

THE STANDARD

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THE STANDARD advocates the abolition of all taxes upon industry and the products of industry, and the taking, by taxation upon land values irrespective of improvements, of the annual rental value of all those various forms of natural opportunities embraced under the general term, Land.

We hold that to tax labor or its products is to discourage industry.

We hold that to tax land values to their full amount will render it impossible for any man to exact from others a price for the privilege of using those bounties of nature in which all living men have an equal right of use; that it will compel every individual controlling natural opportunities to either utilize them by the employment of labor, or abandon them to others; that it will thus provide opportunities of work for all men, and secure to each the full reward of his labor; and that as a result involuntary poverty will be abolished, and the greed, intemperance and vice that spring from poverty and the dread of poverty will be swept away.

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The Rev. Howard MacQueary, rector of the Episcopal church of Canton, Ohio, sent a communication to THE STANDARD a few weeks ago asking whether the single tax doctrine did not lead to communism, because as it seemed to him the equal right to land involved the equal right to things whose materials are drawn from land, such as houses, or in fact any article of human production. His communication was published in THE STANDARD of September 12, under the signature of Truth Seeker, and answered briefly by pointing out the difference between land, the natural reservoir from which the things produced by man must be drawn, and those things themselves, of which while the substance is drawn from land, the essential character is in the modifications produced by labor. The suggestions do not seem to have removed Mr. MacQueary's difficulty, who again writes:

You grant that I have a right to a bucket of water which I may bring from the spring, but not to the spring itself; to a log cabin which I may build, but not to the woods from which I cut the logs. In short I may by labor earn a part of the earth, in the shape of water, wood, etc., but not to the whole of the earth. But supposing our nation were to set to work building themselves houses from the common forest, until all the forests were cut down and made into houses, and suppose there should then come into the country by birth or immigration other human beings, would they not have a right to demand of us materials for their houses? Would we not have to share our houses with them, or allow them to tear them down and build others for themselves? I cannot understand why if labor expended in the formation of a house out of material things should give me a title to the exclusive use of those materials, it should not also give me the same title to land on which I had spent labor. If labor spent in fetching a pail of water entitles me to its possession, why should not labor spent in cleaning out the spring, walling it up, etc., entitle me to its exclusive possession? Why should labor spent in building castles out of the air give me a title to so much air, and not to the air which I may have purified? The only conceivable answer seems to be that by so monopolizing the air itself I might deprive

others of their castles. But, this, given time enough, will happen any way, unless, indeed, air were inexhaustible. And however true this may be of air, it is not true of land, wood, etc. The day must come when there will be no woods left, and then those who possess houses must, on your principles, share their houses with the new comers. My simple difficulty is this, if labor spent on one part of the earth gives a title to its possession, why does it not do so when spent on another part of it?

Mr. MacQueary is confusing himself by confounding the natural reservoir, the earth, with things temporarily drawn from it by labor, and using the words possession and ownership as though they meant the same thing. To admit the right of ownership in things which labor produces, or brings forth, from land, and to admit, as we do, such right of possession to land itself as may be necessary to give secure ownership of the products of labor, is quite a different thing from admitting the right of ownership in the natural reservoir itself. The one is necessary to the utilization of man's powers, to the secure possession and enjoyment by the laborer of the fruits of his labor. The other prevents the utilization of those powers and involves a practical denial to the laborer of the fruits of his labor. It enables some men to say to other men that they shall not work; it enables the idler to demand of the worker a portion of the results of his toil.

If Mr. MacQueary had held to the illustration of the bucketful of water drawn from the ocean, instead of substituting for the ocean a spring—in which he evidently confuses the idea of the bounty of nature with that of the exertion of labor by clearing, walling, etc.—he would more readily, perhaps, have seen the essential distinction. The right to the bucketful of water is but the right of labor to its result, and in no wise interferes with the equal rights of others. But the ownership of the ocean itself can in no way be based on any individual right, and would involve a denial of the rights of others. The water which is within the bucket is in itself a natural substance not produced by labor, but the bucketful of water, i. e., the position of the water in the bucket and where it may be carried, is a condition produced by labor. It is to this condition, and not to the substance of the water, that ownership attaches. This can be clearly seen if it be observed that the ownership of a bucketful of water can continue only so long as the change in its conditions produced by labor continues. To spill it or use it is to release those conditions, and to let the freed water return to its natural reservoir. Even, indeed, from the very moment in which labor takes it from the ocean it begins by the operation of natural forces, such as evaporation, to go back to the ocean again. The ownership of a bucketful of water, how long could that last and how could it impair the right of anyone else to draw similar bucketsful from the ocean? But the ownership of the ocean itself, that could be passed on from generation to generation, so long as mankind existed and were so stupid as to recognize it, and would give to the man or men who from time to time owned it the right to prohibit all others of their fellows from drawing water or in any way using the ocean.

These principles apply as well to the spring. The clearing, walling, etc., of a spring give an exclusive right to the benefits of such exertions of labor, and to such possession of the spring itself as

may be necessary to utilize these benefits. And in so far as such exertions of labor may be said to produce the spring, as in the case where springs are brought to the surface of the earth by boring or digging, they give an exclusive right to the use of the water of the spring, to the extent that this exclusive right does not infringe the equal right of others to obtain water from its natural reservoirs.

So the exclusive right to a house, like the right to the bucketful of water, does not attach to the matter of the universe of which the house is composed, but to the position and combination into which the matter has been brought by labor, and to the use of the matter only so long as it retains the impress of this labor. For just as water evaporates, so does the house decay, the matter of which it is composed constantly tending to pass from the position into which it has been brought by labor back into the natural reservoirs again.

Mr. MacQueary is correct in assuming that the equal right to the use of the bounties of nature must limit all exclusive rights. If the natural materials out of which houses are built were limited in quantity as he supposes, and people born into the world were to find this material all in use, so that they could get nothing out of which to build houses, then they might justly claim a share in the material, even though it were already in the form of existing houses. But in supposing this he is supposing a different kind of a world from that in which we live or any other that we can readily imagine. Wood, for instance, is not a fixed quantity which can be exhausted. Even supposing that natural forests can be exhausted, wood is no more a spontaneous offering of nature than are wild cattle or wild grains. It is also a product of labor and there is no practical limit to the ability of labor to produce it.

So it is with other substances which man uses in production. All man's power over the material universe consists simply in changing things in place. We cannot expand the superficies of the globe, nor add one atom to its mass. But neither can we diminish. Our destruction is of the same nature as our construction. We combine and we separate, that is all. But what we combine tends at once to separate again, and what we separate tends at once to new combinations. We may conceive of human beings becoming so numerous on the earth that they could not find space enough, but, if we consider what our production and consumption is, we cannot conceive of human beings using up the materials from which to build houses, to make clothes or to obtain food. Therefore, the exclusive right of those whose labor has produced them to such things as houses, clothes or food can never impair the equal right of others to produce such things from the reservoirs of nature. An acknowledgment of the right of ownership in those reservoirs themselves would, however, impair this right.

But it may be said there are differences in the productive power of labor in different localities, and that to allow those whose labor is exerted at the more favorable localities full ownership in their products, would be to give them an advantage over those whose labor was exerted at the poorer localities, and thus to impair the equal right of all to the use of

nature. A little consideration will, however, show that this would not result from full recognition of individual ownership in the products of labor, but only from the recognition of individual ownership in land.

When to produce the needed supply of anything, say lumber, it must be drawn from places where the return to labor is different, the value of lumber, by a well recognized law, will be determined by the labor necessary to produce lumber at the poorest place for the production of lumber of which the existing demand requires the use. And to all better localities there will attach a value of locality, or ground value, which, speculation and restriction aside, will measure the value of the superior advantage that the use of the locality gives to labor upon it. If we permit individual ownership of land this advantage will go to the owners of the superior localities, and will enable them to obtain a return over and above the earnings of labor, which will give them an unjust advantage and put those who are relegated to the use of inferior localities to an unjust disadvantage. But if we give merely the possession of land subject to a payment to the community which will represent the value of locality—or to put it in practical form, if we impose a tax which will take the value of ground without touching the value of improvements—we put all members of the community on an equality with regard to the bounty of nature, and reconcile completely the individual and exclusive right to the products of labor with the common and equal right to the use of natural opportunities.

This great natural fact of the different productiveness to labor of different localities, will, in the mind of whoever considers it, dispose of all idea that the prosperity of nations can be promoted by restricting trade under the name of protection. It will dispose at once of the anarchistic notion that civilized societies can abolish government and dispense with public revenues. And it shows the shortsightedness of those who say that equality with regard to the bounties of nature can be secured by dividing up land, by limiting the ownership of land, or by abolishing ownership in vacant land.

The root of our social troubles is not in the ownership of vacant land, but in the ownership of land, of which the ownership of vacant land is but an incident and outgrowth. If the ownership of vacant land could be abolished, as Mr. Pentecost seems now to suppose, by simply howling "Thief! thief!"—if the owners of vacant land could thus be induced to pretend to make some use of their land, or even to give up all the land they could not use themselves, or hire out to someone else to use—gross inequality would yet remain, and would continually increase.

Nor is it possible in any way to abolish rent without abolishing every vestige of civilization and taking mankind back to nomadic savagery. Rent—economic rent I am of course speaking of—is not the result of human adjustments. It springs from natural laws as fixed and as certain as the law of gravitation. It comes not merely from the differences in composition, in configuration and in climate, of different parts of the surface of the globe, but from the physical constitution of man

and his relations to space. Even in a country where there were an absolutely uniform climate and in all respects an absolutely uniform surface, the process of settlement and the progress of social growth would still cause rent to arise. In whatever became the centers of population, of business and of social life, land would have greater value than in other places, and would to somebody or other yield rent. Whether any of us, if we had been consulted, could have made a different kind of a world, is beyond the question. This world in which we live is the kind of a world in which with the progress of civilization rent must arise. The only question with us is what shall we do with it—how shall we conform our social adjustments to this law. If we leave rent in private hands, the most monstrous inequalities must arise between men. A desire to monopolize is aroused, a spirit of speculation engendered, which make it actually seem to-day as if countries overflowing with natural resources contained more people than they could support. If we take rent for public uses, we put all men on an equality with regard to natural opportunities, we can remove all taxes from labor, give free play to all productive forces and secure to industry, energy, forethought and thrift their natural opportunities and their natural rewards. And whoever will consider what enormous beneficial changes this simple reform would work in the constitution of society and what great possibilities of advance it would open, will not merely see in rent a natural fact with which it is idle to quarrel, but a most striking evidence of the intelligence and benignity of that power which is behind what we call nature.

If Rev. Mr. MacQueary will look out on the world and consider man's relations with it, he will lose all fear that production can ever lessen the power to produce, all thought that the moral truth that the laborer is entitled to the produce of his labor can ever jostle with the moral truth that we are all equally entitled to the enjoyment of the bounties of nature. Let him consider this globe circling in endless orbit round the sun—so infinitely small as compared with the outlying universe; so enormously large as compared with the needs of the intelligent beings to whom it is given in their generations to dwell upon it. Let him consider what is involved in the indestructibility of matter and the persistence of energy—how in all their production men cannot diminish the sources of production; how all their consumption is but the breaking up of some combination to form new ones—and he will see that it is impossible to place any limit on the wealth that men might enjoy; and that poverty and all the evils that flow from it do not result from the nature of external things, but simply from the violation by our social adjustments of the moral law which teaches us that we should act toward each other as if we were really the children of the same Great Father, equally entitled to the use of all He had provided.

The action of the Manhattan single tax club in rescinding the invitation to speak which had been addressed in the name of one of its committees to Dr. McGlynn may seem to some of our friends at a distance as showing a disposition to needlessly keep up a quarrel that had better be forgotten. Many single tax men outside of New York, where alone the United labor party cut any figure in the presidential canvass, have evidently got to thinking that the difference that separated us from Dr. McGlynn was a mere difference as to policy, intensified, perhaps, by the personal feelings that were aroused.

If this were so, no one would be quicker than THE STANDARD and the New York single tax men in welcoming Dr. McGlynn back again, and in endeavoring to heal up all past differences. But unfortunately a good deal more than this is true.

The attitude of Dr. McGlynn and his immediate associates in the last campaign was not that of men who, mistakenly though it might be, were really running a candidate for the sake of upholding principle. It was the attitude of men who were running one candidate for the purpose of electing another. The effect and meaning of the proposition for nominating a separate candidate, which was first made privately to some of us in December, 1887, was that of "Butterizing" the land movement and using it for Blaine, or whoever might be the republican nominee, as was clearly stated in THE STANDARD when the open breach came. All that afterwards occurred showed with greater and greater clearness that this was the real purpose. Every effort was made to get some showing of strength. Advances were made, first to the union labor men on the one side and then to the socialists on the other, to whom the notion of getting up a strike against house rent in this city was thrown out. Everything was concentrated in the state of New York, where the decisive battle between the two great parties was to be fought. Despite the fact that the contest turned on the tariff question, despite the fact that the single tax principle called all who fully understood it to the side of free trade, despite the fact that Dr. McGlynn had long avowed himself a thorough free trader, and had in the last presidential election voted and spoken for Cleveland, his influence and that of what was called the united labor party were cast for the protectionist candidate. Before the election came, the thin disguise of running a candidate was thrown off, and Dr. McGlynn advised his followers to vote for Harrison. As a matter of fact Harrison electoral tickets were ran out of the united labor party boxes. The local operations of this "party of principle," its shameless dickers with all sorts of candidates, its nomination of a man for mayor who had no qualifications but his professed readiness to spend \$100,000, and the recriminations amid which the grave closed over it, were all of a piece.

These things are not yet forgotten in New York, nor, indeed, has Dr. McGlynn made any sign which would show that he regrets them, or that the men who had his confidence in all this do not have it yet. For the Manhattan club therefore to have invited him to speak before it as if nothing had happened to destroy confidence would have been evidence, not of an amiable desire to heal unnecessary differences, but of a carelessness as to principle and conduct which would deprive it of just respect.

HENRY GEORGE.

The Dinner to Judge Maguire.

The dinner to Judge Maguire promises to be a very successful affair. It is to be quite informal and will take place at Hotel de l'Europe, 237 East Fourteenth street, on Thursday evening, Oct. 3, at 7.30 o'clock. Tickets (costing \$1.00) may be had at THE STANDARD office, 12 Union Square, or at the Manhattan single tax club, 36 Clinton place.

In Lower California.

ALAMO CAMP, Lower California.—The single tax men of San Diego had several social meetings before I left and have now organized a single tax club. There are some very earnest workers in that community. I am doing what I can down here. I take THE STANDARD and keep it going from one to another, as it never gets old, and people are glad to read anything.

HENRY C. RATCLIFF.

PRACTICAL WORK IN CHICAGO.

Measures Which Are Awakening Interest in Other than Single Tax Organizations.—General Trumbull Before the Single Club.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The circular which we have sent out to nearly all the labor and economic organizations of Chicago, relating to the drainage question, as well as that in regard to the collection of certain statistics by the census bureau touching the subject of mortgages, is bearing good fruit. Already several powerful unions and Knights of Labor assemblies, representing thousands of the most progressive workmen of this city, have cordially and emphatically indorsed our position on the drainage issue, now a live one here, at the same time taking pains to assert their full sympathy with us in our ultimate aim at the abolition of landlordism.

At last night's meeting of the single tax club two fresh responses to the circular were received. The first was from L. U. No. 1, United brotherhood of carpenters and joiners (1,000 strong), to the effect that by a unanimous vote our views of raising the requisite revenues for the proposed sanitary canal by a tax on land values exclusive of improvements were heartily indorsed; and the second, of a similar character, came under the seal of Assembly No. 5,134, Knights of Labor. It is thus that, on a practical issue, we are rushing the work; and it is a most gratifying fact that thus far but one organization has notified us of its refusal to consider our proposition. This was a union dominated by state socialists. We have notice of several unions and assemblies which have the matter under consideration, and the prospect seems good for a very general support of our stand, the importance of which is scarcely to be overestimated. Judge Maguire, when he was here, promised me that he would make a point of referring to the drainage scheme in his forthcoming speech, to which we are looking forward with deepening interest. This will be given under the auspices of the Chicago single tax club at the Madison street theater, Monday evening, October 7. Subject: The Single Tax. All single tax men are urged to make the occasion worthy of the man and the cause.

General M. M. Trumbull, popularly known (it is whispered) as "Wheelbarrow" in the Open Court, was the speaker at last night's meeting. The house was full as usual and in fine temper. The general addressed himself to the exposure of "Some Protectionist Inconsistencies," and he did his work with consummate skill. His sarcasm was biting and there was a neatness of touch in laying bare the ludicrous pretensions of protectionists which thoroughly delighted the audience. His humor was also infectious, and the speech as a whole was in the best vein of a very clever free trader who has fallen a little short of the point whence the cat is visible. He was tendered a hearty vote of thanks. Mr. Furbish, Mr. Devanion, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Cowdrey and Mr. Hornstem following with timely remarks. Mr. Cowdrey's talk was peculiarly felicitous, going to the heart of the protective scheme and showing that its ultimate benefit accrues to the owner of raw materials—the landlord.

I hear constantly of single tax men in the city who are never seen at the club. I beg to inform them that our meetings are held every Thursday evening at the Grand Pacific, where their presence is earnestly desired and urgently needed. There is work to be done.

W. W. BAILEY.

Organized in Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The Evansville single tax association sends greeting to all kindred associations. We have at last taken our place as an organized company in the ranks of the single tax army.

On the evening of September 21 a meeting was held at the office of Dr. A. M. Owen, and a permanent organization formed. The following is a list of members: Dr. Edwin Walker, president; M. J. Bray, jr., vice president; Charles G. Bennett, secretary and treasurer; Dr. A. M. Owen, C. J. Murphy, Dr. George Hodson, executive committee; Stephen O'Connor, James D. Saunders, J. W. Wartman, P. H. Carroll. This list by no means includes all our citizens who have "seen the cat." Some were unavoidably absent. No notice of the meeting had been given, and as it had been hastily called it was not generally known. We will soon have a membership of more than twice our present number.

Of our present members a majority are landowners—two of them being among the largest landowners in the county. Every man of them is an unconditional free trader, and there is not a professional politician among them. Our president is a member of the Reform club of New York, of which Mr. Everett P. Wheeler is president. Two of our members are Grand Army men—one of them being the commander of this post. One of our members is a leading Knight of Labor, and another has been for a long time the president of our Business men's association.

Taken altogether, although not very large, our club is a very strong one, and its influence will be felt, and strongly felt, in this community, mark that! We have come to stay, and we mean business.

I have been working in the single tax cause

nearly ten years, and at times I felt so discouraged that I almost gave up all hope. Now I am beginning to see that my work was not in vain. In many cases, where I thought the seed had fallen on stony ground, I now find I was mistaken. It has sprouted, and is growing.

CHARLES G. BENNETT,
Sec. Evansville S. T. association.

Surprising Advances in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 24.—I seldom see much mention of Iowa in THE STANDARD, and I am anxious that your readers should know that the cause is making some progress here, so I venture to write you myself.

Besides the single tax club here there is one at Allerton, with a good membership, and I find there Dr. Bullis, E. L. Hart, a prominent attorney; D. D. Shirley, an editor; T. J. Morgan, a grain dealer; G. W. Holliday, principal of schools; S. M. McCoy, O. C. Smith, L. O. Alcorn, J. A. Alexander, Ham Schriver and others. "Know what they want and know how it ought to and will be obtained."

At Osceola is P. F. Kearns, an original tax man, who lets his light shine, and has gathered together a little knot of men there thinking on correct lines, among them being Captain John M. Ball, a life long republican and protectionist, and Mr. Simon Dunbar.

Charles A. Walsh of Ottumwa, an able and thoroughgoing single taxer, keeps the ball rolling at that point.

At Nevada Charles Covell sees the cat in all its beauty, and does what he can to show it to others. Mr. Wyrick, the genial landlord of the principal hotel of the town, is a new but enthusiastic convert, and will convert others.

D. H. Ballard of Iowa Falls, into whose hands I placed a STANDARD and a copy of "Progress and Poverty," writes me that he "does not see how the logic of 'Progress and Poverty' can be refuted, and that he has come our way."

At Atlantic Mr. Bradley takes pleasure in advocating the single tax, and Mr. Lynthon of the Park hotel is gradually coming to see the cat—in fact, I may say he does see it.

I could go on at much length in this way, and give you names of hundreds that I personally know who have come or are coming our way, and of those who are active workers in the cause, but suffice it to say, that even Iowa is making a surprisingly rapid advance all along the line. All of which fills the heart of the earnest reformer with hope.

M. L. HOSTETTER.

In Sioux City.

SIoux CITY, Iowa.—A little more than three years ago I finished reading "Progress and Poverty," and since that time have studied all of Mr. George's publications, besides having been a reader of THE STANDARD from the beginning. It is needless to add that I have "seen the cat," and from a radical republican have become a thoroughgoing single tax man, unlimited. I have loaned or given away dozens of Mr. George's books and distributed tracts like the leaves of autumn, and have no doubt but that my work will prove bread cast upon the water. I have made a special effort among the editorial profession of northwestern Iowa and there are several quill drivers hereabout who acknowledge the soft impeachment of being George men.

JOHN F. FORD, Lock-box 1,011.

Plending With the Dogs in the Manger.

New York Times.

There is a grand opportunity for a display of public spirit on the part of the owners of land within the area chosen by the World's fair committee for the location of the site for the exhibition of 1892. If they would come forward in a body and offer the use of their property for this purpose on favorable terms, they would gain more credit and glory for themselves and do a greater public service than they are likely to have a chance of doing again in their lifetime.

And this honor can be acquired without any material sacrifice. Space enough within the designated area for all the great features of the fair is practically unoccupied and unimproved, lying useless to its owners and simply awaiting the advance in value which is to come from the increase of population and the building up of that section of the city. Every owner who has put improvements upon any part of the space required would of course be fairly paid for the outlay, and every one would be fully insured against any actual loss from the occupation of his property for this great public purpose. All this could be readily arranged, and the one thing needed is the mere consent of the owners of the desired land.

The considerations in favor of holding the world's fair of 1892 in this city are overwhelming, and the immense benefit that would accrue to the city and its property owners is beyond computation. There is no doubt that these very owners of the land desired would reap a generous share of the direct benefit, because a great impetus would be given to the development and growth of that very section in the future.

What is it that gives value to this vacant land but the presence of the community that now asks for its temporary use for the grandest purpose to which it could be devoted? What is to give enhanced value to it but the growth and prosperity of this same community, which would be vastly promoted by that very use of it? What is asked of these private owners is not a sacrifice, but an act of public spirit which would in reality be a benefit and a profit to them, while it would gain for them the need of public gratitude and the glory of a patriotic service.

THE CIGARMAKERS' CONVENTION.

It Tables the Single Tax Resolution, and Also One For the Establishment of Lecture Bureaus, and Pronounces in Favor of Trusts and the Revenue Tax on Tobacco.

The cigarmakers' international convention adjourned sine die last Saturday. As had been anticipated, it tabled the single tax resolution spoken of in THE STANDARD last week, but not until after a lively debate. The friends of the single tax, however, are satisfied with the work done. A resolution which recommended the subordinate unions to establish lecture bureaus for the "discussion of the labor problem and economic questions" was also tabled, the position taken by its opponents being that "cigarmakers have no time to waste in talk; what they want to do is to devote all their energies to securing higher wages and fewer hours of labor." This fits in well with the declaration made at Buffalo, in 1883, by President Strasser, during a debate on the land question. "What," said he, "do cigarmakers want with land? They have no use whatever for it. What they want is tobacco to work up into cigars?"

During the session of the recent convention there was considerable excitement. President Strasser, in his report, read on the first day of the convention, had urged that the fiercest resistance should be offered by the union to any attempt that might be made to abolish the tax on cigars and tobacco. Four members of the committee submitted the following:

Believing that the members of the international cigarmakers' union would be greatly benefited by the abolition of the internal revenue taxes on cigars, we report adversely on the recommendation of the president to protest to congress against the repeal.

The fifth member of the committee submitted a minority report indorsing President Strasser's recommendation. The debate was very animated, and it was noticed that all the socialistic delegates favored the minority report. It became a tariff discussion, but President Strasser settled it by saying that under the present revenue tariff the wages of cigarmakers had received much higher wages than they got before the tax was imposed. The president's remarks will be received with delight by the thousands of journeymen cigarmakers everywhere, and especially in this city, who are at present complaining that their average earnings do not reach three dollars a week; and by others who say that even by pressing in their wives and children, and by working all their working hours, they cannot make over ten dollars a week, even when they are so fortunate as to secure steady work. But the president insisted that cigarmakers were flourishing under the revenue tax system, and that settled it, notwithstanding that almost the very next recommendation brought before the convention was that an "out-of-work benefit fund" should be created for unemployed members of the union—\$3 a week, but each person to receive not more than \$72 a year. The proposition, in his opinion "cut to the heart of the labor question," and should be adopted, which it was by a vote of 84 to 65, the socialist delegates all voting for it. Those delegates who are disposed to take a gloomy view of things, despite the declaration of the president that "cigarmakers are flourishing," anticipate a large pension roll, because, as they say, the reports from all the unions represented show that a little over thirty per cent of the membership have been constantly out of work during the past year.

During the debate on the out-of-work benefit fund Mr. Strasser said that it was based on the trust idea. Then he went on to say that in spite of all that had been said about trusts, they showed that they could regulate supply and demand. They had confuted the theories of social and political economists; the theories of John Stuart Mill and Karl Marx. "If it were not for them," he added, "things would have been worse than they were during the past years. They show us an example that might be copied; when any of their members are not working all the others chip in to support them." In this connection it might be well to use Mr. Strasser's favorite editorial phrase (used in the Cigarmakers' Journal): "Comment is unnecessary." The leaders of the socialistic delegates also favored the trust idea. "The cigarmakers organization is a trust," he said. "We aim to control the supply of labor and are justified in using every method to secure that end. The Standard Oil company has succeeded as a trust because it managed to bring all competing concerns within its folds. Until we do that our success will not be assured."

The next meeting of the International union will be held in Indianapolis in the fall of 1891.

A Significant Occurrence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—One of the straws showing how deep a hold ballot reform has taken upon the people since the single tax movement brought it to the front two years ago, is the recent action of New York division, League of American wheelmen. This body, numbering about 2,000 members, distributed all over this state, has just changed its by laws so that its officers will hereafter be elected under a modification of the Australian system. A delegate from central New York reported that he had canvassed his entire district on the subject and found

that the proposition met with the most enthusiastic support, showing that the sentiment throughout that section had already been favorably affected. Every organization of this sort which adopts the reform in its domestic affairs, of course educates its members and their friends to a kindly reception of the idea in the wider political field.

E. J. SHRIVER.

THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB.

It Withdrews an Unauthorized Invitation to Dr. McGlynn to Address the Club—Other Matters of Interest.

At the meeting of the Manhattan single tax club on Thursday evening, September 26, a motion was made to discontinue a series of public meetings on week nights, ordered at the suggestion of the agitation committee. The chairman of the agitation committee, Joseph Silbern, asked that the motion be made to apply to November and the succeeding months, as he had invited speakers for October. On a demand for a further explanation, he said he had invited Dr. McGlynn to address the club. This was the first positive knowledge that the club had of such action, and in the debate that followed Mr. Silbern was severely rebuked for his presumption.

The speakers declared that they entertained no feelings of personal hostility toward Dr. McGlynn, but that a very serious matter of principle was involved in this matter. The famous "split" was not due to personal feeling. Mr. Barnes and Mr. McMackin, with Dr. McGlynn present and concurring, had deliberately proposed to organize a national united labor party, to put a so-called national ticket in the field, and then only nominate electors in the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, ignoring the tariff issue. This was not a proposal to engage in a hopeless movement in behalf of our whole principles, but was one to ignore an essential part of our principles and prostitute the single tax movement to the support of the protectionist party in a campaign in which protection was the issue. There was no concealment by Messrs. Barnes and McMackin of their expectation that the republican machine would meet the expenses of such a campaign, and yet Dr. McGlynn urged it and took part in the effort that followed to carry out the scheme.

Had Dr. McGlynn's course not been successfully antagonized, the cause of the single tax would have been dragged down into the mire in which the united labor party so miserably perished at the close of the horribly corrupt boodle campaign in which Mr. Coogan was so shamelessly fleeced.

It was also pointed out that the Manhattan club was organized by men who disapproved Dr. McGlynn's attitude and who emphasized in their declaration of principles free trade as an essential part of the single tax doctrine. Under such circumstances it was pointed out that it was an astonishing piece of presumption for one man to invite Dr. McGlynn to address the club without first submitting the question to it. The painful embarrassment of the situation was feelingly alluded to. The club did not wish to be put in the position of acting churlishly toward a man who professes adherence to our principles, and on the other hand it did not intend to open the way for another bitter quarrel followed by a split, and hence its true policy was to do nothing, but the chairman of the agitation committee had compelled the club to disclaim his action. The motion to discontinue the meetings was thereupon adopted and it was made so clear to Mr. Silbern that he was not wanted any longer on the managing board that he resigned. His resignation was unanimously accepted, and the remaining members of the agitation committee withdrew the invitation to Dr. McGlynn.

Henry George will deliver the address before the Manhattan single tax club this Sunday evening, October 6; this being the inauguration of the second series of lectures.

At the last business meeting the club appointed a committee to arrange for the proper celebration of the first anniversary on October 16 of the organization of the Manhattan single tax club. The committee is now deliberating over what form the celebration will take.

A Correction.

BURSTOL, S. D., Sept. 2.—Please correct a mistake I made in the letter appearing in today's STANDARD. The Rev. John Hector is not the man known as "The Texas Cyclone," though he too is a "colored" man. We expected the "Cyclone" but he did not come. Mr. Hector did. Hence the mistake.

W. E. BROKAW.

The Farmer Plows and Reaps, but Gathers Not In.

Minneapolis Labor Union.

"Penny wise and pound foolish" is an old English saw, applicable to the economy of the American farmer of to-day. The time and effort spent in striving to increase the productive powers, if spent in reaping up on political economy, would enable him to solve the problem of distribution in a short time. A little study would soon convince him that if the distribution of wealth were just, the production of wealth would not trouble him.

SOMETHING ABOUT MONEY.

Thomas G. Shearman Answers Some Questions Put by the Mutual Bank Propaganda of Chicago.

The Mutual bank propaganda of Chicago has addressed the following circular to Thomas G. Shearman:

Whereas, A medium of exchange, money, is indispensable to civilization, it follows that the method of its supply must be of co-equal importance and, as it has never been determined upon any scientific basis how much money is needed or the correct method of its issue; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following questions be printed, and copies sent to all the prominent journals in the country, and to such prominent citizens as the secretaries may select.

1. Does the prohibitory tax of ten per cent imposed by Congress on any issue of paper money other than is issued by the U. S. treasury limit the volume of money? If not, why not?

2. Whence did the state originally derive the "right" to dictate what the people should use as money?

3. If an association or a community voluntarily agree to use a certain money of their own device to facilitate the exchange of products and avoid high rates of interest, has the state the right to prohibit such voluntary association for mutual advantage?

4. Do not restrictions as to what shall be used as money interfere with personal liberty?

5. Has the question of free trade in banking, i. e., the absence of all interference on the part of the state with making and supplying money ever been a matter of public discussion?

6. What effect does state restriction on the issue of money have on the rate of interest?

7. Can the business of banking and the supply of money be said to be under the operation of supply and demand where the state prohibits or restricts its issue, or dictates what shall be used as money?

8. Is there such a thing as a measure or standard of value? If so, how is it constituted, and what is its function?

9. What becomes of the "standard" or "measure" of value during suspensions of specie payment?

10. Are you in favor of free trade in banking, including the issue of paper money? If not, why not?

ALFRED B. WESTRUP,

Correspondent Secretary.

To these questions Mr. Shearman has made the following reply:

September 16, 1889.

Mr. A. B. Westrup, 169 Washington St., Chicago.

Dear Sir—I have received your circular, asking various questions which are very suggestive of an interesting and useful discussion, for which unfortunately, I have not sufficient time. I will confine myself, therefore, to giving a general answer to some of your questions collectively.

I do not know that it is of any practical use to inquire whether the state has a right to dictate what people shall use as money, or, if it has, how it acquired that right. I do not find that the state in any way dictates what my personal friends and I shall use as money by agreement with each other. They accept my checks and I accept theirs, and the state never interferes. I presume that, if I agree with the corner groceryman to exchange checks with him, the state will not interfere. But if I try to pass off checks on the groceryman upon ignorant people, who receive them as money, and persuade them not to present them to the groceryman, it is almost certain that I should intend to swindle them; and the state has a right to prohibit not only ordinary swindling, but any actions which experience shows inevitably end up with swindling.

The western states had such an experience before the war, of the tremendous extent to which this kind of swindling was carried by wild cat banks, that their people were far more anxious than the people of the east to prohibit the circulation of sham money devised by fraudulent bankers. They carried this feeling so far as to prohibit banks altogether, in some places, and the circulation of bank money in other places.

The question of free trade in banking was a matter of very active public discussion before the war, and in several western states it was practically realized. The state did not interfere with the making and supplying of sham money. The western people were consequently stripped to their skins by swindling rogues. The reason why so many people are now in favor of renewing that old system is that they have grown up since the war and know nothing about the experience of their fathers and grandfathers. Like children, they will not believe that fire burns until they have pushed their own fingers well into the coals.

In reply to your question "What effect does state restriction have on the rate of interest," I answer that it has comparatively little to do with it, unless carried to an excessive degree. It is a popular delusion that interest is paid for the mere use of money and for nothing else. In point of fact no human being ever pays a cent of interest for the use of mere money. What men pay interest for is for the use of things having intrinsic worth and utility as well as commercial value. Money is of no use except to get rid of immediately. It is like a road, an excellent thing considered as a means of getting from one house to another, but of no use at all considered as a permanent lodging.

As to the standard or measure of value, anything can be made such by universal agreement; and then other things will be exchanged by reference to that agreed stand-

ard; and nothing can be made such a standard which is not accepted, by substantially unanimous agreement, among people who trade with each other.

You ask "what becomes of the standard of value during suspensions of specie payment?" To make the answer simple, it remains just as it was before, though there are nominally two standards. The people in general measure the value of their goods by the paper standard; but the paper standard itself is all the time measured by the specie standard; and, therefore, the value of goods goes up or down in paper, precisely in proportion as paper goes down or up in specie.

Your last question is: "Are you in favor of free trade in banking, including the issue of paper money? If not, why not?" This question cannot be answered yes or no; because all depends upon what you mean by "free trade in banking." I am in favor of free trade in banking, as I understand banking; but, doubtless, I am not in favor of it, as you understand it. Certainly I do not think that the issue of paper money is any necessary part of the banking business. And by paper money, I presume that you mean paper which should be forced upon persons unwilling to receive it as legal tender. To this I am entirely opposed, for the simple reason that I am opposed to every form of swindling. I am not in favor of forcing any kind of money upon anybody; not even gold or silver.

The Mutual bank system, which you propose, is nothing new. It is substantially the same which Arkansas adopted in 1835, and which ruined everyone who trusted in it. I see no difficulty in the way of your starting one at once, if you can find people willing to go into it. The officers will get their salaries, if they are bright enough to draw them in advance. Nobody else will get anything. No law that I know of stands in your way so long as your bank confines its circulation to people who have agreed beforehand to accept its notes. Do not wait for all the inhabitants of a town to join you. Any three gentlemen can start such a bank if they are willing to do so. They need not lose much money; and they will gain a most valuable experience.

But no borrower will gain much from dealing with your mutual bank, if it adheres to the rules which your circular lays down. For the bank is not to lend anything except upon thoroughly good security, and to the extent of two-thirds of the market value. Any amount of money can be borrowed on these terms already. Yours very truly,

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

A Single Tax Appeal From Atlanta, Georgia, to Single Tax Knights of Labor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 26.—On the evening of the 24th inst., J. Henley Smith, W. E. Gathright, J. M. McGuirk, Carl W. Helsing and the writer met at the residence of Mr. John M. Beath, where we organized the Atlanta single tax club, No. 1. Mr. Beath, who is a prominent ice manufacturer, a man of wealth and of great experience and knowledge in commercial and manufacturing matters, and who is the pioneer of our cause in Atlanta, was made president, and Mr. Smith, who is widely and honorably known in the state as a newspaper man, was made secretary. We have evidence that others will soon join our ranks. At the meeting mentioned we discussed measures proper to advance the cause in our midst. Only one of these will interest your readers in other places. It was prompted by the fact that on the 12th day of November, 1889, the next annual meeting of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor convenes in this place. The writer was directed by a resolution to make in this letter an appeal to the single tax members of the Knights of Labor that they exert themselves to send among their delegates to this meeting some of their best speakers and lecturers. The Knights of Labor in this community number about five thousand. At this meeting of the general assembly mentioned, it strikes us that it would greatly advance our cause here to have the single tax discussed. We believe that an agitation of the matter at the time mentioned will result in many converts; and that this will be a good beginning for public discussion in this locality.

The time is very short. We will be thankful for the aid of any one to help us in forcing upon this city the consideration of the single tax.

JOHN C. REED.

Another Plan of Operation.

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Sept. 27.—The suggestion of Mr. B. F. DeCosta, of Cambridgeport, Mass., in your last number, to mail THE STANDARD after reading it, to other persons, is a good one, but I think my plan is better. Besides acting on Mr. DeCosta's suggestion I send postal cards, with single tax gospel written on them, to our opponents, and furthermore I copy short single tax sentiments and tariff notes from THE STANDARD on paste-board cards and tack them along the public highways and in saddler and blacksmith shops. I have done so for the last eight months with satisfactory results. I am the only single tax man here and could do better if I had single tax literature to distribute. As I have to work 365 days in the year it will be seen that I have very little time for argument. If any of your readers have any single tax literature to spare it will be thankfully received and distributed. I have sown the seed in this neighborhood and hope your readers will respond and help me to keep it growing. Tracts will reach me if addressed to

UNCLIN TOM.

THE CART-TAIL CAMPAIGN.

Two Carts Started Out Last Saturday Night by the Manhattan Single Tax Club—One on the East Side, the Other on the West Side—Met by Silent Crowds, but Soon Cheers and Enthusiasm Were Evoked.

Last Saturday evening the weather was pleasant and the air soft and balmy when the two campaign trucks of the Manhattan single tax club, each supplied with speakers and literature, pulled out from in front of the club rooms and wheeled away to their destinations. On the sides of each truck were the legends "The Single Tax will Raise Your Wages;" "The Single Tax will Reduce Your Rents." One, in charge of A. J. Wolf, was bound for the west side, and the other, in charge of Morris Van Veen, for the east side.

ON THE EAST SIDE.

The east side truck took up its position at the corner of avenue A and Thirteenth street—where the crowd spoken of in the previous issue of THE STANDARD had made it almost impossible for the speakers to be heard—and a large crowd gathered. Mr. Van Veen opened the meeting, and stated the objects for which the cart-tail campaign had been inaugurated. He then introduced Charles P. Kelly, who made a fine address. Having been brought up among the men and women he was talking to, he knew of the deep poverty which existed among them. He knew that it was an ordinary thing for them to do the most degrading things of which a human being could be guilty in order to obtain the most common necessities of life. He had suffered from poverty as much as any of them, and had at one time despaired of relief. But a light had come to him in the darkest moment of his despondency, and he saw how a condition could be brought about by which all men could be lifted to a plane where it would not be necessary for any to ceaselessly struggle for bare subsistence. Then Mr. Kelly explained how such a state of things could be brought about through the single tax.

Mr. McGregor of Jersey City was the next speaker. He took up the tariff question. He said that it had been promised that in the event of the success of the protection party wages would rise; there would be work for all, and poverty and want would cease. "The protection party won," said he. "Now what has really happened? Have wages risen? Have all men who were willing to work been able to get work? Is it not a fact that wages have not risen, but have fallen? Is it not a fact that since the last election large industries have been shutting down in all directions, thus throwing out of employment thousands and thousands of men, who have been added to the already appalling roll of the idle and starving?"

After distributing single tax literature, which was eagerly asked for by men and women, the truck drove to its next station, Eleventh street and Avenue B. Mr. A. J. Steers was the first to speak.

Mr. Steers said that the object of the Manhattan single tax club in sending trucks and speakers in where the workers lived, was to talk to them of the things in this life which interested them most—wages and rent. We live, he said, in a country rich beyond the dreams of avarice, in extent of arable land greater than all of the other civilized nations of earth put together; and yet, though our nation is barely one hundred years in existence, we are troubled by all the evils that afflict the older nations of Europe. When I was a boy in the western states no man who desired work found lack of employment, but to-day in every part of the union tramps abound on every roadside. It is for the tramp despised and outcast that I am here to speak. It is for the woman who sells her virtue on our streets to-night that I am here to raise my voice, for so surely as there is a God in heaven—the crime for which our nation must answer before the bar of an avenging God—is the unpardonable sin that here the laborer is defrauded of his hire. Are we forever to go on living as if in a stupor, eating, drinking, working, sleeping, as though in life there were nothing else? Here where we stand is the city of New York, the island of Manhattan—a town hardly three hundred years old! What has made the land of our island which the Dutchmen who first peopled it bought for twenty-four dollars—worth millions upon millions? Population. Then if population, and not the land owners, has given rise to this enormous value, would it be unjust to appropriate land values for public use and permit them no longer to go into private pockets? Henry George has pictured the great millionaires opening their hearts and providing for the public free transportation, free light and heat, free theaters and many other of the things that all or most of us need, free. Under such conditions would this city not be an earthly paradise for the average man? Would it not attract multitudes of men from other places? What would be the effect? Can you not see? There would be a greater demand for New York land, and rents would go up, up! up! and the landlord would pocket the entire benefit.

The simple remedy is to place all taxes needed for the support of government, city, state and national, upon the value of land and to abolish all taxes that fall upon labor

or the products of labor. This would destroy speculation in land, while it would secure for the benefit of all that value which increase of population or extension of improvements gave to land.

Mr. Steers' speech made a profound impression on the large crowd which had gathered closely about the truck; and at its conclusion he was roundly applauded.

William McCabe was the next speaker, and at the conclusion of his remarks the truck moved away to its next station amid the cheers and God speeds of the assembled men and women.

It was after ten o'clock when Sixth street and Avenue B was reached, and the intention was to have three short addresses and then go home; but when eleven o'clock came the streets were crowded, and the chairman concluded to keep the meeting going a little while longer. Messrs. Dublin, McGregor, McCabe, Murray, Steers and Van Veen talked to the crowd; but when at later than half-past eleven the large crowd still hung on, there being no one on the truck with voice enough left to speak, Chairman Dublin reluctantly bade the audience good night and the truck moved away amid ringing cheers. It was nearly twelve o'clock when the club rooms were reached.

THE WEST SIDE.

The truck for the west side proceeded to the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirteenth street. A little red fire and a few minutes of waiting sufficed to attract an assemblage of over five hundred people, which was continually augmented as the voice of the speaker was heard by passers by. After an hour of speech making a change of base was made to Abington square, a few blocks to the southward, to which point many of the listeners followed. A halt was made in front of a republican and a democratic club house, whose occupants helped to swell the crowd. Addresses were made by Messrs. Joseph McDonough, J. R. Brown, J. D. Miller, William Wolff, Simon Van Veen and A. J. Wolf. Each speaker showed that side of the subject which was most natural to his bent of mind and personal experience.

On this side of the city the people surrounding the truck were apparently in better circumstances and of higher average intelligence than are usually found in the crowded east side districts. There was a plentiful sprinkling of glossy silk hats and they stayed to the end. Indeed, the interest evinced in the novel propositions by the whole audience, was most remarkable and encouraging. At the outset there was a chorus of hoots and jeers but these soon subsided when the earnest tones of the chairman's voice were heard, and then the crowd subsided into a condition of serious and sometimes of almost breathless attention. This was punctuated at intervals by hearty applause as the speaker made a telling point or a home thrust.

Many entertaining and suggestive incidents cropped out. A dapper young man asked in a sneering tone, "What the single tax was, anyhow?" and he learned more in ten minutes on that subject than under ordinary circumstances he might have learned in a year. A drunken, blear-eyed cripple, wearing a G. A. R. hat, shouted out an obscene remark, and the speaker at the moment promptly took advantage of the occasion to show the fellow up as one of the results of our social system. A knot of well dressed club men standing together, apparently prepared to enjoy this new outbreak of crankism, but they were soon as much absorbed in the words coming from the truck as the rest of the throng. Questions were frequently put to the talker and were answered with a readiness that surprised the listeners, and when the meeting broke up the speakers on the cart were hailed with loud and prolonged cheering.

The number of trucks will be increased until the weather becomes too inclement for out-of-door speaking and listening, just as rapidly as additional speakers volunteer and funds are forthcoming.

The Ball Set Rolling at Pueblo.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 26.—Last evening, upon invitation of the Knights of Labor assembly of this city, I addressed them on the Henry George theory. Beginning with the primary principles of political economy, showing the relation of the factors of production with those of distribution, I dealt with the errors concerning capital and its uses, and the errors in the Malthusian doctrine, thus leading up to a consideration of the land question—the relation between population and rent, private ownership of land and the individual appropriation of rental values. When I reached the question of the right of the land owner to hold land out of use, and to appropriate rental values, I had by logical sequence of presentation prepared most of my audience to see the justice of the appropriation of rental values to the common use of all. After an hour spent in answering questions, and hearing several short speeches endorsing the single tax theory, a motion was carried to devote the third Wednesday evening of each month to an open meeting for the discussion of economic subjects. Thus the long sought for opportunity has arrived for the public dissemination of the single tax doctrine where it will do the most good. We shall not be slow in sowing the seed.

J. W. BAENTLINGER.

A CART-TAIL CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN.

A Cart Full of Speakers Started Out Last Saturday Night Met with Cheering Success—The Work to be Continued.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 29.—The Brooklyn single tax club is getting down rapidly and continuously to work. It began its cart-tail campaign last night with the most encouraging and more than satisfactory results. A large truck adorned with bunting and torches left the club house at 56 Livingstone street shortly after 8 o'clock, carrying aloft an illuminated transparency bearing on each side a legend appropriate to the single tax and free trade. The truck stopped at the junction of DeKalb avenue and Fulton street, where a crowd quickly gathered. Mr. J. T. O'Neill, chairman of the agitation committee, opened the meeting with a short, appropriate speech, explaining the object of the meeting, after which he introduced Mr. Everett Glackin, who is secretary of Typographical union No. 6.

Mr. Glackin showed that labor combinations could only prove temporarily effective, and that combinations of labor were opposed by similar and generally stronger combinations of capital, so that strikes in the great majority of cases must fail. Labor's hope lay in another direction. It lay in the doing of justice, in breaking down the wall hedging in natural opportunities to labor, by destroying land monopoly, thus providing work for all and relieving the competition among laborers for employment, which to-day reduces wages almost to starvation rates.

Mr. J. C. Jeffcott then spoke for a few minutes convulsing the listeners with his humor. A short free trade talk by Mr. G. W. Thompson followed, emphasizing the goods for goods theory.

Mr. R. C. Utess concluded with a short pointed speech.

The truck then returned to the club house with its load of highly satisfied workers. The audience at all times numbered several hundreds. The hearers were all very attentive and respectful, and did not interfere at all with the speakers. Hundreds of tracts were given out, all of which were apparently carried away. Indeed, there was a demand for more. Many of our men were on hand, and distributed themselves among the audience, exciting discussion whenever anyone raised a question. When the truck left the square groups of eager disputants were standing all around.

So successful has this experiment proved that the work will be continued. The truck will take its position in the same place next Saturday night.

The lecture before the single tax club on Sunday night was delivered by Major A. R. Calhoun on "Character," and was very largely attended. The choir supplied music.

All the single tax men in Brooklyn, who do not use their STANDARDS after reading them, are asked to send them to the club, to be sent where they will do good. Or if they prefer, the club will supply them with addressed wrappers.

The lecture next Sunday night will be delivered by Mr. E. A. Carley.

J. T. O'NEILL,
Chairman Agitation Committee.

A CONFERENCE IN INDIANA.

A Representative Gathering of Single Tax Men in Indianapolis—Steps to Push Along the Work Throughout the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—A very successful and encouraging conference of single tax men from various parts of this state took place in this city last Wednesday, September 25. The size of the gathering in Mauser hall, the character and intelligence of the delegates and the strength which it was shown their doctrines had developed must have been the source of no small surprise to those who had been treating the matter with contemptuous indifference.

The morning session was devoted by the delegates to making each other's acquaintance. The business of the conference was taken up at 1:30 p. m., when L. P. Custer of Indianapolis took the chair and delivered a felicitous address of welcome. To this Henry Rawie of Anderson made a happy response, and was afterward chosen, first temporary and then permanent, chairman. Thomas J. Hudson of Indianapolis was elected secretary of the conference, and a committee on resolutions, consisting of L. P. Custer, chairman; S. W. Williams of Vincennes, and William Henry of Connersville, named.

Mr. Williams read a very timely paper entitled: "The duty of single tax men in the next appraisal of real estate." He urged single tax men all over the state to insist on the enforcement of the law in relation to the assessment of real estate, which has fallen into disuse, and indeed contempt, permitting vacant lands, held for speculation, to go free of a large proportion of the burden of taxation.

Bolton Smith of Memphis, Tenn., spoke briefly on the single tax question from a southerner's point of view. He said the southern single tax men believed that the negro problem could only be solved by the single tax. Mr. Smith travels a great deal, and says the agitation of the question is rapidly spreading in all parts of the country, and is especially well advanced in and around Memphis, the Memphis Appeal having de-

clared itself in favor of this method of taxation.

Dr. Kersey and another delegate from Richmond reported a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of the single tax in that city.

The committee on resolutions reported a resolution calling upon Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the United States, to collect data to show what percentage of the people in the United States occupy their own homes and farms, and what proportion are tenants; and of those who occupy their own homes and farms what proportion have their property free from debt; and of the homes and farms which are under mortgage, what percentage of the value is so mortgaged.

Additional resolutions were reported as follows:

Resolved, That we favor the exemption from taxation of all forms of personal property and all improvements upon real estate. We believe the government should own and control the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines of the country.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of the state upon the enactment of the election law known as the Australian system, and we urge single tax men in other states, where it has not already been adopted, to agitate for its immediate enactment into law, and we call the attention of our friends throughout this state to the importance of seeing to it that the law is honestly and properly enforced.

Resolved, That single tax men of the state be requested to investigate the assessments of vacant lands as shown by the tax duplicates of their respective counties, and urge upon the boards of equalization a fair valuation being placed against them in 1892.

Resolved, That a state executive committee of ten members be elected by this conference to serve until the next state conference, who shall select their own officers and have general charge of the single tax movement in this state, and conduct the work of propaganda.

Resolved, That the state executive committee be instructed to prepare and promulgate a proper address to the people of the state, setting forth the principles and purposes of this organization.

Resolved, That the chairman of this conference be directed to communicate an expression of esteem and confidence to Henry George, and congratulations on his magnificent and successful labors at home and abroad.

The only discussion that arose during the consideration of these resolutions was over that section declaring in favor of government ownership and control of railroads. There was quite a division of sentiment on this question. Some seemed to think that the solution of the railway problem lies with the adoption of the single tax; others contended that the government ought to own the roadbeds and tracks thereon, and conduct them as toll roads, permitting any and everybody to use them on payment of toll. On a vote, however, there was no very decided opposition to the adoption of the report of the committee as a whole.

The following three propositions to be printed in card form for general distribution among single taxers of the state, who should be requested to secure signatures thereto, were submitted by Dr. Kersey, of Richmond, and favorably reported back with recommendation that they be referred to the executive committee for future action:

1. We favor a tax on land values only, i. e., on site or location values.
2. We would abolish all taxes on products of labor.
3. We favor the adoption of an amendment to Sec. 1, Art. 10 of the constitution of the state of Indiana, giving the general assembly power to select the form of property upon which taxes are to be levied.

The following members to compose the state executive committee were elected: Henry Rawie, Anderson; Dr. C. A. Kersey, Richmond; Samuel W. Williams, Vincennes; L. O. Bishop, Clinton; Charles G. Bennett, Evansville; William Henry, Connersville; W. E. McDermut, Fort Wayne; Thomas J. Hudson, J. F. White, L. P. Custer, Indianapolis. Mr. Rawie was chosen chairman and Mr. Hudson as secretary of the committee. A subcommittee of three, probably the three Indianapolis members, to do the active work of the committee, will be selected at a later date.

At the adjournment there was general expression of satisfaction with the results of this, the first single tax conference in the state. Another conference may be held next spring.

A significant indication of the growing strength of the tide in this locality, aside from the conference, appeared in the columns of the Sentinel on the morning of the 24th in the shape of the following editorial note:

The Fort Wayne Gazette very truly says that "what we need everywhere is some more reliable and uniform rate of assessment." Our present system of assessing property is undoubtedly a fraud. The tax on personal property is a sham. There ought to be some simple and equitable system of apportioning the burdens of government among the people. A uniform tax on land values—not including improvements—affords, perhaps, the best solution of the problem.

Yesterday morning the Sentinel came out with a very favorable report of the conference and these two facts taken together would seem to leave little doubt that the editor has seen at least part of the cat.

S. T. A.

No Sensible Person Degr.

New York Mail and Express.

New York's laborers are not supposed to work for their health.

THE LESSON OF JOHNSTOWN.

An Address by A. J. Moxham Before the Johnstown Single Tax Club.

Mr. A. J. Moxham of the Johnstown steel rail company, at Johnstown, Pa., recently delivered the following suggestive address before the single tax club of that place and of which he is president:

Though nearly four months have passed since the day of our sorrow, though the dreadful hush that preceded the coming of the wave crest and the deafening crash of its presence, are now part of our past; its memory lives with us as an echo—an echo still vibrating in our midst. It has somewhat changed us all. Perhaps we cannot quite be what we were until time has laid the last small tremor of that echo in its grave of forgetfulness.

This change need not harm us. It may do many things, but among others it may, if we so will it, make us braver, stronger, and perhaps, when all is over, even happier, because better than we were before. For where are they to whom in sorrow such a page of Christlike love was ever opened, who that have experienced such full handed measure of gentle sympathy and tenderness.

It is with no false pride that I say our people showed themselves worthy of this help. Even in the first gloomy day when we felt ourselves so far from the outside world, and perhaps cut off from help for many weeks, when we knew not who was living or who was dead, there was no craven yielding to despair. Help came with railroad speed, but quick as it was, when it did come it found Johnstown at work, at least trying to help herself. When this chapter of a nation's help to a stricken community is closed, and the figures and the facts are given to the world, they will be radiant with the story of mankind's better nature.

As we glance at the dollars and cents of the final reports, the heart, forgetting figures, will throb with gratitude at the memory of men like Captain Jones of Braddock, who almost persuaded his own people to starve a day or so in order to keep us from hunger, and who, after gutting his own place of all it had in the shape of provender, came down here with an army of men completely self-provided, and was at work almost before we knew he was with us. Of men like J. V. Patton of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who thought the place to help us most was here in the midst of our trouble, and who, sitting on an embankment of his railroad track in the pouring rain, with just one little telegraph instrument to work with, sent out one appeal after the other for help, and alternated these with instructions to his road that put every ear at work bringing in what willing hearts had donated. When we glance at the totals of the reports and analyze results, big as they will be, somehow I think the mind won't dwell on the mere totals. It will wander to the memory of men and women again. Men like Pitcairn, who put the Pennsylvania railroad system virtually into the hands of the Pittsburgh relief committee for our good, and women like Clara Barton and her many aids, who came and settled amongst us with her tents like white winged angels of peace, and who have been ever since quietly carrying the sympathy and help of woman's loving heart wherever they can find the sorrow that most needs their tenderness. Hastings, who forgot himself in working to heal our wounds; the whole Pittsburgh delegation, who braved discomforts and suffering, and, while leaving a host of brainy men to direct operations at home, sent a small army of the bravest soldiers that history has ever known into the very thick of the fight here at Johnstown.

The millions of the total footings somehow will not speak to us of money, they will be but a feeble exponent of that great throb of love that swept over the whole nation, shared by city and hamlet alike. They will be but the ciphered factor of that great gulp in the throat with which the nation's manhood kept back its sobs, to turn to active work and help.

I had intended using no names. We owe so much to Philadelphia, the city of Brotherly Love; New York, which stopped its busy life to subscribe to our needs; Boston, Chicago, in fact to each and every part of the country, that it seems ungrateful to mention some and not all. But it is not ingratitude, we thank them all, but we are only human, and we cannot dwell upon the picture without at first thinking of those who came in person and worked in our midst, and even of those we cannot mention all.

But is there nothing to be learnt from the horrors of the flood, and from the comfort of the nation's great help? I think there is at least to us, the followers of Henry George.

We all know that taxation is necessary, and we all believe in it. We all know that taxation can only be paid for out of the products of man's labor, and all, even our strongest opponents will agree with us that it should be borne by one and all, not alike, but in proportion to the special benefits the individual receives from the community. So far our opponents go with us.

We think we have found a means of securing this result. Our proposed means is, abolishing other taxes, to tax land to its full rental value.

We know that rent is the exponent of the value that man puts upon the opportunities

of living given by land that offers special advantages. All who live contribute directly or indirectly their share of rental value. There is no escaping it. Therefore, if we tax rental values we tax all—or, rather, take for the purposes of all that which belongs to all. Land which has the highest rental value is land which affords the greatest opportunities; therefore, if we tax men in proportion to the rental value of the land they hold we tax them in proportion to the value of opportunities which their fellows accord them. As a method of taxation the single tax is not to-day much disputed. But why do we want to take the whole rental value?

Because we hold that the labor of this world is far from being as productive as it should be, and that the cause is private ownership of land.

Because we hold that, unproductive as that labor is, it does not get its full share of its own produce, and the cause is private ownership of land.

Because we believe that men and women cease to be Godlike when they have to work every moment of their lives in order to live, when they become beasts of burden; and we hold that on the private pasture of land ownership has been bred the beast of burden. In the Cambria iron company's rolling mills you will find some engines with fly wheels of tremendous weight revolving at great speed. If you step up to the journals of one of these engines and drop on them a handful of emery dust, it will not be long before you notice a change. I cannot outline just what, but I can say that the speed will be less, the stops from heated bearings many, and the useful product of the mill greatly reduced. I can also say that the bearings, if not quickly attended to, may so cut the shaft as to entirely wear it through, and there may be a broken shaft and burst fly wheel, and sad havoc generally, and yet it was only a handful of gritty powder. So we hold that private ownership of land disturbs productive power to an extent far greater than its face value would indicate.

Let us see. To-day our tramps number hundreds of thousands, and our men and women who could work harder, and do not because their heart is not in their work, number millions. To-day our death rate is high because we crowd together in miserable tenement houses, or because we cannot afford that investment in sanitary works needed to keep the community healthy. To-day our cities are crowded, because if the poor man leaves the city he has got to go to the confines of civilization, away from fellow men, to better himself, and being man, he dies with his fellow beings around him rather than live away from them. One and all only need land, nothing else; and around one and all exists this land, and still more it exists vacant, unused; but it exists monopolized by the private land owner. It must be paid for, and the more it is needed, which is the same as saying the greater the suffering of those who need it, the more must be paid for it. Our vast area of land might as well not exist for the good it does the many.

Now we hold that by taxing land to its full rental value—land only, not improvements which are the products of man's labor—no one would care to keep unused land; or if he chose to he could only do so by paying to the community, in the shape of tax, the value that he kept them from reaping. This would not only open the door to every man idle, but it would put the wages earned by man at its full productive value of his labor. A man who can secure land on which to earn his living need not work for anybody else at less than this living, and upon his own energy, thrift and brain power would depend the comfort and extent of the living he could control. All taxation on the product of labor we condemn. The more you tax a thing the less of that thing is produced. We believe it good to encourage wealth, not to tax it away.

All taxation on land values we uphold, because it cannot reduce the opportunities of labor. There is but one thing that cannot be reduced by taxation, and that is land. There is but one thing that must and will be increased by taxation of the full rental value of land, that is the amount of land put to productive purpose, because the advantage of keeping it idle will have gone. And the more land that is put to productive use, the greater the wealth of the community. Still further, the more man centralizes and lives together, up to the point of overcrowding, the more efficient his labor. Ten thousand human beings living within a healthy measurable distance of each other would be wealthier as a community, and happier as individuals, than eight thousand living crowded like animals in tenement houses, and two thousand isolated on the confines of civilization. It needs no abstract political economy to emphasize this; common sense suffices. The former is the improvement on civilization that we are working for; the latter civilization as it exists to-day.

All of this means that we hold our present method of taxation wrong in itself, and leading to greater wrong than its face value can measure.

Do you doubt it? Stop and think. On the 31st of May Johnstown was taxed, and nature was the tax gatherer.

She was quicker than man. She taxed us in fifteen minutes, instead of operating by man's homeopathic methods. Taxes reduce improvements. So did the flood, and as na-

ture is very thorough, she made a clean sweep. What was it she took? Only improvements, only the product of labor, houses, streets, factories, bridges and goods that we had made. She took of them, all that she thought would suffice to pay her tax, and it was heavy.

But she did not take the land. It is still here, and the opportunities for labor are just as good as they ever were. And land in Johnstown to-day is fully as high, perhaps a little higher, than before the flood.

I am told that since the flood, capitalists wanted to put up a fine hotel here, but were driven away because land was too high. Would it not be a good thing to have that hotel here? to have a number of men busily employed in its building? I am told that the Pennsylvania railroad wanted to bring some of its improvements into Woodvale, which was swept as bare as this floor, but did not do it because land was too high, and that while a majority of the people wanted it, one or two land holders stopped it by demanding too much for their special piece of land. Would these improvements not have been a good thing for Woodvale?

The flood, like our present system of taxation, also discriminated in its tax gathering. Took all but their lives from many, left every thing to others. Look around you and see how many millions in this country have only their lives, nothing else, as the result of their work—have to work hard and steadily to keep want and hunger from the door. Then look around and see how many have more than they can possibly use. This is the result of flood. It is the result of taxation.

The flood did more than destroy improvements. It took from us men, women and children. It hushed forever the prattle of little babes and silenced the voices we had come to know. It took from our own small circle, Eldridge, whom we mourn as one who loved his fellow men so well that he would plead with them to listen to our doctrines, only because he believed it would make them happier; and later, Coffin, dear to our small band as one of the first to have the courage of his convictions, a man who knew not self. Nor sex nor age was spared and we mourn our loss deep in our hearts, doing what we can not to say too much. But men of Johnstown, do you not know that if we take only this country, which is a small part of the whole world, every few days as many lives are cut short by the taxgatherers of the world, and as many sad and weary hearts left to mourn their loss, as by the flood. How the taxgatherers? Because there is but one thing that can be rightly and justly taxed, which is the full rental value of all land, and the failure to do this leaves existent private ownership of land, and because this, while keeping wealth down, so divides what wealth there is as to make the hundreds of rich so rich that they do not need their wealth, and the millions of poor so poor that they die too fast by having to hover dangerously near that dreadful precipice which is the limit of life, viz: earnings too small to maintain the family.

The majority of men do not realize this, because it goes on so gradually and constantly that men are used to it, they are born and grow up to manhood under this system. But we here in Johnstown have had the lesson of destruction revealed to us by the master hand of nature in a few fearful, blood-curdling moments. You have thought many things of the flood. When you leave us to-night think about this. And then come back, if you will, and tell us wherein the flood, in its fifteen minutes' havoc, did one single thing which our present method of taxation, and the private ownership of land which it involves and from which it springs, does not do by slower degrees.

To those who profess themselves followers of religion, be the denomination what it will, we say that our doctrines teach us that the Almighty is too perfect to have so bungled in his creation of this world, as to make it a natural thing to suffer want and misery here. We hold it to be the rankest sort of blasphemy to say, as Malthus and current political economists say, that God first makes too many men, and then has to make good this bungling by sending fire, famine and pestilence to thin them out again. We can at least give them strong reasons worthy of their attention, for believing that the want and misery of this world are due to man's ignorance and injustice, and not to God's laws. We hold that there is no flaw in what is done by the Godhead. We believe that we can show them political economy reconciled with the "God of Love."

And we believe that we can prove that for what we take away from the land holder we return to him in other ways more, much more, than we take. That even from a money standpoint, with very few exceptions, he will be absolutely the gainer. We hold that we can show our remedy to be one that is just beyond question, and while radical, in the good sense of that word, instead of being radical in the bad sense, is a remedy eminently conservative in its methods.

To the poor we say that we come with no wondrous specific, which will take mysterious hoards of wealth and divide it among poor laborers to make them rich. We merely say to them that if there exists work for 1,000 men, and there are 1,001 men who need it, that the one solitary extra man by his competition can put down the wages of the whole 1,000; who would otherwise earn their just due; and that the way to solve the problem of work and wages is to open by natural

means work for 1,001 men where 1,001 men need that work. We offer them nothing but the opportunity to make an unrestricted living, the making of it rests with themselves. Nay, we even warn them in advance that our scheme has no place for "charity," because we think what men need is justice, not charity.

You will say we are claiming much for so simple a measure. Yes, but do not forget what the one extra man can do to the 1,000, or what the handful of emery dust can do to the engine. We only want to put that one man at work, and to use that emery dust to make a rough surface smooth, instead of a smooth one rough.

If we are claiming too much, come and help us out of our delusion. Previous to the flood we had outlined a course of study of this problem, that was to occupy one evening in each month, and was to take only six evenings in all. And we purpose resuming this plan. We will take it step by step, and as we dwell on each phase, will give those who want to learn, an opportunity to learn with us, and to those who do know that we are wrong, an opportunity to convert us from the error of our ways. To both we extend a cordial invitation to take part in our debates.

THE ECONOMIC SIDE OF SHORTHAND.

An Address Before the Indiana State Stenographers' Convention.

W. E. McDermut of McDermut & White-leather's business college, Fort Wayne, Ind., delivered a very effective speech on "The economic side of shorthand" before the Indiana state stenographers' convention, held in Indianapolis recently. Space forbids publishing more than the following striking extracts from the speech:

One might expect, from the difficulty of the attainment of shorthand and the great usefulness of the art, that its practice would be attended with a more or less princely reward, but I suppose I can call all present to witness the fact that very large salaries are paid to very few stenographers, and that there is a growing tendency manifesting itself in a downward direction in the matter of the stenographer's compensation. Every stenographer knows that at some time or other he is called on in some way or other to resist this downward tendency and our presence here is an evidence of the necessity of doing something to counteract it. But this tendency is a universal one, manifesting itself in all departments of human activity. The cause tending to reduce the stenographer's salary is the same as that producing the downward tendency in the wages of all kinds of labor. Whatever raises common wages will raise our salaries, and we cannot expect to improve our condition unless general conditions improve. We are all links in one industrial chain, and we can only move as the chain moves.

After tracing this relation between the different bodies of workers the speaker described how wages in the first instance depended upon the natural opportunities open to labor without the payment of rent. The monopoly of these opportunities tends to reduce wages to the point below which laborers could not obtain subsistence and continue to produce. Public improvements, as labor saving machinery, brought no lasting benefits to the producer; they but swelled rent. As to this point he said:

Suppose this great modern tendency carried to its ultimate possibility. Imagine a writing machine, not with keys, but one into which we can talk and out of which the words will come printed in phonetic English! The necessity for the stenographer will largely be gone. Now, what are you going to do? You have spent the best part of your lives in fitting yourselves for your calling? It will not do to ridicule such a suggestion, because it implies no greater change than has been made in many directions. When the time comes that the stenographer, like other laborers, can be largely dispensed with by the introduction of labor saving improvements, when there is nothing to be done except for a few human beings to tend machines, then we come face to face with this question: Have we a right to an existence on this earth? Do we live by consent of those who do own the earth? Does existence depend upon employment by some one else? Are some people born with a greater right to live than others, a right to make others pay them for the use of the earth? Does the fact of birth give each one of us an equal right to life and the means of self support? In short, did the Almighty blunder when he made us? Is there a surplus in the treasury of existence?

The remainder of the speech was devoted to showing that the equal rights of all to life upon this earth could be recognized through the single tax, which would destroy the monopoly of the raw materials of nature without which man cannot exist, and while taking for the community that value due to the growth or improvement of society would leave to the individual the full fruits of his labor.

Billy Radcliffe Dissatisfied With the Ohio Democrats.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 23.—I am at present staying at home and don't see where there is much, if any, chance for single tax men to do work, in the Ohio campaign this fall. The democrats at state headquarters seem to keep quiet on the tariff issue and are trying to stir the people up on home rule and third terms, but I don't think the people will stir, and I do think that Foraker's chances are better every day.

Our club will soon begin to hold weekly meetings and do all we can to keep the tariff question alive. BILLY RADCLIFFE, S. T.

A REPORT FROM THE ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE.

SINGLE TAX ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE,
36 CLINTON PLACE,
NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

During my absence from the city for nearly three months the work of the committee has been efficiently carried on by the clerks in its employ, but no special effort has been made to push it, owing to a lack of funds. Nevertheless many names have been added to the enrollment and the correspondence has been kept up, all the more important letters having been transmitted to me. These letters and the numerous newspaper clippings that I find awaiting me on my return show that in all parts of the country earnest men and women are laboring for the spreading of the single tax doctrine, and that the circulation of the petition has proven an effective introduction to the discussion of our principles and an admirable means for discovering single tax advocates who had not previously made their sentiments known.

The single tax enrollment committee, as announced in the address it sends to all signers of the petition, "is practically a voluntary body proposing to do a needed work," and "it claims no authority over individuals or organizations enlisted in our movement." It was organized shortly after the last presidential campaign at a time when there was a general feeling of depression among our friends. Many were growing apathetic and others, seeing this, were urging renewed activity to keep our friends in line. The committee that had conducted the single tax campaign called Mr. George and others into consultation, and it was finally decided that the petition, since circulated, would afford an opportunity for renewed activity, give us what we had never had, up to that time, a general enrollment of active single tax workers throughout the country, and at the same time give opportunity for a wide distribution of single tax literature. Convinced that this was the best thing to do, a small number of our friends pledged themselves to the regular payment of sufficient money to meet the fixed expenses of the committee for rent, printing, postage, stationery, clerk hire, etc., and resolved to call on single tax men generally for popular contributions for the circulation of tracts and other literature. Of course it was, and still is, expected that the presentation of the petition, even to a hostile congress, will prove of advantage to our cause, but the more important end in view was the work of propaganda and organization made possible through the circulation of the petition.

The success thus achieved has been beyond our hopes. The feeling among our friends throughout the country that they are working with others for a definite common end has had an admirable effect. Men who wrote despairing letters at first, and saw no use in further effort, have regained enthusiasm and activity, and are now active workers for the cause. Organizations that were languishing have acquired new life, and others have been formed where a year ago no advocates of our principles could be found.

Some time ago the committee sent out to all the active workers on its list blanks to be filled up, giving the names of organizations, times and places of meeting and the names of their officers. Accompanying these blanks was a complete list of the workers in each place, so that those who have previously been working independently of one another could become acquainted. These lists have helped existing organizations to bring in new members, and have led to the formation of numerous new clubs and a few committees. The latter are formed where but four or five active workers can be found in a place, and it is, therefore, not deemed practicable to form a club. In such cases, however, a club generally follows, as a committee, however small, when its members once begin working together, finds it easy to add to its numbers. The blanks thus sent out have been coming back for some time, but all have not come in, since we know of the existence of clubs that have not been reported. All such are earnestly requested to report at once, and the officers of all clubs are urged to examine the published list frequently and to keep it accurate by notifying us promptly of any changes of officers or of times and places of meetings. The list made up from blanks already received by the committee is as follows:

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Little Rock single tax club.

Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol F. Clark; sec., C. A. Hemming, 1910 Main st.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, 909½ Market st. Reading room open every evening, 841 Market st. Pres., H. L. Pleace; sec., G. A. Hubbell, 1135 Mission 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, 1404 4th st.

SAN DIEGO.—San Diego single tax county committee. Every Monday evening, 139 10th st. Chairman, Geo. B. Whaley, box 1088.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Denver single tax association. Every Thursday evening, 1448 Lawrence st. Pres., Andrew W. Elder; sec., E. McAuley, 906 Holladay 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.

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

HAWKSBURST.—Plateau Valley single tax club. Pres., John W. Hawksburst; sec., E. H. Parkerson.

CONNECTICUT.

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

DAKOTA.

STATE.—South Dakota single tax association. Pres., Judge Levi McGee of Rapid City; sec., W. E. Brokaw, box 146, Bristol.

RAPID CITY.—Black Hills single tax league. Last Saturday in each month, Library hall. Pres., Judge Levi McGee; sec., Francis H. Clark.

MADISON.—Lake county single tax club. Chairman, Prof. E. H. Evanson.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Washington single tax league. Pres., Paul T. Bowen; sec., Wm. Geddes, M. D., 1719 G st., N. W.

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Single tax club No. 1. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific hotel. Pres., Warren North Bailey; sec., T. W. Wittler, 426 Milwaukee ave.

SPRINGFIELD.—Sangamon single tax club. Pres., Joseph Farris; sec., James H. McCrea, 623 Black ave.

JACKSONVILLE.—Morgan Co. tax reform association. Pres., Chas. Alexander; sec., Dan E. Pierson, office of circuit court.

SPARTA.—Single tax committee. Robert Cumming, sec.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indianapolis single tax league. Every Sunday, 3 p. m., Mansur hall, n. e. cor. Washington and Alabama sts. Pres., L. P. Custer; sec., Thos. J. Hudson, 155 Elm st.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Single tax club. Pres., L. J. Kasson; sec., J. W. King, 1908 Woodland ave.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; 15th and 30th of each month, north Main st. Pres., Chas. Stevens; sec., L. Kinnehan, 326 Broadway.

ALLERTON.—Tax reform club. Every Thursday evening, Vest's hall. Pres., A. J. Morgan; sec., D. D. Shirley.

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

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Pioneer single tax club. Tuesday evenings, 242 Royal st. Pres., John S. Watters, Maritime association.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Wm. G. Andrews; sec., H. G. Casey.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Thursday evening, 415 N. Eutaw st. Pres., James T. Kelly; sec., John Salmon, 415 N. Eutaw st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland; sec., Edwin M. White, 27 Pemberton square.

NEPONSET.—Single tax league. Every Thursday evening, 38½ Neponset ave., Boston. Pres., John Lavis; sec., Q. A. Lothrop, 43 Walnut st.

STONEHAM.—Stoneham single tax league. Pres., Dr. W. Symington Brown, Stoneham.

LYNN.—Lynn single tax league. 8 p. m. Thursday evenings, Cutter's hall, Market st. Pres., Willard W. Gray; sec., T. P. Perkins, 14 South Common st.

WORCESTER.—Tenth district single tax league of Worcester. Friday evenings, Swedish hall, 32 Front st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., Edwin K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

LAWRENCE.—Lawrence single tax club. Every Thursday evening, Col. J. P. Sweeney's office. Pres., Col. John P. Sweeney; sec., John J. Donovan, city clerk's office.

HYDE PARK.—Single tax club. Sec., F. S. Childs, 40 Charles st.

ROXBURY.—Roxbury single tax club. Pres., Frank W. Mendum; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Ruggles st.

ORANGE.—Single tax league of Orange. First Wednesday of each month, pres. and secretary's residence. Pres., H. W. Hammond; sec., Charles G. Kidder.

NEWBURYPORT.—Merrimac assembly. Saturday evenings, 48 State st. Pres., Dennis F. Murphy; sec., W. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac st.

WHITMAN.—Whitman single tax club. Pres., Thos. Douglas; sec., John Finn, South Abington Station, Mass.

MICHIGAN.

STURGIS.—Sturgis club of investigation. Every Tuesday evening, C. Jacob's justice court room. Pres., Rufus Spalding; sec., Thomas Harding.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league, 502 First ave. s. Pres., C. J. Buell; sec., E. L. Ryder, editor Northwest Trade.

ST. PAUL.—Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., R. C. Morgan, Northern Pacific railroad office.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax league. Every Tuesday evening, 1109 Washington ave. Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2224 Walnut st.

"Benton School of Social Science." Sunday, 3:30 p. m., 6339 Waldemar ave., Benton. Pres., Dr. Henry S. Chase; sec., Wm. C. Little.

KANSAS CITY.—Kansas City single tax club. 3 p. m., 2d Sunday of each month, Beacon Lodge hall, s. w. cor. of Walnut and 12th sts. Pres., F. G. Johnson; sec., B. A. Birmingham, 2637 E. 11th st.

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

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. Sunday afternoons, Gate City hall, cor. 13th and Douglas sts. Pres., W. A. Phelps; sec., Cyrus F. Beckett, 27th and Blondo sts.

WYOMORE.—Henry George single tax club. Pres., H. C. Jaynes; sec., J. A. Hamm.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Newark single tax club. Friday nights, Chester row. Rooms open every day and evening except Thursday and Sunday evenings. Pres., Herbert Boggs; sec., M. G. Gaffney, 43 Warren place.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Pres., John W. Jakeway; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 86 Ege ave.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg ave.

S. ORANGE.—S. Orange single tax club. Pres., E. H. Wallace; sec., Henry Haase.

VINELAND.—Vineland single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., Rev. Adolph Roeder; sec., Wm. P. Nichols, box 124.

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

WASHINGTON.—Washington land and tax club. Pres., John Morrison; sec., W. H. Christine.

PASSAIC.—Single tax committee of Passaic. Pres., Oscar D. Dodd.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Manhattan single tax club. Thursday, 8 p. m., business meeting; Saturday, 8 p. m., Cart-tail campaign; Sunday, 8 p. m., lecture. Club rooms, 36 Clinton pl.; open every day from 2:30 p. m. to 12 p. m. Pres., W. H. Faulhaber; sec., A. J. Steers.

BROOKLYN.—Central single tax club. Club house, 56 Livingston st. Open every evening. Discussions Wednesday evenings. Business meetings Friday evenings. Lectures Sunday evenings. Pres., Geo. White; cor. sec., C. A. Durfee, 23 E. 14th st., New York.

BUFFALO.—Tax reform club. Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., 824 Clinton st. Pres., H. B. Buddenburg; sec., C. D. Blackhall, box 340.

ROCHESTER.—Rochester single tax union. Wednesday, 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 p. m., 80 Reynolds Arcade. Pres., J. M. Campbell; sec., Chas. Avril, 7 Morrill st.

ALBANY.—Single tax association. Every Friday evening, 68 Washington ave.

SYRACUSE.—Single tax club of Onondaga. 26 Butler block. Pres., J. M. Boland; sec., J. K. McGuire, 309 Greene st.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 8 p. m., 225 Union st. Pres., W. C. Albrow; sec., F. S. Arnold.

AUBURN.—Single tax club. Mondays, 7:30 p. m., College hall. Pres., Dan. Peacock; sec., H. W. Benedict, 6 Morris st.

ELLENVILLE.—Single tax club of Ellenville. First and third Monday of each month, Canal st., over E. Bevier's drug store. Pres., Wm. Lambert; sec., Benj. Hall.

FLUSHING.—Single tax club. Pres., D. C. Beard; sec., Fred Sheffield.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—Richmond county single tax club. Pres., J. S. Cogan; sec., A. B. Stoddard.

NORTHPORT.—Single tax committee. Sec., J. K. Rudyard.

OWEGO.—Single tax committee. Sec., Perry Hyde.

COHOES.—Single tax committee. Pres., P. C. Dandurant; sec., J. S. Crane, 128 Ontario st.

GLOVERSVILLE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, A. P. Slade; sec., Dr. Wm. C. Wood, 30 S. Main st.

JAMESTOWN.—Single tax committee. Sec., F. G. Anderson, 300 Barrett st.

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio single tax league. State executive board: Chairman, C. S. Walker, foot of Evans st., Cincinnati; vice chairman, L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st., Cleveland; treas., W. W. Kile, 23 E. 5th st., Dayton; sec., Edw. L. Hyneeman, room 3, 348½ S. High st., Columbus.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., 144 Ontario st., room 16. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., C. H. Nau, room 25, Standard block.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Tuesday evening, Ortiz building, s. e. cor. 4th and Sycamore sts. Pres., A. W. Hartman; sec., Wm. C. Wulff, 272 Vine st.

COLUMBUS.—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. L. Hyneeman, 348½ S. High st.

ZANESVILLE.—Central single tax club. Pres., C. A. Potwin; sec., W. H. Loughhead, 47 Van Buren st.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., John Birch; sec., W. W. Kile; 33 E. 5th st.

AKRON.—Akron single tax club. Pres., Jno. McBride; sec., Sam Rodgers.

MIAMI.—Land and labor association of Miami. Pres., C. F. Beall; sec., J. F. Beals.

MANSFIELD.—Mansfield single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristor; sec., W. J. Huggins, 60 W. 1st st.

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

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month, Grand Army hall. Pres., R. H. Thompson; sec., S. B. Rigen, 48 Stark st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Henry George club. Every Friday, 9 p. m., 904 Walnut st. Chairman, J. F. Halbrach; cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut st.

Kensington single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 8 p. m., 2021 Frankford ave., Philadelphia. Pres., James Wright; sec., Jno. Moore, 2188 E. Huntingdon st.

PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburg single tax club. 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays at 2:30 p. m., Union veteran legion hall, 77 Sixth ave. Pres., Edmond Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 1727 Carey alley, S. S.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 402½ Penn st. Pres., C. S. Prizer; cor. sec., Grant Nagle, 208 S. Third st.

ERIE.—Erie tax reform league. Pres., W. G. McKean; sec., J. L. Babcock.

LEHANNON.—Lebanon single tax and land club. Pres., Adam Belmy; sec., J. G. Zimmerman, 111 N. Fourteenth st.

SCRANTON.—Henry George single tax club. 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month, Noake's hall, cor. Franklin ave. and Spruce st. Pres., Duncan Wright; sec., Arthur McGee, 914 Capouse ave.

SHERANBOAH.—Single tax club. Sundays, 3 p. m., 415 W. Coal st. Pres., Morris Marsh; sec., Thomas G. Potts.

UPPER LEHIGH.—Single tax committee. Pres., J. B. Carr; sec., George McGee.

POTTSVILLE.—Single tax committee. Pres., Marshall P. Peoples; sec., D. L. Haws.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Single tax association of Rhode Island. Alternate Friday evenings, room 22, Slade building, cor. Washington and Eddy sts. Pres., Dr. Wm. Barker; sec., Geo. H. Liddell, 145 Transit st.

PAWTUCKET.—Single tax association. Every Wednesday evening, Main st. Pres., Edward Barker; sec., Edgar Farnell, 220 Mineral Spring ave.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Memphis single tax association. Sundays, 4:30 p. m., Luehrman's hotel. Pres., Dr. T. J. Crofford; sec., M. H. McDowell, care of Townsend, Cowie & Co.

TEXAS.

STATE.—Texas tax reform association. Pres., H. F. Ring, Houston; sec., J. B. Cochran.

EL PASO.—El Paso tariff reform club. 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month, county court room, court house. Pres., G. E. Hubbard; sec., A. W. Thomas.

HOUSTON.—Single tax committee. Pres., H. F. Ring; sec., E. W. Brown, care of Germania house.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURGH.—Single tax league. Every Saturday night, 500 Market st. Pres., W. I. Boreman; sec., C. G. Abramson.

This list of 99 organizations in twenty-seven states and territories is not complete, as no reports have been received from several clubs known to exist. What has thus far been everybody's business has been nobody's business. Now that the partial list has been put in type, it is hoped that the secretaries of clubs not named will send the desired information at once. Blanks for filling out will be promptly forwarded by this committee on application.

I cannot, without unduly expanding this report, attempt to summarize the other interesting information brought in by these blanks. The various clubs have developed various plans of work, and I wish to summarize them in order that all may have the benefit of the experience and ingenuity of each. I wish particularly to discuss the admirable plan adopted by the Buffalo club.

No one having any knowledge of the disorganized condition of our friends at the time this committee began its work, immediately after the recent election, can doubt that the circulation of the petition has had good results out of all proportion to the number of signatures received. There is no immediate necessity for its presentation to congress, and it seems to me that the work should, during this fall and winter, be pressed with redoubled energy, especially by organized effort on behalf of the clubs and committees already formed and those that are certain to be formed shortly. Earnest workers in all parts of the country testify that the presentation of the petition affords the best opportunity they have ever had for opening up a discussion of the whole question, and it is unquestionable that the personal discussions thus started have not only aroused interest in the single tax in the minds of many who had not previously even heard of it, but that they have made many converts.

The enrollment has also given opportunity for the widest circulation of single tax literature that the means at the committee's disposal will permit, while it has afforded numerous local organizations opportunity for the circulating documents and otherwise reaching people in their respective neighborhoods. The committee's force of clerks has not been large enough to enable it to copy these local

Albany, N. Y.—C Platt, druggist, 75 East State street.
 Albany, N. Y.—J. B. R. Wall, 33 Broadway.
 Jersey City, N. J.—Joseph Dana Miller, secretary Standard Single tax club, 267 Grove street.
 Johnston, Pa.—Richard Eyre.
 Kansas City, Mo.—Chas E Reid, 212 1/2 Highland avenue.
 Leodesia, Wis.—W. D. Gault, 2 Cottage street.
 Keittsburg, Ill.—M. McDonald.
 Kingston, N. Y.—Theodore M Romeyn.
 Lancasterburg, N. Y.—James McMann, 21 Edgewood st.
 Lonsdale, N. J.—Dr L. F. Garvin.
 Lewiston, Me.—W. D. Gault, 2 Cottage street.
 Lexington, Ky.—James Clark.
 Little Rock, Ark.—Sol T. Brown.
 London, England.—William Saunders, 177 Palace Chambers, Westminster.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—Robert Cartwright, 426 Oxford st.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—W. H. Douke, 30 North Alameda street.
 W A Cole, 149 South Hill; or A Vinnette, P O Station F.
 Lowell, Mass.—Henry Robertson, 5 Metcalf block, Kidder street.
 E. B. Blinn, C P Wentham.
 Lynn, Mass.—Theodore P Perkins, 14 South Common street; C H Libbey.
 Madison, Dak.—The Lake N T Club, E H Evenson.
 Mahanoy City, Pa.—J N Becker, president. Free trade club, Robert H. Smith, secretary.
 Malden Mass.—George W Cox, Glenwood street.
 Manistee, Mich.—Albert Waskiey or W R Hall.
 Mansfield, O.—W J Higgins, manager Western union telegraph office.
 Marlboro, Mass.—Geo A E Reynolds.
 Marlborough, N. Y.—C H Baildon.
 Mart. Tex.—J L Caldwell, chairman Ninth congressional district organization.
 Marysville, Mont.—S F Halston, Br., president Montana Association.
 Massillon, O.—Victor Burnett, 78 East South street.
 Mauch Chunk, Pa.—E R Emboldy, 9 west Broadway.
 Mauritius, Indian Ocean.—Robert A Rohan, 8 Pump street, Port Louis.
 Mayfield, N. Y.—T. B. G Brown, secretary Tariff reform club, 59 Madison street; Holton Smith, 235 Alabama Middletown, Conn.—John G Hopkins, P O box 580.
 Middletown, N. Y.—Chas H Fuller, P O box 115.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Peter McGill, 145 Fourth street.
 Mills, Mass.—C. E. Ward, president Single tax league, 402 W Franklin avenue; E. L. Ryder, secretary.
 Mobile, Ala.—E Q Norton, 23 South R D.
 Mt Pleasant, Iowa.—J. Q. Lecher, 30 Mt Royal.
 Mt Vernon, N. Y.—L. L. Lathrop.
 Murfreesville, Ill.—William Canim, president Democratic club.
 Nash ville, Tenn.—Mrs Wm Man, 212 N High street.
 Newport, Mass.—Q A Lathrop, pres Single tax league, 100 Main street.
 Newark, N. J.—Theodore J Werner, S T club, Chester row, Halsey street.
 Newberia, Va.—Thos Williamson.
 New Brighton, Pa.—John Scott, 1 North Broadway.
 New Britain, Conn.—S. C. Ball, pres John S Cogati, pres Single tax club, 1 Carroll place.
 Newburg, N. Y.—J. P McKay, secretary Single tax club, 238 Broadway.
 Newburyport, Mass.—Wm R Whitmore, secretary Mercantile Association, *Herald* office.
 New Haven, Conn.—Willard D Warren, room 11, 102 Orange street; Alfred Smith, 105 Day street.
 New Orleans, La.—John B Watters, Maritime association.
 Newport, Ky.—Joseph L Schraer, secretary Single tax league, 247 Southgate street; Will C James, 89 Taylor street.
 New Westminster, Brit Col.—Alex Hamilton, member Tax reform association.
 New York, N. Y.—S. C. Ball, pres Single tax association club. Open every evening.
 Norfolk, Va.—Edward K Robertson, secretary Alpha club, P. O. drawer 5.
 North Adams, Mass.—Willard M Browne, 13 Marshall street; S. C. Ball, pres Single tax association.
 North Springfield, Mo.—K P Alexander, 1826 North Boonville street.
 Norwalk, Conn.—James H Babcock, lock box 52.
 Oberlin, O.—Edw H Haskell.
 Oklaoma, Wash Ter.—Alexander Farquhar, Adam street.
 Omaha, Neb.—John E Embien, 822 Virginia avenue; Percy Popson, pres Single tax club, 1512 S 5th street; C F McCall, 305 W. 2nd street; Geo 27th and Bond street.
 Ordway, Dak.—R H Garland, member Tax reform association.
 Oswego, N. Y.—Alex Skillen, 160 West First street.
 Owego, N. Y.—M J Murray, 18 Main st.
 Oxford, N. J.—S. C. Ball, pres Single tax association place.
 Paterson, N. J.—E W Nellis, Chairman Passaic county Single tax Cleveland campaign committee, 39 North Main street.
 Parkersburg, W Va.—W I Boreman, member of Single tax club.
 Pawtucket, R I.—Edward Barker, 23 Gooding street.
 Pendleton, Ore.—S C Jackson.
 Peoria, Ill.—J W Avery.
 Pee oxville, Ark.—W. B. Bell.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—W J Dickinson, 926 Chestnut street; or A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut street, secretary Henry George club.
 Piermont, N. Y.—Charles R Hood, P O box 13.
 Pittsburg, Pa.—Mark F Roberts, 147 24th street.
 Portland, Ore.—S H Hagen; R H Thompson, 48 Stark street.
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—William C Albro.
 Providence, R I.—Robert Rhode, 32 Sutton street; Dr Wm Barker, pres. Grate Island single tax association.
 Pulaski, N. Y.—C W Harbottle.
 Ravenswood, Ill.—W H Van Ornum.
 Reading, Pa.—Chas S Prizer, 1013 Penn street; Charles Corkhill, 15 N 6th street.
 Richmond, Bridge.—John Van Carrier, box 20.
 Richmond, Ind.—M Ritchie, 915 South A street.
 Ridgeway, N. Y.—D C Sullivan.
 River Falls, Wis.—George H Bales.
 Rochester, N. Y.—Charles Ayrl, 7 Murrill street.
 Romelle, N. J.—Jesse H. A.
 Rutland, Vt.—T H Brown, 11 Cherry street.
 Saginaw City, Mich.—E D Wegener.
 San Diego, Cal.—A Harvey, 139 10th street; George B Whaley.
 San Francisco, Cal.—Judge James O Maguire, Superior court; S T. reading room, 811 Market street.
 San Luis Obispo, Cal.—Mrs Frances M Milne.
 Seattle, Wash Ter.—Alexander Wall.
 Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Wm H Addison, P O box 56.
 Shelby County.—A J Bondwick, chairman Single tax club.
 Shermanshire, Pa.—Morris Marsh, president Single tax club; Thos Potts, secretary.
 Sioux City, Ia.—John F Ford, lock box 1011.
 South Bend, Ind.—Hilton Hammond, M D, 534 s Carroll st.
 Southboro, Mass.—S H Howes.
 South Gaston, N. C.—W M Perkins.
 Sparrow Bush, Orange county, N. Y.—C L Dedrick, president Progressive association; John Sheehan, secretary.
 Spirit Lake, Iowa.—J W Schrimp, secretary Tariff reform club.
 Springfield, Ill.—James H McCrear, secretary Sangamon single tax club, 623 Black avenue.
 Springfield, Mo.—H Q. Lueders, 665 Nichols street.
 Springfield, Mass.—John F Barr, 13 Wight block.
 St. Louis, Mo.—H H Hoffman, 419 N 6th street, president Single tax league; J W Steele, 2213 Eugenia street.
 Street, secretary.
 Stockton, Cal.—D A Learned.
 Stoneham, Mass.—Dr W Symington Brown, treasurer. N. Y.—George G Guenther.
 Syracuse, N. Y.—H R Perry, 149 South Clinton street; or A J Bondwick, chairman John C McGuire, secretary Single tax club, 59 Greene street.
 Seabeck, Wash Ter.—P Morrow.
 Tacoma, Wash Ter.—C C Clarke, 1998 K st.
 Tampa, Fla.—S M Loomer, pres T G Shearman S T.
 Weatherford, Tex.—William M Rull.
 Tecumseh, Mich.—William Gaston.
 Toledo, O.—J P Travers, secretary Single tax club, No 1, 112 Summit street.
 Toledo, Ohio.—J. C. Good, 55 Lower Vandalia st.
 Trenton, N. J.—H R Matthews, 9 Howell street.
 Troy, N. Y.—B B Marlis.
 Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Albert O Young.
 Unionville, Conn.—John McAuillie.
 Uniontown, Pa.—J. C. Good, 55 Lower Elizabeth street, or Daniel M Buckley, grocer, southwest corner First and Catherine.
 Victoria, B. C.—L. S. Simon, E and N R R Co.
 Vincennes, Ind.—Hon Samuel W Williams, rooms 2 and 3.
 Waco, Tex.—Frank Grady, lawyer, 163 south 4th street.
 Wakefield, R I.—David Harrower.
 Washington, D C.—Dr. William Goddes, 1719 G street, S. W., secretary single tax league.
 Weatherford, Tex.—William M Rull.
 West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.—A B Stoddard.
 Wheeling, W Va.—John L Frank, 2397 Eoff street.
 Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y.—George Harnwell.
 Whitman, Mass.—C F Polin, cigar store; Thos Douglas, N. Y. president Single tax league.
 Woodstock, Ill.—A W Cumins.
 Worcester, Mass.—E K Page, Lake View.
 Wyoming, Pa.—Wm Hancock.
 Yonkers, N. Y.—Joseph Butterland.
 Youngs, Owa.—O. W. Lueders, Redcliffe house.
 Youngs, Ohio.—W H Loughland, 37 Van Buren street.
 O A Potwin, pres. single tax club.

THE STANDARD.

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Floating around in the protection press are extracts from a speech of H. J. Pettier, the secretary of the English fair trade league. The fair trade league is the form protection agitation takes in England. Mr. Pettier has come to the conclusion that the working classes of America are better housed, fed and clothed than the working classes of any other country, and that it is protection that makes it so. As, according to his own statement, he worked three years at his trade here, it might be important to know why Mr. Pettier went back to the country of poorer wages. It is not uncommon for English workmen to go back, not because our wages are lower, but because they are compelled to work harder to earn our wages; and perhaps Mr. Pettier was moved by this consideration.

Wages are higher here than in England. Workingmen do live better here as a rule than they do in England. But it is not protection that makes the difference. There may be as much logic in attributing the difference to protection as there would be in attributing it to our comparatively large negro population or to the long twilights of England; but there is no more. If protection makes the difference, wages in all the protection countries ought to be better than in England. But they are not. The working classes, badly off as they are in England, are better off there than in any country in Europe; and yet tariff protection is lower in England than in any other European country.

Two things unite to make our wages higher than English wages. One is the greater amount of cheap land which enables workingmen of some means to get out of the class that must find an employer or go without work; and the other is the greater production of American labor. A workingman here is expected to produce more in a given time than a workingman in England, and he does it. He gets a smaller proportion of his product than an English workman, and, therefore, economically his wages are less; but as his product is greater, his wages are actually more than English wages. But just as the closing in of land goes on and its price rises, so does the proportion of his product that goes in wages to the laborer decline; and this process is helped not hindered by protection. Land monopoly by obstructing production bears down upon labor, and protection by obstructing trade does the same thing. Liberty to produce and liberty to trade are the conditions of high wages, and restriction in either will sooner or later bring wages down.

A high official of the United States, upon whose character there is no stain, was prevented for a time from proceeding to the place of his public duties by the reluctance of inferior officials to associate with him. Frederick Douglass is our

minister to Hayti. He was to have been carried to his post by the United States steamer Ossipee, but the commander suddenly asked to be detached from duty, and his subordinate thereupon discovered that the vessel's boilers were in such bad condition that she could not make the voyage. The well grounded suspicion is that the conduct of these naval officers was inspired by their objection to sitting at the same table with Frederick Douglass. This caste prejudice against such a man would not probably manifest itself at this time outside of the army or navy. It is doubtful if there is any civilian of high reputation, whether democrat or republican, who would object to associating with Frederick Douglass. But graduates of West Point or Annapolis belong to what they regard as a superior class, to whom a "nigger" is somewhat lower in the social scale than an enlisted man. It was not to the old prejudices against his race that Mr. Douglass owed his embarrassment, but to the snobbery of a class of public servants among whom that prejudice is perpetuated by their contempt for the common people, white and black.

Congressman Morse of the Second district of Massachusetts has a mind the inner workings of which are past finding out. On the occasion of the excursion of New England grocers to Washington he addressed them, and in the course of his remarks demanded the repeal of the interstate commerce law because it discouraged commercial intercourse between the states, and demanded a continuance of tariff protection because its repeal would encourage commercial intercourse between us and Europe. "We believe in protection to American industries," he said, "against the pauper labor of Europe, but we want the largest possible free trade between the great states of the Union." Mr. Morse did not explain the difference between free trade with Europe and free trade between the states. It is probable, however, that he has an impression, though of course as a congressman he knows it is not true, that states are trading institutions; and it seems to him that it profits them to trade between each other and to keep foreign states out. The notion may be illustrated by a society that once existed in New York, the members of which were pledged to patronize each other in their various occupations to the exclusion of the barbarian who had not passed through the holy of holies of that society. It is not necessary to consider whether free trade between the states and restriction against foreign states would be profitable if states were traders, for states are not traders. Trade is carried on between individuals, not between states, and the man who admits that freedom of trade between a resident of Texas and a resident of Massachusetts is a good thing while asserting that freedom of trade between either of these individuals and a resident of England, France or Germany is a bad thing, will find it difficult to explain why.

Mr. Morse's notions prevail among the protectionists who are trying to bring about a free trade confederation between the United States and the South American powers, or as it would be more correctly expressed, a removal of tariff restrictions from trade between the people of the United States and the people of South America. The purpose of this confederation as avowed by protectionists is to unite the people of this continent in a league, under agreements that its members shall trade with each other to the exclusion of Europeans. If it were really beneficial to them to do this, they would do it without any confederation; and the fact that a confederation is necessary proves that such trade would not be beneficial. But difficulties have been found already in the way of forming a confederation. Protection is always in the interest of particular individuals and at the expense of the community, and the attempt of protectionists not interested in restricting South American trade, to confine protection to the restriction of European trade, is met by

protectionists interested in restricting South American trade, and who want to know "What is to become of us?" The protection organs find that this South American trade league which was to extend our markets without interfering with "protection to American industries," offers unlooked for and probably unsurmountable difficulties. They begin to realize that free trade with South America, like repealing the duties on an important product, can only operate to antagonize the protectionists whom it hurts and to open the eyes of the people to the swindling character of the protection policy.

The silver lead controversy gives an idea of the favor with which protected lead men look upon commercial intercourse with our southern neighbors. Under the tariff law imported lead is subject to a duty of 1½ cents a pound. During President Cleveland's administration Mr. Fairchild, then secretary of the treasury, ruled that this duty does not apply to ores in which the value of the silver exceeds that of the lead, and under his ruling Mexican lead has come into this country free of duty. Then up rose the American lead mine owner and demanded of President Cleveland a reversal of Secretary Fairchild's ruling. President Cleveland did not comply, and a campaign fund was raised among the mine owners and turned over to Mr. Quay to be placed, like Wanamaker's contribution, "where it would do most good." Harrison was elected over Cleveland, and the lead ore contributors were happy. But they had been too confiding in turning over their money for campaign use. They were simple enough to trust to gratitude for favors past, instead of engaging Mr. Quay to demand an appropriate cabinet position for their leading man. It happened, therefore, that Mr. Windom was made secretary of the treasury. But Mr. Windom appears to have international railroad interests between here and Mexico which will be served by the transportation of Mexican lead ore into this country, and the transportation of American products back to Mexico; and so Mexican lead ore still comes in free of duty. And now the lead men are up in arms against this administration. They feel that they have been defrauded, and altogether they show pretty clearly that there is no difference between a protectionist who objects to European competition and one who objects to competition with our neighbors below the southern line. The lead men will have none of your commercial unions with countries that produce lead.

In connection with the sorrows of the lead men, it is amusing to see how innocently they expose the real purpose and effect of protection, in their letter to President Cleveland. Of course there is the usual talk about the army of laborers they employ, and anxiety for the material welfare of these helpless men whom divine providence in its inscrutable wisdom has placed in dependence on the mine owners; but this kind of talk is so sandwiched in between talk of the "give away" kind, that a pretty fair idea of what protection aims at may be got from the latter.

They complain that the free admission of Mexican lead will destroy the value of American lead mines, which means that it will curtail the power of a few men to enrich themselves with royalties exacted for the mere privilege of mining lead. And they expose the hollow pretense of the protectionist appeal for home industry, home capital, home labor, when they urge as a reason for stopping the free importation of Mexican ore that already "seven furnaces with a capacity of forty tons each per day, are building to reduce ores brought into this country over the Mexican national railway, and costly works are also building just below the falls of the Missouri river to reduce ores from the British provinces." This the letter describes as "impending ruin." Protection is getting into a bad plight when its advocates are driven to defend it on the ground that to abolish it would

promote business enterprise, such as the building of furnaces, and thereby ruin the monopolists of natural opportunities for labor, such as the owners of American lead mines; and it is no wonder the Press, the organ of protectionism, protests that the free trade issue was closed last November. Protection is really getting too much complicated for safe discussion by protectionists.

The truth about the effect of the free importation of Mexican lead ore is this, and the same truth applies to the free importation of anything and all things—so long as Mexican lead ore is kept out of the country American mine owners get large royalties, in the same way that owners of city real estate get large rents when all the vacant land of the city is kept out of use by high prices. That their prosperity means the prosperity of their workmen and of business men who deal in the product of their mines is a transparent fallacy; mine owners do not divide their royalties with workmen or business men any more than city landlords divide their rents with workmen or tenants. But when Mexican lead ore is admitted free, the mine owners must take less royalties or close their mines. They may do the latter for a time, if taxes on land values are low; but if they do, neither business men nor workmen will lose by it. Just as furnaces are now building, according to the letter to Mr. Cleveland, to the south to reduce Mexican ores, and to the north to reduce Canadian ores, furnaces will keep on building until the demand for lead, a greatly increased demand in consequence of its exemption from tariff taxation, is fully met; and the new demand for labor which this creates will perpetuate itself along all the lines of labor and business until the labor and business now "dependent" on American lead mines is absorbed.

The Denver News approaches a discussion of the single tax by asserting that such a method of taxation would confiscate real estate improvements. It admits that single tax men would not present the fact just in that way, but would claim "that said improvements owe their value to the existence of society in organized form and therefore the title should vest in the whole people." After that, it may be readily conceded, as the editor insists, that "there is not much room for profitable discussion" of the single tax—not with the editor of the Denver News.

Of course this is precisely the reverse of what single tax men claim. They claim that improvements owe their value to individual exertion, and that land, itself a product of nature, owes its value to society. Therefore, they propose to tax land values, and to exempt improvements which are now partly confiscated by means of taxation.

It is hardly fair, however, to complain of editorial stupidity in a general newspaper when a "scientific" writer in so scientific a publication as the American Quarterly Journal of Economics, gravely announces that interest is due to the fact that capital is the product of labor wearied by producing subsistence. His argument is that laborers producing subsistence get their subsistence as their wages, and that by overwork they produce capital which in turn must yield interest as an inducement to laborers to do overwork. This is properly announced as a new theory of wages, or something of that sort. It is indeed new, and at the same time "fresh," as the unscientific and vulgar might say. Wearied labor as an element in political economy, distinct from labor that is not weary, ought to make the sober sides of the Quarterly Journal of Economics split with laughter.

Sad reports come from southern California of the decline of the real estate boom there. Land that sold two years ago for \$15,000 or more, now falls into the hands of mortgagees for a third of that sum or less, and "boomers" are urging the state authorities to take twenty

per cent off from valuations. These reports are specially sad to eastern investors who have put their money into lots in "boom" towns, only to learn at this late day that the towns never existed except on paper. One town appears to have had 2,000 lots laid out, but not a single inhabitant; another over 2,000 lots, and only one inhabitant, the overseer of the place; and another 4,000 lots and no inhabitants. Yet these lots commanded high prices only a year or two ago, whereas they are now almost valueless.

Does it ever occur to the mind of the gentle reader of daily newspapers that these changes in value are purely fictitious, and except as they operate to interfere with improvement, have no more effect on the general production of wealth than the transactions of midnight gamblers? The land so dear in 1887-'88, and now so comparatively cheap, is the same land, capable of the same production. Then why the difference in its value? Simply that it was supposed many people intended to use it, and now there is no indication that anyone intends to use it. The value then, as now, indicated, not the actual usefulness of the land, but the probabilities of the opportunity its ownership offered to plunder its prospective users.

If a craze like that of the old blue glass fad, should set in over supposed sanitary benefits of the air of the Dismal swamp, the Dismal swamp would command a high price, just as these boom lots did, because its ownership would afford an unearned revenue to the owner; and if the craze died out the price would fall just as in the case of the California lots, because the possibilities of an unearned revenue from that source would be diminished. This is the essence of rent. It is a taking by some, of the labor of others, for the mere privilege of using what in nature is common to all; it is a fund produced by the growth of the community, and of right belongs to the community.

Has He Caught a Glimpse of the Cat?

Reynolds's Weekly, London.

"It is quite possible," says a contemporary, "that the indifference with which General Boulanger's agitation has been regarded in England may soon change into a very keen interest. His programme has hitherto been a complete mystery, but through communications which he has had for some time with English economists and specialists, it has transpired that his programme includes a gigantic economic reform in France, the leading features of which are said to be entire abolition of all import duties, entire free trade, the abolition of bank monopoly, and a new system of state encouragement to industry which it is said will involve none of the economic drawbacks of the old-fashioned protective system, and will give the French manufacturers an advantage over the manufacturers of all other nations, both in France and the neutral markets. He purposes to extend these reforms to all the French colonies, with the view to the revival of French navigation. How these sweeping reforms will affect British interests it is difficult to judge, until we know what form the state assistance to the manufacturers will take, but certain it is that entire free import of goods into France will be hailed with immense satisfaction by the English manufacturers and English workmen."

Landlordism is Responsible.

Toronto Grip.

Landlordism is clearly responsible for the terrible calamity at Quebec on the 19th inst., by which about one hundred people were buried by a rock slide, a large proportion of the number being killed. The locality has long been known as dangerous, several similar catastrophes having previously occurred. It ought never to have been the home of human beings. But land monopoly compels the disinherited to live where they can, without regard to considerations of safety, whether it be beneath an unsafe reservoir, or under an overhanging cliff—on the slopes of a volcano, or in the fever dens and pestilential slums of great cities. Over the graves of the crushed and mangled victims of the Quebec tragedy should be inscribed the words: "Murdered by Landlordism."

Great Scott. What's the Matter With the Tariff?

From Massachusetts Republican Platform.

To our senators and representatives in congress we would also say that the republicans of Massachusetts look to them . . . to urge and support a thorough and equitable revision of the tariff so as to adapt the protection which it affords to changed business conditions affecting New England industries in common with those of the rest of the country.

Human Labor is So Cheap.

Chicago Herald.

Four tramps were put up at public auction in Missouri, the purchaser of each being entitled to his services for four months. Two of them brought \$3 each, one seventy-five cents, and no bidder for the fourth.

PERSONAL.

B. F. Henley, of Port Jervis, N. Y., has a strong letter in the Elmira Telegram in support of the single tax.

The farmers of South Dakota are writing to their papers about the dangers to be apprehended at this season of the year by great prairie fires. These prairie lands are owned by non-residents, and year after year the growth of brush increases until some day a camping party comes along and a spark from their fire sets the whole country in a blaze. Some of the farmers think that there should be legislation which would compel non-resident land owners to keep tracts in such condition as would insure a reasonable amount of safety to the property of resident owners. W. E. Brokaw has suggested in the South Dakota Phonograph a method of which the farmers think well. It is nothing more nor less than changing the system of taxation, putting it on land values. He tells the farmers that by taxing these prairie lands according to their value the non-residents would either be compelled to put them to productive use or sell them to people who would. In order to improve the wild lands the brush and dead timber would have to be cleared away by the holders and thus the two feeders of the dreaded prairie fire would be removed.

Judge C. F. Perry of Illinois has an article in the Quincy Journal, commenting on the following, from the preamble to the constitution of the Knights of Labor: "Among the higher duties that should be taught in every local assembly are man's inalienable inheritance and right to a share, for use, of the soil; that the right to life carries with it the right to the means of living; and that all statutes that obstruct or deny these rights are wrong, unjust, and must give way." He declares that only through the single tax can these rights be secured.

The New York Sun says that C. A. Pillsbury, the head of the great flouring mill company in Minneapolis, has curly black hair, glittering black eyes and a face as round and as rosy as a prosperous German baker. He is very popular at his home.

J. H. Sheets has nearly two columns in the Minneapolis Stock, Farm and Home, in which he sets forth the advantages farmers would receive under the single tax. The Stock, Farm and Home has a wide circulation among the agriculturists of the west.

The New Christianity of Germantown, Philadelphia, has been publishing a series of articles by Isaac Hoffer on "The injustice and errors in the fundamental propositions of the single tax system," each article having been accompanied by an answer by the associate editor, Rev. S. H. Spencer, in which Mr. Hoffer's contentions have been conclusively met and the beauties and advantages of the single tax system set forth. The New Christianity is the organ of the New Church, or Swedenborgian body, and has a most influential clientele.

George C. Guenther of Galloway, has written a letter to the Indianapolis Sentinel approving its "scathing arraignment of those who are so largely the cause of the grievous wrongs now being perpetrated on the miners of Illinois," and he asks that paper to "let its powerful influence and voice be heard in advocacy of the single tax," which he declares is "the only movement through which the downtrodden can be lifted up." The Sentinel has evidently been impressed by Mr. Guenther's letter, for the Streator Monitor says it "reproduces it by request of the Indianapolis Sentinel."

Theodore B. Perkins, of Lynn, Mass., visited New York city last week. He says there is a good single tax organization in his city; but the membership by no means denotes the strength of the movement, for there are hundreds who are in accord who cannot join the club because of the conditions under which they have to make their bread and butter. Mr. Perkins has a letter in the current Open Court of Chicago, in which he pulls the stones out from under the foundation on which "Wheelbarrow" has built his sophistries.

Louis Prang, well known as a single tax man and chief member of the Boston lithographic firm of L. Prang & Co., is in receipt of a cablegram informing him that his firm has been awarded the first prize, a gold medal, at the Paris exposition, for reproductions of water color studies and holiday art books.

A dispatch to the New York Times says that the democrats have nominated for the office of secretary of state A. S. Frosid, "an outspoken Henry George man and very capable advocate of the single tax." The democratic platform is a weak kneed tariff reform affair, but Mr. Frosid can afford to stand on even such a platform if the democrats can tolerate the sweeping and uncompromising principles which every single tax man is known to represent.

George de Forest Brush, the painter, is a zealous defender of the single tax, and conducted a "Progress and Poverty" class in his studio on Fifth street last winter. The Chicago Inter Ocean pays this high compliment to Mr. Brush's latest painting, now hanging in the exhibition in that city: "His picture, 'The Crane Ornament,' is the first work of this fine collection in point of nobility in poetic fancy and the delicacy and

artistic finish of its treatment. A year ago Mr. Brush's 'Mourning for Her Grave' graced the walls of the Art Institute and thrilled a deep chord of sorrow by its majestic strength, in its silent, tearless wail over the great mystery. 'The Crane Ornament' follows the rich theme of the aborigine. The Indian sculptor is sitting upon a green rug, in a contemplative study of a white crane, whose form is being reproduced in conventionalized manner as a relief upon the marble wall of the background. The motive is treated with a firmness, delicacy and polish belittling its sculptural style and subject. The Indian, engrossed in his subject, appears like a figure of red bronze in solidity of portrayal, yet so delicately molded and beautifully drawn that it would be worthy of Gerome himself. The accuracy of accessory, the delicacy of detail, and the nobility of treatment make this work a representative one."

Captain Thomas J. Hastings, president of the Worcester, Mass., single tax league, as state senator during two terms seven or eight years ago, had much to do in formulating the present tax laws in Massachusetts—indeed, the measure was called "The Hastings bill." It is somewhat singular that President Hastings, Vice-president and Treasurer H. L. Dummell and Secretary E. K. Page, who are now for "free trade, free land, free men," all shouted for "Fremont and Freedom" in '56.

STRAWS WHICH SHOW THE WIND.

Our present system of taxing improvements high and land low encourages the monopolization of large tracts of mineral and agricultural land and discourages the improvement of them. It is this that enables seven corporations to control the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania and to fix the output and thus regulate prices.—[Wyoming Independent.]

There is a growing belief that a slight change in our tax laws will give abundant employment and good wages to labor, and interest to capital—that a man should not be punished for building a house, raising crops or producing wealth in any honest way—that vacant lots should be taxed in proportion to their value, as improved ones are; that houses and all personal property belong absolutely to the individual and should not be taken from him in the form of taxation so long as the revenue from land values is sufficient for all governmental uses. If this belief is wrong it ought to be disproved by arguments; if right it cannot be adopted any too soon.—[Ex-Alderman Hagerty to the Trades assembly of Burlington, Iowa.]

Many states are moving for a reform in taxation and it is in the direction of lessening taxes upon personal property and increasing it upon vacant land.—[Wyoming Independent.]

But while we condemn the anarchist and his methods, it is little less than criminal for us to lose sight of the fact that there are wrongs that need righting, and evils that need curing, and that they are fostered by the very class that make the preaching of anarchy possible in this country.—[Western Rural.]

Resolved, That we favor the Australian system of voting to the end, that we may have an honest ballot, uncontrolled by bribery or employers.—[From Democratic platform of Iowa.]

Smash the sugar trust!—[Boston Record (pro.). Hooray! Tariff reform will do it.—[Boston Globe.]

Senator Sherman comes home from Europe with the opinion that the low wages and misery of the working classes abroad amply vindicate the vote of last fall in favor of protection against this labor. But the workmen of the Scripps league came back with the opinion that the European laborer works shorter hours than the American, has more holidays, uses clumsy machinery, and altogether is much less efficient, leaving small cause for fear of our being underbid in this respect by the foreign competitor.—[Springfield Republican (ind.).]

The land question is receiving more earnest consideration at this time by men of superior intelligence and high up in the councils of the nations of the world than any other subject which has ever come before the people. Ten years ago when Henry George wrote his book, "Progress and Poverty," but little attention was paid to it, because the author at that time was an obscure citizen of the country. But his book is now published in seven different languages, and its sale is as large on the other side of the ocean as it is in this country. That young man, or middle aged man, who is expecting political honors in the future, had better look into this subject because it has come to stay, and the man who neglects to inform himself on such topics as are leading such men as Gladstone, probably the greatest man of this age in any country, to give the subject much thought and study, and favorable comment, is losing a grand opportunity to make his mark in the next ten years at most. For before 1890 this land question, the single tax, will be in full operation in this country. The handwriting is on the wall. There is no mistaking this.—[Dayton, Ohio, Workman.]

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SOCIETY NOTES.

The richest maiden in California is Miss Jennie Flood, according to the World. Few can tell with exactness what her wealth amounts to, but it is at least \$5,000,000. From one large building in San Francisco her income is \$7,000 a month. Were it not for the disastrous wheat speculations of the Nevada bank, of which her father was president, she would have from one to three millions of dollars more. But though Miss Flood has more of this world's goods in her own right at present than Miss Tessie Fair, the latter will eventually be the richer. She is the favorite child of both father and mother, who are living apart. Mrs. Fair, whose first name is borne by the daughter, has, it is supposed, \$3,000,000 or more laid away for Miss Tessie alone, and that young lady from her father, the ex-United States Senator, may inherit \$5,000,000 more.

Chief Speers of the Kansas City police looked out of his window the other morning and saw an under-sized Italian who, by an ingenious contrivance, was playing upon two drums, a pair of cymbals and a bagpipe at the same time. The chief's anger was aroused, and he ordered the captain to order him to move on. As the little fellow staggered off under his load another idea occurred to the chief. "That man should be at work," said he, and he called to have him arrested. He was locked up for obstructing the sidewalks.

By the middle of next month the new building of the Westchester country club will be completed, and their opening will be signalized by various outdoor festivities, and by one of those charming balls that every one longs to go to, and every one who goes enjoys. All the country houses of the neighborhood will be crowded with guests, and for a while Westchester will rob Tuxedo of some of her glories. Tuxedo can afford to bide her time, however, for the length of her season has no limit, and the club house is even more attractive in January than it is in September. With the first turn of the leaf, subscribers and cottage owners come crowding in from the various watering places, settle themselves with a comfortable feeling that there is no place like it, and that, but for social duties and German opera they would be content to spend the remainder of their lives there.—[New York Sun.]

A few nights ago Mrs. Michael Heeney of Salem, Mass., applied to the police station for a night's lodging. She had a baby in her arms, and four other children, ranging in age from three to ten years, straggling in behind her. Some time ago her husband, Michael Heeney, left her, leaving five children on her hands. She was unable to do any work, and was not able, therefore, to pay any rent; hence she was turned out of doors by the landlord of the house in which she resided on Grant street. One night she and the children slept in an outhouse. Afterwards it was so cold that she didn't dare to try it again, and she applied to the police station for relief.

A fashionable decorator of this city has just completed the apartments of a young girl who will make her social debut this winter. The walls of her room are covered with a French paper that is a shade between cream and rose, and above this is a frieze of a paper with the pale brown and green orchids on a pink ground. The ceiling is cream color, sprinkled with silver stars, and the picture moulding is silvered. All the paint in the room is white enamel paint, and the hangings at the windows and in the arch of the alcove containing the bed are of cream colored China silk. The bed, seen between the curtains, is of silver plated brass, and has a spread of heavy pink silk under lace, and a huge pair of ruffled and laced pillows. The fireplace is in the corner, and has silver andirons, shovel and tongs, being enclosed with cream colored tiles. The floor is covered with a great rug of solid terra cotta colored carpet, and in front of the fire and of the dressing tables are big rugs of Persian lambs' wool. Near the fireplace stands a little, old fashioned, spindle legged Chippendale table, on which lies a blotter and all the silver trifles, such as ink well, paper cutter, stamp box, pens, letter rack, etc., with which a woman surrounds herself when she wants to write a note. By the table stands a tall, narrow backed chair, upholstered in pink and cream Pompadour brocade, like that which covers the big lounge near the window that is heaped with silken cushions. In one corner is a great old fashioned chiffonier of marquetry, and nearer the light is a Sheraton dressing table, with a long oval mirror hung lengthwise, and covered with all the toilet articles in ivory and silver. There is a psyche glass between the windows, two or three low lounging chairs, and a little table that can be drawn up beside the lounge when the fair maid chooses to have her 5 o'clock cup of tea in her own room.

A man with gaunt, haggard face, eyes bloodshot and with a hungry, wolfish look in them, frightened scores of women on Fourteenth street the other morning, and when he darted here and there, muttering to himself and making a close scrutiny of each carriage as it whirled past on its way up or down Fifth avenue, consternation prevailed. He held in his clenched hand an open pair of long slender shears. A policeman saw him, and when he tried to obtain the shears the man made a desperate struggle. Other officers arrived and soon the enraged man was subdued. At the Thirtieth street precinct he told his story, and it was one of privation and want. Only three months in the country, and with no money and no work, he had become desperate, and when two days had passed and he had obtained no food, his brain gave way. The spectacle of the glittering carriages on the avenue was like flaunting a red flag in the face of a bull. "I walked the street all last night in the rain," he said. "I have no home and nothing to buy food with, but the good God will provide for his own." Thomas Maguire is the man's name, and his father is a small farmer in Balmuley, county Mayo, Ireland. He was committed for examination.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

What an Australian Has to Say About It.

In the current number of The Forum Edward Wakefield of who describes himself as one who has been both elected and defeated many times under it, has a very interesting paper on the Australian ballot system. He thus describes the voting:

Prior to the day appointed for the election, a sufficient number of conveniently situated buildings or rooms are publicly announced as polling booths, and early on the morning of the election these places are taken possession of by the "returning officer" and his deputies, none of whom have a vote or are in any way concerned in the election. The returning officer (or deputy) seats himself at a table, with his poll clerk, and one scrutineer, appointed by each candidate if he choose, the scrutineer being a non voter. Nobody else is allowed in the polling booth, which is thus absolutely private for the purpose of voting. The returning officer has before him the electoral roll, on which are registered the names and descriptions of all qualified electors, arranged and numbered from No. 1 upward, in alphabetical order. He also has a corresponding number of ballot papers, which are small sheets of printing paper, containing the names of the candidates in alphabetical order, and a direction to the voter, plainly printed, instructing him to draw a line through the names of the candidates whom he does not wish to vote for. The ballot box, which is simply a large wooden box with a slit in the top, stands on the table in front of the returning officer, who alone has the key of it. In another part of the room, but in view of the returning officer, there is a screen, behind which is a writing table or shelf, and a supply of blue pencils.

At the hour appointed for opening the poll (the polling hours differ in different colonies, but are generally from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.), a constable opens the door of the polling booth, and the voting begins. The elector walks in, states his name in full, and answers any questions the returning officer may put to him for the purpose of identifying him on the electoral roll. The returning officer then ticks him off on the roll and gives him a ballot paper, having first written the elector's number, from the electoral roll, on the corner of the paper, and gummed it down. I mention this detail here for a reason which will appear afterward. The elector takes the paper, goes behind the screen, draws a blue pencil line through the names of the candidates whom he does not wish to vote for, comes out with the paper folded in his hand, drops it in the lid of the ballot box, and goes about his business. A constant succession of voters repeat this process all day until the hour for closing the poll, when on the stroke of the clock, the constable shuts and locks the door of the booth. Blind or otherwise physically incapable electors, or those who cannot read, are entitled to the assistance of the returning officer if they ask for it.

The voting over, the returning officer unlocks the ballot box and, with the assistance of his poll clerk, and in the presence of the scrutineers, counts the votes. All papers are rejected as informal on which the names of all the candidates beyond the number to be elected are not struck out, or on which all the names are struck out, or on which anything has been written or marked except the pencil mark through the names, or which have been tampered with in any way. The candidate whose name has been left without a pencil mark through it, by the greatest number of electors, at all the booths in the district, is the successful candidate. As soon as the poll has been officially declared, the returning officer, who has the papers in his possession all the while, seals them up and posts them to the clerk of parliament, a highly responsible non-political officer at the seat of government, who, after keeping them for the time prescribed for disputing elections, burns them.

Of the results he says that intimidation, which was very rife in Australasia before the adoption of this system, has been absolutely done away with, while bribery is almost unknown. The little that is yet left is effected in ways which have already been described by one of the Australian correspondents of THE STANDARD. But it may also be worth while to quote Mr. Wakefield's description:

Here is one which has often been employed, though at great risk of legal penalties, in a closely contested election. An agent who knows his men—probably a number of wandering laborers or loafers who do not care which way the election goes—arranges with them that they are to receive so much for their vote, say \$1 a head, which, I believe, is the usual price. He then brings them to the booth in a body, and sends the first in with instructions to put a piece of blank paper into the ballot box instead of his ballot paper, and to bring the ballot paper out to him, the agent. This involves the sacrifice of one vote, but it insures all the others. The second man puts the first man's ballot paper, which has previously been examined by the agent to make sure that it is correct, into the ballot box, and brings out his own. The third man puts that in, and brings out another; and so on until the tale is exhausted. The agent then has one ballot paper on his hands which he cannot use—a sad sacrifice at a close finish; but he feels sure of his twenty or thirty votes, or whatever the number of his hired voters, less one, may be.

Another and more insidious mode of bribery is for a candidate's agents to go through a district where large numbers of poor electors are to be got at easily, and to offer to bet \$1 to a shilling that the other candidate will get in. The electors take the long odds, and of course vote in the way that is most likely to win the bet for them. I have known a large sum of money to be laid out in this way, and though the candidate who spent it was not

returned, it undoubtedly affected the poll very considerably.

But Mr. Wakefield goes on to say:

It will probably suggest itself to the reader, however, that the very fact of such devices being resorted to, and of these being the most formidable that an experienced hand at elections like myself can instance, speaks volumes in itself for the purity of elections under the ballot. I believe that it does. I can say positively from my own knowledge, that in the Australasian colonies the ballot, backed by strict laws against corrupt practices, bebars both bribery and intimidation, to all intents and purposes.

Of the greater freedom in the expression of the real sentiment of the voter which the Australian ballot secures, Mr. Wakefield gives the following rather curious instances:

The education question was formerly a burning one in all the colonies. It was simply a question of whether all the children in the country were to be afforded the rudiments of a good secular education at the hands of the state, or whether the Roman Catholic clergy were to receive a portion of the public taxes for the support of their denominational schools. A great number of Roman Catholic parents preferred that their children should attend the public schools, rightly believing that they got a better education there than at the clerical schools, and that it was an advantage to them in life to have been reared on the same benches with their fellow citizens of other sects. But the Roman Catholic organization was so complete, and the influence of the priests so strong, that with open voting, not a Catholic went astray at the polls, and the "block vote" was cast solidly against every candidate who had the courage to support the national system of education. The ballot entirely changed all that, and the question of subsidies to Roman Catholic schools is no longer within the sphere of practical politics. Bishop Patrick Moran, a most distinguished prelate, himself stood for election on that ticket; and half of his own flock voted against him. Even the church has no terrors behind the screen in the ballot booth.

Again, the labor organizations, so-called on the principle of *lucius a non lucendo*, since those who organized them did no labor but lived on those who did, were formerly a power at elections; and the mischievous and impudent agitators who called themselves labor candidates got a great many votes, and were not unfrequently returned. The workingmen had no confidence in them really, but despised their character and hated their tyranny. Yet they dared not "vote against their own class." That is how it was put. The ballot gave them courage to vote according to their conscientious opinions. The labor candidates were *batayes*; not one of them ever gets returned now; and though they often stand for election, they seldom receive more than a handful of votes. In many instances within my own knowledge they have had only one vote, their own.

The Birth of the Republic. By Daniel R. Goodloe. Chicago, New York and San Francisco. Belford, Clark & Co.

This is an extremely valuable volume. In the space of some 400 12mo pages Mr. Goodloe has collected the resolutions, declarations and addresses adopted by the Continental congress, the provincial congresses, conventions and assemblies, of the county and town meetings, and the committees on safety in all the colonies, from 1766 to 1776. Many of these documents are not elsewhere easily accessible. He has also added the articles of confederation, a history of the formation and adoption of the constitution, and its text, a description of Washington's election and inauguration, and his inaugural speech.

Articles Worth Reading.

Among the notable articles in the magazines for October the following may be mentioned: "The Warning of the English Strikes," by Henry George, in the North American Review; "The Australian Ballot System," by Edward Wakefield, and "Protection and the Farmer," by Senator S. M. Cullom, in The Forum; "The Old and the New Phrenology," by Professor M. Allen Starr, and "The Chemist as a Constructor," by W. Bernhardt, in the Popular Science Monthly; "The Monmouth and Newport Campaigns," by John Fiske, and a character sketch entitled "Dave's Neckliss," by Charles W. Chesnut, in the Atlantic Monthly; "With the Eyes Shut," in the style of "Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy, in Harper's Monthly; and "Child Labor and Some of its Results," by Helen Campbell, in the Chautauquan.

A Situation to be Sought These Days. Chicago Herald.

A private in the army says that in these days of hard struggle to make a living a job as an infantryman at a frontier post is not to be sneered at by a man who would be a day laborer if he were not in the army. "You are taken care of in the army, and if you don't drink you can save nearly every cent of your pay."

The City of Extremes.

Jawkins (as their friend walks away)—Does Wiggins live in Jersey City or in Brooklyn? Hogg—Neither. He lives right here in New York. Jawkins—That's funny. I didn't know he was either rich enough or poor enough for that!

PASTE AND SCISSORS.

A Maine man has raised a blue pig, which he will exhibit at the state fair.

According to a computation just issued by an eminent statistician, the cost in human life of the wars of the last thirty-four years has been 2,254,000 souls. The Crimean war cost 750,000 men; the Italian war (1859), 45,000; the Danish war (1854), 3,000; the American civil war—the northern states, 280,000; the southern states, 520,000; the Austro-Prussian war, 45,000; the Franco-German war—France, 155,000; Germany, 60,000; the Turko-Russian war, 250,000; the South African wars, 30,000; the Afghan war, 25,000; the Mexican and Cochim-Chinese expeditions, 65,000, and the Bulgario-Servian insurrection, 25,000. This list does not include mortality from sickness.

The use, or the alleged use, of cabbage leaves for tobacco made up into large cigars that sell for small prices is now an old thing. One might suppose that there is sufficient genuine tobacco raised in this country and in the West Indies to meet the demands of all the smokers, but competition or something else has brought out a new imitation of the veritable leaf of Sir Walter Raleigh. This is a preparation from rye straw. The substance is steeped in a strong solution made from tobacco stems, and is then manufactured in such a manner as to make a fair imitation of the sort of tobacco used for wrapping cigars. The flavor of the tobacco stems is communicated to the rye straw, and there is stamped on it the grain which is noticeable in the leaf used for wrapping. It is said that many of the cheaper cigars now on the market have this spurious wrapper.

There is a real estate agent living at Kingston, N. Y., who takes a gloomy view of life, and especially of house painters, these days. A few days ago he hired an artistic house painter to paint a house which he has on his list. But unfortunately he gave the painter the wrong number, so that it was the wrong house which received a beautiful and becoming new coat. The agent is receiving a good deal of sympathy, and the man who got his house painted for nothing is understood to be measurably resigned.

A lady at Wallula, W. T., has a rose bush that stands seventeen feet high.

The reunion of the old abolitionists, and the honor universally accorded them ought to teach the lesson that the men who are reviled, ridiculed, persecuted and set down as cranks in one generation may be the heroes of the next. Are there no "cranks" of to-day to whom in another forty years we shall be building monuments?—Boston Globe.

A railroad conductor wanting to teach a new brakeman his duties told him to go to the other end of the car, and when he, the conductor, called out the names of the stations along the route that he should say the same at that end of the car. When they came to the first station the conductor called out "Ma-wash-in-e-ta" which is a small town between Indianapolis and Elkhart, Ind., and the brakeman yelled out with all the might his lungs would permit him, "The same at this end!"

American credit appears to be at the zenith in Europe, particularly in Germany. A returned traveler reports that a Philadelphian with his wife on their bridal tour admired a ring in a jeweler's window in Nuremberg. He asked to have it reserved for a few days, as he was not prepared to purchase it then. "That makes no difference," said the jeweler; "take the ring and my address and pay me when you are ready." Afterward, having paid for this, the same lady and gentleman were admiring a diamond studded watch and some other articles. "But we cannot possibly buy them," they explained; "we can't spare the money." The jeweler was irresistible. "Just take them home with you," he said, "and pay me in six months, a year, longer if necessary; you can have anything in the shop." Yet all he knew about the travelers was their names and their hotel. The jeweler said he had sold thousands of dollars worth of goods to traveling Americans on credit and had never lost a dollar yet.

A Buffalo carpenter committed suicide last week and left a letter alleging as his reason for the act that, having been engaged in the carpenter trade for many years, he had decided upon something higher and better. The bible, he continued, says that "in my Father's house are many mansions, and some of them must need repairing. So, having been a good carpenter on earth, he guessed he could get along in heaven." He then shot himself.

The phonograph is in very general use in banking and broking offices in New York city nowadays. A broker pops in, talks off his letters to the phonograph, then goes away. Presently in pops typewriter, sets the phonograph in operation and from the dictation prepares the business correspondence for the 6 o'clock mail.

Very few people know how many different ways there are of changing a quarter of a dollar. According to a Philadelphia man who had more leisure than business on his hand, there are 315 ways of changing that piece of money. The pieces used are the 20-cent piece, 10-cent piece, 5-cent piece, 3-cent piece, 2-cent piece, and the 1-cent piece. To

make all the changes without using the same coin twice would require 1,233 1-cent pieces, 614 twos, 378 threes, 184 fives, 59 tens, and 9 twenties, making 2,584 pieces, worth \$53.75.

A writer in the United Service Magazine says that the stones used for scrubbing the decks of ships are called "holy stones" because the work was generally done on Sunday. But a writer in the Churchman says that they were so called because those who used them had to go down on their knees to do their work.

Though sailors are so proverbially superstitious that when a vessel gets a reputation of being unlucky, it is difficult to get a crew to sail her, it is not often that a ship gets that reputation before she is launched. This appears to be the fate of the cruiser San Francisco, now being built by the Union iron works. It is reported that the sailors on the Pacific coast think the name is unlucky, and that if the cruiser goes to sea bearing it she will never be heard of again. This belief is founded on the loss of a number of vessels bearing that name, and it has resulted in an effort to have the name of the ship changed.

Thirty-five thousand Spaniards last year emigrated to South America, and ten thousand to Algeria. The Basque provinces, the Asturias and Galicia are furnishing thousands of sober and able-bodied workers for the Argentine republic. The Spanish government tries in vain to dissuade the people from leaving their homes. They prefer free land and high wages in the new world rather than low wages and crushing taxation in the old.

There are four statues of Christopher Columbus in the United States—one in Baltimore, one in New York, one in Boston and one in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Anent the village of Y in France a correspondent writes: "There is a village in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, that rejoices in the name of Y. This is the shortest name in the United States, and, of course, as short as any in the world."

Systematic Work.

SANTA ANA, Cal.—I have removed from Colton, California, to make this my home for a year or two. Henry George and the enrollment committee are strangers in this neck of the woods. I have made but a half day's canvass for signatures to this petition, but to-morrow I will give Fourth street, the principal business street, a thorough trial. The book store here had been keeping Henry George's works, but had made no sales. I soon had them all sold and more sent for. It still requires one half an hour for me to travel one block with my broken leg. E. C. PHELPS.

Farmers and Taxes.

Cleveland American Union.

It requires no grasp of abstractions for the working farmer to see that to abolish all taxation, save upon the value of land, would be to his interest, no matter how it might affect larger land holders. Let the working farmer consider how the weight of indirect taxation falls upon him without his having power to shift it off upon any one else; how it adds to the price of nearly everything he has to buy, without adding to the price of what he has to sell; how it compels him to contribute to the support of government in far greater proportion to what he possesses than it does those who are much richer, and he will see that by the substitution of direct for indirect taxation, he would be largely the gainer. Let him consider further, and he will see that he would be still more largely the gainer if direct taxation were confined to the value of land. The land of the working farmer is improved land, and usually the value of the improvements and of the stock used in cultivating it bear a very high proportion to the value of the bare land. Now, as all valuable land is not improved as is that of the working farmer—as there is much more of valuable land than of improved land—to substitute for the taxation now levied upon improvements and stock, a tax upon the naked value of land, irrespective of improvements, would be manifestly to the advantage of the owners of improved land, and especially of small owners, the value of whose improvements bears a much greater ratio to the value of their land than is the case with larger owners; and who, as one of the effects of treating improvements as a proper subject of taxation, are taxed far more heavily, even upon the value of their land, than are larger owners.

The working farmer has only to look about him to realize this. Near by his farm of eighty or one hundred and sixty acres he will find tracts of five hundred or a thousand, or, in some places, tens of thousands of acres of equally valuable land, on which the improvements, stock, tools and household effects are much less in proportion than on his own small farm, or which may be totally unimproved and unused. In the villages he will find acre, half-acre, and quarter-acre lots, unimproved or slightly improved, which are more valuable than his whole farm. If he looks further, he will see tracts of mineral land, or land with other superior natural advantages, having immense value, yet on which the taxable improvements amount to little or nothing; while, when he looks to the great cities, he will find vacant lots, twenty-five by one hundred feet, worth more than a whole section of agricultural land such as his; and as he goes toward their centers he will find most magnificent buildings less valuable than the ground on which they stand, and block after block where the land would sell for more per front foot than his whole farm. Manifestly, to put all taxes on the value of land would be to lessen relatively and absolutely the taxes the working farmer has to pay.

NOTES HERE AND THERE.

The New York letter carriers have been greatly benefited by the change in their work hours, which were early in the year reduced to eight, through the efforts of the late S. S. Cox. One of them was telling his experience under the old and new systems the other evening: "The hours under the old rules were supposed to be ten, but for some of us they were oftener fifteen. I've left my home at five o'clock in the morning and been unable to get back there until eleven at night; and I didn't have time to stop work long enough to get a bite to eat, but would munch while serving my route. I used to have to serve from —th street to —th street (five blocks), and from Third avenue to the river, three times a day, and it was impossible to do it within the legal work hours in a proper manner. But I had it to do. Some of our fellows did get through work very nearly on time, but they didn't do their work squarely. Millions of circulars and newspapers never reached the persons they were intended for. Besides, it had a bad effect on most of the carriers. Although the work was hard they could not afford to throw it up; and the result was, when they felt they were weakening, they went and braced themselves up with liquor. Hundreds of our fellows were under its influence nearly all the time. But now that our routes have been shortened and the hours reduced, we are only too glad to do our work well. And you don't see the boys drink any more. They get a good rest every day, and have a little time for enjoyment, with the result that New York city never had as good a letter and paper delivery as it has now."

John P. White is the owner of a lot on Mott street. Last year there was an old building standing on it. It was worth as it stood between ten and twelve thousand dollars. But he did a good stroke of business with it. He rented to a Chinese merchandise company at the rate of \$3,800 a year—far beyond its value. The large profit accruing from this piece of enterprise set him to thinking, and finally he evolved an idea. He tore the old building down and erected another, which he offered to his old tenant at \$6,000 a year—an advance of \$2,200. Now, our Chinese residents may look childlike and bland, and they may talk in tones as soft as silk, but they know the value of a dollar, and when they hand it out they want a hundred cents for it. The Chinese company considered Mr. White's offer. The building was a good one for their purpose, but not at the rent asked. They did offer him a slight advance; but he was firm—\$6,000 or nothing was what he wanted, and would have. So the matter was dropped, apparently, so far as the Chinese merchants were concerned. But the Mongol race work in dark and devious ways; they have had to do before with such landlords as Mr. White, and they know a trick or two. When the negotiations between Mr. White and the Chinese merchants were closed he gave notice that he was open to offers. None came. After a time he was surprised to find that he could not rent it at all, to Chinaman or native. He was unable to understand the reason until he learned that on the "Chinese city hall," at No. 18 Mott street, notices were posted warning all Chinamen from renting Nos. 15½ and 17 from "the foreign landlord." With much difficulty, after the aid of the Chinese consul had been invoked he procured a translation of the notice. It read that Mr. White's building rightly belonged to the Wing Wo Hing company (the company who had occupied the old building) but "the foreign landlord" declined to give it up to them. Therefore, other Chinamen should shun the place. Mr. White calls this a boycott; but the Chinese say that their company has offered Mr. White all the rent the place is worth, and that if he is not satisfied to rent at that price his building will remain empty. The Chinese have an advantage in this particular case. Mr. White's building is situated in the middle of Chinatown; therefore it is useless to any but Chinamen, for no other people can do business or live in their midst. He has invoked the law to his assistance; but the opinion seems to be that there is no law that can make a person occupy another person's property unless the price suits.

Some of the drivers on the street car lines of this city seem to have a very hazy idea as to the rights of pedestrians to the crossings. The law is that the rear end of the car when stopping to receive or discharge passengers, shall be just beyond the crossing. On Third avenue especially the law in this regard is violated by every car, with the result that on the main thoroughfares, when they are crowded with people going to or from their work, and the Third avenue cars are running about a block apart, it is no unusual thing for timid persons to wait as much as five minutes before attempting to cross to the other side of the avenue. There is authority somewhere to compel obedience to the law, and it should be exercised.

Governor Foraker made a campaign speech in Ohio last week in which he contrasted the happy condition of the dock laborers in New York, where they received four dollars a day, to the miserable condition of the dock laborers lately on strike in London for an increase of their wages from eighty-four pence to ninety-six a day. The New York

dock men will hear for the first time how high their wages are, and will probably be correspondingly delighted. But D. E. Williams of Columbus has an open letter in the Post, in which he casts a doubt—in fact, several doubts—upon the statements made by the governor. Mr. Williams goes so far as to say that they are "barefaced and inexcusable falsehoods," and he then proceeds to expose "some of his ridiculous fabrications." As a matter of fact, the average earnings of the dock laborers in New York are not over eight dollars a week. For transient work dock men receive forty cents an hour—not four dollars a day, and such labor is employed only in an emergency. The best paid among those dock men steadily employed receive from ten to twelve dollars and a half per week; the poorer paid from six to seven dollars and a half. The ten and twelve dollar jobs are eagerly sought for, and no "influence" is considered too great to be used in securing such a "soft snap;" and this despite the statement of Governor Foraker, that our dock laborers receive four dollars a day.

A recent issue of the Minneapolis Labor Union contains the following interesting sketch: "I am emphatically in favor of the single tax," remarked a citizen of the Eighth ward the other day. As the gentleman so expressing himself was wearing a shiny plug hat and other evidences belonging to one of the so-called respectable classes, we ventured to inquire the reason of his favoring the 'impot unique.' 'Well,' said he, 'I'll tell you. I live way out beyond Thirty-first street, near the motor line, and when I went out there I bought a lot for \$1,000. I built a good, comfortable house for the wife and family on it, and when in the spring I wanted to buy the lot next to it, in order to have a little more room for the small people to play in, I found that the speculator who owned the adjoining lot wanted \$1,200 for it. Well, that rather astonished me, and I asked what the reason of that was? 'Well,' said he calmly, 'you have put a good house up there since I sold you that other lot and so this one is worth more than it was before; see the point?' Yes; I saw the point so that I rustled around and got the extra two hundred dollars, and in a couple of weeks I went to the speculator and told him I would take that lot at \$1,200. 'Oh,' says he, 'I can't let that go for less than \$1,500 now, because, you see, there is another fine house going up over there, and lots are getting valuable on account of these improvements.' I saw the point once more, and so I didn't get the lot. But when I came to pay my taxes this year I found that I had to pay \$31 on my lot while my neighbor, the speculator, only paid \$11 on his. This little kindredness of the assessor in trebling my taxes, virtually fining me \$20, was due to the fact that I had built a house on my lot and thus increased the value of my neighbor's lot to the extent of \$200. Under the single tax system I would have my taxes decreased one-half and the speculator would have his increased one-half. Instead of me paying \$31 and him only \$11, we would each of us pay \$21 apiece. That's why I am a single tax man."

A list of lectures and entertainments at various workingmen's clubs, liberal and radical associations, and socialistic clubs of London, out of door and indoor, showed a total of ninety-two such meetings on a single Sunday. Of these over one-third were out of door meetings.

The Melbourne Trades Hall council, whose efforts have resulted in the magnificent contribution of £4,000 to the dock laborer's strike fund, is body of about eighty members, each representative of a specific associated trade. Their hall is said to be a structure so capacious and imposing in appearance that it would not be out of place or harmony as a building in Pall Mall itself. It is the great workingmen's club of the Queen City of the south.

In Great Britain they have coined a word somewhat like "Wanamaking." They speak of the government proposing to "Mandeville" William O'Brien, meaning, of course, to treat him in prison as they treated poor Mandeville.

At the time of its formation, says the London Church Reformer, we criticised somewhat severely the programme of the Small farm and laborers' land company, as an attempt on the part of some of the big landlords and their dupes to raise up new enemies in the path of land restoration, by creating new small landlords to protect by their votes and influence the old big ones. It is, therefore, with unmixed satisfaction that we note in the report of the annual meeting of this company the chairman's confession that "the company had not yet fulfilled the purpose for which it was started—that of creating a class of peasant proprietors." The more thoroughly the land question is discussed, the more reluctant will the people be to invest their savings in property with so bad a moral title as that which the landlords can show to "their" lands.

An English clergyman, who is spending his holiday in a little town in the Black Forest, writes as follows to a friend in London: "There are over six thousand inhabitants. The town owns eight thousand acres of forest, so that not a soul has to pay one farthing of

local rates and taxes, and every household has wood for firing all the year round. The state taxes, they complain, are heavy. This is due to the tremendous preparations made to meet the ever-expected French campaign of 'the revenge.' The folk are not rich; to judge by their dress, an English observer would think them mostly poor. But there are no paupers, no beggars and no idlers.

According to a motto in rhyme, which is a favorite adornment of the walls of German inns, "The best thing which a man can let out of his mouth is truth, and the best thing which he can let into his mouth is beer." If the outlet and the inlet are commercially proportionate, Munich must be the most truth-loving city in the world. According to an estimate of the average yearly consumption of beer in the chief cities of Europe, a citizen of Munich drinks 492 litres in the year, a citizen of Vienna 296, a Londoner 254, a Berliner 240, and a Parisian only 22. A litre is about a quart. The sum spent upon beer in Munich in 1886, according to the Neues Tagblatt, amounted to 32,281,050 marks, or about \$30 per head.

The Illustrirte Zeitung of Berlin has just given an interesting account of the "City Shelter," opened about two years ago in that town. The chief object is to provide a shelter for the working poor, who, through no fault of their own, find themselves in arrears in that city of high rents and hard conditions, and are not infrequently thrown literally into the streets homeless. In such a case a man and his family take with them such furniture as they may still possess, and after disinfection it is stored for them. The family are allowed eight days' board and lodging free, the women and girls being expected to take their share in the housework and cooking, while the children are sent to school, and the men are out to seek for work. Should this not be found during this period, the family is permitted to remain yet another week; and in case of the man's merely getting a temporary job, the wife and children are allowed to remain until he can set up a new home. Another department fulfils the functions of the casual ward, and accords to the homeless a night's shelter, while the latest addition made to it this year is a hospital for 100 poor patients. In all, the building will accommodate 1,600 persons, and it is very often taxed to its utmost resources.

When Lord Ellenborough was lord chief justice, a laborer was once brought into court as a witness. When he came up to be sworn, his lordship said to him: "Really, witness, when you have to appear before the court, it is your bounden duty to be more clean and decent in your appearance." "Upon my life," said the witness, "if your lordship comes to that, I'm thinking I'm every bit as well dressed as your lordship." "What do you mean?" asked his lordship, angrily. "Why, faith," said the laborer, "you come here in your working clothes, and I come in mine."

The population question still troubles France, and still from the anti-Malthusian point of view. Over here the cry on all sides is, too many babies. There they have not got babies enough. From year to year the excess of births over deaths throughout France has been steadily declining, and this year the record has again sunk to the lowest, the balance added to the population being only forty-four thousand. At this rate the next census returns are likely to give Frenchmen serious anxiety as to the future of their race.

The London Star fund for the striking dock workers amounted to almost five thousand pounds. The circulation of the Star on Sept. 11 reached the enormous figure of 350,598 copies—the largest circulation ever attained by any evening paper in the world.

Mr. William Saunders, L.C.C., writing from Italy, in sending a subscription to the Dockers' strike fund, also contributed an important item to the discussion of the question of dock labor. "It is really appalling," he says, "that men should be expected to perform the hard work of the dockyards at 20s. per week, a sum wholly insufficient to provide in London the necessities of life for a family. A short time ago I had access to the official records of the port of Hull, which shows that men's labor in connection with shipping has become so much more effective that one man now does the same work as it took 5½ men to accomplish 50 years ago. Unless the wages of labor bear some proportion to its increased effectiveness, how are we to find consumers for the results of our commerce and manufactures. An advance in the rate of wages from the starvation point is necessary, not only to prevent pinching poverty, but also to provide customers for merchants, manufacturers, and shopkeepers."

The Japanese use paper at every instant. The string with which the articles you buy are fastened is made of paper. Do you want a piece of string? Tear a sheet of paper, roll it between the fingers; it requires a strong wrist to break it. The handkerchief thrown away after use is paper. The partitions dividing the houses are paper. The pane through which an indiscreet eye looks at you is paper. This pane is truly wanting in transparency, or not at all transparent, and the Japanese, especially the ladies, who are just as curious as they are in other countries, are

none the less embarrassed to see, without troubling themselves, what is taking place outside. The method is very simple—one finger is passed through the paper, that is all! When one has had a good look, a small piece is stuck on this opening with a grain of rice. The yakounine hat passing is paper; the porter's cloak, who carries his burden, singing in cadence, through the rain, the garment of the boatman who reconducts you on board, the tobacco pouch, cigar case—all are paper. Those elegant flowers ornamenting the beautiful hair of the Japanese ladies, and those robe collars which are taken for crapes—paper.

Stories like the following one, which is taken from the Liverpool Financial Reformer, are not infrequently to be seen in the British papers nowadays: "A very hard case of landlord oppression comes to us from Dumfriesshire. From time immemorial the inhabitants of the Scottish side of the Solway have enjoyed the privilege of fishing for white fish with stake nets. This has given honest employment to many fishermen. But a few landed proprietors, it seems, have had conferred upon them the monopoly of fishing for salmon in the same waters, and during the past three or four years these gentry have been endeavoring to rob the people of the right to fish for white fish on the plea that it is interfering with their salmon fishing. Ordinary mortals would be inclined to think the grievance was on the other side, and that the profits of one or two individuals ought not to be considered in comparison with the welfare of some hundreds of people. But Mr. Mackenzie, of Newbie, takes a different view of the case, and has invoked the aid of the law with the result that three fishermen—John Colthart, John Burnie and William Hill, have gone to prison, their refusing to pay a fine or abandon their claim to fish. One of them, William Hill, is a man about seventy years old, and has been earning his living all his life, so to speak, in fishing in that particular spot, and in the same manner, and now in his old age he is put in prison as a criminal and for what?—earning an honest living in the same peaceful occupation in which he had been engaged for over fifty years. The men are too poor to wage a legal warfare, but Dr. Cunningham, 35 Buccleugh street, Dumfries, has opened a subscription list in order to have the case fought out. It is clear the matter cannot be left where it is.

That idea of Charles S. Hopkins, to erect a structure 2,000 feet high, for use at the world's exposition, the plan of which was printed in THE STANDARD a few weeks ago—seems not to have been so very absurd, after all. A dispatch from Detroit says that Charles Kellogg, superintendent of the Kellogg seamless tube and manufacturing company of Findlay, Ohio, is authority for the statement that New York is figuring on the erection of a tower which will in every respect surpass the famous Eiffel tower of Paris. It is the design, Mr. Kellogg says, to offer this tower as the crowning reason why the world's fair should be located in New York. Mr. Kellogg is at present engaged in preparing the plans. The tower will cost \$2,000,000 and will be 1,200 feet high, the Eiffel tower being less than 1,000. It will be about 350 feet in diameter at the base and about 100 feet at the summit. The details are somewhat crude and incomplete as yet. The frame work will be of seamless steel pipe of sufficient magnitude to support the immense structure with absolute safety. "I am at present getting figures on triple plate glass," said Mr. Kellogg, "which if practicable will give the tower the general appearance of a gigantic crystal palace. Four elevators will run from the ground to a certain elevation; then two will carry passengers still further toward the sky, while the crowning flight will be spanned by a single elevator. The second floor will probably be devoted to restaurant purposes, then will come reading and writing rooms and other conveniences, and it is understood that the crowning stone of the gigantic structure will be taken by the government for observatory purposes. General Swain and others in authority are of the opinion that half a million dollars annually can be derived from the summit of the tower in this manner. The plans will have to pass the customary array of mechanical experts who will test and comment upon them from every standpoint.

The Single Tax Idea is Spreading.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The followers of Mr. Henry George are commonly believed to want the earth, and their leader certainly is looking over a great deal of their common estate, and may have seen the entire property before he goes away into the land of shadows. Hardly has he returned from Europe before it is announced that he is about to set out for the Pacific coast, and thence proceed to Australia and New Zealand.

A Chance for the Dissatisfied Man.

Boston Globe.

The Australian system of voting will be in operation at this election and it will give the dissatisfied republicans a splendid chance to get in their work. They can all vote for the other man and no one will ever know it if they don't tell. That is what the Australian system is for.

IN SCOTLAND.

HENRY GEORGE'S FAREWELL SPEECH IN
CITY HALL, GLASGOW, MAY 9, 1889.Report of the Scottish Land Restoration
League.

The hall and platform were crowded. John Ferguson in the chair.

Mr. George, who was received with prolonged applause, said:

Our chairman has rightly stated our position. We are indeed defenders of the right of property. And because we recognize the right of property, because we say that which any man produces ought to belong to him, and can by him be given or sold to whom he pleases, his transfer carrying a clear and sure title, because we recognize that true right of property, we deny, we repudiate any such right of ownership in the material universe. (Applause.) Our principle is clear. That which man makes belongs to the maker and can by him be given or transferred. That which God has made belongs to all men in usufruct. They have equal rights to its use, but no right to own. Never lived there either man or men, king, parliament, or congress, that could transfer to any individual, his successors or assigns a right of ownership in the planet itself. (Applause.) And the equal right to land must be recognized if we would recognize the right of property in the produce of labor. For if I must give up any part of the produce of my labor to any other man for the privilege of living in this world, my right of property is to that extent denied. I become to that extent a slave: for the essence of slavery is that it permits the master to take of the produce of another's labor without returning to him any equivalent.

Let me briefly re-state our principles, and state again how we propose to secure equal rights in land; how we propose to cure that fundamental injustice that lies at the bottom, and is the root of all the social and political difficulties of to-day. We hold that all men have equal rights to the land of their native country. We also hold that secure possession of suitable pieces of land must be given to individuals in order to secure the best use of land. We recognize that while individual ownership ought not to be permitted, that individual possession must be secured. We do not propose to divide land up equally. We propose simply that the individuals to whom possession of land is given shall in return for any special advantage thus accorded them by the whole community, pay towards common expenses a fitting sum, that they shall pay in proportion to the special advantage that the possession of the piece of land they hold may give them. We do not propose to carry this principle into effect by forcibly taking land from its present owners, and renting it out to individuals. We have no quarrel in point of justice with that plan. But we think that there is a much easier plan—one more in accord with our customs and habits of thought. (Cheers.)

(At this point Ex-Provost Cochrane, of Paisley, came upon the platform, and was received with great applause, Mr. George stopping and shaking hands with him.)

I am proud to have at this meeting to-night a man whose hairs have grown silver in the cause of freedom. (Cheers.) And I hope our good friend, the ex-provost of Paisley, may not pass away until his eyes have seen the full triumph of the cause he has so long struggled for. (Applause.)

We would move forward on what we call the line of the single tax, because we are convinced that it is on that line that we can marshal the greatest force against the point of least resistance; that it is on that line that we will meet fewer obstacles, on that line that we shall find that each step produces the largest result, and makes easier the next step. And, therefore, the plan we propose for the purpose of securing to the improver the full right of property in his improvements, of securing to the producer of wealth the full ownership in the wealth his energy and exertion bring into being; of securing to each individual his equal right to the use of the soil of his native country; of securing to every woman and to every child, to every widow and to every orphan, their full share in that value belonging to the whole community, in which they ought to be by right partakers—is to abolish all taxes on things

produced by labor, and to rely for public revenues upon a single tax levied upon ground values—a single tax upon the value of land irrespective of all improvements that human labor may have made in or on it. What we aim to take is what John Stuart Mill called the "unearned increment," that value which arises wherever human beings centre, that value which grows with the increase of population and the making of public improvements, that value which is produced by the whole community, and belongs of right to the whole community. (Applause.)

We are individualists in the highest and truest sense. We are socialists in the best meaning. We would leave to the individual—no matter how much it may be—all that individual energy, enterprise, or thrift have produced or accumulated. We would take for society all that comes by the growth of society, all that properly belongs to no individual. (Applause.) And put this thing down—we propose to take land values in taxation just as fast as we can, and just as far as we can, until we get as near as may be to twenty shillings in the pound. (Cheers.) In doing this we propose no compensation whatever. (Cheers.) If anybody is holding land, if anybody is about buying land, under the supposition that he will be compensated if ever our ideas obtain dominance, let him dismiss that from his mind. (Applause.)

Plain, simple, easy of comprehension, here is our proposal. Who can say that it is not right? that it is not wise? I have never yet met one who could. The misrepresentations of which Mr. Ferguson has spoken—why are they made? Because to oppose us it is absolutely necessary to make them. That is the reason, and a sufficient reason it is. But in spite of all misrepresentations, there is that in the very nature of truth which enables it to make its way against all misrepresentation, and against all opposition, provided only that there is discussion. And thank God! this truth is so far in discussion that it never can be taken out. (Great applause.)

A gentleman signing himself "A Poor Man" hands me this letter:

If you wish to do good to the poor of this country you must begin by agitating for a reduction of rent—of shop rent and of house rent. Form a shop league and house league. At present a poor man cannot lay his head anywhere.

This is exactly what we are doing. We are agitating for a reduction of shop and house rent, for that which is paid for shops and houses is largely made up of land rent.

Yet a poor man can lay his head somewhere if he is not too utterly poor. I was this day in one of the great institutions in this city of Glasgow—of Glasgow that is to "flourish by the preaching of the word"—what you call a "model lodging house." (Laughter.) The superintendent showed me a book in which the visitors signed their names, and there were many names of dukes and lords. And they all express their high pleasure at seeing things so nice. A poor man cannot find a place to lay his head in security! (Laughter.)

Why, in this model lodging house there are—shall I call them rooms?—(laughter)—bunks, built so fashion—(illustrating by making a figure). The arrangement is very ingenious. The maximum of room is secured with the minimum of space. (Great laughter and applause.)

The place is kept nice and clean, and washed thoroughly; and the stone floors are ornamented with chalk in place of a carpet. And you can get a bed there and all the comforts of bed clothes and bed sheets—one below and one above you—for four pence and a half penny a night; and if you are content to have one sheet below and nothing above you, you can get it for three pence half penny a night. There are six of these municipal lodging houses in Glasgow; and the superintendent tells me that frequently hundreds of men are turned away nightly. And there are many, many men in Glasgow who cannot go there, even though the superintendent tells me that a man staying in one of these places can live for six shillings a week. "Poor Man" is right—

(Interruption in the hall, during which the chairman had to interfere; and two noisy men were ejected. The chairman remarked as they passed, that at least one of the parties was not in a fit state to be at a public meeting.) Mr. George resumed when order had been restored, said:

Drunkenness is a terrible scourge in

this country to-day (applause), and the men who are laboring in the temperance cause are also laboring for social reform. Drunken men can do nothing to help themselves or to help any one else. But when great masses of men have to live in the way I have described and even worse, why, one ceases to wonder that there is so much drunkenness. (Applause.)

But think of it. This week one of your great Glasgow ships—the "City of Paris"—has again beaten the record of the other swift Glasgow steamers that have preceded her. You people of Glasgow can build such ships as this. Ought there not to be, must there not be some way of securing to every man willing to do a reasonable amount of labor, decent accommodation, a decent living, a share—not merely of the necessities of life, but of the reasonable luxuries as well? So there is. There is one way, and only one way. Poverty must continue; vice and crime must follow it; do what you may by way of charity, do what you may by way of regulation; it is utterly impossible to cure this social disease until justice be done. (Cheers.)

"Agitate for the reduction of the rents of houses and shops." That is precisely what we are doing. It cannot be effectively done in any other way than as we are doing. The building—the shop building or the house building—no amount of agitation can directly reduce their rents. The only way to reduce the rent of the house itself or the shop itself is to increase the ease and the cheapness with which they can be built and maintained, and the abolition of rates on all buildings, which we propose, will do this. But any agitation that should attempt to force down the rent of buildings would tend to stop the putting up of buildings. And while what the tenant pays for the use of house or shop ought to be less and would be less if we had our way and the rates now levied on buildings were abolished, the real thing of which complaint is made is not building rent, but ground rent. What is so monstrous as compared with the earnings of labor is not the payment that goes to the man who has made the building or who has bought it from, or been given it by, some one else who did make it; it is the payment that goes to the man who has merely appropriated the ground, or who has bought it, or inherited it, or has been given it by some other man who appropriated it. (Applause.) The building is the produce of labor. When the products of labor are given for the use, or ownership of other products of labor, there is a fair exchange. But when the products of labor must be given to individuals for the use of the world, then there is not an exchange, but a robbery. (Cheers.) In moving forward with the aim of securing to each individual his full right to live and to labor in his native country, we are working for all classes—not merely the men who hire houses and the men who occupy shops in the cities—but for every one, from the laborer to the merchant prince. For every one in the whole country, from the farm hand who lives in a bothy to the nobleman who has his great palace. I deny that justice will injure anyone. I believe, not merely that those who are to-day down trodden by this injustice, but those who to-day think that they profit by it, will be benefited by its abolition; will find their conditions improved, will find life for them wider and happier, if God's will be fulfilled and justice among men be done. (Applause.)

I have received a letter from an English clergyman, who wishes me to speak in Scotland about some cases that occurred in East Lothian. I shall read the letter. Probably some of you know the facts:

Dear Sir: Mr. George Hope of Fenton-barns was put forward as a tenant farmer candidate to oppose Lord Elcho (now earl of Wemyss) in 1865. This led to a combination of the Lothian landlords who made tenants with liberal views as scarce as they possibly could.

Mr. Hope was evicted, so were Messrs. Sadler, Russell and several other large farmers, who espoused his cause. Mr. James Howard, M. P., brought the persecutions of these men at that time before the notice of the house of commons, but to no avail. The process of eviction was generally by a demand for impossible rent at the expiration of the old lease, and also by allowing no abatement in the years of fallen prices for farm produce. The tenant got rid of, whether by ejectment or forced resignation, in all cases left a great deal of his capital sunk in the land. A series of articles appeared in the North British Daily Mail in 1887, giving particulars respecting these confiscations. I have before me those referring to Mr. A. J. Balfour's two estates in East Lothian. It is

estimated that since the year 1872 Mr. Balfour has confiscated fully fifty thousand pounds of tenants' capital. Several of his tenants were ruined and sold out.

INSTANCES OF CONFISCATION.

1. Mr. Belfrage left nine thousand pounds sunk in Cairdmues farm.

2. Mr. Christie left eighteen thousand pounds sunk in Sunnyside farm.

3. Mr. Lumsden left his whole capital, amounting to many thousands, sunk in Nether Hailes and was driven out a pauper.

These three cases are but instances. There are others quite as bad in this single landlord's estate, and the record of several other Lothian landlords is equally wicked and cruel. I confine my reference to Mr. Balfour because his property in the Highlands illustrates powerfully, as the other corner of Scotland, the abominations of our British land laws and land lawmakers.

I earnestly hope, sir, that when in Scotland you will strike a vigorous blow in behalf of Lothian tenant farmers. Yours, sincerely,

H. M. KENNEDY,

Vicar of Plumpton, Cumberland.

April 11, 1889.

Such things are but natural under a system that recognizes one man as the owner of the land on which other people must live and work. There is no use bothering with half measures. The only true course is to strike, not at the twigs, but at the root of the evil tree. Tax the landlords out. (Great cheers.) Why, even if you were to-day only to take taxes off buildings and improvements, and put them upon the value of land, how the agricultural landlord's power would be shorn. These men who, both in Scotland and England, are to-day holding land idle to compel tenants to pay large rents, would be forced, by the pressure of taxation, to find people who would use their land, or else to sell it. (Cheers.) Those landlords in the Highlands who are turning what were once the homes of men into the haunts of beasts—tax them to the full value of what the Cotter or the Crofter would give for the use of that land, and see how quickly cultivators would be using land now kept idle as pleasure grounds. And in every way, see how industry would be stimulated and prosperity promoted.

A deputation recently went from Glasgow to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and complained, and justly complained, that when a ship comes from Calcutta to London she is charged £36 for light house dues. When she comes from Calcutta to Glasgow she is charged £71. When she comes from London to Glasgow with a foreign cargo she is charged £86. When she comes from London to Glasgow with a coastwise cargo, she is charged only £8. Look at the discrimination against your commerce. Under our system of raising public revenues from land values all that would be done away with, and no ship coming either to London or to Glasgow would have a penny to pay. The tax on land values would suffice to build and maintain light houses. And with these light dues abolished, your country would be easier to get to. Prices of foreign goods would be lower; it would become a more desirable thing to live here; the value of land would increase, and you would get what you spent on your light houses back again.

Look in every direction how the present system restrains enterprise. Look at your railway system. You have very high railway tariffs here. Your railways have not merely paid for the value of the land they took, but they have been blackmailed by the landlords, and in some cases they are put to great expense to comply with the whims of landlords. For instance, they were forbidden to go around the duke of Buccleugh's summer house; and so that his grace would not see from his castle windows the plebeian locomotives going by, an otherwise unnecessary tunnel had to be made at a cost £120,000, all of which has to be paid for in higher rates.

Look where you will, if you look with open eyes, you will see the advantages of this system we propose. You will see its fiscal advantages. You will see its advantages in stimulating industry and increasing wealth. And you will see if you look, that it secures a just distribution of wealth, giving to industry that which belongs to industry; taking for the community that which belongs to all. (Applause.)

This is my farewell to Scotland (cries of "No, no") for the present at least. I hope to get back again, but whether I shall it is beyond my power to say. I have thoroughly enjoyed my three weeks in this country. This is the fifth time I have been in Glasgow, beginning with the meeting in this hall in 1869, over

which my friend John Ferguson presided. (Cheers.) But until this it was never my fortune to see Scotland at its best. I have always been here in the winter before; and for the first time now I have seen the buds open and the leaves come forth—for the first time I have had a glimpse of "bonnie Scotland." Aye, and bonnie it is when the sun shines on it. I have seen many lands, but none fairer than this. (Great cheers.) But what has pleased me most has not been the opening of the buds and the coming forth of the leaves, so much as the evidences I have seen of the opening of minds, of the germination of thought, of the indications that you are on the verge of a great advance on the lines of which we have spoken here to-night. (Applause.) Everywhere I have been in Scotland I have seen in the character of the platforms, in the temper of the audiences, in the responses that I have met with, and in the questions asked, an enormous advance in the last four years. I go back to do some speaking in England, firmly convinced that the people of Scotland are now ripe for a great forward movement. (Applause.)

I do not mean that every one whom we hope to convert is yet converted; I do not mean to say that we have a clear majority thinking with us to-day. But I mean that these ideas are so far diffused through the country. All that now remains is for a question that brings them out to come into practical politics, to start up as the grass starts when the warm sun shines and the warm rain moistens the earth. (Applause.)

You have some men in parliament to-day like our friend Dr. Clark (great applause) who dare to stand up against a howling majority and assert the right. I hope you will send more such men there to represent Scotland. (Great applause.) But do not forget that local government is as important as imperial government. Do not fix your eyes exclusively on parliament and neglect what can be done here. I do not know whether under this constitution of yours the city of Glasgow has the power to levy taxes as she pleases. (Cries of "No.") Why do you not demand it? Why do you not demand authority for your municipal government here to abolish rates on buildings and to put taxes on the value of the land, taxing the lot held idle as much as the lot and the building upon it after it has been improved? One to whom that idea is presented can see how under the influence of even such a step as that, buildings would spring up in this great city; how this congestion that crowds 125,000 people into single rooms would be done away with. While looking to the general government for what it must do, also strive in your own localities to do what can be done there—and if you have not the local power, then ask for the local power. Keep up the discussion; keep up the agitation. The real missionary work in this great cause is not that done in great halls like this; it is the quieter work of man with man, it is the talk that such men as John Murdoch here is doing. Let every man and every woman who sees this great truth, who feels the ardor and the hope of this great cause, let them constitute themselves missionary societies of one. (Applause.)

And if you let me say it, there is one thing in which you people are behind—that is, in not sufficiently enlisting your women. There is in my mind a very serious doubt whether even now the male sex is the most influential half of mankind. If you wish to thoroughly influence men you must influence women. And this land question comes to every woman with the deepest interest. The women—it is they who have to take care of those one-roomed houses. They are the mothers of the thousands of little children who in this city are every year being sent out of the world before their time. If they are not interested in this question, it is merely because they have not had it brought before them. Do not despise the political influence of women because they have no votes. (A voice, "They ought to have.") Yes, they ought to have; I agree with you there. (Great cheers.) But in the meantime, though they have no votes, believe me they have a good deal of influence with the people who do have votes. (Cheers.)

I leave Scotland with regret. Since I first came here I have felt at home. Since I first came here I have had faith in what Scotsmen were going to do for this great cause. I believe that in many things you are in the advance. Throw your energy into this great movement.

There can be no prouder place for Scotland than to be in the van of this world-wide fight.

If your hearts throb with patriotism, if you have felt the inspiration of Scottish song, and the spell of Scottish tradition, carry in this movement the banners of Scotland to the van as Douglass carried the heart of the Bruce. (Great cheers.) Kindle here in the north a beacon light that will rally the men of the south—that streaming forth over the seas, shall be answered, where now is darkness, by other beacon fires. Begin here a movement that, gathering force as it goes, shall move on like an avalanche till it reaches London, and compels those who represent the nation—(great cheering again and again renewed, during which Mr. George sat down.)

Questions being invited by the chairman, several were handed up.

Question—Would not the single tax be an injustice to small land holders who have purchased freeholds? Would it not unjustly take the value from them for which they have paid?

George's answer—This is much like asking whether emancipation would not be an injustice to little slaveholders who have saved up their money and bought a single slave. (Laughter and applause.) No; the single tax would not be an injury; it would be a benefit to such small land holders. Why, consider, what we propose is hardly full justice. We are the most moderate of men. If land be—and I think no one here will deny that it is—common property, by natural right, then full justice—that justice which the law would do in cases of individuals, that justice which the land owners have demanded whenever they have had an opportunity—would not merely justify the people in resuming possession of the land, it would justify them in demanding also all that remains of what the individuals called land owners have unjustly appropriated. You could demand from the duke of Westminster all the houses he has acquired from past ground rents, as well as all future ground rents. But what we propose to do is simply to draw the line here and now. We will not bother about the past. "Let bygones be bygones." We will say to the land owners: "Keep all you have got, only don't take any more." (Applause.)

Question—Seeing it is only a matter of shifting the burden of taxation from off the laborers, would it not be well to take a name signifying that alone, as "Land Restoration" seems to frighten a number of people?

George's answer—"Land restoration" in its original meaning is full and good. I do not advise anybody to abandon it. But our experience in the United States is this, that the adoption of the name "Single tax" has been extremely useful, because it shows clearly our method. We were constantly met there by people who pretend to, or do, misunderstand our purpose, and who were continually asking us, "How do you propose to divide the land up equally and then keep it divided?" (Laughter.) Now the single tax allows of no such misinterpretation. The single tax does away, too, with the idea that we propose to take land formally and rent it out, and there are, to my mind, many serious objections to that course. The advantage of the term, the single tax, is that it shows precisely the road on which we wish to move, and that is just now the most important thing. The feeling that private ownership of land is unjust, is now widely spread and people are aroused to the truth that all men have equal rights to the land. The difficulty with them is to know how men are to gain those equal rights. The title "single tax" has therefore the great advantage of pointing out very clearly the way. The newspapers cannot say, "Those single tax men propose to divide land up." They cannot say, "Single tax men propose to put land up at auction." Of course "The single tax" is not a full name. It does not express our aim; it only expresses our method. Neither fully does "land restoration." Our true title, if we wished fully to express what we really are, would be, "Justice men" or "Liberty men."

Verbal question—Mr. George has asserted that that which any individual produces as a commodity is his against all the world. Granting these premises—which many, as you and Mr. George are aware, deny—but admitting that the commodity belongs to the individual, and that it is his as against all the world, has he, in the nature of justice, the right to use that commodity, and take advantage of the necessity of his fellow worker, or

his fellow producer, and extract from him as an individual, or from other members of the community, more than it cost him in the production?

Answer—Unless in cases of absolute famine, shipwreck, or such other unnatural cases, I should say yes. Supposing I go fishing. I dig bait, and put a hook into the water, and sit on a rock, and catch a fish. I have a right to that fish, because I have produced it; and if anybody wants it, I have a perfect right to make what charge I choose for it. If he is not pleased, he is perfectly free to go and dig bait, make a hook and line, and catch fish. Now, the injustice of the present situation is, not that the man who catches a fish is allowed to ask what price he pleases for it, but it is that men are not permitted to dig bait and pull fishes out of the sea. (Laughter and applause.)

Question (by previous questioner)—Mr. Chairman, I am exceedingly obliged to you for your courtesy. But I rather think that Mr. George has missed the real force of my question. I ask, is justice, or the spirit of justice, held by the individual who takes advantage of the necessities of the purchasing individual or the purchasing community?

Mr. George—Justice! yes. I do not suppose that the meaning of the gentleman's question to be, is it right for a man who has the only water that can be had to take advantage of the necessity of the wayfarer and charge him an exorbitant price? I take him to refer to that part of wealth which is called capital—and to ask whether the individual has a right to demand a profit on that, or to get as large a price as he can for commodities which he produces for sale. I answer that he has. And that, when there is free play, the recognition of that right will do no one injury. Where to-day the recognition of this right seems to work injury, it is because there is some monopoly. All monopolies ought to be broken up. Wherever competition ceases to be possible, and there is a necessary monopoly, then that monopoly ought to be held by the whole people and be managed for the general benefit. As I said, we are "Liberty men" or "Justice men." We hold that there is no antagonism between labor and capital. The real antagonism is between labor and capital on the one side and monopoly on the other; and what we aim at is the breaking up of all monopolies. What we directly strike at, is the greatest and most important of all monopolies—the monopoly of that element on which and from which all men must live if they live at all. In breaking up that monopoly we will break up many others. And when that is done, if there are any other monopolies remaining, we will break them up also. (Applause.)

Question—Do you expect the landowners to submit to the single tax without a revolution?

Answer—Yes; I do. But if they do "revolute" then emigrate them. (Laughter.)

Question—How does Mr. George propose to ascertain the value of the unearned increment?

Answer—I propose to get at the value of land by boards of assessors. A sign could be placed on every lot saying, "This lot measures so much, and it is assessed at so much." If that assessment is too high the man upon whom it is made will let you know. (Laughter.) If it is too little the neighbors around who are assessed will do so. (Hear, hear.)

Question—Whether it be gained honestly or dishonestly, is it not nevertheless a fact that the produce of land and labor—which in every case alone constitutes a man's income—is the only source from which taxes can be raised?

Answer—It is true that all wealth is the product of land and labor, and that all you can get by any system of taxation is the produce of land and labor. But under the system which prevails to-day, you allow the land owner to levy his taxes on the produce of land and labor, and put them in his pocket. Then you come down with other taxes, which mainly fall on labor to fill the public exchequer. What we propose is to abandon the other taxes which the state now levies, and take for public purposes the produce of land and labor which the landlord now takes for his own purposes. (Hear, hear.)

Verbal question—I would like to ask Mr. George if the single tax theory implies that the rent which now goes to landlords will go to the state, and that the state will directly or indirectly distribute that wealth back to the people—

rich and poor alike? If not, an injustice is done.

Answer—That is precisely our theory. We propose to take economic rent—that which now goes to the landlords without exertion on their part—for public purposes, and to use it for the benefit of rich and poor alike. (Applause.)

Question—Please explain why it is that greedy landlordism, possessing supreme power, is content in Britain with 300,000,000 pounds annually, while capitalism exploits labor of 500,000,000 annually. Does the capitalist produce this enormous income?

Answer—I do not think much of your figures. But it is not worth while going into that. That capitalists do to-day, in many cases, exploit labor is undoubtedly true. But the power by which they do it comes from the monopolization of the land. Give the laborer the opportunity to employ himself, and then, no matter how rich may be the capitalist, he cannot exploit labor, for he cannot get any man to work for him for less than he can get by working for himself. Go to the bottom. Assure to all men the rights, the inalienable rights, with which their Creator has endowed them. Open up the land. Do that and you need not bother about capital. Capital! why it is a mere derivative factor. Labor produces capital from land. Give labor land and you make labor independent. Never forget that labor is no weak, puny thing that has to have baby acts made for it. Labor is the producer of all wealth. All that labor wants is a free field and no favor. (Great applause.)

I must stop now. I want to hear Dr. Clark and our other friends, and if you have any more hard questions, ask McGhee, Ferguson, Miller, Burt, McHugh or Gass. One thing I regret, and that is that we have not had the presence on our platform of the good friend who was so active in my previous visits—William Forsyth. (Cheers.) In heart he is with us here to-night. It is simply that bodily weakness confines him to his room. But I hope years are yet to be given to him in which he may continue to aid in this great cause. (Cheers.)

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Shaw Maxwell, seconded by Mr. John Murdoch, and carried with acclamation:

That this meeting declares its conviction that the poverty, vice and crime which now disgrace our civilization are the direct result of laws which presently give to a class the land, the inalienable inheritance of all; and that so long as the land is held as private property, there can be no hope for the permanent improvement of the landless many; and we declare that the simplest and most just way to abolish this is to take back the people's property by the plan recommended by Mr. George—namely, that of taxing land values.

A vote of thanks to Mr. George was then proposed by Dr. Clark, M. P., and seconded by Ex-provost Cochrane.

In responding Mr. George said:

I thank you very much; I part with you regretfully; and I hope that some time it will be given me to come here again. (Great cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. George, and a vigorous speech by Mr. Ferguson in response, brought the meeting to a close.

How a New "Deserted Village" Has Been Made.

Chicago Herald.

The once flourishing village of Spring Valley, Ill., bids fair soon to be in the condition of the one Goldsmith has pathetically described. The coal shafts have been closed, and almost the only industry of the place suspended by order of the owners of the mines. An ethical and perhaps a legal question is involved in this procedure. Have a company of capitalists the moral right to obtain by purchase or otherwise one of the prime necessities of human existence in a cold climate and then prevent its being used for the purpose for which it was intended? Coal is not the production of man, but one of the bounties of nature, like air, water and the heat of the sun. Again, have a company of capitalists the moral right to buy thousands of acres of land, lay it out in lots, sell them to poor persons on time, induce them to erect houses on them by promising them employment, and then force them to work for less than living wages or refuse them work altogether?

The Spring Valley Mining Company was chartered for the purpose of raising coal and is allowed to hold property necessary for that purpose. It has suspended the business for the prosecution of which it was organized and incorporated. It has committed suicide. Why should it not legally be declared dead? Being dead, why should not its estate be administered upon? The dead company owned property in which the public have an interest. It is said that it held mortgages on many hundreds of houses the owners of which are not able to obtain money by honest means to meet their obligations. Do our laws, enacted for the purpose of protecting property, allow or encourage this sort of robbery? If they do, any great corporation can, by instituting a lockout, come into possession of all the property it has sold to its operatives if it was secured by cutthroat mortgages.

SELLING A FAMOUS MOUNTAIN.

Manchester, Eng., Guardian.

The highest of the Welsh mountains—the famous Snowdon—was sold by auction at the mar, Tokenhouse Yard, London, a short time ago, by Messrs. Fox and Bousfield. The attractions of the "lot" were by no means overrated in the "bill of particulars." This "freehold estate" was described as lying "in the parish of Beddgelert, in the county of Carnarvon, consisting of mountainous land, including the summit of the world-renowned Snowdon, with its hotel and beacon." In addition there was offered "fertile valley meadows on the banks of Lake Dinas and the river Glaslyn, with important fishing rights stretching alongside the high road from Beddgelert to Capel Curig, adorned by hanging woods . . . the views being magnificent and varied, containing over 1,500 acres rich in copper, slate, and other minerals." This Beddgelert is known to every Welsh child as the place where Llewellyn's faithful hound was buried, and a Welshman before the sale began was heard to say it was enough to make the old hound bark to think of such a desecration as submitting the grand old mountain for sale by auction. Originally—which goes back a long, long way—the prince of Wales was called "lord of Snowdon," and Mrs. Hemans—was it not?—hailed this mountain as

White Snowdon! holy ground.

At this remote period the mountain was held as sacred by the Welsh as Mount Parnassus by the Greeks or as Ida by the Cretans, but no reference was made to such hallowed associations by Mr. Bousfield, nor to the story that whoever slept upon the mountain woke next morning inspired. Ancient traditions, historical associations, and poetical power were merged in very plain and business like statement as to the mercantile value of this extraordinary lot. "There are no observations required from me," said Mr. Bousfield. "The property speaks for itself from every point of the mountain. The conditions of sale may be taken as read. There is the right of fishing in Lake Dinas and the river Glaslyn. As to the agreeable character of the property no doubt can rise. The sketch attached to the bill is taken from an old map, and does not show all the buildings now standing upon the estate. There is no need for me to dwell upon the attractions of this estate, this unique property—one so unprecedented that the like has never before been offered in this room. There is a worth attaching to this property far beyond the material value. I refer to the minerals which are stored in the bowels of the mountain. Then think of the magnificent view which may be enjoyed after you have scrambled to the top!—The estate comprises 1,500 acres of land, with cottages and buildings, a hotel, and a beacon, and with a rental now enjoyable of £216. 10s. There is a certainty of a very large profit being made in the future from the minerals alone. The sum of £80,000 has been spent in working slate quarries, but there is enormous room for the development of that industry. The copper may be looked upon as a certain source of income, and the reports I have from a practical man show that it is of the best possible character, commands the best price of the day, and may be worked at a very large profit. Ladies and gentlemen, in giving a price for this property you must look beyond the present rental." Dealing with the several tendencies, Mr. Bousfield, while regretting that anyone should be disturbed, insisted that the rents might easily and safely be raised to a higher figure than at present. Then he passed on to expatiate upon the scenic attractions and philanthropic joys within reach of the purchaser. "The glorious view from the top," said Mr. Bousfield, "is as brilliant as the future prospects of the property. But I must pause. I must deal only with the practical point—the figures. What is the first bid to be?" A pause followed and no offer. Mr. Bousfield: "Only consider what this property endows the owner with. No one could vie with you in the possession of such an exalted estate as this—or only a few land owners. It is something to be the owner of one of the most exalted estates in Great Britain. I may be sentimental, but remember what prices are being paid for pictures on canvas merely nowadays. Consider the enjoyment you will be able to give to thousands, the fishing, the climbing of the mountain side, the marvellous views, and the joy of allowing the people freely to rumble all over the place. There are few opportunities ever afforded a man to possess an estate, a park like this, and sit down knowing what the people are able to enjoy without paying a farthing for it. Why, there is a fortune in the hotel alone which is at the summit. I was charged 2s. 6d. there for a single bottle of bass, and if you only put a wire round the top of the mountain and charge 2s. 6d. to go inside the wire and 2s. 6d. per bottle of bass, there is a fortune to be made without doubt." The mountain was finally sold for £5,750.

TARIFF NOTES.

Will the republican party be wise and destroy Mr. Cleveland as a political factor by lowering the tariff in a manner which shall work confusion to trusts and relieve the burdens of the people? It cannot crush Mr. Cleveland's cause, but it can make that cause its own.—[Chicago News.

The tariff is a tax paid by the consumer in an increased price of the article consumed.—[Kansas Jeffersonian.

There is no reason why the manufacturers of woolen goods should be protected by tariff duties against foreign competition, that is not equally applicable to the producers of wool in this country. If the theory of protection is good for the former, it is just as good for the latter. It is good in both cases, or good in neither.—[New York Independent.

The woolen manufacturers are willing to let congress do what it will about duties on wool if it will, by prohibitory tariff, give them control of the market for fabrics. The people who buy and wear clothes will have something to say on this subject at the ballot box in 1892.—[New York World.

It is an insult to common sense to affirm that the tariff enhances the price of wheat, corn, oats, cattle, hogs, horses or mules, poultry, butter, cheese, milk, hay, fruits, vegetables, cotton or tobacco leaf. The price of the farmer's products is fixed by the foreign markets, and the price of nearly everything the farmer buys is determined by the tariff and its incidents. This is an ugly truth, but it cannot be wiped out.—[Chicago Tribune.

Protection is a species of taxation by which the consumer is made to support the government, while the wealthy producer or manufacturer is, by this protective taxation, enabled to charge and obtain a higher price for his wares.—[Mobile Bulletin.

If Cleveland and his tariff reform had won the day, our ears would have been stunned with the charge that this policy has already stopped hundreds of looms, thrown thousands of workmen into hopeless poverty and wasted millions of capital. With what huge head lines the journals advocating the doctrine of protection would have announced these successive disasters, and with what pathetic language they would have called upon the people to witness the truth of their predictions! Each successive failure would have been pointed at as a further illustration of what foreign competition, encouraged by the heartless and unpatriotic support of the free traders on this side of the water, was doing to ruin the fair fabric of American industry.—[New York Journal of Commerce.

There is no use to try to fool the farmer and laboring man again. They will vote squarely against the robber tariff, and don't you forget it.—[Dayton Workman.

About six thousand hogs have been shipped up to date for the present month from Kansas City to Mexico. None but the largest animals are selected for this purpose, and the average weight will not fall much below 300 pounds. This makes an aggregate shipment of hogs alone for less than a month of 1,800,000 pounds. This is the trade of a single city in a single commodity with the republic of Mexico, and the way to protect it is for the United States to allow Mexico the privileges which she is ready to extend to this country if she can count upon a reciprocity of favors.—[Kansas City Star.

Free Trade Natural Trade.

Cleveland, Ohio, Union.

The tariff is the greatest commercial enemy which assails this country. It has driven American ships off the seas and reduced trade with foreign ports to comparatively nothing. Our national growth and prosperity has been made in spite of the tariff, not by reason of it. We have had free trade across three thousand miles of territory abounding in natural riches. An artificial wall separates us from equally boundless resources across the Canadian line, which might be developed to mutual advantage were it not for the illogical reasoning which stops short out of respect to tradition. With free trade over the whole continent north of the Rio Grande, does any intelligent citizen doubt that the whole people would be the gainers? Does it not follow logically, then if this be true, that the wider the area covered by free commerce, the better it would be for all? Freedom to trade without paying toll for the privilege is all the people of this country need in order to make it a commercial giant among the powers of the civilized world. We have coddled and nursed infant industries and loaded our own people with taxes that the few might grow fat at public expense, while contiguous countries pour their riches by thousands of tons daily into foreign vessels, and millions of wealth are diverted yearly from our own people. The right to trade freely is a natural right, the denial of which is responsible in one way or another for most of our industrial disease. The artificial prosperity bolstered up by the tariff system is rapidly collapsing. In freedom there is strength.

The Cherokee Lands.

San Francisco Examiner.

The members of the Cherokee commission say that the Cherokees recognize that their system of land tenure must fall before the march of civilization. It is a pity that the Indians should be forced to any such conclusion. It may be well for them to sell the strip of vacant land of which they are making no use, and which is needed for white settlement, but they ought to be allowed to manage their own home tract in their own way, without being compelled to substitute individual for tribal ownership because that happens to be our method. Chief Mayes wrote recently to a member of the Manhattan single tax club of New York, saying that he

had read "Progress and Poverty," and was an ardent admirer of Henry George. The Cherokees, he added, believed in helping one another. There were no paupers among them. As Henry George's theories are attracting a good deal of attention just now, why should we not encourage the Cherokees to experiment with them? That will not hurt the rest of us, and we can observe the results without any expense or trouble. One of the advantages of our multiplicity of semi-sovereign states—states, territories and Indian reservations—is that we can try almost any sort of political or social experiment on any scale without upsetting the whole country. Why should we try to destroy this useful variety and bring the whole continent to a dead level of uniformity?

What Was, and What Is.

Detroit Free Press.

We now see the wives and children of starving Illinois miners sent out on organized begging expeditions; we hear of riots among the underpaid coke workers of Pennsylvania; we know that New England cotton operatives can live only by giving up life to the two thoughts of work and economy; we know that the woman who makes shirts or trousers for the trade can save her womanly goodness only at the sacrifice of sleep, food, exercise, and by the utter banishment of all thoughts of pleasure. Starvation was unknown and pauperism rare before the days of the war tariff. Wages were small in dollars and cents, but their purchasing power was proportionately greater, and, striking the grand average, there was then greater comfort, independence and self-respecting individuality among workmen than now. Millionaires of the Rockefeller-Carnegie type were unknown in the early days, whereas they are now found on every railway train and the question as to whether the rich are in fact growing richer and the poor poorer is answered.

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Dayton Workman.

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Murmurings, whereby the monitor expressed
Mysterious union with its native sea.
Even such a shell the universe itself
Is to the ear of faith; and there are times,
I doubt not, when to you it doth impart
Authentic tidings of invisible things;
Of ebb and flow, and ever-during power;
And central peace, subsisting at the heart
Of endless agitation.

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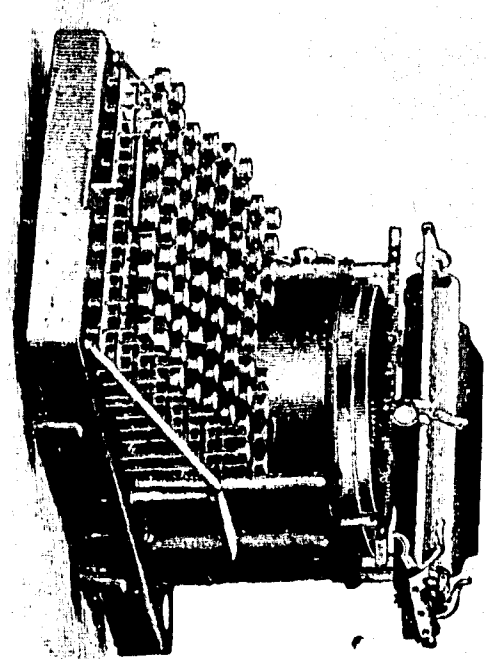
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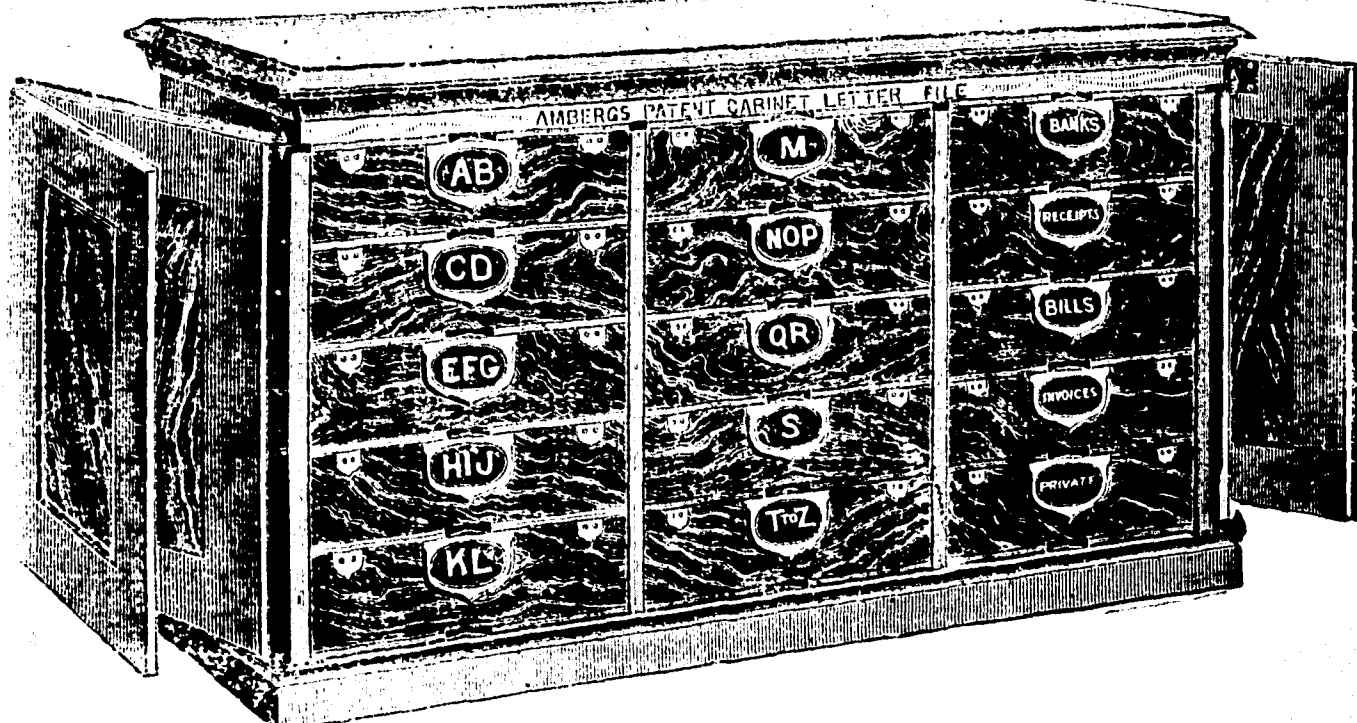
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