American people have been divided into two great parties; politically they have been called strict constructionists and loose constructionists; morally they may be called those who wish to stand still and those who wish to progress. The greater number of the former have been in the democratic party, always standing in the way of every great reform, always retarding every upward step in civilization, always talking about the rights of man and always violating them; always the same for a hundred years, the ignorant masses led by the calculating classes. The greater number of the latter have been in the federalist, whig, and republican parties, each coming into existence at some crisis to accomplish a

reform, and giving place when its course was run to a new party with a new purpose. Out of that progressive element of the country must come the new economic party which will carry our principles to success, and without which we can never hope to accomplish anything. They are the people who can be reasoned into seeing the right, and having seen it, will stick to it. But they cannot be brought to see it by conjuring with dead men's names or by perverting history to show that they are wrong and always have been wrong. But no matter who has been wrong or who has been right in the past, our contention is in the present. We propose to help the democratic party, not because Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, but because it leans a little way toward free trade, and we propose to fight the republican party because of its protective policy and not because of its past history.

With party politics and party quarrels we as single taxers have nothing whatever to do, and I wish to protest against our being put in the attitude of advocating a party, when we are really only advocating one of our principles which it has in part embraced.

MARTIN GAY.

Staten Island, Sept. 27, 1890.

A NOTE BY THE WAY.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: This overshadowing toil, this wearisome, endless, profitless, materialistic life we are leading is destroying our literature and our arts. Modern singers are full of the strains of bitterness—a constant beating of the wings against the bars. The mellow fruits of genius are blighted in their early blossoming. Carlyle with his philosophy of discontent, and Ruskin, who is in like manner devoid of all gladness and mirth, are types what the Germans call the *zeit geist* of the period. Then there is Swinburne with his strains of morbid sorrow—what Professor Huxley terms "sensuous caterwauling"—and all his host of imitators. There is a deep lying reason for all this. The spirit of the age is killing all its higher products, or when it does not kill them develops a deformed, stunted and inferior race of singers and philosophers. To make genius free the people must be free.

What shelter to grow ripe is ours,
What leisure to grow wise?

Too true is it that

Too fast we live, too much are tried,
Too harassed to attain.

Labor is generally

Letting down buckets into empty wells
And growing old with drawing nothing up.

When justice shall be ushered in then will literature be filled with hope and glad music.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

ON THE USE OF TRACTS.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: My daily occupation is varied. I am in one of the city's busy hives. One day I found myself engaged in putting slips of paper around small packages, which were to serve as labels, upon which I was to write the contents of each one. They contained license stamps, which were to be sent to all parts of the country, to be used on garments in clothing manufactories.

I had had this occupation frequently, but on this particular day I began to ruminate: "Are the 'hands' who are to sew these on 'sweated'?" "Do they feel the weight of the 'Lion's Paw,' and are they conscious of it?"

Reflecting thus, I half carelessly scribbled on some slips such sentiments as these: "The single tax would raise your wages." "Have you seen the cat?" etc. These I inserted, here and there, until the question finally forced itself on me: "What's the matter with inserting tracts?" I soon obtained a supply, and am now, in that way, regularly sending tracts to all parts of the country, with the possibility of each one being read by scores of people.

My purpose in writing is not to call attention to my "brilliant stroke," but simply in the hope that some of the many who may read this may be induced to search for at least as good an opportunity as this for the circulation of effective literature. To such as might say, "I haven't so good a chance," I answer: Open your eyes! I let this golden opportunity to slip by me for many months before it dawned upon me to utilize it. Who can estimate the amount of good such efforts may result in? In my case, as I have said, these packages go to clothing manufactories in all parts of the country. An employee will be given one to cut up and use, and he will find singly tucked therein a neat tract, telling him that emancipation is at hand if he will but open his heart and mind to the truth. Mayhap the employee is a despondent single taxer! What cheer and encouragement it would bring to his heart to find that some one, somewhere, was struggling

with himself to bring the light to mankind.

There is great possibility of good in surreptitiously getting a tract before a man's attention. Curiosity alone will prompt him to read, and, like with those I send out, there is a chance that fifty or more may share in the reading.

Brooklyn.

JOSEPH MCGUINNESS.

ENLIST THE WOMEN

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Not the least notable of the many good things brought out by the meeting of the first national conference of the single tax clubs of the United States was the proof that our single tax men really do believe in justice and the equal rights of all human beings. This was shown in the fact that women were received as delegates, as I gather from the full report in THE STANDARD, on exactly the same footing as men. And that one of these women delegates addressed the conference from the platform, and was listened to as attentively as any of the other speakers.

This strikes me as a most important step toward the speedy success of the single tax cause. Women have quietly done much for it already, but if they once understand that they are looked upon as true equals and co-workers with men who publicly recognize them as such, thousands of women will put themselves heart and soul in the work; and when a woman is in dead earnest and sees just what she wants, she is worth several ordinary men.

As to women having a separate organization. I notice that Mr. Brown of Illinois said they "do not absolutely need it, because some of the most efficient members and officers of the Chicago single tax club are women. We do not make any distinction, and they never dream that there is any," so there is at least one effective club where men and women work together, and there are probably many more. Still, I believe women could do more and better work in a single tax union of their own. As Mr. Hicks remarked, "men and women are separated by nature," they must each work in their own way; one way being not inferior or less efficient than the other, but different. And the results would be greater; for by going along on two roads more ground would be covered and more people reached than if we kept together on one road.

The fact remains, too, as Professor Garland stated, "The women of the United States have not come into the single tax league," and they never will in anything like the number in which they would join an organization of their own. But I think Mr. Garrison was right in saying they should not be treated as an "outside body." Why can we not have a women's single tax league that will be recognized by the national single tax league as part of its working force, whose delegates will be received at national conferences as the women delegates at our first national conference were, on the same footing as men; whose prominent leaders will be listened to with the same attention Miss Brennan received? Would not some plan of this kind bring out the most efficient work from both men and women? Each working on their own lines, they would not hinder each other; while, if at any time one required the aid of the other against any particular obstacle, they could unite their forces—and conquer it. I have been thoroughly interested in the single tax since I first heard of it, about two years ago, and I have been watching for some plan that would bring out the women for the cause, some way in which they could do effective work. I most earnestly hope the leaders of our single tax league of the United States will not let the matter drop until some definite plan is decided on and started. If the women of the United States could once be roused on this question and understand how nearly the single tax concerns them, there would be no danger of their quitting the field till the last enemy was conquered.

C. ESTELLA BACHMAN.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., Oct. 2, 1890.

ONE ANSWER TO SOL CLARK.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Mr. Sol F. Clark of Little Rock, Ark., in the last number of THE STANDARD asks if any of the states have a statute requiring lands and the improvements thereon to be assessed and valued separately for taxation. Massachusetts has such a statute, passed in 1861, the text of which I have sent to Mr. Clark. In the section directly relating to separate assessments buildings apparently are contemplated as the only form of improvements, though it is provided that water wheels are to be valued with the buildings. An earlier section, however, defines that, "Real estate, for the purposes of taxation, shall include all lands within this state, and all buildings and

other things erected on or affixed to the same."

I trust that single tax men in other states, where the law does not require the separate valuation of land and improvements, will follow Mr. Clark's example and will strive to secure the passage of a law requiring such separate valuation. With such a law they will find the material ready to their hands with which to crush many an opponent and to convince doubters. What will be left of an opponent who asserts that the single tax will ruin the farmers, when you can show him and every hearer, as our friend, Mr. S. H. Howes, has shown the farmers of Southboro, Mass., that the latter will pay under the single tax system taxes less, sometimes by as much as forty per cent, than they now pay, leaving entirely out of account the indirect taxes that they pay by reason of the tariff.

Laboring men and mechanics and other workers will be helped to "see the cat," when you can point out to them that such a man owning a little homestead valued at \$1,000, the land being valued at \$150, now pays \$14 in direct tax to the state, but under the single tax will pay only \$7.50; that a salesman in a store who owns a house and lot taxed at \$3,200, of which \$600 represents the value of the land, under the single tax would pay \$30, and now pays \$44.80. And their vision will be greatly helped when you give them further the case of a wealthy man whose residence is assessed at \$210,000, land \$96,000, building \$114,000, tax under the present system \$2,793, under the single tax \$1,800; and another case, a valuable business estate, assessed at \$854,000, land \$663,300, building \$190,700, tax under the present system \$11,443.60, under the single tax \$33,151.

From facts like these that I have been able to gather I believe that the actual work is paying sums greatly in excess of what they would pay under a just system of taxation, and that single tax men who cultivate this field of the facts of taxation will reap a rich crop for the advancement of the cause.

JAMES R. CARRET.

Boston, October 6

FATE OF THE PROTECTOR ORATOR.

"Who says the tariff is a tax?"

He cried, in deep dejection;

"Way woolsen goods are cheaper here,"

"If so," cried back the crowd, "tis clear

They do not need protection."

"The foreigners they pay the tax

For the privilege we've let 'em

To sell us goods." "But," yelled the crowd,

"Why, then, should drawbacks be allowed

Of ninety-nine per centum?"

"In this election English clubs

Have millions sunk to win it,"

And then he told of British crimes,

And read from out the London Times

Things never printed in it.

They stood there patiently awhile,

And indolently listened;

But when he talked of British gold,

They laid him 'neath the churchyard mould,

And not a tear drop glistened.

They grieved, 'tis true, for deeply moved

They were, and much dejected;

And all of them they heaved a sigh

That coffin taxes came so high,

And quarries were protected.

I would not urge that we proceed

In ways so dark and dire;

But then the fellow knows his fate,

And men with axes lie in wait

For the fall election har.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

AN EYE OPENER.

Port Jervis Citizen.

The Philadelphia Ledger has reversed its former policy of silence toward the single tax, and now freely publishes news of the movement. It is suggested that this change has been brought about by the demand for rent from Lord Sackville for the use of the ground on which stands the fountain presented by George W. Childs to the town where Shakespeare lived. This episode has probably opened Mr. Childs's eyes to the evils of landlordism as nothing else would. But if Mr. Childs will reflect a moment he will see that this demand for rent is in no wise different from any other blackmail levied by a landlord.

YES, PHOTOGRAPH THE SURPLUS.

Philadelphia Record.

The Republicans, for campaign purposes, have photographed the vacant democratic seats in the House. If they want a void that aches right badly they might go right over to the treasury and turn their camera loose on its vast and cavernous vaults.

STANDING CORRECTED.

Boston Globe.

The Journal is offended because we call the subsidy beggars by their plain unvarnished name. The Journal's polite substitute for the objectionable term is "gentlemen who believe in government encouragement." We stand corrected.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

President Harrison signed the McKinley bill last Wednesday. Wages will now rise. Be sure to ask for your share or the employer may forget to offer it to you.

THE WORKINGMEN'S TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

STILL HOLDING CART-TAIL MEETINGS ON THE EAST SIDE.

The Workingmen's tariff reform league again sent out a truck last Saturday evening. The first meeting was held at the corner of Grand and Orchard streets, where in a few moments the streets were blockaded. The second meeting was held at Grand and Norfolk streets, around which gathered hundreds of eager listeners. The speakers at both places were Messrs. Gilligan, Pender, Cook, Lovell, Darling and Klein. Both meetings were great successes, and the speakers were delighted with the enthusiasm which greeted what they had to say in favor of free trade.

CHEERING FREE TRADE AND THE SINGLE TAX.

AN INTERESTING STORY FROM THE EAST SIDE OF NEW YORK CITY.

John Breunig, New York city.—Probably you may think that we tariff reformers and single tax men on the east side are asleep, but if you think so you are mistaken. We are doing our utmost, to the best of our ability, for the cause. I would wish to relate to you a little of my experience in the movement. Last Monday, September 23, having been to an important meeting of the congressional league, and sitting at home at 11 p. m. reading the news of the day, I happened to hear some loud talking not far away, and being curious to know what was up I went out to see about it. On the corner of Avenue A and Houston street there was a prohibition truck meeting. I listened to what was said, and there happened to be a protectionist in the audience who was shouting protection to American labor and industries, and I got into an argument with him, and demostated to him where he was wrong, and before I knew it the audience left the vicinity of the truck and gathered around us, deserting the prohibition ranks. Presently, to my surprise, the speakers left the truck and requested me to address the audience on tariff reform, to which, at last, at their urgent solicitation, I agreed. I gave them a good old-fashioned free trade and single tax speech, which was listened to very attentively, and at the conclusion of the address the crowd cheered and applauded, and gathered around me and shook the hands off me, and declared that it was the best speech they had heard all evening. I only relate this to show that we who are fighting for the cause, which is right and just, should avail ourselves of all opportunities which may be thrown in our way to advance the cause of tariff reform and single tax.

A TARIFF REFORM CLUB IN FLATBUSH.

H. G. Seaver, Flatbush, Long Island, N. Y.—We have started a tariff reform club here in this town, and although it is hardly advanced enough to call it a single tax club, yet it is practically in favor of that principle now, and it only is a question of time when every one in it will be advocates of its equities. The officers are: H. G. Seaver chairman and George White secretary. Our meetings will be held every Wednesday evening at town hall at 8 o'clock. At our last meeting we passed a resolution of thanks to Senators Carlisle and Plumb; to the former because of his great speech against the tariff, and to the latter because of his attempt to mitigate the burdens laid upon the consumer's back.

I think Senator Plumb of Kansas well worth the attention of the single tax letter writers, for you will note that he refused to be forced into line at the final vote; even shook his head when approached by his colleague, Ingalls, just before the vote was taken, and voted "no." I have had some extremely interesting correspondence with Mr. Plumb, and he seems to be one of the best and most liberal of the republican senators; and while he asserts that the country is doing pretty well now, and thinks it declared for protection when it elected Harrison, yet it is pretty evident he has been doing some more thinking the past few days. If we can make a great gain in congressmen in this fall's election, then we will do much toward electing a president in 1892; and as the senate came within six votes of our way of looking at the tariff question, it would only have required four more "Plumbs" to have changed the six against to one in favor, and enabled the democrats in the senate to have killed the passage of the McKinley bill.

If we could only get house, senate and president, we could repeal the McKinley bill. Wm. A. Hayward, one of our town assessors, asked me to explain single tax to him; said he saw no objection to that. The New York Journal of Commerce has issued an extra sheet (5 cent) giving the best tariff list I have yet seen. It is invaluable to single taxers, etc., for reference, and as we are likely to have this unbusinesslike McKinley bill for some years, the sooner we can make it unpopular the better, and we ought to know

exactly what its provisions are. The more it is studied the more infernal it appears.

"UNCLE TOM" IS PUZZLED.

"Uncle Tom," Bryn Mawr, Pa.—Pursuant to a call signed by about 120 citizens of the counties of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery, a meeting was held in the reading room at Bryn Mawr, for the purpose of organizing a tariff reform association.

The attendance was slim and after some debate it was agreed to sail under the name of "The tariff reform association of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties."

The following explains (f) itself:

The association is organized to promote tariff reform by reduction of so-called protective taxes, especially those imposed on the necessities of life, and the abrogation of those which add to the cost of materials to our manufacturers as to bar them from the markets of the world.

Believing that only by active, consistent and intelligent presentation to the people of true economic theories can the public sentiment necessary to compel this reform be developed, this association will labor in every proper way to this end.

A president, three vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and an executive committee consisting of the officers and seven members, were elected. The secretary is Mr. William H. Russell of Narberth, Pa., a single taxer, and like myself wishing to reform the tariff out of existence. As the signers to the call are of all shades of opinions on the tariff, it was thought best by some of those present at the meeting not to go too far—and they didn't. The meeting may have been a success, but as far as I am concerned I cannot see what they want, whether they intend to reform the tariff up, down, sidewise or through the middle. I have sent a communication to one of our weeklies which, I think, will make the association declare itself one way or another.

NO LONGER AFRAID OF HIS HORSES.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS COMES OUT FLAT-FOOTED FOR ABSOLUTE FREE TRADE.

Oliver T. Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 30.—Last night Roger Q. Mills demonstrated to the free traders of Minneapolis that he was no longer a "man-afraid-of-his-horses." The Lyceum theater was packed from pit to dome to hear his masterly effort on the tariff, and crowds of people were turned away for want of room.

We of the single tax persuasion went prepared to hear him toy with percentages but when he said what we want in a republic is a free press, free religion, free speech and free trade, our presentiments were scattered to the four winds. He did what the democrats are slowly but surely learning to do, probed the protection ulcer to the bone. Starting with an explanation of trade from the simplest division of labor in savage life up to the intricacy of the clearing house, he demonstrated how the extension of commerce increased the efficiency of labor and added to the wealth of a community. Then, retracing his steps, he proved how every obstacle placed in the path of trade means retrogression, and how the logic of protection, when carried to a conclusion, would lead us back to barbarism, or, as he put it, "place us in the condition of a Sioux Indian." As I watched him drive his arguments home with the earnestness of conviction and the fearlessness of truth, it struck me that with such leaders coming to the front in the democratic party the protection superstition is doomed.

In one corner of the hall a number of protection wor-shippers had gathered for the purpose of disturbing the meeting, and, like an owl in a cave, when the first ray of light struck them they gave a hoot; but, like the owl adjusting its eyes to the light, they soon brought their minds down to the proper focus and lapsed into silence. Aside from these, however, there were many republicans in the audience who listened most attentively to the whole address. The fact of their presence in such numbers is good evidence that their faith in the fetish they have worshipped so long has in some way been shaken.

Our single tax league will probably not be pulled together until after election. There are plenty of opportunities to do good work at the many political meetings that are being held every night, and as we always try to adapt ourselves to our environment we have plunged into the political vortex, and at nearly every meeting some single taxer bobs up serenely.

As soon as the election is over we shall probably take steps to place ourselves in communication with friends of the cause throughout the state, with a view to organizing single tax clubs in every town and village possible.

A few of our erstwhile single taxers in Minneapolis have left their "bad and board," as to speak, and cast their lot with the Farmers' alliance and labor party upon a platform which is heterogeneous enough to give a single taxer the nightmare.

"Poverty makes strange bedfellows," but what about a political party that can bring men who pretend to teach political economy to organize labor to stump for a platform with planks like these:

That we favor a material reduction of interest on money and demand that severe penalties be attached to the practice of usury.

The erection by the state of public warehouse, where the producer shall store his grain unmixed in a special bin at actual cost. That we hold that mortgage indebtedness should be deducted from the tax upon realty, whether such mortgages are held at home or abroad; and we ask such laws as will make the hidden property pay equal taxes with the visible property.

The tariff plank, though denouncing the McKinley bill, is constructed of such timber that a protectionist can stand upon it with perfect safety. One of the shining lights in the party says the tariff will not be made an issue, as it is only a scheme devised by the old parties to throw dust in the eyes of laboring men; but despite their resolves the tariff question, like Banquo's ghost, will not down.

Perhaps it would be no more than just to say that the majority in this party are better than their platform; and if this organization will afford a breathing place for men who cannot go from restriction to freedom at a bound, it may prove a blessing in disguise to those who wish to see the barriers that enslave us swept away instead of building them higher.

A REPUBLICAN NO LONGER.

THE FORMER EDITOR OF AN IOWA REPUBLICAN PAPER SAYS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS THE TOOL OF THE MONOPOLISTS.

To the Editor of The Standard.—SIR: Fortunately for the interests of truth and righteousness in affairs political, a goodly number of heretofore "stalwart" republicans could well rehearse a duplication of the experience had by Mr. R. E. Hoyt, of Los Angeles, Cal., related in THE STANDARD of August 27. They have had their eyes opened. To their clear vision the fact is evident that the republican party as such is wholly committed to a perpetuation of the robber system of taxation disguised as the "protective" tariff. But it has been to very many good men only at the cost of a really painful struggle that light has come to them in this regard. To leave the "grand old party" of their lifelong devotion has cost sacrifice. From such a sacrifice many others still in the republican ranks, but thoroughly disgusted with the tariff taxation dishonesty and oppression, continue to shrink. But all such need but to give attentive heed to the influences manifestly controlling now the republican organization. Beyond all controversy, those dominant and dominating influences are not such as are "of the people and for the people." Instead, they are wholly those of special classes and special interests. In behalf of those only has the McKinley tariff bill had its conception, construction and pressure for enactment into law, from first to last. This fact is undeniable. The people have not in any manner indicated any desire for such a pretended "revision of the tariff." The people have neither been consulted nor their interests cared for, in the consideration of any one of the provisions of that bill. This tax and that have been by its provisions determined solely with reference to the expected result to owners of certain mines, or to certain special manufacturers. Therefore it is that whoever would, in his political action, seek to coerce the interests of all of his fellow citizens must cease to longer give any support to the republican party or its candidates. To this conclusion, happily for the country, have already arrived thousands of heretofore faithful and honored servitors in the republican ranks. To that conclusion every considerate republican must yet come if he has any regard for equality of rights and equality of taxation as primal factors in a just and honest government.

It may somewhat contribute to the interests of truth if it be added by the writer, that his own break with the republican party, with which he cast his first vote, was made only at the cost of a severe struggle. As the editor for twenty years of a republican daily journal, he had experience in combating the influences that have, at length, seized upon that party so remorselessly. From the beginning of the demand for a reform of the war tariff, in 1869, up to 1886, he continuously urged upon the party the duty of tariff reform in the interests of the whole people. Liberation of American industry from unjust and onerous burdens, freedom of competition to American manufacturers, access to foreign markets by all American products, were pressed upon the party as paramount necessities. This not alone editorially. Personally were leaders of the party argued with and pleaded with. All such effort was vain. Hundreds of equally good republicans, and abler men, have been equally loyal to their convictions only to equally fail in impressing them upon the men who control the republican organization. All such have labored in vain. All such endeavors have failed and must fail. The republican party is sold to the interests from which the leaders can "fry the fat." The money of the "protected" interests is the great desideratum. And money, thus unrighteously procured, carried the last presidential election. The money having been paid, the payors are demanding of the payees a delivery of the goods as stipulated. This fact furnishes the explanation, in a nut shell, of the entire McKinley tariff legislation. That is the hard frozen truth that confronts every member of the republican party to-day. Whoever can shut his eyes, or steel his soul, to a fact so patent may remain a republican. But whoever will open his vision to discern

the truth will at once desert the ranks of the party that has deserted the people and turned its back on all their interests.

EDWARD RUSSELL,

For twenty years editor of the Davenport, Iowa, Gazette.
Minneapolis, Minn.

WANAMAKER KNOWS.

HIS IDEAS AS TO THE EFFECTS OF HEAVY DUTIES SHOWN IN ONE OF HIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement in Philadelphia North American.

Tinware is advancing in cost, and very soon the manufacturers will have their way and you and we will have to pay very much more.

In view of this state of things we made some time since a large purchase of kitchen tinware at what was a low price then, and would be far lower now, in the face of two advances in makers' price lists.

Rinsing pans, plain—10 quart, 15c.; 14 quart, 20c.; 17 quart, 25c. Dish pans, retined—10 quart, 25c.; 14 quart, 30c.; 17 quart, 35c. Bread racks—10 quart, with cover and ventilator in lid, 58c. Lipped saucepans, from 1 to 6 quart, 8c., 10c., 12c., 13c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c. Pie plates—8 inch, 3c.; 9 inch, 3½c.; 10 inch, 4c. Five quart milk pans, 5c.; tin-frame flour sieves, 9c.; large wash basins, 10c.; jelly molds, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.; tubed cake molds, 10c.; cream cans, 1 quart, 10c.; covered buckets, 5c. and 10c.; oval butter kettles, 10c., 15c., 20c.; tea kettles, small, 20c.; japanned foot tubs, won't leak, 25c.; japanned slop rails, 25c.; japanned bread boxes, 45c., 55c., 65c.; japanned candlesticks, 5c.; japanned nutmeg grater, 1c.; japanned nests of spice boxes, 30c.; japanned tea or coffee caddies, 8c.

This lot goes on sale to-day at prices that will not be seen again for a long time to come. You will find it in the main aisle, basement. Ample arrangements are made for correct and prompt delivery.
Basement north of center stairs.

FLEEING OUR FARMERS.

OUR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS SOLD TO FOREIGNERS FROM FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED PER CENT CHEAPER THAN THEY ARE SOLD HERE.

Boston Globe.

If there are any doubting Thomases among the farmers whom this article may reach we desire to call their attention to a few hard facts and plain figures. The guarantee of their genuineness lies in the fact that they are advertisements put forth in bold type and paid for by the monopolists, who thus openly exhibit the margin of excessive profits they are levying upon the American farmer by and through the tariff.

The present tariff tax upon farming implements is about forty-five per cent; so that nearly one-half of the price paid by the farmer for his tools is a tribute levied upon him by the manufacturing monopolist. We will further add that the protective duty in this case is practically prohibitory, and thus becomes a solid wall against foreign competition.

Where a duty is so high as to become prohibitory, the home manufacturer cannot possibly compete, on the home scale of prices, in foreign markets. The result is that if he goes into a foreign market he must sell to the foreigner cheaper than to his own countrymen.

Need we point out to any American farmer the shame involved in such a transaction? It means that after taxing him nearly one-half of what he pays for his farming tools, on the ostensible ground of raising his condition above that of the foreigner, the manufacturer uses the tax as a fund to enable him to hand over a bonus to that very foreigner, by underselling the foreign manufacturer. In other words, the American farmer makes a forced contribution to the foreign farmer out of his hard earnings, and all this on the pretence of raising his condition above that of the latter. There is no farmer so dull as not to take in the gross injustice of this discrimination at a glance.

Now for the facts, in black and white. The Ann Arbor, Mich., agricultural company is probably the largest producer of agricultural machinery in this country. The New York American Mail and Export Journal regularly carries a large mass of advertisements of farming tools, with illustrated cuts, and it prints special editions with reprints of these same advertisements—varied, however, in important points—for circulation in foreign countries. Here is a literal reprint in parallel columns of the advertised scales of prices of the Ann Arbor concern at home and abroad:

	Spanish price.	American price.
Advance plow	\$3 00	\$18 00
Advance plow	4 00	8 00
Hay tedder	30 00	45 00
Mower	40 00	65 00
Horse rake	17 00	25 00
Cumming feed cutter	60 00	90 00
Ann Arbor cutter No. 2	28 00	40 00
Ann Arbor cutter No. 1	10 00	28 00
Copper cutter	9 50	18 00
Lower cutter	4 25	8 00
Cultivator	23 00	30 00
Sweep	60 00	90 00

In the special Spanish editions advertisements are printed of the manufactured products of 166 agricultural firms in the United States, all of whom announce that they will sell to foreigners from thirty to fifty per cent cheaper than to their own tax-plundered

ellow countrymen, whose forced tribute, wrung from them by the protective tariff, enables them to offer these tempting terms to "the pauper farmer" of other lands.

Massachusetts farmers are invited to turn those facts over in their minds. It is not a free trade theory, but a high tariff condition to which we are calling their attention. If they enjoy being fleeced in this way for the benefit of their foreign rivals in the farming business, they will vote in November to keep Massachusetts solidly in line behind McKinley, Quay, Reed & Co. If not, they can help elect democratic congressmen who can be trusted to go to Washington and vote every time for the interests of the New England farmer and the New England manufacturer against those of the tariff fed rings, trusts and monopolies of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

"A REFORMER OF THE KIND THAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS."

Chicago Times.

Six years ago Ralph E. Hoyt was a shining light of the republican party in Illinois. During the campaign of 1884 he was one of the chosen vessels of the party to preach the gospel of republicanism far and wide. His speeches were quoted by the republican press of the state as the sincere milk of the word. His first vote was cast for republican presidential electors thirty years ago, and since then he has adhered to the republican party, though occasionally protesting against some of its men and measures.

Mr. Hoyt has seen a new light shining in a very dark place. In a private letter to the editor of the Iroquois County Times he says: "During the last two years I have carefully studied the tariff question, and have come to the conclusion, after much thought, that the protection scheme is a grand humbug. Worse than that, it is a system of legalized robbery—robbery of the many for the benefit of the favored few." And Mr. Hoyt is satisfied that this robbery is no trifling matter, to call up a flush of momentary indignation and then be tolerated indefinitely. "It is the great question of the age," he says. "Until it is settled, and settled aright, tax reform is the biggest, most vital issue before the American people. To bring about such a reform as justice demands we must strike at the policy and the party by which this war tax is perpetuated."

Mr. Hoyt is not one of those who think that while unlicensed highway robbery is all wrong, licensed grand larceny is all right. Nor is he one of those shallow, milk-sop reformers who are opposed to licensing a select few to help themselves to half of our earnings, but are quite willing to license them to help themselves to one-third of our earnings. In an open letter to the above mentioned paper he says:

The protection policy is simply legalized robbery under a thin disguise. All attempts to excuse it, or to prove that it is right and necessary, only expose its rottenness and the hypocrisy that underlies it. For one I have no further use for a party that upholds such an infamy. Henceforth I will do my best, with tongue and pen, to help remove the protection incubus from the industries of this nation.

And in closing his letter he says:

Every man who writes, says or does anything to hasten the overthrow of the protection plan for manufacturing millionaires and paupers is to the extent of his influence a benefactor of the human race.

Mr. Hoyt is a reformer of the kind that the country needs—a man who is prepared to smite a giant wrong when he sees its true character and spare not.

THE MCKINLEY BILL A BLESSING TO ENGLAND.

Boston Post.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has been giving his views of the McKinley bill to a New York reporter. Like other intelligent Englishmen, he sees clearly the folly for this country of the high protection policy to which the republican party is committed, although he admits that it is a good thing for his own country. On this point Mr. Chamberlain says: "The high tariff which the United States has exacted for years has served to increase England's trade and enrich her merchants. * * * You have enormous resources in raw materials, in workmanship and in machinery, against which Eng and would cut a sorry figure if both countries were placed on an equal footing in the race for commercial supremacy." "Those people in England," he continues, "who have expressed themselves in opposition to the [McKinley] measure evidently have not studied the question as they should." No one, indeed, who has studied it can doubt the correctness of Mr. Chamberlain's conclusions. The "home market" theory means the loss of the markets of the world with no compensating gain; and England may well be content when so formidable a rival as the United States would be deliberately shuts itself out of those markets.

THE "BLESSINGS" OF PROTECTION.

Boston Post.

A gentleman informs us that having use for a small piece of mica or isinglass recently, it was handed to him by the vender with the following apology: "We shall have to charge you a quarter; it is sent in from Vermont, but the owners of the quarries there went to Washington, got the duty increased to thirty-five per cent, and then put up the price on their to correspond, so that it is now more

expensive to the consumer than it ever was." Although hundreds of such incidents might be cited, all proving that increased tariff means additional cost of life's necessities, one may readily predict that if required to make a speech in its vicinity the Vermont mica quarry would be pointed out by a high tariff advocate as a grand monument to the blessings of protection.

CRACKING THE SHELL.

The real reciprocity the republicans are after is reciprocity between the protected monopolists and the republican campaign fund.—[Boston Globe.]

The doubling up of the duties on tin plates, as proposed by the McKinley bill, is regarded by dealers in tin plates in this city and by manufacturers of tin goods as a severe blow to their business and an injustice to the people of the whole country, except the few manufacturers in Pennsylvania for whose exclusive benefit the new duty is to be levied. In the interviews printed, the opinions given are almost exclusively from the mouths of republicans, the majority of whom will probably continue to vote with the party, notwithstanding their complaints of the deaf ear the leaders of the party have turned to them whenever they have preferred a request or uttered a protest. Some of these gentlemen, however, have become so disheartened at the apparently studied manner in which their interests have been ignored that they have finally decided to throw off the yoke of party and will hereafter vote as their business interests dictate, and all of them agree that the action of congress will result in the loss of many votes to the party now in power.—[Boston Transcript (rep).]

It isn't a very good recommendation for McKinley's tariff bill that its makers think it wise to postpone its operation in order to avoid a financial panic.—[Boston Globe.]

Let us send the bimmers to the rear; let President Harrison be encouraged to veto the burglarious schemes of demagogue congressmen; let the party get together on Mr. Blaine's reciprocity platform and extend the market for American products and diminish the taxes on the necessities of life.—[St. Johnsbury, Vt., Republican.]

The benefit to Boston of reciprocal trade with Canada springs from the fact that it possesses certain products which, if admitted free, would prove a godsend to our manufacturers. Even under the present restrictive duties the interchanges between this country and Canada are more or less profitable.—[Boston Transcript (rep).]

"We have passed a tariff bill," said Speaker Reed at Philadelphia, "which secures the American market to the American people." Mr. Reed puts the cart before the horse. They have passed a tariff bill which secures the American people to the American market, as it were, with chains, handcuffs and prison bars.—[Boston Globe.]

Importing foreign goods, despite the attempted stigma upon the business by partisan federal legislation, is not yet barred out of the category of respectable business transactions. The importer still has his uses, and they are beneficent ones too. He enables our people of all classes to have some sort of choice between American and foreign fabrics.—[Boston Transcript (rep).]

It is queer to see the managers of the McKinley bill, which was to do so much for the country, already anxiously trying to find some way to keep the bill from causing a financial panic.—[Boston Globe.]

The New York jobbers estimate that it will take \$60,000,000 to release their goods from bond before October 1, when it is proposed that the new tariff bill shall become operative. What a nice little plum is thus thrown by congress to the money sharks!—[Boston Globe.]

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

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

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

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

Five subscriptions \$1.00
Twelve subscriptions 2.00
Thirty-five subscriptions 5.00

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

THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER;

OR,

HOW MAGGIE TOOK THE CAT TO SCHOOL.

"Father, what is this Single Tax Cat?"
The blacksmith's daughter said.
"Now where can I find its history—
Where was it born and bred?
The teacher at school has made a new rule,
Which I think decidedly queer.
Whether dull or bright, we've an essay to write
For every week in the year.
Now, 'Cats' is the theme this week, father,
And I've studied every day
Over pages and pages of dry old books
When the others were at play.
Persians, Angoras and Maltese fine,
The books tell all about those,
Where they are found and what they are like,
For that is the way it goes;
But never a word about 'Single Tax' cats
Do these authors have to say.
Yet my composition it must be done,
I must write it this very day.
Father, please tell, for I know you know
All about this cat so grand,
For I stood with you on last Labor day,
Close by the speaker's stand,
And whenever the speakers named its name
The men would cheer and shout.
But I saw no cat, and why they cheered
I cannot yet make out.
So I'll take the pencil now, father,
And listen to what you say,
Writing it down in this little book,
Your gift on my birthday."

Then the blacksmith spoke, and Maggie wrote,
In a little childish hand,
"This cat was found but a few years since,
In our own dear native land.
It is very large and fierce and strong,
Its eyes are very keen,
In its velvet paws it has such claws
As never before were seen.
It is roaming now over hill and dale,
In every state, they say.
Not only at night has it wonderful sight,
But also in the day.
And the strangest thing about this cat,
I must not forget to tell;
To many whose eyes seem very good,
It is quite invisible.
For we cannot perceive this cat's outlines,
Except with a vision true.
And sometimes we gaze for many days,
Ere she wholly comes to view.
Much that we've learned must be unlearned,
Before we can understand
All the ways of this very singular cat
That walketh abroad in our land."

Little Maggie clapped her hands in glee,
And said "'Tis a beautiful cat!
An invisible one, like 'Puss in Boots,'
With the fairies and all that.
But can it do wonderful things, father,
Like the one in the fairy tale?"
"Oh, yes," said the blacksmith, "yes, indeed;
You'll see it will not fail
To do more astounding and marvelous things
Than were done by the Fairy Queen,
When by all the people of just one state
It is clearly and plainly seen.
'Twill climb with its nimble and furry feet
Into lofty chairs of state.
As it shows its paws shall our unjust laws
Be repealed at a furious rate.
And the tariff laws, with its terrible claws
It will tear them all in twain.
While the custom houses will disappear,
Never to come again.
But, best of all, it will seek the man
(As it cunningly prowls about)
Who holds unused or vacant lands,
And scratch their values out.
But more of its coming brilliant deeds
I cannot now unfold;
Yet rest assured of this beautiful cat
The half has not been told."
Then Maggie said: "Why, of all the list,
This one is the very best.
And the cat whose name is 'Single Tax,'
It shall lead all the rest."
In her childish fancy she saw this cat,
And pictured it very fair.
Endowed it with marvelous magical power
And countless attributes rare.
Then she folded her composition away
And said, "When to-morrow is here,
The teacher and scholars shall learn what
I've learned,
Concerning this cat so queer."

That night when Maggie was fast asleep,
The mother in accents mild,
Chided the husband in that she feared
He had much misled the child.
But he only smiled a queer, grim smile,
Saying, "Nay, wife, it is not so.
Perhaps about 'cats' she may teach them at
school,
A lesson they ought to know."

And I have heard that the teacher says,
By Maggie's words beguiled,
She has learned to love a gospel new,
Which erst she had reviled.
And other lessons than those in school
She is teaching the world to-day,
Spreading this fair and glorious light
In her own persuasive way.
Last night I saw her in earnest mood,
This schoolmistress young and fair,
She was teaching and preaching the "single tax."

With—oh! such a serious air,
But when one asked, "Who showed you the cat?"

"Ah—well—" she said, and smiled,
"Twas a composition that Maggie wrote—
I was taught by a little child."
Chicago, Ill. Mrs. M. Beck.

PERSONAL.

T. J. Conroy of Danville, Va., sends in a copy of the North Danville Enterprise, which contains the single tax platform in full. The editor of the paper, Annie Smith, calls attention to the platform and invites criticism.

The Mobile Item says that Edward Quincy Norton is enthusiastic over the success of the great single tax conference. Mr. Norton tells of a Washington correspondent who was much impressed by what he saw and heard at the conference.

The Baltimore Evening Globe of September 30 contains in full an address on the single tax, delivered September 27 by William J. O'Brien before Cecil Grange, Patrons of husbandry, at Rising Sun, Maryland.

The Bloomington, Ill., Leader says that the citizens of Illinois, regardless of party, "should petition John Z. White of Chicago (our single tax friend), a philosopher on the taxation question, to go before the state board of equalization and teach them some of the fundamental facts concerning taxation." The Leader says it has an idea that "Mr. White could give the board some information which would assist it very materially in its present mission of reform." Which is true beyond a peradventure.

A REPETITION OF OLD METHODS.

Springfield, Mass., Republican.

A citizen who voted for Fremont and Lincoln, and who has been a close observer of political events for nearly two generations, notes to the Hampshire County Journal a rather striking similarity between the legislative methods employed by the slave-holding class before the war to seize and hold control of the government, and those now obtaining at Washington. In adding new states, attempting to silence the minority, destroying parliamentary rights, legislating in the interests of special classes and using the public money to subsidize voters or fortify a section in the interests of party—there is certainly some resemblance to the present course of things to be found in the ante-war proceedings of the slave oligarchy. But in pitiless and methodical gagging of the minority, Mr. Reed's majority far surpasses that of Jeff Davis.

THE COUNTRY WILL SIT UPON IT NEXT FALL.

New York Times.

The most monstrous tariff bill in our history has been enacted under different forms in both houses, and a conference committee is sitting upon it, under the supervision of Clarkson and Dudley, to see how much each item is worth to the monopolists whom it benefits, and how much of this profit they can afford to hand over to the next campaign fund of the republican party. The consumers of the country and its wage-earners are sacrificed to the monopolists with the most cynical impudence.

A DANGEROUS ADMISSION.

Boston Globe.

Uncle Jerry Rusk, Harrison's secretary of agriculture, has been making some dangerous admissions to the Farmers' alliance in Ohio. He told the assembled agriculturists that the price of farm products was regulated by the portion exported. In other words, all the farmer's sales are in a free trade market, but all his purchases are in a high protected market. How long will farmers stand it?

UP THE SPOUT.

Pittsburg Post.

Windom made a free gift to the plutocrats of the country last week by advancing them some nine millions of dollars in bond premiums and interest not due for a year. He will not be able to do well this week. Reason why? The surplus has vanished! The great surplus question has been solved. It has gone where the woodbine twineth.

A RECIPROCITY OF PLUNDER.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The only reciprocity really understood by the republican leaders is that which has been established between them and the manufacturers. The manufacturers provide the campaign funds and the republican leaders reciprocate by taxing consumers to enrich the manufacturers.

CONGRESS DON'T, ANYWAY.

Chicago Herald.

The usurers and wild-catters in Wall street have the United States government in tow. The taxes wrung from the people to protect monopolies are at their disposal. They have only to call and their cry is heard. Who hears the plaint of the farmer and the laborer?

JUST ABOUT.

New York World.

The tariff question is "settled" by the McKinley bill just about as much as the slavery question was settled by the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the fugitive slave law.

THE FIRST "RAISE."

New York World.

In one of the Paterson silk factories yesterday notice was given of a ten per cent reduction in wages, almost coincidentally with the going into effect of the new tariff law.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

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

HOW THE THING WORKS

A REAL ESTATE DEALER TELLS A STORY, IN WHICH HE SHOWS WHAT MAKES LAND VALUABLE.

Buffalo Real Estate News.

"Henry George, the great apostle of the single tax—a tax on land values—has just returned to New York, from his trip around the world," said a Buffalo real estate dealer the other day. "And now I suppose we shall hear more about that 'unearned increment' business."

"Don't know what 'unearned increment' means! Well, I'll tell you. It is that value which is added to land by its becoming more and more in demand each year, by the increase of population, without any increase in the intrinsic value of the earth itself. For instance, a shovelful of earth out of the lot where the old First church stood, is not intrinsically worth any more than a shovelful from the embankment of the Lackawanna railroad at East Buffalo, but the lot itself is nearer the center of population, is more convenient for business; hence it is the opportunity and not the dirt that makes the value. That is clear. Another illustration: If I own three lots side by side, and sell the two end ones to you, and you build on them, my middle lot has become more valuable by your enterprise without costing me a cent. This value that I get is 'unearned increment.'"

"Let me tell you for further illustration another story. Every word is gospel truth."

"Two years ago I wanted to invest some money in Buffalo real estate. I wanted to put it where all the indications were favorable for a rapid development—where it would soon be wanted for homes. I had this 'increment' idea in mind, with the determination also of doing all I could, by work and money, to improve and develop the tract I sound buy. I took as a partner Mr. William B. Reading, formerly clerk to the board of supervisors. We found a piece of twenty acres right back of and adjoining the big shops of the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad on Harlem avenue at East Buffalo. It cut up into 200 lots. There were about 1,000 men employed at and near these shops, and most of them were carried into and out from the foot of Main street every night and morning, at an expense to their employers of fully \$20,000 a year. The tract lay high, level and dry, was just south of Broadway, where the electric street car lines are soon to be extended, and also south of the West Shore road and the four track New York Central, which are to have stations at their junctions with Walden avenue and Harlem avenue respectively. The tract was right at the Delaware and Lackawanna station at East Buffalo, just north of the Erie and of the Lehigh Valley roads. I saw that this territory, with such excellent facilities for side tracks, switches and shipping, would be soon wanted for factory sites, and my judgment proved to be correct."

"We called our tract 'Bourton,' and proceeded to develop it. I need not tell you all we did, but we have seen that district make wonderful strides forward. We have seen the Lackawanna tracks spread out in these two years from a single track to twenty-eight tracks at present; have seen an army of laborers filling in the embankments with thousands of carloads of earth, and building additions to the shops; in all, improvements costing that road about \$200,000. Their car repairing shop is 300 feet long, and plans and specifications have been accepted for another 400 foot shop. They are now erecting a brick building for heavy machine work; and a blacksmith's shop, to employ 150 men, has been staked out. The big new coal storage trestle of this road, the largest in the world, is but twenty minutes' walk from our tract, and the Wagner car shops, employing 500 men, are about the same distance from us in the opposite direction. Some of the Wagner workmen now live on our tract. Over at the New York Central road, that line is building for Albright & Co. another coal storage trestle to accommodate 250,000 tons, and right beside the Lackawanna shops are the cattle and hog yards, belonging to the Lackawanna road, covering about twenty acres. Sometimes they receive one hundred carloads of cattle a day. And the great shops and roundhouse of the Lehigh Valley road are only a few minutes' walk from Bourton, and the Erie's depot at William street is only

eight minutes' easy walking distance. It is a veritable bee hive of industry."

"Well, two years ago there was only a one-story cottage on our tract, occupied by an old German and his wife, who owned the farm—for it was a farm then. We put up ten houses and sold or rented them as fast as they were up. We put down nine wells, and got excellent water in every one of them. We planted shade trees and laid about 6,000 feet of sidewalk, and managed to get a schoolhouse built, where now there are seventy pupils, two teachers and capacity for 150 scholars. There are now twenty-one houses on our tract, all occupied, and eight more going up. There is a planing mill, a restaurant, with lodgings for thirteen workmen, two stores, a post office called 'Sloan,' and the foundation is laid for a big new church, which is to be built this fall. We have just made a fine gravel road bed for Gates street which runs through our land, and we have sold nearly every lot in Bourton. Why, I have sold 110 lots myself since April 1, and it proves that there is no difficulty in selling lots in such a district, where you show enterprise in developing them. When we bought the land, an old gray haired man, who has made a fortune in business near Buffalo, said: 'You have the best location in East Buffalo. You are just over the city line, and thus escape city taxation. Now, go ahead and make your land look different from all this other land that joins you, and you will be successful.' We have found that his judgment was also correct. If we had twenty-five houses ready for occupancy, we could rent them all tomorrow."

"Now you see what increase in value land has gained by reason of population, and you see what two years of 'increment' have done for Bourton. Yes, we have a few choice lots yet unsold on Gates street, at low figures, if taken at once."

"I have also twelve and a half acres adjoining Bourton, on the opposite side of Harlem avenue, which has all of the advantages enumerated for the other tract. It has a frontage of 1,100 on Harlem avenue. Allowing 100 feet for a cross street, leaves 1,000 feet at \$12 a foot, exactly what land is selling for across the street at Bourton. There are about 2,800 feet of inside lots in this piece, at \$10 a foot. The new streets will exactly intersect those already graded on the east and west sides. There is also a good house and barn on the tract, worth from \$1,500 to \$1,800. The land is also high, dry, and level, and will cut up as nicely as a piece of cloth. Part of this land lies adjoining the fence and level with the tracks of the Lackawanna road, and a wide awake investor will donate a strip there to some manufacturing concern, who could put in a switch, and be glad to avail themselves of the central location and convenient transportation facilities."

"I will sell the piece for \$1,800 an acre, which will net the buyer from seventy-five to one hundred per cent profit. Two other tracts at this point have just been sold at \$2,000 an acre, and one at \$1,800, and I am willing to leave it to any intelligent man to decide between those pieces and mine as to the best location. My piece is the only acreage tract left on this side of the Forks station, and it was never put on the market before. We have a five-cent fare on both the Erie and Lackawanna roads, and the street-car extension will complete the desirable means of transit."

"I have another ten-acre tract of cheap acre property between Kenmore and Burlington, which is good to buy and hold, as a railroad has been surveyed through it, and it is sure to double in value." The speaker was Mr. J. W. Gates, of No. 18 Court street, Buffalo, and he can be addressed by mail or called upon for further information.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

THERE ARE IN AMERICA WOMEN AND CHILDREN DYING WITH HUNGER—WITH HUNGER MADE BY THE LAWS—WORK WITH US AND WE WILL NOT REST TILL WE HAVE REPEALED THOSE LAWS.

As has been said before, it is needless for us to wait on the election of our own representatives. So soon as those now believing in the abolition of the tariff will take the trouble to convince their present representatives that either the tariff or the legislators must go, the tariff will vanish. We, ourselves, do not begin to appreciate the vastness of the change men's minds have undergone in the past few months. If each reader of this will not only write one letter a week or mail one tract each week to some one mentioned in this column, but will urge all his friends to do the same, we will bring to bear a pressure that no mortal can withstand. And is not the work worth the sacrifice of five minutes weekly? Consider, the winter will shortly be upon us. The wool tariff will levy its tribute of human lives. The coal trust, fenced in from competition by the tariff, fostered by our iniquitous land laws, will take, not alone the pound of flesh that would have sated Shylock's unrighteous greed, but blood and bone and brawn, and even the very soul itself. Is it not appalling to think that every snowflake that loses its purity in the streets of our great cities is but the type of a human soul that sinks in the same mire. To our hands has been confided the lamp of knowledge that alone can enlighten the world. Shall we not uphold it worthily? What are a few minutes' time for

our own pleasures as compared with the work we may do to uplift humanity?

This week we will write:

T. V. Powderly, G. M. W. Knights of Labor, 813 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Announces that blank ballots will be printed in the Journal of October 16, 23 and 30, with which the members are to vote for or against the order's taking separate political action. If by this is meant making a third party of the order we should surely exert ourselves to save it from such a fate. As an independent party the knights must outnumber the old parties before they can accomplish their desires. By working with us for the abolition of tariff taxes and personal property taxes, acting through whichever party goes our way, the knights can succeed more surely and speedily than in any other way. We should all, whether knights or not, write him at once urging this plan.

Thomas B. Reed, speaker, etc., Washington, D. C.—It is said that Mr. Reed, in spite of his assumption of indifference, is secretly extremely sensitive. He undoubtedly receives many letters approving his course. If we can show him what an overwhelming majority disapproves his reverence for majorities should give him pause. He is too keen a politician to ignore facts brought bluntly to his attention.

Hon. George Washington, chairman committee on elections, Constitutional convention, Frankfort, Ky.—is personally in favor of the Australian system. A thousand or more letters to him advocating this would result in embodying it in the constitution of Kentucky. The other members of the committee are Messrs. McDermott, Berkel, Allen Strauss, Brown, Moore, Phelps and Hallway.

P. P. Johnson, chairman committee on revenue and taxation, Constitutional convention, Frankfort, Ky.—Please urge that the legislature be left entirely at liberty to deal with this question as necessity arises. The other members of this committee are Messrs. Amos, Chambers, Clardy, Davis, Blackburn, Swango, Truesdell and Blackwell. If possible please write briefly to each gentleman on both committees; if not, don't fail to write at least to the chairman.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, Cincinnati, Ohio.—In addressing the National prison congress, of which he is president, said: "Wherever any stratum of society is wronged, all sooner or later suffer." "The crimes of to-day are due to the business and social spirit of to-day." "And there comes again the stimulus that increases always the crimes in a country where there is a large mass of people without hope and in despair." "I have believed for some years that we are passing on toward a Niagara on this question." "I have reached the time of life when, if I speak at all, soberly and earnestly I must speak the opinion of my judgment, my conscience and my heart." He is plainly ready for the single tax.

Evening Telegraph, (Rep.) Philadelphia, Pa.—In commenting on above speech of General Hayes, says that "acquisition is not a crime." "It is the acquisitive, the enterprising, that plant fields, reap harvests, build highways, etc., etc." "Wealth and power are the rewards of well directed, helpful endeavor. Idleness and vice get neither wealth nor power, or if they do they get it so rarely as to draw common attention to the isolated instances." "When so prominent a man as ex-President Hayes says that men of business should at least consider whether they owe something to those men by whom they prosper and grow in wealth, and that it is time that they should do so, he virtually contends that they do not do it. The contention is an absurdity, or worse, a libel upon the mass of employers, who, as a rule having a few dishonorable exceptions, pay the wage that is asked and fixed by labor itself, and who could not, if they would, deprive it of its share of the wealth it earns." The Telegraph needs a few easy lessons in political economy.

Isaac T. Montgomery, Mound Bayon, Bolivar county, Miss.—As a delegate to the Mississippi constitutional convention he has shown ability, eloquence and originality of thought that show him to be second to no other colored man in the country to-day. We should have him with us.

Scottish World, New York.—In referring to Richard McGee said: "He comes from Glasgow on single tax business. He is a firm believer in Henry George. It is safe to say that he is in very slim company." We can "heap coals of fire" on the editor's head for this sneer, by using irresistible arguments to induce him to join this same company.

If you have five minutes weekly that you can spare for this work remember that your mailing a letter or tract adds vastly to the effectiveness of all the letters others send.

W. J. ATKINSON,
Box 271, Haddonfield, N. J.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: The address last week in the letter writing corps list of Ignatius Donnelly was wrong. The name should have been Nanger. There is no such town in the state as given.

W. E. HICKS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, OCT. 7, 1890.

The national committee is circulating a

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

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

Subscriptions toward expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week viz., \$615.60.

Cash contributions for the week ending October 7 are from:

J. C. O'C., New York city	\$3 45
J. R. Vache, Chicago, Ill.	25
Anon., Brooklyn, N. Y.	26
E. M. S., Newport, R. I.	1 00
H. J. Simonton, Dade City, Fla.	1 00
John Rix, Ithaca, N. Y.	1 00

Cash contributions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD

512 57

Total

\$519 53

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week

90,289

Signatures received since last report

257

Total

90,546

For news budget see "Roll of States."

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB INDORSES THE PLATFORM ADOPTED AT THE CONFERENCE.

At the last monthly meeting of the Manhattan single tax club the platform adopted at the conference was unanimously ratified, as was also the formation of the Single tax league of the United States. The secretary was instructed to notify the national committee to that effect. Little other business was done, as the members had their minds on the coming elections. The situation in the political arena being somewhat confused, it was decided to take no action, but to adjourn to the call of the chairman.

To-morrow evening the fall course of social Thursdays will begin with "An hour or so of illusions and delusions," by a magician friend. The proceedings will be interspersed with music and readings. All friends, especially ladies, are invited to be present.

N. B. It is probable that some important political business will be transacted to-morrow evening, immediately upon the conclusion of the entertainment; so all members of the club and their friends are earnestly urged to be present.

Thursday week marks the second year of the existence of the Manhattan single tax club. The occasion will be celebrated by a dinner at the club rooms. The agitation committee asks our lady friends to honor the occasion by their presence. The plates will be sixty cents each. The agitation committee asks all who intend to be at the dinner to send to them at the club rooms for their tickets as soon as possible, in order that proper and ample preparation may be made.

Thursday, October 23, there will be a book party.

Thursday, October 29, Mr. Julien T. Davies will lecture on "The absolute liberation of personal property from taxation." Mr. Davies is well known in this city, and is (so he says) a republican and high protectionist, so that what he may have to say on this subject will be more than usually interesting.

On last Sunday evening the house committee of the club mailed a letter to every delegate to the conference asking for his or her photograph (cabinet size), which will be placed in a mammoth album and placed among the treasures of the club. It is to be hoped that all the delegates will respond. Those who do not receive a letter personally will please consider this paragraph as addressed to them.

BROOKLYN.

HENRY GEORGE LECTURES BEFORE A CROWDED HOUSE, IN AVON HALL.

W. F. Withers.—Last Sunday night Henry George delivered the first of the series of lectures at Avon hall, announced in last week's STANDARD. That it was a most successful beginning all are agreed, and the interest exhibited argues great things for the future of the single tax cause. It shows that the people are waking up to a sense of their rights, and wish to know how they can obtain them by peaceful means.

Long before the speaker arrived every seat in the hall was taken, and the ushers had all they could do to find room for the people who continued to come. Mr. G. W. Thompson opened the meeting with a brief

review of the object of the club and the work it was doing, after which he introduced Mr. George, who was greeted with hearty applause. As there were presumably a large number of persons present who had never before given any serious attention to the subject, Mr. George commenced by stating in explicit terms the purpose of single tax men and the means by which they propose to accomplish it.

He expressed a great deal of satisfaction in seeing so many women in the audience, because whenever the women began to take an interest in any work it was found to make rapid headway.

Mr. George is very sanguine respecting the progress of the single tax idea; and believes that whenever the opportunity shall be presented for voting on the question, we can easily carry the state of New York. He afterward presented the question from a moral and religious view, showing that it was no desecration of the Sabbath, but on the contrary, an eminently proper thing to expound the gospel of industrial emancipation on Sunday evening. He spoke of the single tax on land values as God's way of raising public revenue. In the steadily increasing value of land nature had provided a fund for defraying the increasing expenses of every progressive community. And as for every infraction of the laws of nature we must certainly pay the penalty, so when we persist in violating the sacred rights of property by taking from producers the product of their labor, to meet the expenses of government, and allowing rent to go into private purses, the natural result is the closing up of opportunities against those who seek to use them, and the consequent impoverishment of the people.

Father Huntington will lecture at the same place on next Sunday evening, and we would advise all those who wish to secure seats to be on hand early.

The agitation committee announce that they will have out two trucks with speakers next Saturday night, and invite any who can to meet them at the club house and take part in this branch of the work.

NEW YORK STATE.

B. B. Martis, Troy.—We are going to have a course of lectures this winter by the most prominent local men we can secure. We will furnish the hall and the audience; they to speak on the social problem and the remedy, if they have one. We shall see that the audience have plenty of reading matter to take home with them. We shall have some prominent single tax man to conclude the course by a lecture on the way we propose to adjust the existing difficulties. We have received answers from quite a number of the clergy who are desirous to advance any cause that will alleviate humanity.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A LABOR LEADER SHOWN TO BE A LABOR MISLEADER.

John Lavis, Dorchester.—In your issue of September 14, in the press comments on our conference, is a comment from the Boston Labor Leader, headed "A Labor Misleader," a very appropriate heading indeed. I would not notice this labor misleader, as Boston labor men know him well, but his saying that E. M. Chamberlin was there will naturally mislead labor men in general. E. M. Chamberlin was not at the conference, and no Boston paper said he was. E. M. Chamberlin and a half dozen other men met in Boston the other day and called themselves the labor party of Massachusetts and put a ticket in the field. The single tax men of Massachusetts have had nothing to do with this movement, and while I cannot speak for the single tax men of Massachusetts, the Dorchester and Neponset clubs will do all that lies in their power to elect the democratic ticket. The democratic platform has this special feature this year which will please single tax men, especially when they know business men in Boston are interested in its being enacted into a law: "That cities and towns be granted the right to say how they shall levy their taxes." Every man in our movement should do his best to get this question before the public, as it is only in this way that we can succeed. As soon as this becomes law, the Merchants' association of Boston will push the matter of taxing only real estate in Boston, and thus we can then show the public better than we can now why vacant lots should be taxed as much as improved ones.

John Adams, superintendent of Wells' memorial workingmen's institute (Dorchester branch), is to be tendered a benefit on the evening of October 23, in Dorchester hall, Dorchester, consisting of an entertainment until 10 o'clock and dancing until 2 a.m. John is a single tax man unlimited, being secretary of the Dorchester club, and he was one of the seven delegates representing that club at the late conference. As the tickets are but thirty-five cents, single tax men will help a worthy friend to the cause by purchasing a ticket.

F. Berry, Haverhill.—I received the blanks sent me from the single tax enrolment committee, and I went to work soliciting signatures at once. No one yet has refused to sign, and had I the time I could swell the number greatly. As it is I will do pretty well in the long run.

I was talking with a party to-day in regard

to forming a league here, and we decided to take steps toward forming at least a committee, if not a single tax league, to carry on the work until our members increased enough to form a league, and I hope by the time another week rolls by to be able to report that we are one among the now thirteen clubs in Massachusetts, as enumerated in THE STANDARD.

D. Webster Groh, Boston.—In the Boston young men's congress, which this evening opens its twenty-seventh session (there being two sessions a year of thirteen weeks each) at 34 Essex street, Boston, I will introduce the following resolution:

Whereas, all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are (1) equal rights to the bounties of nature (2), the sole right to all his individual labor produces, (3) leaving to the state a right only to what it—the state or community as such—produces.

Therefore be it resolved,

1. That all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes should be thereafter raised by a single tax on land values, irrespective of improvements.

2. That all forms of direct and indirect taxation should be abolished.

This organization being a mock congress, composed of upward of one hundred of our most prominent yet conservative young men, holding open meetings every Monday evening, offers a splendid field for attack, and some of us single taxers have decided to prosecute this attack with vigor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HE AGREED TO ATTEND SUNDAY SCHOOL IF THE PASTOR WOULD READ "PROGRESS AND POVERTY"—A SWOP IN WHICH BOTH PARTIES WERE BENEFITED.

D. St. C. Wineland, Pittsburg.—I inclose three signed petitions. Two of these are doctors and one of them, particularly, I want to speak about. It is well known in my neighborhood that I am somewhat skeptical in my religious belief and that I rarely attend church. Lately I was approached by Dr. J. C. Kennedy and his pastor, and urged to connect myself with their (Thirty-seventh street Baptist) Sunday school. After much solicitation on their part I consented on the following conditions: I was to have privilege to ask any questions pertaining to the lessons that would occur to me and the teacher (J. C. Kennedy) was to answer them; and if he could not answer them to my satisfaction, I to be privileged to answer them myself. In return for my attendance at Sunday school the said J. C. Kennedy was to study the theory of the single tax, and at least once a week he is to report to me and give his objections to the theory. The reverend gentleman is also to read and study Henry George, and after a reasonable time he is either to indorse it or denounce it from his pulpit; and in case he denounces it I am to have the privilege of copying his notes and send them to THE STANDARD for publication.

I made this agreement hastily, but as yet I have seen no reason to regret it. The lesson on the 21st inst. was Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem. The lesson leaves were cast to one side, for they did not prove a "teacher's help" in answering single tax questions. The good doctor has got so far as to indorse the single tax as a fiscal measure, but he cannot yet see the religious sentiment that underlies it. Probably the current STANDARD will help him see it. The reverend has become very much interested and I have no doubt of his complete conversion.

There appears in this morning's papers a copy of a notice which is posted up in Mr. Carnegie's Braddock and Homestead steel works, that all boys under sixteen years of age will be discharged, and hereafter no boys under that age will be employed at either mill. It is estimated there are 350 boys in the two mills under that age, and it is utterly impossible for this number to find other employment in these towns. Some of these boys—as I know—are the only support of widowed mothers, who lost their husbands in these same mills. What the probable result of this wholesale discharge of young men will be only a single tax man can tell.

George R. Webb, Philadelphia.—Inclosed please find four signed petitions as evidence of my efforts to push this glorious cause to its fullest extent. We cannot hope that all these signatures represent single tax men; but I think it only a matter of time with the majority that they will recognize the great truths which are being forced upon them.

M. F. Roberts, Pittsburg.—The delegates to the conference from our city arrived home full of vim and renewed courage. The good influence of the conference reached even here, and was manifest by the increased attendance at the meeting following the return of the delegates. Among the visitors was Rev. Townsend, a Unitarian minister, who is favorable to the single tax, if not already a "believer."

Our league held a meeting on September 21 to discuss the "working girl" question, which is being agitated by the Times of this city. The Times is a high protection paper, but the editorial and news department seem to differ as to the results. The news reporters have succeeded in unearthing (1) the fact that there is in this highly protected community a vast sweaters' system in which many of the

"interests" are concerned, where girls are employed at wages that will not support life decently, and the Times is making much noise about this condition of affairs without offering even the suggestion of a way out of it. Our meeting—though the attendance this time was not large—was very effective, and all the daily papers had good reports.

OHIO.

THE CENTRAL SINGLE TAX CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS FOR THE COMING TERM—BILLY RADCLIFFE HAS BEEN ON DECK EVER SINCE THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

W. A. Cronenberger, Cleveland.—The annual meeting of the Central single tax club was held in Room 301, Arcade, Wednesday evening, September 24. In opening the meeting, Vice-President W. F. Bien reviewed the work of the club during the past year and what good it had accomplished, and urged all to a renewed activity in the year before us. There being quite a number present who had not been at the meeting when the delegates to the conference gave their report, Mr. W. K. Field and Mr. L. E. Siemon were called on to repeat it.

Mr. F. L. Carter, chairman of the executive committee, made his report, giving in detail the work of the committee and the sub-committees—the finance, programme, press and leaflet.

Mr. Tom L. Johnson was nominated for president of the club, and a motion was made and carried instructing the secretary to cast the deciding ballot in his favor. Deciding ballots were also cast in favor of H. J. Davies for vice-president, William A. Cronenberger for secretary, Mr. W. K. Field for treasurer and Mr. W. F. Bien for librarian. The officers and C. L. Carter, L. E. Siemon, C. H. Nau and C. M. Spencer constitute the executive committee for the coming term. The meeting adjourned with much enthusiasm and a determination to do more and better work in the future. We feel that we are not getting the support of a great number of single taxers in Cleveland that we should have, and we sincerely trust that in the near future they will come in with us. We extend a hearty welcome to all single taxers in Cleveland. At our next meeting the advisability of holding our meetings semi-monthly instead of weekly will be discussed.

Billy Radcliffe, S. T., Willoughby.—Thinking it about time you heard from me, I will report myself as on duty preaching as best I know how the gospel of free trade and single tax. I have been out most of the time since the conference. As usual, I meet single taxers in almost every town I strike, and in some places workers, which is the case at Ashtabula.

At Geneva, last Monday night, my lights played out just in the middle of my talk; but I had the crowd worked up and left them talking the tariff question among themselves in red hot earnest.

At Painesville I attended to business Tuesday night, and advertised myself for the following night; and coming out from breakfast Wednesday morning I was hailed by the news agent with "Paper, sir!" I took a Plain Dealer (dem), and a gentleman standing by, saying he "did not want to hear from the devil this morning," took the Leader (rep).

He took a chair and fell to reading the wind-up on the McKinley bill. Carlisle's speech warmed him up so he overflew, and another man of the same school overflew with him. At last they got to talking about the man on the street last night who was selling medicine, and who was to talk on the tariff to-night. One of them said, "He is a free trader." The other said, "Well, if he is going to talk free trade I wouldn't want any of his medicine."

There I was taking it all in. I felt like knocking out some of the protection points they were spinning, but I did not want to do anything that would scare them off from my night talk. All at once another man got his lip in. He was opposed to the McKinley bill, and said it would kill the republican party. Then the air filled with "You are a free trade democrat!" "No, I am a republican." "You lie!" "You're a mugwump," and "You're a fool." And there it was, a three-cornered republican fight. I wasn't needed, so I kept still. I had a good crowd at night and did good work.

Last night I woke up Chardon, and held them till 10:30 in a sprinkling rain. This morning, before leaving, I had a half hour set to with the prosecuting attorney, and I am to send him "Farmers and the Single Tax," which he has promised to read and pass around. And thus the work goes on.

ILLINOIS.

IN FAVOR OF THE CITY FURNISHING GAS FOR ITS CITIZENS—THE COWARDLY DEMOCRATIC POLICY—THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE CHICAGO CLUB GROWING STEADILY—BROKAW RETURNING TO HIS HOME.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Oct. 8.—President Jesse Cox of the Chicago national club was our guest yesterday evening, and he opened the discussion on the subject of "Municipal Gas."

There was a good attendance, and Mr. Cox was given the closest and most respectful attention. He said he had learned on good authority that the actual cost of making gas is not over 6 cents per 1,000 feet, "and yet,"

said he, "we are charged \$1 and \$1.25 per 1,000 feet. Gas could be sold at a fair profit at 25 cents per 1,000 feet.

"The gas trust is capitalized at \$44,000,000, and the people pay seven per cent, or \$3,000,000 a year interest on these bonds, in addition to the enormous profits we pay for the gas. If the city would construct its own gas works the money we now pay the monopoly in two years would pay for the cost of the works. This would kill the gas monopoly and the coal ring, and abolish the smoke nuisance, because we would also make gas for heating purposes.

"The business men of this city can use enough influence, it seems, to get the legislature to submit an amendment to the constitution to enable the city to increase its indebtedness for the world's fair, but it seems sufficient influence cannot be brought to bear to increase our indebtedness for the construction of telephones, street railroads, or gas works, either of which is better for the people at large than a dozen world's fairs."

Edward Osgood Brown followed Mr. Cox, dwelling on some of the points suggested by the latter, and bringing out the fact that if the land values of Chicago were properly assessed the city would have money enough to build the gas works desired. Bonds should not be issued; the city should pay as it goes. The land owners to whom the benefits of cheaper gas and better government would accrue in enhanced rents or land values should be made to pay for the improvement.

John Z. White pointed out the fact that cheaper gas simply meant higher rents, and he said he would oppose municipal gas works unless they could be paid for by a tax on the value of land. He was vigorously applauded.

Alderman Thomas McEnerney, an active and efficient champion of municipal gas works in the council, was present by invitation. He spoke in general terms, but he did not spare the gas trust. Among other things he said: "We will have to fight \$44,000,000, and that means a great many votes. It will be a hard matter to get the monopoly out. We pay them 400 per cent on their investment, and every foot of land through which they run their pipes belong to the people. If there was an honest assessment we could own our gas works, telephones and street railways. The law says property shall be taxed at a fair cash valuation. Yet lands in this county are taxed at only one-fifth their value, and lands outside of this county are assessed at one-sixth of their value. We should agitate this matter until we succeed. When the people arise and say to the monopolies: 'Go, they must go.' He was loudly applauded, and both he and Mr. Cox were tendered a hearty vote of thanks, after some further discussion, in which Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Lehmeier and others joined.

Mr. White called attention to the failure of the Cook county democrats to submit a platform for the approval of the voters, and, on his return, a resolution was adopted demanding of that organization some explanation of its purposes. It is believed that many single tax men will vote against the democratic county ticket as a protest against the contemptuous act of the convention in declining to declare its principles and policy.

Among our visitors last evening was Mr. Binney, recently of Muscatine, Iowa. He is en route to Scotland, where he will remain for the next two or three years. Mr. Binney is an ardent single tax man, and he has spread the light broadcast through the west and south. He is accompanied by his wife and sister, both apparently as deeply interested in the cause of equal rights as Mr. Binney himself.

The membership of the club continues to grow quite steadily, and it is attracting more and more public attention. If all single tax men in the city would but join and give us the encouragement of their presence and their help, we could work wonders here during the next few months. Let me hope that no one will refuse to put his shoulder to the wheel who can. A great coming is on its way.

The following are our speakers for the next two meetings: October 9, W. H. Van Ornum; October 16, Hon. Allan C. Darborow, democratic candidate for congress in the Third Illinois district.

W. E. Brokaw, Princeton.—Find inclosed seventeen more petitions. I left New York city the 10th inst., expecting to attend the Chicago single tax club Thursday night, but the washouts between Elmira and Hornellville detained our train at Elmira fifteen hours, when we were taken around via Buffalo. I embraced the opportunity to visit our Buffalo brethren, who treated me royally. Mr. Blackhall spent three days showing me around Niagara Falls and Toronto. Mr. W. A. Douglass called in a number of the Toronto single tax men to meet us Sunday night, among whom were Mr. Campbell of the Globe and the father of J. W. Bengough.

I dined with the energetic secretary of the Jamestown club, F. G. Anderson, on my way through there. I dropped in on Billy Radcliffe and was introduced to "my mother-in-law."

I spent three very pleasant days in Chicago, attending their club the 18th. I arrived here Saturday p. m., and expect to lay up here and rest for two weeks.

I will issue duplicate delegate cards to all who desire them as souvenirs. I can tell who are entitled to them by the list published in the report of the conference in THE STANDARD.

ARD. I mention this because Mr. Blackhall said he wanted to preserve his card, but that it was so dirty by the time he got it that he preferred a new one.

MISSOURI.

AN INTERESTING REPORT FROM THE BENTON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE—A NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Benton school of social science, at St. Louis, Mo., makes the following report to the national committee:

We have had 150 consecutive weekly sessions, at which have been present from six to thirty persons. Instruction on economic scientific questions has been had by readings, lectures and discussions. We have had one public joint debate on the single tax problem, and one public address on free trade, in a large hall before good audiences.

We have written over 350 letters to persons who have expressed themselves on economic subjects in the press, pulpit and rostrum, or in congress. These letters were each from six to twelve pages in length. To them many responses were made.

Tracts were sent out to 3,260 addresses taken from newspapers from Maine to California, and from Dakota to Texas. Tracts were sent twice to—

300 county superintendents of schools.
250 Methodist ministers.
56 other clergymen.
266 presidents of Farmers' alliances.
166 members of legislatures.

To all delegates of the constitutional conventions of the Dakotas twice.

To all newspapers in the Dakotas twice.

Twice to 150 hotels in the small towns in Illinois.

Twice to 150 postmasters in the small towns of Illinois.

Twice to 100 tariff reform clubs in Illinois.

Twice to 94 tariff reform clubs in Missouri.

The New York Weekly World, containing free trade matter, was twice sent to 140 members of the Missouri legislature at their homes.

The above were all furnished once with THE STANDARD, at THE STANDARD'S expense, except postage.

At different times 356 copies of THE STANDARD were furnished at the Benton school's expense, and sent by mail to various persons.

The Remedy of New York and the Single Tax Advocate each sent us 100 papers, which we distributed by mail.

About 13,000 single tax pamphlets were thus circulated by the school by mail.

Over 5,200 were distributed on the streets of St. Louis by members of the school.

Over 2,500 were thus distributed on incoming and outgoing railroad trains.

1,200 pamphlets were distributed at the car wheel shops.

500 were distributed at the shovel factory.

2,000 more were distributed among the residents of the suburb of Benton.

This makes in all over 11,000 distributed by hand.

Where round numbers are used in this report the number is always understated, and the Benton school of social science has circulated nearer 20,000 single tax pamphlets than 25,000.

Many thousands of these tracts were printed in St. Louis.

The result of the work done no one can determine. The seeds of economic truth have been sown broadcast without worry in regard to the harvest.

We believe that will come in good time when the Lord of the harvest wills it, and we are happy in doing our duty and waiting His pleasure.

HENRY S. CHASE,
W. H. LITTLE, Sec'y. President.

S. T., Kansas City.—We are going to try on a new plan of campaign this fall and winter. Our scheme is to divide up our membership into ward committees and have them hold weekly meetings in all the wards. We think by this means that we will add largely to the interest now manifesting itself in our cause. We have framed laws for the government of the ward organizations, which will be under the control of our single tax club.

Thomas W. Lodge, Gutter.—I am doing what I can, but as I have before told you of what stuff the great majority of my neighbors are, can't expect much of a harvest among them. Acts, 28:37, exactly defines them: "The heart of this people is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes have they closed; but they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them"—per the single tax! I particularly admired in the account of the conference in THE STANDARD Henry George's, Ring's, Williams's and Garrison's speeches or addresses—the way the last alluded to J. G. B's adroitness and want of principle was to me perfectly delicious.

TEXAS.

BY ALL MEANS, MR. FLAVIN, COME OUT FROM UNDER THE BUSHEL AND SPREAD THE LIGHT—GETTING SIGNATURES—ATTENDING TO BUSINESS AND CARING FOR HEALTH.

T. Flavin, Galveston.—It occurs to me, rather late in the day perhaps, that single taxers who make the most of their resources

and opportunities for advancing and popularizing the great cause are not doing their whole duty as long as they "hide their light under a bushel." Example is contagious, especially where action proceeds from the enthusiasm begotten of the full perception of a great saving truth.

Galveston, I believe, can safely boast of being one of the first dozen cities in the Union to form an organization for the propagation of Mr. George's teachings. That organization, through a varied and fitful existence, still endures, in substance if not in form. It has been content to look to Houston for inspiration and leadership, and in good sooth it has not looked in vain.

Two years ago the state organization, then as now under the guidance and leadership of Mr. H. F. Ring, supplied us with 5,000 copies of No. 4 of the Single tax library. These, with a like number of the tax reform petition and a circular letter calling attention to both and requesting a careful consideration of them, were distributed throughout the city, a copy of each inclosed in an envelope being handed in at the door of every residence in the city with not one known exception. Such a whirlwind of single tax literature could not strike any community without leaving deep and lasting traces behind. And it left them here. For a time this town talked single tax at breakfast, dinner and tea; and not one man in a score had a word to say by way of argument against it. For want of antagonists we simply had the wind taken out of our sails, and so for a while we rested on our oars.

But there is here at times, as in most seaport cities, a large cosmopolitan population, especially among the working classes; and so we soon found use for our nets again. Three thousand "cat" cards were now distributed by way of putting ourselves in evidence and informing all whom it might concern that we were still alive and kicking.

During the early years of our existence as an organization the daily press of the city generously granted space for the discussion of our principles, but when it was seen that we were taking hold and striking deep root our franchise was gradually narrowed down, and finally extinguished altogether.

Some six months ago the prospect of the passage of what is known here as the deep water bill begot a boom in real estate, and since then the speculators and real estate men have it all their own way. The press is theirs, body and soul and printers' devil. Recently, when the aforesaid bill became law, they grew delirious and gave vent to their frenzy in such a display of fireworks and obnoxious war dances as might convince any sober mind that between the civilized man and the savage there is but the same single step that separates the sublime from the ridiculous. And now from the four winds speculators are crowding down upon Galveston like vultures swooping down upon the fallen monarch of the plains. And behold the real estate agents see that it is good; but the poor toilers—and I have talked to many of them—view the whole pageant with sore and heavy hearts. They know all too well what it means for them. As a mounted policeman of many years' standing tersely put it to me while we witnessed the popping of myriad fireworks: "The whole infernal thing spells no hink for them but poverty and prostitution."

The single tax men of course cannot hope to stem the tide of invading freebooters, but they are not wholly idle. To use Cardinal Newman's illustration, as the little pearly dewdrop carries within it a potency strong enough to wreck the mightiest engine, so, it is hoped, the little poster, "Think well on it," inclosed herewith, may, in some measure, help to plant and keep alive a germ of thought which will yet wreck the strongholds of ignorance, stupidity and falsehood on which the rapacious greed of speculators now boasts itself secure. Two thousand copies of this little poster are being stuck up all over Galveston, and something more pointed will follow. Here is the poster:

THINK WELL ON IT!

The value of land (excluding improvements) and the expenses of government are both caused by population. Until the revenue of one pays the cost of the other, labor must be content with the leavings of monopoly, and values created by the expenditure of public money will go into the coffers of speculators. Give them the SINGLE TAX.

One more item of our programme and I am done for the present. It is contemplated by our city council to largely increase the indebtedness of the city in order to provide funds for procuring an adequate supply of fresh water, for paving and grading streets, etc. A committee of three aldermen and three citizens has been appointed to draw up the necessary charter amendments. Anticipating its action, we (the single tax club) petitioned the city council to have embodied in the contemplated amendments a provision requiring the application of the single tax in levying taxes to meet the new indebtedness. The petition was listened to with interest and was referred, on motion, to the charter amendment committee. This is its present status, and we cannot even guess at the outcome.

If it should seem to THE STANDARD that our work so far sets a good example, we are willing to come out from under the bushel.

Will M. Buell, Baird.—You will please find inclosed seventeen signed petitions. I secured

most of them one rainy afternoon in a crowd where I happened in a carpenter shop. All signed with one exception. He is owner of a large pasture, I found out afterward. Interest is increasing in tax reform. There is considerable agitation of the subject. Texas sells her state school lands to actual settlers at two dollars per acre, on forty years' time, at eight per cent; but as soon as a purchaser makes his first payment, the land is assessed against him at two dollars per acre, causing him to pay taxes on the full amount when he only owns one-fourth. It is really more unjust than the system of taxation in the heavily mortgaged states of the north. I received a letter from my brother, C. J. Buell of Minneapolis, Minn. He speaks in glowing terms of the conference.

John C. Burge, Royse.—I am picking cotton among the farmers for a business, and circulating petitions and tracts for my health.

CALIFORNIA.

JAMES H. BARRY'S TROUBLE WITH A JUDGE—PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT—JUDGE MAGUIRE AT HOME.

W. G. Sellers, San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Inclosed find nineteen signed petitions. Three of these are members of the produce exchange. It is not easy to interest brokers, however; not easy to get them to consider anything outside of immediate business.

We had a crowded meeting last night. Many had to go away disappointed, as our hall was too small to accommodate all who wished to hear the speaker, James H. Barry, editor of the Weekly Star, lecture on "What I know about the courts." Mr. Barry has been arbitrarily punished for "contempt of court" for a rather severe criticism upon a decision which appeared in the Star last year. Friends of free speech and a free press think he should have been tried for libel, giving him opportunity to prove the truth of his charges if he could. A very large meeting was held Friday evening, September 19, at Metropolitan hall, to protest against the arbitrary nature of the proceedings against him, and to demand the passage of a law prohibiting punishment for alleged "contempt" unless committed in the presence of the court. The meeting was called by the Free press association and was a great success. It was announced that Mr. Barry would speak before the single tax society last evening. I obtained fifteen signatures to the petition in the ante-room, and regret that I did not better provide myself with blanks, for I could have got many more. I will try to wake up and get some more, for I have been neglecting to do anything at it now for a long time.

James G. Maguire, San Francisco.—The single tax society here is doing magnificent work in support of the Australian ballot law, which is now almost certain to be enacted at the coming session of our legislature. The democratic party is pledged to it, and the republicans seeing that the tide of popularity is running in its favor, are attempting in their county and district conventions to correct the blunder committed by their state convention in refusing to declare for it.

I had a very pleasant journey to the coast, attending the session of the Sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows on the way, and delivering a lecture in Topeka and another in the city of Denver. I had fine audiences at both places. In Denver I was informed that my audience consisted mainly of trades union men, and I devoted my address mainly to a respectful showing of the futility of trades union methods to solve the labor problem, and the absolute necessity of finally concentrating upon the single tax for that purpose. The lecture, although parts of it must have been more or less distasteful, was received with very strong demonstrations of approval, and I think some good was done.

I was obliged to decline several other invitations to speak on account of the necessity for hastening home. I will take the stump during the coming state campaign to discuss the tariff question and the Australian ballot, giving as much time as can be spared from my business to that work.

Give my sincere regards to Mr. George and all of our co-workers.

D. Stuart, Oakland.—I send you forty-five names to the petition. The report of the conference has been a rare treat to me. I am sure it will prove an inspiration to the entire country. What a grand set of men they were! The unanimity and good judgment displayed was unique. Had there been no differences at all on minor points we might have been surprised. I feel sure the platform is the best that human wisdom could construct. "The plan of campaign" for the coming winter is to be the special subject for consideration at our club meeting next Friday evening. The outlook for good results were never so bright before.

Our state is just entering into what promises to be a very hot contest for the loaves and fishes, and other good things, which is secured to the victors in such contests in our day, the procurement of which is the only real issue between the contending forces. The republican state convention met first, and the platform which it adopted ignores some of the most vital questions of the day. Now that the democratic convention has made the endorsement of the Australian ballot law a plank in their platform the republicans

in their several county conventions are trying to recover the lost ground by indorsing the same proposed law, it becomes almost a certainty that our legislature next winter will make the Australian ballot system the law of our state.

OREGON.

WHILE THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE WAS BEING HELD, HE WAS AT WORK, TOO.

William E. Norton, Monroe, Benton county.—This town of Monroe is located at the southeastern corner of the county, has about 200 population and is waiting for the railroad. This county, with a population of less than 12,000—containing about 1,440 square miles, or 920,000 acres—is already suffering from a dearth of land to that extent that the hungry white man is casting his eyes greedily at the Indian lands on the Siletz reservation. One family alone has nearly thirty-six square miles in the county, while the Yaquina bay country is the land grabbers' paradise. This bay—not as large as Newark bay—is the débouchure of the Yaquina river (a stream as large as the Hackensack creek, or the Passaic, in New Jersey), and is the terminus of the Oregon Pacific railroad. Between the railroad and the land grabbers everything is "taken up," and mud flats and mountain peaks are held at big prices. The government has already expended between \$50,000 and \$100,000 on the jetties of the bay, and just appropriated \$185,000 more for the same work, all of which will get into the private pockets of the land holders through enhanced values to the land. I am, apparently, the only aggressive worker in the cause in this big county, with nothing to sustain, not even wealth; but the consciousness of ever increasing victories, and the ultimate triumph of our cause, even though I fail, fail I cannot. This is the way the work is being done. In Toledo I stepped into a restaurant to get a meal. Proprietor idle; seemed to be willing to talk.

"How is business?" I asked.

"Slow," he answered, "but I think I will do well if this appropriation passes. I think that I will have a chance to make some money. It's a good thing, and will help the country."

"Suppose," said I, "that the appropriation does pass, and you close the front of your shop, go into the kitchen, and sit there with your hands folded—will you be any richer when the money is all expended?"

"Why, no," he said, "the only good it will do me will be to bring money into the country, and bring more people, and give me more of a chance to do something."

"All right," said I. "Now look here, every cent of that \$185,000 that is wanted must first be taken as a tax out of the pockets of the whole people. Then it will all be expended on one little spot of earth around Yaquina bay. Now, there are mud flats and mountain peaks down there, on which the hand of man has never done a stroke of improvement since the days of Adam the First. These mud flats and mountain peaks are owned by men in Corvallis, Portland, San Francisco, New York, and some in Europe. Every cent of that \$185,000, taken from the pockets of the whole people, placed in that improvement, will go into the pockets of these land holders through the increased values of the land, because of this improvement, without them doing one lick of work of any sort, while for every penny you get out of it you will have to come out of your kitchen and give an equivalent in labor. Do you see? Suppose there was a way by which the people here could have taken those land values which that improvement creates, and used them to pay for the improvement, don't you see that you all would not have had to wait years and years for the government to make an appropriation, and the whole people of the nation would not have been taxed to pay for it?"

He thought he saw, and wanted to know more about it, when I invited him to go to one of his neighbors, who had some economic works on that subject, and to borrow and read them. He said he would.

I suffered in not being able to attend the greatest of American conferences in my native city. But the spirit of the cause was with me, and while the conference was working so was I. Monroe knows the single tax, as the enclosed twenty signatures will attest. Everybody here is talking about it.

NEW JERSEY.

W. P. Nichols, Vineland.—Through the influence of some of our single taxers our borough assessor has doubted the assessment on a large number of vacant lots this year. Former assessors had been in the habit of assessing the holders of one or two lots of wild town land just twice as much as they did the holders of large blocks of lots. Now they are all served alike (i. e., in the same locations). This is a step in the right direction, although a short one, for they are now assessed at only about one-quarter their value, while our state law requires the assessors to take out to assess all property at full market value.

LOUISIANA.

R. S. Cameron, Coifax—I hand you here, with a few signed petitions, I am rejoiced at the present outlook for the cause in this country. When I read "Progress and Poverty," seven years ago, although I was con-

vinced of the truth that was in it, and enthusiastic for the propagation of the idea, I had no reason to believe that the land tax would be urged by any considerable body of people during my lifetime, though I am under forty. The recent conference in New York demonstrates to my mind that the single tax may succeed within a very few years. Up to date the single tax cause has progressed more rapidly, I believe, than any similar movement ever progressed, and its future progress will probably be swifter than any of us have yet hoped for. God help us!

MINNESOTA.

W. A. Carpenter, Minneapolis.—In the last STANDARD Serjt. E. C. Alphonse proposes an international single tax congress at Chicago in 1893, and calls for the opinion of others. For one, I say amen to the proposition. Not the least of the benefits of the late conference in New York is the inspiration which the members carried home with them. How this would be heightened if in 1893 we could meet some of the men of the old world and of that newer world in the southern hemisphere! I believe many are thinking of the same matter, for more than one delegate said to me, as we broke up in New York, "We may meet again at Chicago in '93."

IOWA.

H. H. Hoffman, Sioux City.—We have formed a committee here, with James A. Ford as chairman and myself as secretary, and will hold meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Mr. Ford's address is 316 Nebraska street, and mine is Boege hotel. We would like our single tax friends in this city to make themselves known by writing us, so we can come together and form a strong single tax organization.

John B. Stevens, Merrill.—I do not stay very long in one place so I probably do not see the fruit in signatures, but I send a few.

COLORADO.

J. B. Carroll (of Chicago), Denver.—Denver is a good place to impress thinking people favorably regarding the single tax, because every one can see that the extremely high price of land is due to an unexpectedly large increase of population, and that taxation of land values would be death to high priced land while multiplying houses. Rents for stores and dwellings are almost, if not quite, as elevated in Denver as in Chicago, though the latter has nine to one in population. This means, of course, that the Denver landlord is in his glory, and reaping an unusually rich harvest from the "boom." What we need for recruit work is a very brief primer in catechetical form, which can be sold very cheaply. I am convinced of this from experience.

MONTANA.

H. M. Tichenor, Helena.—We have elected a pretty good single taxer for our assessor, and he is putting his ideas into practice as far as he is able. The land speculators and real estate boomers here are horrified at his work, but the laboring classes hope, with most excellent foundation for that hope, that the result will be the building of more houses, thus making cheaper homes and cheaper rents.

AUSTRALIA.

S. T. Sydney, N. S. W.—The single tax league of New South Wales has issued a manifesto in which it sets forth the principles upon which the single tax is based. It is the platform as it appears in THE STANDARD. The Sydney branch has issued its second annual report.

FACTS FROM HISTORY.

From "Cesar's Column."

The eloquent Patrick Henry said: "We can only judge the future by the past."

Look at the past.

When Egypt went down 2 per cent of her population owned 97 per cent of her wealth. The people were starved to death.

When Babylon went down 2 per cent of her population owned all her wealth. The people were starved to death.

When Persia went down 1 per cent of her population owned the land.

When Rome went down 1,800 men owned all the known world. There are about 40,000,000 people in England, Ireland and Wales, and 100,000 people own all the land in the United Kingdom.

For the past twenty years the United States has rapidly followed in the steps of these old nations. Here are the figures:

In 1850 capitalists owned 37½ per cent of the nation's wealth; in 1870 they owned 43 per cent.

From the same source, on the authority of the Popular Science Monthly, we get the following:

In 1880, out of 1,500,000 people living in New York city, 1,100,000 dwelt in tenement houses. At the same time farm lands, east and west, had fallen in twenty five years to one-third or one-half their cost. State Assessor Wood, of New York, declared, in 1889, that, in his opinion, in a few decades "there will be no more tenant farmers in this state."

In 1889 the farm mortgages in the western states amounted to "three billion four hundred and twenty two million dollars."

IT HAS "DONE" THEM BROWN.

Bostonian.

Query—"Has congress done anything this year?" "Oh, yes." "What?" "The people."

SOCIETY NOTES.

Newport, R. I.—Newport has been favored with another pony cart parade, there being eleven carts in line. The first parade excited the envy of the young sisters of the lads who were the heroes upon this occasion and today both sexes were represented. The decorations to-day simply threw the first parade in the shade. So much for allowing the girls to participate. The rears of the "traps" were filled in with blue and white hydrangeas, and they were massed so as to completely hide the children. Rosettes of red, white and blue ribbons were on whips, harness, dashboards, and even up in the right knees of the ponies. Streamers of ribbons stretched across harnesses, and bright ribbons and flowers mingled harmoniously with the pretty faces of the happy children. There were eleven pony carts in line. A stop was made at the Casino, where soda and ices were partaken of.—[New York Herald.]

Neighbors burst in the door. She saw her husband hanging, dead, from the transom above. On the floor almost beneath the dangling, lifeless form lay a crying child gazing upward, unknowingly, at the awful sight. Otto Keger was thirty years of age. He was employed in Herman's furniture factory, at Mott and Broome streets, and lived with his wife and child at No. 160 East Third street. For some time Keger, who was stock-keeper in the factory, had been preparing to take the higher position of shipping clerk. Yesterday, however, he was told that the coveted position had been given to another man because of his (Keger's) poor command of the English language. Keger was disheartened. He returned to his home for supper and sent his wife out to pay the rent. He promised to care for the baby. When Mrs. Keger returned at half past seven, she heard the baby's crying, but through the transom window of the door she saw no light. The door was locked and there was no response to her repeated knocking. Finally a friend broke open the door. Keger was dead. Between the rope and his neck he had stuffed three pairs of his wife's kid gloves, evidently to prevent any abrasion of the skin. The baby was crying lustily on the floor. The man had struggled hard. The portieres which hung on either side of the door were torn and wrenched.—[New York World.]

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be the envy of all the other society women in town during the coming season by reason of her superb carriage horses and her prize coachman. She first saw the horses in Paris last June, when they were the property of Mr. Thorne, a rich banker. He refused to part with them when Mrs. Vanderbilt's agents first applied, but he finally relented when he heard how she longed for them, and he sold the pair for \$2,000. They are demi-sang Percherons, and are pronounced the most beautifully matched pair of horses ever seen. They present a perfect equine picture. Having got the finest horses in Paris, Mrs. Vanderbilt determined to lure away the finest coachman. She made liberal offers to Guinot, the favorite postilion of Napoleon III, and he accepted them. So Mrs. Vanderbilt will display to New Yorkers a turnout which for beauty, style and perfection in every way has never been seen here.—New York Star.

An inspection has just been made by the sanitary police of the dumps on both rivers and the report has been filed with the board of health. The police found the old abuse of turning the filthy recesses under the piles into living quarters blossoming at every dump. Between the spiles under the plank floor, over which the ash carts are backed to the scows, settlements of Italian ragpickers were found, men and women, who work in the day on the scows and sleep by night in these unutterably foul and noxious burrows. They have been driven from the underground holes time and time again, but as soon as the vigilance of the police is relaxed they go in again and squat contentedly, when they have no rent to pay. The investigators found that the sanitary measures adopted in the way of washing the rags for the protection of the community, had been allowed to lapse. The crates in which the foul plunder of the river hang idle at the docks, while stores of unwashed filthy rags were packed away under the dump, serving usually as the only bedding of the Italians.—[New York Evening Sun.]

Do not be misled by the pseudo-prognostications to the effect that amethyst, garnet, emerald, sapphire and topaz scarf pins are going to be the fashion. In the first place the general plan of the patterns in neckwear would not harmonize with the innovation, and in the second place these jewels of the gewgaw type would never be tolerated save by persons of sporty tendencies.—[Clothier.]

SONNET TO HENRY GEORGE.

H. A. T. in Australian Standard.

I groped half blind in darkness and in gloom,
And sought in pain the first faint streaks of light,
Waiting the breaking of a morn more bright
To guide my soul unbacked from its tomb.

I waited for the dawn, that from the womb
Of Time should lead betrothed Freedom and Light,
Whose first-born offspring, Justice, linked
With Might

Should burst all fetters and his sway resume.

I waited, and had waited still in vain,
When, like a meteor, athwart my path
Thy spirit—mighty prophet—fell! again
My soul found strength, and Freedom, she
Who hath
Flashed like a beacon-star in ages past,
Gleamed full in view, O y maiden, wooed at last.

A BAD CONCLUSION FOR THE "HOME MARKET."

Chicago Herald.

Good land in Vermont can be bought for \$3 an acre. No tillable land in the west can be bought for any such price, and the conclusion from the two facts seems to be that the further off the farmer is from the protected manufactories that are supposed to give him a home market, the better it is for him.

If you have a COLD or COUGH, acute or leading to CONSUMPTION, SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
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OF LIME AND SODA

IS SURE CURE FOR IT.

This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and fine Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Used by physicians all the world over. It is as palatable as milk. Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis,

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LOVELY AS A ROSE!

As we gaze upon a new blown rose, we involuntarily exclaim, "How lovely!" Our admiration is excited by the color and delicate tints of the flower. So it is with

A Beautiful Maiden.

Her clear velvet-like skin and peach-bloom complexion fascinate us. These exquisite charms always result from the use of

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

A never-failing remedy for removing all imperfections from the skin and making the complexion

PEERLESSLY BEAUTIFUL.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Glenn's Soap will be sent by mail for 30 cts. for one cake, or 75 cts. for three cakes by C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, New York City.

THE AGE.

BOULDER, MONTANA.

Subscription price, \$2.00 per year.

The Age is a weekly newspaper largely devoted to the local interests of Jefferson county, but it advocates the political doctrine of the single tax, and is the only paper in Montana which does so.

Subscriber: To The Standard who would like to read The Age but cannot afford to subscribe, can secure it by sending their Standard in exchange for it to the editor of The Age.

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SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

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

SAN DIEGO.—Single tax question club meets every Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m., at Horton hall. County committee room, 444 5th st. Geo. B. Whaley, chairman.

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

COLORADO.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., John E. Jones; sec., W. E. Grumman. Address for the present, Sam E. Mann, 10 Montgomery st.

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

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

SHARON.—Single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

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

ILLINOIS.

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

SPRINGFIELD.—Sangamon single tax club. Pres., Joseph Farris; sec., James H. McCrea, 693 Black ave.

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

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IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 318 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mosena, 240 Hedge ave.

DUN MOIRA.—Single tax club. Pres., H. B. Allison, box 4; sec., J. Ballantrae.

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

SIoux CITY.—Single tax committee, first and third Monday each month. Pres., Jas. A. Ford, 316 Nebraska st.; sec., H. H. Hoffman, Hotel Bodge.

KANSAS.

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MAINE.

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

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

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday, at 8 p. m., in hall 506 E. Baltimore st. Pres., Wm. J. Orden, 5 N. Carey st.; sec., John W. Jones, 39 N. Caroline st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st.

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Single tax state central committee of Massachusetts. Pres., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st., Boston; sec., G. K. Anderson, 30 Hanover st., Boston.

Boston.—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland, 12 Moreland st.; sec., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st.

Neponset single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Luthrop, Wood st. court, Neponset.

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

Roxbury single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Ruggles st.

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

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

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

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ROCHESTER.—Rochester single tax union. Wednesday, 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 p. m.; 80 Reynolds's Arcade. Pres., W. Wallace; sec., Albert S. Campbell.

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YONKERS.—The Jefferson single tax club, 13 N. Broadway. Public meetings every Tuesday evening at 7:45. Pres., Fielding Gower; sec., Wm. Young, P. O. box 617.

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YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 6 S. Market st.

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

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PORTLAND.—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. First Monday of each month, Real Estate Exchange hall. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p. m., 904 Walnut st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 314 Chestnut st.

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

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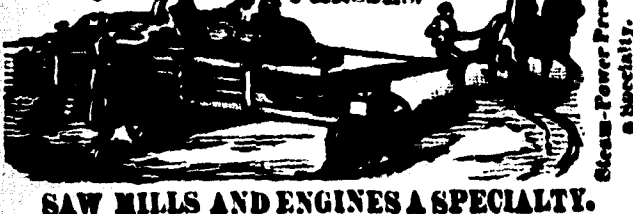
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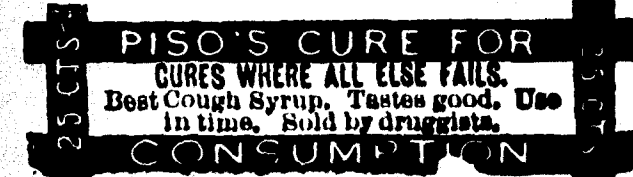
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