THE STANDARD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY WM. T. CROASDALE, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

VOL. IX. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1891. No. 2.

THE REFORM CLUB AND SMITH WEED.—At the request of the committee on Tariff Reform, a special meeting of the Reform Club is called, to be held at the club house on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose, says the call, "of taking such action as the club may deem proper in view of the prominent candidacy for United States Senator from the State of New York of the Hon. Smith M. Weed, a gentleman whose record is one of opposition to Tariff Reform, and especially to free raw materials." We are glad to see that the organization in this city that is most to be depended on for alertness and activity against protectionism has determined to consider this outrageous candidacy.

TROUBLE IN MONTANA.—On January 7 the Senate and the Democratic House of Montana met in joint session and listened to the Governor's message. The Republican representatives set up a House of their own, but did no business. The State will be in a bad way if this continues, since without further legislation it has no provision for canvassing the State election of 1892, and none in regard to choosing presidential electors.

CONNECTICUT.—Though on the face of the returns the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut had a clear majority over all and a large plurality over his Republican opponent, the Governor-elect has not yet been inaugurated, and the former Governor is holding over. The Democratic Senate has declared the election of the whole Democratic State ticket, while the Republican House has appointed a committee to investigate the late election and take a recess until January 20. If this kind of thing continues there will be a resort to force in some State, and possibly a small civil war. Perhaps that is the only way to clear the political atmosphere and teach defeated parties to surrender power when they are ousted by a popular vote.

A MUDDLE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.—The Legislature of South Dakota managed to organize on Wednesday of last week. The Senate elected Republican subordinate officers by one majority, and the House, by the same majority, elected an Independent as Speaker. Anywhere else this would suggest the likelihood of a tie on joint ballot for United States Senator, but it is announced that one Independent and one Democrat voted, in the House, for the Republican candidate for Speaker. Here we have apparently an indication that a Republican candidate for Senator cannot be chosen, but the same dispatch states that the Republicans are not discouraged, as they expect to draw in enough Independents and Democrats to enable them to elect a Senator. Is "draw in" the South Dakotan phrase for purchase? The rise of a third party is doubtless very annoying to the Western Democrats, but they will make a monumental blunder if they neglect any opportunity to send a Free Trader to the United States Senate.

ANARCHY IN NEBRASKA.—Nebraska has, for the last few days, had two Governors, one elected by the people and one holding over of his own will and motion. There was no trouble in organizing the Legislature, and the canvass of the returns by both Houses showed that Boyd, Democrat, had been elected. Boyd is of Irish birth and came to this country, as a minor, with his father. It is now claimed that the latter was not naturalized in time to make his son a citizen. On this pretext, Governor Thayer, Republican, refuses to hand over his office to his successor. Both have taken up quarters in the State Capitol, and each is recognized by a portion of the State officials. This situation was rendered all the more serious by a threatened Indian outbreak in the northern part of the State. Adjutant-General Cole refused to receive orders to the militia from Governor Boyd, who thereupon removed him and appointed Victor Vifquain in his place. Meanwhile the State troops on the frontier had two commanders, and seemed as likely to fight one another as to fight the Indians. Ex-Governor Thayer had undertaken to carry the case to the Supreme Court, but that body could not hear it till yesterday, and its decision is not yet announced. The militia has determined to obey the new adjutant-general, but otherwise the situation is unchanged. The attempt of Mr. Thayer to exclude the duly elected Governor, in advance of any decision by the court on the question of his eligibility, is revolution pure and simple, and though it might be tolerated in a South American republic, is disgraceful in one of the United States.

THE INDIAN WAR.—A despatch from Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, dated January 12, says that General Miles confidently expects that by this, Wednesday, night the hostiles will have abandoned their hostility and that peace will reign on the Reservation. Buffalo Bill, who is in command of the Nebraska State troops, is likewise confident that the war is over. It is to be hoped that these expectations will be fulfilled, and that after that some measures will be taken to remove the cause of these disgraceful outbreaks.

FREE COINAGE.—By unanimous agreement, the United States Senate will vote on the pending financial bill to-day, and there seems to be little doubt that the bill will be so amended as to make it a measure authorizing the free coinage of silver, and that it will pass the Senate in that form. There is a rumor that, if the bill passes both houses by a large majority, President Harrison will content himself with filing a protest against the measure and allow it to become a law. This, however, is a matter of newspaper speculation, and no one seems authorized to speak with authority on the subject. One good result of a settlement of this question will be the avoidance of any danger that the question of taxation can be side-tracked by the currency question.

TAXATION IN GERMANY.—The latest improvement in legislation proposed by the Emperor William II. of Germany is in the line of taxation. He proposes to remit a part or all of the income tax in the case of men whose incomes are less than $750 a year, the remission being in proportion to the number of children such men have; so that a man who has five or six children is to pay no income tax at all. But as Germany is not troubled with a surplus in the treasury, the Emperor proposes to increase the income tax in the case of those whose incomes are more than $750 a year. It is not necessary to say that this latter part of the proposition is meeting with vigorous opposition. It would, indeed, be a most unheard of thing if an income tax really were made to bear heavily on the rich. There is said to be

a chance that the Emperor will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on this issue, in case his views are not legislated into effect. Emperor William has evidently got clear and correct ideas on one important phase of the taxation problem. He thinks children are a good thing, and he therefore proposes to so regulate taxation as to encourage the increase of population. Now, when the Emperor sees that wealth is a good thing, we may expect to see him regulate taxation so as to encourage the increase of wealth, which means, of course, that "the labor Emperor" will be a Single Tax Emperor.

SENATOR CAMERON RENOMINATED.—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has been renominated by the Republican caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and he will certainly be re-elected. There is no particular reason, looking at the matter from the standpoint of the public interests, why Mr. Cameron should be sent to the Senate now, but there never was any reason why he should be made a United States Senator, so his re-election by a corporation Legislature in a corporation-ridden State hardly calls for comment. There is one reason for satisfaction in the event. The opposition to him was based on his disapproval of the Force bill, and his re-election is another obstacle to any attempt to revive that infamous measure.

DELAMATER'S ARREST.—The people of Pennsylvania have reason to congratulate themselves anew over the result of the November election. Mr. Delamater, the man whom Boss Quay forced on the Republican party as its candidate for Governor, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement of public funds, and the first presentation of the case against him indicates that he and his firm have been engaged in financial operations with public money that are at least questionable. Had he been elected Governor his arrest would certainly have been a disgrace that even Pennsylvania Republicans could feel.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY STEAL.—Captain John Codman, the veteran free trader and one-time sailor, does not mince matters in his reply to our question as to what the promoters of the pending subsidy bill are seeking. He says that "they are after all they can steal, and they propose to get it by fair means or foul, principally the latter." He describes some of the foul means used. He winds up by denouncing the measure as "A Bill for the Benefit of Beggars and Thieves." The Captain has been down at Washington fighting the bill, and he knows what he is talking about. The bill has not yet become a law, and the failure of the effort to limit debate on it gives some reason for hope that it will not pass. It is now or never, however, with the sturdy beggars, and the effort to force a vote will be desperate. This is the last Congress that will ever propose to tax the whole people to pay a small number of men money to induce them to carry on a private business that would otherwise be unprofitable.

HOME RULE FOR CITIES.—The messages of State and municipal executives have this year been fruitful in suggestions concerning necessary changes in the government of cities, and the manifest trend of official opinion is toward a further extension of Home Rule as a cure for acknowledged evils. This was probably most marked in the message of Governor Campbell, of Ohio, who yearns for a time when we shall see an end to the perpetual patching of city charters "with special legislative enactments designed to correct real or imaginary grievances." The Governor suggests an amendment to Ohio's constitution that will enable the people of any city to hold a charter convention and "construct a charter which, upon submission to and approval by a popular vote would become the fundamental law of the city." This is the idea that the late Governor Dorsheimer put forth a few years ago as applicable to the goverment of the great city some day to be composed of New York and Brooklyn and their respective suburbs. The idea is a good one, in accord with true democratic ideas, and the only possible objection to it is that we perhaps have a little too much of this "fundamental law" already. The American people may conclude some day to take off their straight-jackets and make such laws as they need without consulting the wills of dead generations.

REFORM CLUB OPINIONS.—The Commercial Advertiser continues its efforts to extract opinions on taxation from members of the Reform Club of this city. As the Single Tax men are proud of their faith they answered willingly and promptly, and the proportion of replies favoring the Single Tax was much larger at first than it is in the summary of the Commercial's later replies, printed elsewhere. Nevertheless, there is gratifying evidence that the subject is under serious consideration by many of the most intelligent men in this city, and that the opinion among such men, even where not favorable, is no longer dominated by the prejudice and misconception that once stood in the way of any understanding of our proposition.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL'S MESSAGE.—We have not seen the full text of Governor Russell's inaugural message. The summary telegraphed to the daily papers, however, shows that it is a sensible and manly address, such as might have been expected from such a man. No better evidence of the soundness of the Governor's Democracy could well be given than is found in his denunciation of the provision in the Massachusetts Constitution that disfranchises those unable to pay poll taxes. Its practical working encourages the use of money by machine politicians, and if any are actually disfranchised by it they are the deserving poor, who are too proud to beg or borrow the money necessary to retain their citizenship. If the Governor will consider the question of taxation more fully he will see that the outrage practiced is even blacker than he paints it. It is an unjust system of taxation that first impoverishes these men, and then disfranchises them on account of their poverty.

GOOD PROPAGANDA WORK.—The brief letter from J. W. Brentlinger, in this issue, describing the work he has done in an Assembly of Knights of Labor, at Pueblo, Colorado, is full of suggestion to other workers. Since the official organ of the order has committed itself to State socialism, it is high time that those of its members who are Single Taxers should begin an educational campaign inside their assemblies against socialism, and especially that particular phase of socialism called "Protection." "Labor leaders" may as well understand now as later that they will never accomplish anything with men who are so hopelessly stupid as to vote taxes out of their own pockets into the bank accounts of their employers, in the expectation that this will cause their employers to pay them higher wages.

THE BATTERY PARK.—It will be well for the public spirited people in New York to keep a sharp lookout on the Park Board in view of recent indications that that body is disposed to grant Jay Gould's request for another slice of the Battery Park. Charles A. Dana's son Paul, who has been made a member of the board, is quoted as openly favoring the proposition, while confessing that it "will raise a howl from the people." No arguments about the promotion of public convenience, through giving greater facilities

to the elevated roads, are worthy of a moment's consideration. The fact is that this is one of the small pieces of land on this island still owned by the people, as such, and any attempt to steal an inch of it for any conceivable purpose should be resisted to the uttermost. The problem is, how to get back the land already taken from the public, and no attempt to take the little left should be tolerated.

THE MINNESOTA FARMERS.—The election of Donnelly as president of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance is generally accepted as evidence of the design to start a third party, of which Donnelly is to be the Presidential candidate. The demands of the Alliance, however, indicate that the first action they ought to take is to join with the Democrats in overthrowing the Republican party, even if they start a third party later. In no other way can they expect to practically assist in making good their declaration against the war tariff and their demand for material reduction in tariff taxes on the necessaries of life and the placing of some articles on the free list. They declare that the McKinley bill is "the crowning infamy of protection," and yet they attempt to set up a third party diversion that will tend to keep in power the party that enacted the McKinley bill. The same criticism will apply to their conduct, in view of their denunciation of the Force bill. When it comes to their further demands for governmental control of railways, looking to ultimate public ownership, it is quite possible that it may be necessary for them to form a third party, but it will be useless to expect the serious consideration of such a demand so long as the two great parties are in the field with the tariff as the issue dividing them. The Alliance men should learn the wisdom of the policy of doing one thing at a time and completing that thing before they try anything else.

THE BEHRING SEA QUARREL.—While negotiations are still pending between our own State Department and the British Foreign Office concerning the claim of the United States to jurisdiction over the whole Behring Sea, a new and unexpected move has been taken. On Monday a motion was made in the United States Supreme Court by Calderon Carlyle, of Washington, and Joseph H. Choate, of New York, for a writ of prohibition forbidding the Judge of the United States Court in Alaska to take any proceedings in the case of the sealing vessel W. P. Sayward, which was seized in Behring Sea last summer by a United States crusier for seal-fishing in the disputed waters. The petition is in the name of Thomas Henry Cooper, a British subject and owner of the vessel. The plea is based on the statement that the seizure of a foreign vessel beyond the limits of municipal jurisdiction is a breach of municipal law: is not warranted by the law of nations, and that such seizure cannot give jurisdiction to the courts of the offended country. It is further claimed that the W. P. Sayward was peaceably sailing at the time of seizure, on the high seas, fifty-nine miles from any land whatever, and was, as a British vessel, not subject to any municipal law except that of Great Britain. Notwithstanding these facts the petition alleges that the Judge of the Federal Court for Alaska has assumed jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court is asked to prevent any attempt by him to adjudicate the case. The action is authorized by Sir John Thompson, Attorney-General of Canada, with the knowledge and approval of the British Government. Mr. Blaine is reported as very indignant on account of this interference with his prerogative, and his friends say the Supreme Court will dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction. One would suppose, in view of his own confession of doubt, that Mr. Blaine would be glad of an opportunity to have the law authoritatively interpreted.

CLEVELAND AT PHILADELPHIA.—Andrew Jackson's day was splendidly celebrated by the Young Men's Democratic Club in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, on January 8. Ex-President Cleveland was, of course, the principal figure at the feast, and the ovation he received must have covered with confusion any Pennsylvania members of the little group of malignants who are seeking to convince the world that Mr. Cleveland's star is on the wane. Mr. Cleveland responded to the toast, "The Principles of True Democracy: they are enduring because they are right, and invincible because they are just." He opened by declaring that to him the words, "True Democracy" mean "a sober conviction or conclusion touching political topics, which, formulated into a creed, inspires a patriotic performance of the duties of citizenship," and he added that "a creed based upon such principles is by no means discredited because illusions and perversions temporarily prevent their popular acceptance, any more than it can be irretrievably shipwrecked by mistakes made in its name or by its prostitution to ignoble purposes. The speaker thereupon recited the Jeffersonian formulation of Democratic principles, and declared his belief that the Democratic party—the party of Jackson—is the custodian and exponent of those principles.

He warns his party, however, that it cannot depend merely on a profession of the true faith and on the boast of a distinguished political ancestry as guarantees of present usefulness as a party organization. The Democratic party, he insisted, "by an intelligent study of present conditions, must be prepared to meet all the wants of the people as they arise, and to furnish a remedy for every threatening evil," not through a departure from time-honored principles, but by the application of those principles, which "are broad enough to meet any emergency that can arise in the life of a free nation." Mr. Cleveland then briefly discussed the Tariff and Force bill as illustrations of the evil effects resulting from a departure from Democratic principles, and he showed how the enlistment of the Government in the furtherance of private interests had resulted in a corruption of the ballot which had called forth efforts for ballot reform, which he heartily commended. He followed this with a declaration of his personal political faith that well deserves to be universally quoted. He said:

> I believe that among our people the ideas which endure and which inspire warm attachment and devotion are those having some elements which appeal to the moral sense. When men are satisfied that a principle is morally right they become its adherents for all time. There is sometimes a discouraging distance between what our fellow-countrymen believe and what they do in such a case, but their action in accordance with their belief may always be confidently expected in good time. A government for the people and by the people is everlastingly right. As surely as this is true, so surely is it true that party principles which advocate the absolute equality of American manhood and an equal participation by all the people in the management of their government, and in the benefit and protection which it affords, are also right. Here is common ground where the best educated thought and reason may meet the most impulsive and instinctive Americanism. It is right that every man should enjoy the result of his labor to the fullest extent consistent with his membership in a civilized community. It is right that our Government should be but the instrument of the people's will, and that its cost should be limited within the lines of strict economy. It is right that the influence of the Government should be known in every humble home as the guardian of frugal comfort and content, and a defence against unjust exactions and the unearned tribute persistently coveted by the selfish and designing. It is right that efficiency and honesty in public service should not be sacrificed to partisan greed, and it is right that the suffrage of our people should be pure and free.

This passage gives us the keynote of Cleveland's character and justifies and explains his growing hold upon the people. His very simplicity is his strength. The principles of Jefferson commend themselves to his heart and mind and he accepts them, not as a speculative creed on which to hang hair-splitting theories, but as a chart of conduct and a rule of action. The spirit that

animated the founders of the Republic is his, and the faithful performance of public duties appears to him the reasonable service of every citizen of a republic. He believes in justice: he believes in the people, and he believes that, in the long run, the people will do justice. Here, as he truly says, is "common ground," on which the best educated thought of the student and the instinctive belief of a healthy and uncorrupted people can meet. Undaunted by the fine-spun utilitarianism, which questions if there be such things as right or rights, Cleveland shares Lincoln's faith in an appeal to the moral sense of the people. With him "*It is right*" has the force of the "*Thus saith the Lord*" of the old Hebrew prophets. It is such men that hold the people's favor when once they come to be known, and against them the sneers of apostates, the laughter of fools and the machinations of traitors avail not, any more than shall the gates of hell prevail in the end, against the Eternal Righteousness.

BOSTON'S MAYOR ON TAXATION.—The Mayor of Boston, in his inaugural message, discusses the problems of local government and taxation. He declares that the present condition of affairs is due "not only to defective administrative methods but to the loose, haphazard and unsystematic way in which public improvements have been undertaken, to a radically bad system of taxation, and to the dependence of the city government on the State legislature." He complains that since the common law rights of abuttors in the soil of the highways has been taken away, and vested in the State, that successive legislatures have granted the use of these highways to private corporations without compensation to the abuttors, either as individuals or as members of the municipal corporation. The result is, he says, that the supposed business necessities of one generation have become a burden to another generation, and that a proper regard for public interests demands that the abuse shall cease.

He further says that if the city had the power to raise its taxes in such manner as it sees fit, it would certainly be profitable for Boston to levy its taxes less on credits and other forms of personal property than is done at present. The city might prefer, he thinks, to raise some portion of the $2,600,000 now collected from personal property by a tax on legacies and successions, but it would unquestionably decrease taxation on other forms of personal property. The Mayor further suggests that that the city should have the right to undertake for itself all functions of a public character now commonly intrusted to private enterprise. He thinks the city probably would not exercise these powers, but its possession of them would enable it to make better terms with individuals and corporations seeking municipal privileges. Here, again, we have the clear discrimination made by Mayor Sargent, of New Haven, between the resumption by government of public functions and duties and the assumption of the management of private enterprises. We have not been in the habit, in the past, of looking to mayors' messages for the elucidation of politico-economic problems, but the growing difficulties of municipal management, and the increasing burden of taxation on urban populations is forcing all intelligent men concerned into a serious consideration of such problems.

There appears to be a note of regret in the allusion in the message to the taking away by the State of the common law rights, once possessed by abuttors, in the soil of the highways of the city. Does the Mayor imagine that there are many owners of land lying along the street railways of Boston who have suffered pecuniarily by the construction of such lines? We doubt if many instances of the kind could be found. The real sufferers are the people of Boston, who rightfully own its streets, and whose property has been taken from them by the State and given over to private individuals to be used for their personal profit. The result is that the people thus robbed are now taxed on the products of their labor to meet public expenses that ought to be met out of a public revenue of which the city has been unjustly deprived.

THE TRANSPORTATION TRUST.—The Western railway presidents completed their agreement last Saturday and formed a transportation trust which they called the "Western Traffic Association." It includes all companies whose lines are situated west of Chicago and St. Louis. The business covered is all "State and inter-State traffic, both freight and passenger, which is competitive between any two or more of the members of this association," in the territory subjected to its jurisdiction. Traffic to and from trans-Pacific ports is excluded from the arrangement.

The arrangements for carrying out the plan seem to be perfect. An advisory board, having power to establish and maintain uniform rates between competitive points, is established and it is given practically complete supervision over the affairs and management of all the companies concerned. Any agent or officer of a constituent company violating the orders of the advisory board must immediately be dismissed by the company employing him. Companies are allowed to appeal from the decisions of this board and a regular series of quasi-courts is established for hearing and finally determining such appeals. There is manifestly no thought of the possible intervention of the ordinary courts in the affairs of this happy family.

This is hardly to be wondered at, since the association is substantially an attempt to set up a new government for certain specific purposes, and such a government would naturally establish courts of its own. The language of the constitution is that of a governmental instrument. Section 2, Art. VII., provides that

> On the application in writing to the Commissioners by any interested company for its share of the competitive traffic, either freight or passenger or both, of any one or more specified points, or of any designated territory, the commissioners shall make an equitable division thereof between the interested lines upon such basis and in such lawful manner as they deem advisable, subject to revision by the commisoners after full investigation.

The idea that shippers shall have any say in the choice of route seems not to have been so much as thought of. Again, Sec. 1, Art. IX., reads even more like a treaty between great powers. It is as follows:

> The territory served by the lines parties hereto shall be divided into four or more sections or divisions, observing as nearly as practicable the natural divisions of the territory as represented by existing associations, and each division may be put under the immediate supervision and direction of one of the commissioners chosen.

Nor is that sign and token of sovereignty, the taxing power, without which no government could exist, withheld. Sec. 2, Art. VII., provides that:

> The commissioners shall apportion the expenses of the association among the members, render monthly statements thereof, and make drafts therefor.

Thus have these creatures of the several States freely, and seemingly successfully, exercised a power such as the States themselves are by the the Federal Constitution specifically prohibited from exercising.

The object of the transportation trust is declared with perfect frankness in the resolution already quoted empowering the advisory board "to establish and maintain uniform rates between competitive points." The object of this, as of all other trusts is, of course, to put an end to competition. The openness of the movement indicates that those concerned have been advised that their pool is not a violation of the inter-State Commerce law, but if this be so, the inquiry naturally arises as to what that law is for. Certainly throughout the territory over which the new power claims jurisdiction, the rates to be charged for freight and travel must

depend wholly on the judgment of Jay Gould, and his associates in the trust, as to what will best serve their own rather than the public interests. Competition is impossible so long as the agreement holds. Under the circumstances the resolution introduced in the House on Saturday by Mr. Anderson of Kansas, calling on the inter-State Commerce Commission for information on the subject, was an entirely proper one.

Whether so bold an attempt to destroy competition can succeed or not, it is perfectly clear to all who have thought on the subject that the temptation to attempt such a thing is continuous and strong, and that it arises from the private control of public highways. If transportation companies were running their own trains over governmental roads open to all comers, no such combinations in restraint of trade for the prevention of competition would be possible.

WOMEN AND SINGLE TAX.—Quite a number of correspondents discuss not only the possible methods by which women can advance the Single Tax cause, but woman's political position in general, in the Letters to The Editor on another page. This discussion has probably gone far enough to give opportunity for the expression of every phase of opinion, and the conclusion from it appears to be that all Single Taxers desire that women shall do their best to advance the cause, and that most of the men who have written on the subject believe that women are entitled to vote. Of course there has been no general expression of opinion on the latter question, and it is not necessary that there should be. There are doubtless thousands of earnest advocates of our principles who have given no attention to the question of woman suffrage or else entertain opinions adverse to it. At present that is no part of the Single Tax question, and we agree with Mrs. Russell that any declaration on the subject would have been out of place in the platform of the League.

So far as women's work is concerned the truth is that its nature can rarely be settled by discussion. There are hundreds of women who belong to no organization, and who perhaps would not care to join one, who are skillfully using opportunities offered them in social intercourse, and otherwise, to propagate the Single Tax doctrine. Without either boring or shocking their friends these women do, to our knowledge, very effective work. Some find other fields of activity more congenial, and the question of methods must be left to individual judgment. We doubt if many men in the movement will throw any obstacle in the way of such activity, but, even if this were attempted, it will not stop an earnest woman from advocating the faith that is in her. A prolongation of the discussion on the present lines would be a waste of space, and space in THE STANDARD in its present form is very precious.

ADVOCATING SOCIALISM.—The Journal of the Knights of Labor laments that THE STANDARD, "under its new management, has apparently determined to continue the policy to ostracise all those who do not regard free trade and Single Tax as the be-all and the end-all of the movement." THE STANDARD does not "ostracise" anybody. It is a paper that aims at the establishment of free trade and the Single Tax, and it recognizes the fact that it cannot undertake to devote time and space to everything that others may choose to consider reforms. Free trade and the Single Tax are opposed to paternalism in government, and, therefore, opposed to socialism, and THE STANDARD antagonizes Socialism for precisely the same reasons that it antagonizes Protectionism—because it is opposed to both.

The Knights of Labor Journal thinks that poor sewing women in New York and unemployed miners in Pennsylvania are not likely to be appalled by the prospect of being made wards of the community. It assumes that this is equivalent to saying that the Socialistic programme would put such people in the position of office-holders, drawing salaries from the government. This is an extension of the Socialistic doctrine that few of the orthodox Socialists have suggested. Does the Knights of Labor Journal advocate it? Its recent article seems to indicate as much, and there are doubtless thousands of members of the order who would like definitely to know whether their official organ, read before their assemblies, has become an out and out advocate of State Socialism.

Surely the editor of the paper must know that it is impossible for any community to make all of its members office-holders and pay them salaries. If so, it is his duty not to encourage any foolish dream of distressed people looking in that direction, but to set about finding a real remedy for existing evils that will relieve the poverty that drives men and women into such vain imaginings. This is the work that THE STANDARD is engaged in. It seeks to educate the people, not to defer to their prejudices or to confirm them in foolish illusions.

ELLERY ANDERSON FOR SENATOR.—The question as to Mr. Evarts' successor in the United States Senate is apparently no nearer solution than it was immediately after the first announcement of the fact that the New York Legislature would be Democratic on joint ballot. Governor Hill does not act as if he wanted the position, despite the fact that he has announced that he will not be a candidate for Governor again. If he wants it everybody assumes that he can have it for the asking, and many who do not regard him as fit for that or any other high public station, would be glad to see him take it, and thus take himself and his preposterous presidential aspirations out of the way. This might save the State of New York from being put by machine politicians in the humiliating position of antagonizing in convention the assured nomination of her own most distinguised citizen.

If Mr. Hill really does not want the place, there looms up once more the so-called Democrat—the protectionist Smith M. Weed. The impudence of his aspirations is only equalled by the baseness and lack of principle among Democratic legislators that make such an ambition possible. If Mr. Hill really does control the Democrats in the Legislature as completely as it is assumed that he does, he may bid farewell forever to all ambition if he permits Mr. Weed's election. The political organization in this State that dares send a protectionist to represent it in the United States Senate will beg in vain for recognition by the triumphant Democracy of the nation as one of its constituent parts. Mr. Hill, even if he is still under the delusion that he is a possible presidential candidate, had far better go to the Senate himself than permit Mr. Weed to go. It may be that he is "between the devil and the deep sea," but even then he had better take to the water. He may prove light enough to float.

But there is no reason why this high and honorable place should be made the make-weight in local politics. The Democratic party of New York State has plenty of men who are capable of fitly representing any State in the Senate. Better still, there are a number of such men in that part of the State in which Democrats live, and which sends to Albany the members without whose votes no Democratic Senator from this State would be dreamed of. Why not take a man from this city to replace Mr. Evarts? Of course such a man must be a straight party man and not unsatisfactory to Tammany in order to secure a nomination. But such men can be found. We can easily name one. Why not elect E. Ellery Anderson United States Senator? He is a straight-out Democrat, sound as a nut on the tariff

question, and though long an opponent of Tammany, he opposed any coalition with Republicans for any purpose last year, and supported the Tammany ticket. Everybody respects him and no one doubts his ability. If the men who want to see this State fitly represented in the United States Senate would rally around such a candidate as Ellery Anderson an aggressive public sentiment would back them up. Mr. Hill. "Boss" McLaughlin and Tammany would have to give heed, to such a demand.

PROGRESS TOWARD FREE TRADE.—The dinner recently given by the Harlem Democratic Club, like every other gathering of honest and intelligent Democrats that has taken place since the November elections, was a Cleveland demonstration. There were cheers for Hill as "our next Senator," but they were forced and prefunctory compared with the hearty and spontaneous enthusiasm that greeted every mention of Cleveland's name, and particularly all references to him as our next President. This is but natural. The recent Democratic victory was won on the tariff issue, and Grover Cleveland is the man who gave his party that issue. Its victory is peculiarly his triumph, and the people instinctively recognize that fact.

The most important fact about the Harlem dinner was the demonstration it offered of the growth of a real free trade sentiment in the Democratic party. The declaration of the president of the club in favor of moderate protection, accompanied by his remark that there were no free traders present called forth no applause, and on the other hand, the response by one of the speakers that he, for one, was an absolute free trader called forth such general applause as to show the president of the club that he was mistaken. Again, the speech of Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, counselling moderation, amounting to cowardice in the treatment of the tariff question by the next Democratic House, fell very flat.

In broad contrast with this speech was that of John De Witt Warner, one of the Congressmen-elect from this city, which was, taking it all in all, the best speech of the occasion and the best received. Mr. Warner proclaimed himself a "tariff reformer," and declared that the recent victory was a triumph for "tariff reform," which he defined as meaning the reduction of tariff taxation. He advised his hearers not to worry about how far tariff reform might go, and denounced the prophecies of dire disaster from free trade, made by the Protectionists, as equivalent to "a protest against jumping over the bannisters, addressed to one who had mildly intimated his intention of going down stairs." Mr. Warner thus continued:

> No one has proposed to do more than take most moderate steps toward lighter taxes and freer trade. At each step the American people will pass upon it in the light of their experience. If they do not like the result of the first step they can refuse to go further. Indeed, they can have the McKinley bill forever if they want it. On the other hand, if the American people are pleased with the result of paying fewer taxes, and getting more of the necessaries and comforts of life for their money, they can, and they doubtless will, take further steps. They may, indeed, set absolute freedom of trade as the goal toward which they shall strive. And if they do, who shall say them nay? We have free trade in labor already; and if the American people, a majority of whom are laborers, want free trade in every thing else, why shall they not have it? It is comical to hear those who have grown fat by leeching others warn us not to be "too radical." They may as well understand, first as well as last, that the most radical change of all in tariff matters is already assured. *Tariffs are henceforth to be revised by the many who pay them, not by the few who get the proceeds.*

This is admirably put, and there can be no doubt as to the kind of "revision" that will finally be made by the many who pay tariff taxes. As soon as they see a better way of raising revenue they will revise tariff taxes out of the statute book. No portion of Mr. Warner's speech was more vigorously applauded than that just quoted. Other radical declarations, such as "Tariff reformers can permanently tolerate no vestige of so-called 'protective' tariff taxation" and "Thou shalt not steal from me. The triumph of tariff reform means that the American people have at last resolved to obey that commandment," were likewise received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval.

It is such incidents as this that justify us in believing that the Democratic party is making real progress toward free trade, and it is this that causes THE STANDARD to desire that party's continued and complete success.

THE IRISH MUDDLE.—The Irish cause is suffering through the tomfoolery that O'Brien and Parnell are carrying on at Boulogne. No one possessed of sufficient capacity for leadership to fit him for the foremanship of a street cleaning gang could hesitate as to the proper attitude of all Irish patriots toward the treacherous or mad leader whose pride, obstinacy, conceit and selfishness has divided the Irish party and people, and almost sacrificed Ireland's hope of justice on the altar of his own lust. Traitor or madman he must be adjudged, and the so-called Irish patriot who wastes time in negotiating with such a man is himself a traitor or a foolish person. We do not believe that William O'Brien is a traitor to the cause he has espoused; but we do believe that he understands the real cause of Ireland's woes less than many of his co-workers. He is more a partisan supporter of the Irish party than a patriot like Michael Davitt who is more anxious to restore the Irish people to the land that is their heritage than to win power and glory through political success. We have never thought much of O'Brien since he turned his back on the workingmen of New York at the bidding of the rich politicians to whom he looked for contributions to the Irish Parliamentary Campaign Fund. Money is very necessary, but even it can be obtained too dearly.

Just now Mr. O'Brien appears to be suffering from an attack of what the vulgar call Big Head. He has gone to France apparently possessed of the idea that he is the one man to patch up a peace, by reconciling the irreconcilable and bringing about a so-called compromise that would disgrace all concerned in it, and effectually deprive them of the support and confidence of the very people whose good will every sane man knows is essential to the success of the Irish cause. Meanwhile, nothing definite is done, and the men who went through the fight and who understand the situation are put in the position of readiness to treat with a traitor in order that O'Brien may weep over the irretrievable and indulge in vain imaginings of impossible reconciliation. These mushy-headed weepers are always obstructing the course of justice at such crises, and they are worse than nuisances—actual agencies for harm and obstacles to the only real and healthy union possible.

Meanwhile, the seeming indecision of the Irish party is disgusting the English Liberals, and a strong pressure is being brought to induce the party to abandon Home Rule and thus recall its deserters. Should that come about it will be a long time before the Irish will again play a prominent part in British politics, or come so close to Home Rule. If this misfortune happens, the tears, the yaporings and the vanity of William O'Brien will have had much to do with it.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Extended comment on the theft of New Hampshire is needless. The crime was engineered by William E. Chandler, who is proud to dispute with Zach Chandler the invention of the great fraud of 1876. This crime equals the other in enormity but not in extent. The people elected a majority of Democrats to the New Hampshire Legislature. There were voted for, at the same time, a number of candidates who hoped to be awarded seats if the figures of the last census showed that their respec-

tive towns were entitled to increased representation. Under no conceivable system of civilized government could that question be passed upon by any other authority than the Legislature, itself, or the courts. The Governor and Council of New Hampshire called the old Legislature together in order to elect a clerk in place of one who had removed from the State, whose right to the place was questioned, and whose subserviency to Chandler was doubted. This clerk, a rascal named Jewett, proceeded to make up a roll of members which included those tentatively elected. Even the tickets voted for these men have the words "if entitled," showing that they had no *prima facie* right to have their names put on the roll. The Democrats appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, and that tribunal shamelessly declared that it had no jurisdiction over the the performance of purely ministerial duties of the clerk. The manifest reason for this decision was the well founded belief that a Democratic Governor and Legislature would legislate for a change in the Supreme Court.

The decision of the court practically was that New Hampshire had lapsed into barbarism and had no machinery at its command sufficent to prevent one scoundrel from defying the people's will. Strangely enough the Democrats failed to accept the hint and avail themselves of the privileges belonging to a majority no longer restrained by a government of laws. Of course the first success was followed by the theft of all that remained to steal. The defeated candidate for Governor was elected by stolen majorities in both houses, and the conspirators will in due time send some willing receiver of stolen goods to misrepresent a betrayed and defrauded people in the Senate of the United States. Chandler, the author of this villiany, is an ordinary scoundrel who understands himself and doubtless marvels that he is in the United Siates Senate instead of a jail. His accomplices in the crime go to church and call themselves Christians. They are worse than the thief they follow, and the papers and people that applaud their villainy are guilty along with them.

THE "PROFESSOR" ARGUMENT.

Among the most amusing arguments used against the Single Tax is the triumphant challenge to produce a single professor of economic science who believes in it. Such a challenge was addressed to Henry George, in the discussion at the Social Science meeting, last September: and it has been put forward upon several occasions, with an evident belief that it is conclusive upon the merits of the case. Such a challenge would be sufficiently answered by asking some such professor to come forward and show that he had carefully studied it. Opinions, even of professors in colleges, upon subjects which they have not carefully studied, are of no especial value.

"Have any of the rulers believed on him?" was a question which, over 1800 years ago, was deemed conclusive. It makes no impression upon us now. The wisdom, justice and expediency of the Single Tax are not questions of pure economic science. They belong to the art or applied science of economics. They involve many considerations, founded upon questions of fact, which have thus far received little attention from colleges or professors of economic science. There is not a book in the English language, written by a professor of economics, if there is one at all, in which the incidence of taxation is carefully worked out. There is no clear and even tolerably full statement of the effect of indirect taxation upon the well-being of different classes of society. No professor of economics, so far as I can learn, has ever given to the English-reading public any statement of a science of taxation, or accompanied his declaration of preference for one or more forms of taxation with a statement of the facts and the theory upon which that preference is based. Every orthodox protectionist wisely asserts that there is no science of political economy; and the only free trade professors, who have definitely spoken upon the point, deny that there is any science of taxation.

But, even if all the professors had studied the subject and had written learned treatises in condemnation of the Single Tax, that would not be quite conclusive. All the orthodox professors of economics, until within a very few years, studied and sustained the doctrine of the "wage-fund." A plain lawyer, Mr. F. D. Longe, studied it for himself and disproved it. Mr. Thornton, also no professor, but a poor, ignorant layman, followed, with such effect as to convert John Stuart Mill. Then Professor Walker, who had only recently begun his professorial career, took up the subject and crushed the whole wage-fund theory so effectually as to make it ridiculous.

The interference of the State for the protection of children from the poverty of their parents and the rapacity of their masters, and of women from the brutal exactions of their husbands and employers, was unanimously condemned by the recognized authorities of British political economy, when first proposed. Yet all the professors now recognize the perfect justice of such interference and admit that it involves no violation of real freedom of contract.

There are plain reasons why professors of political economy do not generally declare themselves in favor of the Single Tax, or even care to study it too closely. While large freedom is allowed to them, so that protectionist trustees allow free trade professors to teach in their colleges, there is a limit to human tolerance, which is easily reached. No professor was allowed to teach anti-slavery doctrines in slave-holding colleges. No professor would be allowed to remain in a German college who should declare himself in favor of concentrating taxes on land, without compensation to the land owners. The doctrine of the Single Tax is now in the same position as the anti-slavery idea was forty years ago. It is tolerated in a few wealthy men as a harmless fad, and endured in a multitude of poor men, as an incurable misfortune; but its outspoken support by professors of economics, in most of our colleges, would be regarded by their managers as flat treason. The most richly endowed colleges derive most of their income from ground rents; and the other colleges are dependent for their existence upon the support of men who believe that their wealth would be taken from them by the Single Tax, whether it would be in fact or not. College professors do not *mean* to be influenced by such considerations; but they can no more help it than they can stop breathing. Most of them wisely refrain from giving serious thought to the subject.

I know of at least one very able and widely honored professor who does believe in the Single Tax and has said so publicly, but I refrain from mentioning him, because he has already been punished for his independence of thought upon other subjects, and might easily be made to suffer more if attention were called to his case.

Meanwhile, the professors who undertake to refute the doctrine disagree so delightfully in their reasoning that they effectually refute each other. The late Professor Sturtevant, like Mr. Edward Atkinson, saw clearly that the Single Tax followed as a logical inference from the Ricardian doctrine of rent, and, therefore, he threw himself, free-trader though he was, into the arms of Henry C. Carey, asserting that the value of land is never greater than the value of the labor expended upon it. President Walker, although bitterly opposed to the Single Tax, has demolished this theory so completely that there is not even a hole left to show

where his cannon ball has gone through. Yet Mr. Atkinson comes up smiling with the old Careyan fallacy, denying also, upon the strength of his mill books, the conclusive demonstrations of Ricardo and Mill that taxes upon pure ground rent are paid by the landlord alone, and are not distributed in prices or increased rents. Mr. Atkinson spread forth his mill-book argument at length before the assembled economists at Saratoga last September, doubtless to their great amusement. Nobody thought it any more necessary to reply to him upon this point than to reply to the Reverend John Jasper, who still demonstrates with eloquence and triumphant conviction that "the sun do move." The man who tries to persuade any real student of economics or of affairs that, if all the ground rent of the United States should be once absorbed by taxation, the landlords could collect it all over again: that, when this doubled rent should be again collected by the tax gatherer the landlord could make the tenant pay it the third time, and so on, to infinity, will have a very afflicting experience for himself, but a most intensely funny one for his hearers.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

176 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOUNTIES FOR BEGGARS AND THIEVES.

The editor asks me to tell the readers of THE STANDARD "exactly what the promoters of the pending Subsidy Bill are after, and how they propose to get it."

Well, they are after all they can steal, and they propose to get it by fair means or foul—principally the latter. Those who have followed the legislation of the Senate will remember that Mr. Frye introduced two bills, one providing for subsidies to mail steamers, and the other for bounties to ships of all kinds, steam or sail, that go anywhere in the foreign trade, carrying valuable cargoes—coal, brick, lime or ballast—it was all the same. It was on the principle that "trade follows the flag."

The Bounty Bill was similar to that championed in the House by Mr. Farquahar, a representative from Buffalo, who was made chairman of his committee by Tom Reed because he knew the difference between a canal boat and a fore-and-aft schooner. At least I thought he did when I went before his committee, but I am not sure of it now.

When the Senate bills came before the House Farquahar did not require much penetration to see that the bounty measure had no standing by itself, so with the aid of Dingley, of Maine, he amalgamated the subsidy and bounty schemes in the crucible of his brain and turned out the resultant slag. Nobody understands it precisely. Farquahar certainly does not. If the bill should be passed there will be no end of constructions and misconstructions. But the general impression of the lobby is that everybody who has a ship will get something. There have been various estimates of its cost to the country, varying from $3,000,000 to $200,000,000. My own opinion is that it will do nothing toward "restoring our commercial marine," and I do not think that its promoters anticipate any such result. It will, however, for the moment, advance the quotations of Pacific mail stock, enable Mr. Thurber to sell out his Brazilian line and afford an opportunity for the owners of wooden sailing ships to dispose of them to advantage.

Now this is what "the promoters of the pending subsidy bill are after." "How do they propose to get it?" They mean to get it by vigorous lying, and by the aid of an unscrupulous lobby. Dingley, their chief priest, harps on his stale assertion that England subsidizes all her ships for the promotion of shipbuilding, when he knows that not a single British sailing vessel is subsidized and that only two per cent. of her vast steam fleet gets any payment, and that two per cent. gets it for the legitimate purpose of carrying the mails. Every time that this argument is knocked from under him he picks it up and starts with it again. Then he endeavors to fool the Western farmers with the idea that subsidized American ships will afford them the opportunity of shipping their produce at cheaper rates, when the farmers know well enough that they will have no reduction of freight because the ships receive a bounty. His specious pretences are so numerous that I have not space to enumerate them, but the farmers are not the idiots that he takes them to be.

Enough for these specimens of "argument." The chief reliance of the promoters of the bill is the lobby. There are about fifty lobbyists continually at the door of the House. They are not there for nothing. They "offer inducements." What is an "inducement?" Well, one inducement is an option on Pacific Mail. If the bill is passed that stock will advance five points, and the holders will reap the benefit. Another inducement, I am credibly informed, is the out and out promise of $2,000 in case a vote produces the decisive result. These are appeals to the pocket, which are most effective. Then there is the appeal to "patriotism," in the stereotyped lie that the opponents of the bill are in receipt of "British gold." Take it all in all there was never presented to Congress a measure of greater corruption than this misnamed "tonnage bill," the title of which should be "a bill for the benefit of beggars and thieves."

New York. JOHN CODMAN.

WHAT MEN CAN DO.

It is hard to think of any single tax work which a man should do, unless it be open-air speaking, that is not suited to women. You speak and your voice passes away; but what you write or what you make others read turns up again in the most unexpected places. For instance: Mr. Stickney wrote to Indiana, charging the little Kendallville Standard with some misstatements. The editor published the letter, the great Chicago Tribune noticed it, and with that for a text printed half a column of pure single tax. Write "letters to the editor" in plenty; he will read, even if he does not publish them.

Do not keep your STANDARDS. As Napoleon said when he coined the silver images of the Apostles, "Send them on their mission."

Hardly anyone reads over his old papers; but if, as he reads his STANDARD, or even his daily paper, he keeps on his mind what can be done with it, he can do good to his neighbor, to the cause and to himself.

Cut out a page or an article, mark and send where it will do the most good, perhaps to some other paper. The remainder can go to someone else who needs it and who will notice it all the more because it is cut.

A marked paper will be read and talked about, when an unmarked one will be thrown away. If you do not know where to send your paper leave it in a barber shop or an hotel parlor.

THE STANDARD is a business enterprise on a business basis. If it were a charity it would be a make-shift or a patch, like the rest of the charities. At the same time THE STANDARD is more than a business venture. It is our representative, our teacher and our medium of communication. It is worth paying for.

We want free trade and free labor, not free tuition or free representation. Send items of news and interesting clippings to the editor.

Help those that help you. Get a subscriber this week. Get advertisements. It is easy to help a paper which has a paid circulation of intelligent readers.

If you belong to a book club get in books, not necessarily George's, about the single tax or the labor and pauperism questions. Thackeray's "Land and the Community"; Booth's "Darkest London"; Spencer's "Social Statics," will serve to call attention to the bad state of society.

If you have no book or magazine club, organize one for such reading. Get ten to twenty to subscribe each a dollar or two with which to buy books; put a list of the members on the covers, send a book to each and let each one forward his book every Monday morning to the next member on the list.

Effective work may be done with the single tax tracts. They are an armory; "Progress and Poverty" is a fortress. You cannot find an objection which is not briefly and satisfactorily answered in one of them. Keep a supply, mark the part which suits the case and mail it. That is not expensive.

To a student or to one who is deeply interested, "Progress and Poverty" is a mine. If you are poor you can get second-hand copies for ten or fifteen cents a copy at old book shops. Some single taxers keep many copies to lend. See that your local library has a copy of George's works.

It is better to get "Social Problems," rather than "Progress and Poverty," into the hands of enquirers. "Progress and Poverty" is a book to be studied; it is useless simply to read it. Louis F. Post's "Syllabus" will encourage study. It must not be forgotten that few men have brains and fewer use them unless they are forced; every one, however, has a heart, here and there crusted over, sometimes deeply buried, but it can be reached. Any one who can read Huntington's "Tenement House Morality" (single tax tract No. 21) or "First Principles" (No. 3), without wanting to do something is more to be pitied than a thief. Make every one read "Social Problems." It is a treasury of simplicity, earnestness and affection.

Many persons see at least "the deep disease of life." The nationalists, like the co-operators, are well meaning people who are going our way at present. Though they do not intend to go to the end, we may bring them.

Rand & McNally have just published a good tempered and effective answer to the nationalist errors. It is a story, such as nationalists seem to require, called "Looking Further Forward" (paper, 25c).

Put it before the sensible ones. Do not waste time on the weak-minded. If you yourself are too stupid or busy, or, God help you, too lazy or indifferent to do any of these things, you can at least wear a single tax button or join the single tax letter writing corps.

Do something now. If we want God's help we must help God's work.

What is the good of being a single taxer if you do not work?

BOLTON HALL.

New York City.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

In a private letter to Henry George, Mr. Charles L. Garland, a member of the New South Wales Parliament, says:

The prospects of our party have been wonderfully improved by your visit, and I ascribe the wane of protection largely to your able advocacy of the truths of free trade. The Single Tax doctrine gains strength every day, and each day we become more aggressive. Before your visit we could count Single Tax men by the hundred, now we count them by the thousand. Not only this, but we are liberalizing the free-trade associations all over the country, and weakening the revenue tariff party everywhere. Friends Johnson and Cotton are running the Democrat, a lively little cartoon paper run on Single Tax lines, and doing good work. In Parliament the Protectionist party is thoroughly disorganized and is rapidly disintegrating.

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S. M. Scott, a prominent Republican of Kansas, says that Ingalls will not be re-elected United States Senator, and he gives authority to quote him as saying so. It may be the "sockless" Simpson, after all.

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The Rev. Dr. Long, of the Strangers' Church of Memphis, was announced to deliver a lecture on the "Moral Phases of the Single Tax," on Sunday evening, December 28. Among those who were attracted by the announcement was S. G. Spain, who claims not to be a Single Tax man, but who was much impressed by Mr. George's address while in Memphis. Mr. Spain seems to be indignant at the presentation of the Single Tax by the minister, for he tackles him in a two and a half column letter in the Memphis Commercial, in which he charges the reverend gentleman with making, to say the least, unfair statements. Mr. Spain may contain himself in peace. The advocates of the Single Tax are not nearly so fiercely assailed in these days as they used to be. Meantime, despite the efforts of all the Dr. Longs, or whatever their names may be, the Single Tax cause is marching on.

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Senator Edmunds is known to be a man who rarely displays any warmth of temper. Yet, a Washington correspondent says, he got very angry a week or two ago. It seems that a change had been made in the Senate caterer. The new caterer was not aware of the New England fondness for the succulent bean prepared in Boston style. Now, to prepare the bean to suit the New England palate, involves a large amount of skill and energy which the new caterer thought unnecessary so long as he could get the article prepared in cans, and as a result he offered the latter to his patron. Senator Edmunds, who is a judge of beans, immediately detected the cheat that was being put upon him, and he raised a rumpus that ceased only when the genuine bean prepared in Boston style, on the spot, was placed before him. There are things over which the great New Englander will permit no trifling, and the bean of our forefathers is one of them.

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The Paterson Labor Standard says a panic can be averted and society saved, trampism stopped, revolution prevented and employment created by reducing working hours. Well, reduce them. The workingmen have ever had the solution of that problem in their own hands. Why do men work long hours for small wages? Not because they want to; for, despite the declarations of demagogues to the contrary, nobody wants to work any more than he can help.

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The Labor Standard has a knife in its boot for somebody or somebodies whom it calls "pusillanimous worms in breeches," for it concludes an editorial paragraph about them thus:

Gentlemen, the Labor Standard smiles—*and never forgets*

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The Memphis Commercial made the mistake of editorially indorsing Charles A. Dana for United States Senator from this state. This article brought Walter B. Barker, of Meridian, Mississippi, to the front with a letter in protest, in which he said he failed to see how a Democrat, with any degree of consistency, could "reconcile the political course of Mr. Dana with pure, unadulterated democracy." Mr. Barker asked the editor of the Commercial to recall Dana's "niggardly support of General Hancock in 1880, when his estimate of him as a presidential quantity was summed up in 'a man six feet two inches high and weighing 250 pounds;'" also his support of Butler against Cleveland, the Democratic nominee, "when, too Mr. Dana was a sneaking aspirant for the flesh pots of Egypt, at the disposal of the Chicago convention of 1884, which nominated Mr. Cleveland." Further, speaking as a Southern man to the editor of a Southern Democratic paper, Mr. Barker asserts that in the first year or two of President Grant's administration Mr. Dana, who was then a Republican, was "the most venomous and implacable enemy to the South that the country produced." For these and other reasons, as a friend of the Commercial, Mr. Barker "earnestly protests against its advocacy of the claims of Charles A. Dana to any position within the gift of the Democratic party." The protest seems to have had an effect, for since publishing Mr. Barker's letter the Memphis Commercial has not had a word to say of Mr. Dana in any way, shape or form.

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The Liberty Bell of Sioux City, Iowa, announces that it opens its columns for a full and free discussion of the question of taxation.

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There are 167,255 miles of railroads in the United States, nearly enough to span the world seven times. Railroad building is declining, as is shown by the following: In 1887, 12,667 miles were built; in 1888, 6,679 miles; in 1889, 5,095 miles; in 1890, 5,981 miles.

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Mr. H. A. Porter, in a letter to the Dallas, Texas, Farmer, says it cannot be denied that "the cheapest and most effective plan for imposing and collecting the needed revenue for government is by a tariff." It is denied—we deny it.

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The Republican Tribune and its side-partner, the Democratico-Republico Sun, ought to "get together." They don't agree about Governor Hill's message. The first-named paper says it "is far from being a dignified State paper, but is largely a partisan harangue:" while the latter says "it is a model and masterpiece of

political writing, full of force and devoid equally of nonsensical verbiage and pretentious posing." As a matter of fact, the message is neither. It is a very ordinary document, foggy in places, but probably the best the Governor could do.

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Under a decision rendered by Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, no more executions by electricity can be had in New York until some of the laws of this State and the United States are changed.

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General Master Workman Powderly has issued a call to the industrial organizations of the United States to fix a time for a conference, which shall arrange plans and perfect measures for aggressive educational and political work preparatory for the national political campaign of 1892. Mr. Powderly, personally, recommends Washington as the place and February 23 as the time for holding such conference.

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"Stepniak," in Russian, means "Son of the Steppes."

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President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is beginning to reap the whirlwind which he sowed five or six years ago. His old allies, the Socialists, have been attacking him for six months past, and last Sunday he replied to them in a savage letter, which appeared in several of the daily papers.

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The Altoona (Pa.) Tribune says that the outrageous "tramp evil" must be stopped. So say we—we want him abolished altogether, and we know how to do it. But first let us hear how the Tribune would do it.

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American residents in St. Petersburgh have humbly thanked the Czar for the religious liberty he "graciously" granted them last year. Commenting on this the Boston Globe remarks: "People who think this was a very gracious thing for his Czarship to do should stop and think how funny it would seem if the little Greek church in New York should thank the Government of this country for permitting it to exist for the last twelve months."

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A new order—called the Knights of Reciprocity—has been organized in the West. Its object is to promote the Blain idea of reciprocity—whatever that may be.

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Minnesota has adopted a constitutional amendment making a verdict by five-sixths of the jury in a civil action good and valid.

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Though "Stuffed Prophet," in scorn,
He is called by the Sun,
Hard names he is never afraid of;
For this thing he shows,
The older he grows,
He contains the stuff prophets are made of.

* * * *

A mass meeting of the labor organizations of Kings County was held at Myrtle street, Brooklyn, last Friday evening to demand the repeal of that section of the Penal Code which makes it criminal "to prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling, or doing any other lawful act, by force, threat, intimidation, or by threatening to interfere with tools or implements or property belonging to another, or with the use or employment thereof." The meeting resolved to "watch with care our legislators in the course they may pursue" in this matter, but no proposition was made to "watch with care" the men who are to watch the legislators.

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The Kansas City Star thinks that Governor Hill's refusal to accept the senatorship for this State is an evidence that he is indeed anxious to retire to private life. That is what it will result in anyway.

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The San Francisco Examiner has been calling for ideas concerning the most useful measure to the people of California that could be passed by the new Legislature. In its review of the ideas presented, the Examiner says that none offered were more suggestive than those of Mr. John D. Spreckels, who is, we believe, one of the famous sugar refining firm of San Francisco and Philadelphia. Mr. Spreckels, says the Examiner, believes that if factories were exempted from taxes, or only lightly taxed, for fifteen years, California "would soon become one of the foremost manufacturing States of the Union, and San Francisco would become a busy hive of industry, employing ten skilled workmen at high wages for every one who now finds employment."

* * * *

A petition is in circulation in Arkansas, addressed to the General Assembly, asking that a certain section of the revenue laws of that State be so amended as to make it the duty of an assessor to make correct descriptions of each tract or lot in his district, so that they can be identified and properly valued. Where improvements exist, they are to be valued separate from the land, each separate valuation to be entered on the tax books in distinct and separate columns; unimproved lands or lots not to be assessed at a less valuation than improved land or lots, on account of such improvements.

* * * *

It is said that Bradford McGregor, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a mechanical expert, has made a discovery that will create a revolution in the way of reducing the cost of incandescent lighting. He has succeeded in uniting aluminum with glass, and he claims to be the first who has done so. A large piece of the aluminum, with a glass table in the centre, was turned in his lathe and it was impossible to detect the slight flaw or joint where they came together; in fact, it appeared as one solid mass. Heretofore no metal could be made to unite with glass in which the contraction and expansion were the same. By this discovery aluminum can take the place of platinum, which costs $320 a pound, while the new substitute will not cost $10.

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Judge Jeroloman, of the Eighth Judicial District Court of this city, the other day stated a fact from the bench that is not generally known, and those who do know it, with the exception of the Single Tax men, have never taken any pains to spread it.

The case before the judge was one of dispossess. A man named Trimble had leased the ground floor of the premises at 163 West Fourteenth street, for which he paid his rent regularly. The landlady from whom he rented, for reasons which need not be stated here, sought to compel Trimble to vacate the premises. His lease could not be broken for he paid his rent regularly; so the landlady took possession of part of the floor occupied by the saloon, and fitted it up as a dining room for the girls who worked for her, and refused to compensate Trimble for the space thus taken by her, whereupon Trimble refused to pay his rent. The landlady brought a suit to evict Trimble, and the judge decided the case against her, on the ground that "she had knowingly and willfully deprived the tenant of the beneficial use of a portion of the premises she hired him, and for so doing the rent stands suspended until the landlord shall restore to the tenant all that portion of the basement now occupied by her as a kitchen and dining room." In commenting on this case, which he stigmatized as an outrageous attempt of a landlord to oppress a tenant under laws framed in the interest of the former class, he said:

> In this country we too frequently cry out against the landlordism of older countries, but I am unable to find the laws of any country more summary or shaped more in the interests of the landlords than in our own America. The landlord's whole course of action in this case toward her tenant meets with the entire disapprobation of the court.

* * * *

A correspondent wants THE STANDARD to hunt up a copy of a certain Boston publication, edited by Joseph Cook, in order to reply to something that appeared in it some time ago concerning Henry George. Why, bless your heart, good friend, it does not matter in the least what Joe Cooke says of anybody or anything. We did not know he had a paper, or that he was still living.

* * * *

Last Thursday the New York Chamber of Commerce, in adopting a resolution urging the Legislature to pass a Rapid Transit bill for the city, asked for a commission "who shall be empowered to take all needed measures to provide for the citizens of New York a complete and efficient system of rapid transit, the *emoluments whereof shall largely accrue to the city's benefit*, and not to that of any private corporation." Mr. Dana having disposed of the Mayor of New Haven as a hair-brained crank for having, among other things, recommended an idea something like the above, can now use his stiletto on the conservative and respectable Chamber of Commerce and "rip 'em up the back"—the assassin's favorite point of attack.

* * * *

Referring to the suggestion in the message of Governor Campbell, of Ohio, that the people of cities be authorized to frame their own charters the New York Times says that the plan, if put in practice, "would test the question whether the people of large cities are capable of self-government in their local affairs, as it can be tested in no other way," and it wisely adds:

> It is certain that no people, whether of a city, or a State, or a nation, ever acquires the capacity for self-government by being deprived of the opportunity of trying to exercise it. It is also certain that the government of cities in this country through the constant interposition of State authority has not proved successful.

This seems pretty conclusive and it is followed by argument in the same vein, while later on in the same article the writer says:

> It is doubtful whether in the city of New York it would be quite safe in the first instance to intrust the framing of a charter to a convention made up of delegates chosen by the voters of the city.

Possibly the writer of this article is also author of the lines,

Mother may I go in to swim?
Oh yes, my darling daughter;
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
But don't go near the water.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

The Philadelphia Press (Rep.) recently advised Senator Plumb of Kansas to "drop his Republican mask and go over to the Democratic party." The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (also Rep.) is moved by this advice to remark:

If he should happen to do so, and should be imitated by all the Republicans who indorse his opinions, the Democrats would easily elect the next President.

There is no doubt that if the free trade Republicans should take the advice offered by the Press to Senator Plumb, that party would not have much more than a skeleton organization.

* * * *

The Philadelphia Record says that

The well-protected pottery manufacturers of Trenton, N. J., start the new year by asking their sanitary-ware pressers to submit to a cut-down of 33 per cent. Thus the campaign for tariff reform goes steadily on.

* * * *

We all remember how, after Major McKinley was snowed under in the last election, the Republican papers consoled him by saying, "Never mind, dear boy: you shall be nominated for Governor of your State, and be elected by a majority that will paralyze those bad Democratic free traders." And we all remember how, after the smoke of the battle had somewhat cleared away, other candidates for that governorship began to show their heads—especially Senator Sherman: but we said to ourselves, "No: the Major is the man whom the Republicans of Ohio will nominate for Governor. They must nominate the Major, so that the protective idea of which he is the incarnation may be vindicated, for he was slaughtered in November last because (so said President Harrison) the people did not understand the blessings that were to flow from the tap which McKinley had turned on." But now! ah, but now! when the political atmosphere of Ohio is perfectly clear—so clear that even the Republican eye can see beyond its nose—in the far distant cerulean can be seen a speck that augurs ill for the Major's gubernatorial aspirations. The Republican eye has seen that speck, and it has filled the party with fear. The party to which the eye belongs is splitting into two camps over McKinley's nomination. One camp is afraid he will be beaten at the polls if nominated, because, in the words of the Minneapolis Journal, a Republican paper, "even in Ohio there is a growing feeling that the fiscal policy known as McKinleyism is not exactly what the Republican party or the country wants." The feeling is said to have become so strong that even the Major himself has doubts about standing for the nomination, preferring to sequester himself yet longer behind a haystack on his farm.

* * * *

The protective tariff is a good thing after all—for some people, especially customs officers. The Treasury officials in Washington have discovered that over one million dollars have been embezzled by United States Consuls and consular agents on the Canadian border during the past twelve months. A million dollars! And our Canadian frontier isn't so very long, either.

* * * *

St. Louis carpenters are demanding an increase of wages. Inasmuch as that is just what was promised to them, in common with other workingmen, as the result of the McKinley tariff, their just demands ought to be granted. But they won't.

* * * *

A dispatch announces that "the Millvale Iron Works at Millvale, Pa., have been closed indefinitely by the company. About 800 men are thrown out of employment. The mill was closed because the men running the engines and the firemen demanded an advance of twenty-five cents per day, which the firm did not feel disposed to grant." In commenting on this the St. Louis Republican says:

Ordinarily it would be hard to understand how extensive works would "close down indefinitely" rather than pay twenty-five cents a day advance to the few men employed in the engine-rooms, but under the McKinley bill and the Republican trust system there is no difficulty about explaining it.

* * * *

The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette says:

It cost the Republican party a supreme effort to place the revised tariff act upon the statute book, and it will, no doubt, require several supreme efforts on the part of the free trade Democrats to destroy its efficacy.

Well, the Democrats, with our assistance, have already given the tariff one blow, square in the neck; and we have no doubt, if these same Democrats have any sense, that in the final round the tariff will be knocked out altogether.

* * * *

The coal miners of Alabama have been trying to get some of the blessings of our beneficent tariff laws to drop upon them, but do not appear to have been successful, for they have issued an appeal for financial aid, in order that they may continue their struggle for better wages. The protected mine owners are forcing the miners' wages down. All contributions are to be sent to Robert Watchorn, 53 Clinton Building, Columbus, Ohio.

* * * *

The Pennsylvania protection press seems to be somewhat annoyed over the riot two weeks ago at the Edgar Thompson Rolling Mills near Pittsburg. The Pittsburg Gazette blames the Hungarians for it all. And yet these same Hungarians were imported into this country, not so very long ago, to take the places of the American workmen who had refused to submit to further reductions of wages.

* * * *

Passavant & Co., importers, of this city, had a protest against an increase in the duty on gloves before the United States Board of General Appraisers. On Wednesday last the Board decided against the importers; and now men and women who wear gloves will have to pay more for them than they used to.

* * * *

A young hustler for McKinley in the recent Ohio campaign, trudging along a dusty road, asked an old-fashioned Democratic farmer for a ride. No sooner was his request granted than he began to talk politics. "See here," said the farmer, "what business are you in?" "I'm a Republican," responded the young man. "Republican, eh?" sneered the old Democrat. "Why that's not business young man, its a disease."

* * * *

The striking spinners at Clark's thread mills, in East Newark, N. J., are now contemplating—with some amazement it is true—another phase of the system which "protects" the American workingman. The protected firm intends to beat the strikers if it can be done, and for a beginning have established agencies at Cohoes, Valatia and Willimantic for the recruiting of hands to take the places of the strikers. Canadians are preferred, for obvious reasons, and the agency at Willimantic has been established because that class of labor flocks there. The firm is prepared for a siege. Provisions and other necesssaries have been delivered in large quantities at the mills, and the new hands as they arrive are told that they will not be allowed to go outside again until further notice, for fear of being terrorized by the strikers. Thus doth the protection wing of the eagle bird "protect" our "protected workingmen."

* * * *

The Atlanta Constitution thinks that the McKinley bill is not giving the working classes a very happy New Year. Twenty-three Northern blast furnaces have recently been shut down. It seems to be time for Mr. William McKinley to come to the rescue. This result of his celebrated law throws nearly ten thousand men out of employment.

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The American Harvester Company trust has gone to pieces through the demand of Mrs. McCormick that the McCormick Reaping Company withdraw from it. The old lady became frightened at the vigorous attacks being made on the trust from various directions, hence her demand.

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Cooper, Hewitt & Co.'s iron and steel works are about to be transferred to the South, because of the advantage to be gained by being near the coal and iron fields of Alabama and Tennessee. Let Jersey demand a protective tariff.

* * * *

The Hamilton, Ont., Times points out that free trade between the States of the Union has created a lake fleet of over two thousand vessels, more than one-half of which are steam vessels, while protection has all but swept American shipping from the high seas.

* * * *

Since the passage of the McKinley bill, which places a heavy duty on silver-bearing lead ores, formerly brought to the United States for reduction, a company has been established for the erection of smelting works at San Luis Potosi, with a capital of $4,000,000. The capital is mostly furnished by a New York syndicate. THE STANDARD, at the time this particular section was under consideration, told what its effects would be. Works were then building at Eagle Pass, Texas, and a railroad contemplated to the district in Mexico where the ore lay: but the silver and lead men had the greatest political "pull," so that the Texas industry had to go to the wall, with the result that American capital was lost and American laborers thrown out of employment, and Mexico gets a smelting works that would otherwise have been built and operated in the United States.

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Jacob Gordon, a San Francisco tailor, told an Examiner reporter that the McKinley bill had increased the cost of a $30 suit of clothes $4.35. Here is a bill of particulars that the tailor furnished to prove his statement:

Increased duty on 3½ yards of cloth	$1 50
Increased duty on 3 yards of inner lining	30
Increased duty on binding	25
Increased duty on Aberdeen cloth	20
Increased duty on braid trimmings, buttons, twist, thread, etc	1 50
Total increase	$4 35

Mind, this table shows only the addition to the old duty made by the McKinley bill, not the whole duty.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

THE COMING BILLIONAIRE.

Thomas G. Shearman's article under this title in the January number of the Forum is likely to command the widespread attention that was given to his article appearing in the same magazine in November, 1889, under the title, "Who Own the United States?" Mr. Shearman opens with a brief justification of the figures used in that article, and, though he admits that in a few cases there may have been errors as to individual fortunes, he declares that it is easy to replace the names of any persons to whom too much wealth was attributed by the names of others possessed of even larger fortunes. He says "that the evolution of such enormous fortunes, absolutely inconceivable forty years ago as an American possibility, naturally leads us to look into the future, and to ask how far this concentration of wealth may go, and whether the existing hundred millionaires foreshadow the coming billionaire." Mr. Shearman then proceeds to discuss the questions, "Is he coming? When will he come? What effect will his coming have upon society?" He answers the first by the declaration that "unless some great change takes place in our financial or social system, the billionaire is certainly coming and at a rapid pace." He then shows how enormous fortunes tend to increase, even where the general rate of interest is low, and declares that under existing conditions a present fortune of two hundred millions would become a billion in less than forty years, and that, if conditions remain unchanged, the American billionaire might reasonably be looked for within that time, and several billionaires might be expected within sixty years. Mr. Shearman puts aside as unworthy of serious consideration the lurid pictures of the billionaire's tyranny and cruelty. He says the possession of such vast wealth brings caution and even timidity to its owner, and that at present nineteen-twentieths of those who are worth more than ten millions keep out of public life and three-fourths of them are anxious to avoid even the suspicion of political influence. Men with fortunes ranging from five hundred thousand to five millions sometimes ostentatiously exert political influence, but men of the largest fortunes rarely venture into active politics, only two exceptions having presented themselves up to this time. The coming of the billionaire, however, will be an indication of the tremendous concentration of wealth and of the dwindling proportion of wealth held by farmers and wage earners. The newcomer will bring an army of paupers *in his train*. The actual average wealth of farmers and mechanics may be a little greater than it is now, but their proportion of the general wealth will be much smaller. The concentration of wealth thus *indicated* will add to the idle class and tend toward gambling and other vices, and though the billionaire himself may shrink from direct interference in politics, the many millionaires of that time will be likely to use their money quite as unscrupulously as a few of their class do now. The Australian ballot is a step toward the exclusion of money control over elections, but it alone will not be sufficient to meet the anticipated exigency.

Mr. Shearman, however, expresses a doubt as to whether the billionaire will ever come. He says: "Rapidly as he now seems to be coming, the very speed with which he visibly approaches may prevent him from reaching us. For the billionaire, if he ever come, will not be the result of any inevitable natural law. He will be simply the product of *indirect taxation*. Maintain that system, and he will surely come, and that right speedily: abolish it, and he can never come at all." Mr. Shearman says:

No elaborate calculations are necessary to make this plain, although the correctness of the assertion has been tested by such calculations over and over again. Every indirect tax distributes itself among the people in proportion to the cost of their support: in other words, it taxes them upon what they spend, not upon what they have. The vast majority of any community must always have incomes so small that they cannot help spending three-fourths of what they receive. But the small minority of large property owners do not need to spend one-eighth of their incomes, and as a rule they do not spend one-half. Looking at the subject with reference to accumulated wealth, the man who is worth $1,000 usually spends at least $500 a year on the support of his family, while the man who is worth $1,000,000 rarely spends $50,000. Indirect taxation, therefore, obviously bears at least ten times as heavily upon the former as upon the latter. Under absolutely direct taxation, no poor man would ever pay a larger share than a rich man, and, indeed, most of the working classes would pay no taxes at all; because the collection of direct taxes from them would be too laborious and expensive to be maintained. In many instances, rich men now pay only a hundredth part of the Federal taxes which they would have to pay if they should be assessed at the same proportional rate as the mass of day laborers. Upon the average, however, indirect taxation may be fairly stated to bear at least ten times as heavily upon the poor as upon the rich.

The writer follows this up with carefully prepared tables demonstrating the working of indirect taxation and proving that it necessarily absorbs nearly the whole of the possible savings of the poor, while it leaves the savings of the rich to accumulate with amazing rapidity. He declares that "if this system continue the coming of the billionaire on the one hand, and of a million paupers on the other is, of course, inevitable." But, he asks, will it continue? The Republican party has pledged itself to an uncompromising adherence to taxation of the poor for the benefit of the rich, while the Democratic party has declared that "the system of taxation which confessedly takes ten times as much from poverty as from wealth, has always constituted the main source of national revenue," and that "such it must continue to be." The Mills bill lifted only a cheese paring from the load of the poor, and the McKinley bills of the last session have added a third to their burden.

The very recklessness of such legislation, Mr. Shearman expects, will result in the destruction of the entire system, even though some halting, half-way reform should be carried at too early a day. The protectionists have at last accomplished their purpose of making a moderate tariff impossible. It was to this end that they abolished the duties on tea and coffee in 1871, and they now have gone a step further and abolished the duty on sugar. This defeats the long struggle of the Democratic party to maintain a system of indirect taxation sufficient to support the Government without levying tribute upon the people for the benefit of monopolists. The issue of a tariff for revenue only as against a tariff for protection is practically dead. The protectionist victory, however, is worse than defeat. They have raised an issue more dangerous to them than any that ever before entered practical politics. The surplus is gone. No increase revenue can be obtained by an increase of the tax on whiskey, and the South is opposed to the tobacco tax and wants to get rid of it. The deficiency will increase and neither tariffs nor excises can meet the deficit. We must have direct taxation, and when direct taxes are once introduced on a large scale they will gradually swallow up all others. The repeal of the sugar tax has given an impetus to the reciprocity movement, and the demand for reciprocity will surely extend to include free trade with European nations as well as with nations on the two American continents. Mr. Shearman thus concludes his article:

In the reaction which has already begun, but which will be all the more sweeping the longer it is delayed, all taxes imposed upon the poor for the direct benefit of the rich will be swept away. The duty on raw wool is known to be doomed and the rich wool growers correctly predict that the duties on woolen goods will vanish almost as speedily as those on wool. How long will pig-iron taxes throttle New England after wool and woolens are free? How long can any protective duties stand after the keystones of the arch have been knocked out? The protective features of the tariff will soon be destroyed. But before that time shall arrive, direct taxation will have been resorted to as a partial source of Government revenue, and the masses, finding themselves exempted from it, will insist upon its extension, and eventually upon its substitution for all other taxes. Nor will there be any powerful concentrated interest to resist this demand, after the protective system has been destroyed. Nobody will purchase votes in favor of a tariff for revenue only.

Direct taxation, on a large scale, is near at hand. The men who bought and paid for the present Congress can now choose what its form shall be. They can have a general income tax, or they can have something less open to fraud, less inquisitorial in its nature, less oppressive upon honest men and offering no premium to perjury. But they know nothing about the science of taxation, and they do not care to learn: so that the whole matter will be left over to the new Congress, and a general income tax, objectionable as it is, seems most likely to be adopted. It has already been proposed by Senator Plumb and Mr. Mills. It is one of the demands of the farmers' alliances everywhere. It will be very popular in the West, because it will be collected chiefly in the East; and it will be very popular among farmers in all sections, because incomes under $1,000 will be exempted, and so scarcely any farmers will pay it. The protected manufacturers and mine owners may have a harvest for four years, but it will be not so rich as they have imagined, because consumption will fall off. After that time the men of wealth, who bought the soldier vote by the promise of enormous pensions, which they expected to saddle upon the poor, will have the great pleasure of paying most of the pension bill themselves, through an income tax.

The billionaire seems to be coming; yet he will not come, because the reign of the extortioner is fast drawing to a close.

THE STATE AND RAILWAYS.

Charles Worcester Clark grapples with the railroad problem in a thoughtful article in the Atlantic under the title of "Compulsory Arbitration." He advocates the appointment of a judge or a board by each State judiciary. He sees, but fails to meet completely, the objection that under our present system railroads would own that court. His idea is, that the men should be allowed to appeal to the court for individual or collective grievances, through an agent if necessary, but only when supported by a majority of themselves. In case the railroads declined to accept the award, the court should appoint a receiver who would accept it, with the alternative of taking the road at its cost to the company or at its actual valuation. Lest the men should decline to accept, and strike without due notice, he would have them all licensed, gratuitously in the first place, but requiring a fee for reissue. This license could be revoked in order to enforce the judicial mandate. This is "suggested by that device most villainous under abuse, the *black list*." It appears to be little more than an extension of it under theoretic State control.

Mr. Clark recognizes the basic principle that the State has the right to interfere between employees and those who have the privileges of eminent domain, or exclusive occupation of territory. "Such corporations should be made to fulfill the duties which they engage to fulfill." Also that combinations are necessary, and that wages must always be governed by the law of supply and demand. He deprecates the "common idea among the more favored classes that laboring men never think of wanting any other terms than those offered them until they are aroused to discontent by agitators who seek notoriety and support in idleness, regardless of the consequences to their victims."

Mr. Clarke's remedial legislation, in order to be at all effective, would have to be uniform in all the States, as it is proposed to prohibit sympathetic strikes or refusal to handle non-union goods. The problem is a difficult one for Single Taxers as well as for others, and though considered, probably unconsciously, from other standpoints than that of the employee, the writer's views are worthy of attention.

CAN WE COERCE CANADA?

Erastus Wiman, of Dun-Wiman's Commercial Agency, asks in the North American, "can we coerce Canada?" Mr. Wyman refers to commercial coercion, and says: "Canada's possibilities of commerce vastly exceed those of the distant Southern nationalities to whom Mr. Blaine has beckoned—as much money should be made by Pennsylvania out of Ontario as out of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana." The Canadian "Liberals have adopted as the chief plank in their platform the policy that will break down the trade barriers that now exist between the two countries—the principle of reciprocity with nations on this Continent; favor to which has pervaded this people like the light of the morning, is all that is necessary." The Tory party, however, has ruled that country for the past fifteen years. Whether their "policy of hostility" will receive the approbation of a majority of the Canadian people will be tested at the quintennial election now due within eighteen months, "though it may, by the action of the government, be precipitated at an earlier period." "The strongest argument which the Tory party is able to urge" is, that "the outcome of all the agitation in favor of the obliteration of the barrier is the enactment of the McKinley bill and the exaction of higher duties than ever before."

If the Liberals succeed, the consequence will be "that the area of the trade of the United States could be doubled. He sees that if our 'protective' tariff against transatlantic goods continues, the Canadian tariff must be made to conform to ours, 'to prevent Canada from being a back door for smugglers into the United States." The Canadians, though free-minded and independent, are intensely loyal. There is no desire for annexation: he says "there is not a single constituency in the whole of Canada to-day that could return a member pledged to annexation."

We know little about Canada in the United States: and this article, by a leading Canadian, is well worth attention. Mr. Wiman pleads for concerted legislative action on "coasting laws, wrecking regulations, extradition powers, patent laws, insurance deposit rules," and so on.

CONDITION OF THE JEWS.

"Vital Statistics of the Jews," by J. S. Billings, M. D., U. S. Army, in the North American, is deprived of any special value by the insignificance of its data. To use his own words:

> Schedules were sent to the heads of about 15,000 Hebrew families, according to lists furnished for that purpose by the presidents and rabbis of congregations. These lists included only the names of heads of families who had been in this country for five years or more. No attempt was made to obtain a complete census of the Jews; the effort being only to obtain the vital statistics of a sufficient number of persons of this race who had been so long in this country that any special influences here might be supposed to have at least commenced to act upon them, and to make use of the data thus obtained for purposes of comparison with the vital statistics of other races which might be obtained through the ordinary machinery of the census.

THE WAVE LAW.

Henry Clews, in the North American, attributes the late financial crisis to the "wave law," and "the disruption of credit," and "speculative methods," among which "the creation of railroads stands foremost." We commend to him the study of the discussion of this subject in Chap. 1, Book V., of "Progress and Poverty," if he desires to find what causes his "causes." Mr. Clews has some sensible remarks on the crippling of the banks by legislative restrictions.

WHAT IT COSTS TO GOVERN NEW YORK.

The total amount of money received by the Finance Department of the City of New York for the year 1890 was $67,726,854.43. Of this amount, $32,490,008.45 came from taxes, $2,130,492.61 from fees, fines, State school money, licenses, interest, rentals, sales, and unexpended balances. There was received $3,608,208.20 on special and trust accounts, assessments, etc. Sales of stocks and bonds brought $29,461,895.17. Of this amount $18,786.96 was received on revenue bonds. During the year $36,250 was received from the Marine bank, which was 5 per cent. of the amount on deposit. The total amount received from the Marine bank so far is $650,000, or 65 per cent. of the amount on deposit at the time of the smash.

The city's total expenditure was $71,799,747.93. The general expenses, salaries, supplies, state taxes, and interest on city debt accounted for $33,932,656.53, and on special and trust accounts, including revenue bonds, $37,867,091.40 was paid out. The increased expenditure is due to the purchase of new parks. During the year the city redeemed stocks and bonds amounting to $28,845,787.41, including revenue bonds. Twenty-five million dollars' worth of property will be sold in March for unpaid taxes and assessments running back over a quarter of a century.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WOMEN INTERESTED IN POLITICS.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: When I read in THE STANDARD my own letter, touching upon woman's suffrage, I felt like sending an answer to the same. I wished especially to say that I recognize the fact that the chief reason why our Single Taxers are behind some other social reformers in expression of sympathy for woman's demand for political equality, is because they act upon the scripture idea—"one thing I do." They are not "all abroad" in their ideas, but, as they sometimes say, "know what they want and how to get it."

I quite agree with them that the so-called "Single Tax" is a veritable *sine qua non*, but to me it is by no means an *ultima thule*. There are many wrongs to be righted by lovers of justice, but this *one right, the right to natural opportunities, an equal right with all* our brothers and sisters to the use of the earth upon which we all are born underlies all others; and, once clearly seen, can never be lost sight of. Natural rights come before political rights.

I might have got along without saying this, had not a lady correspondent of THE STANDARD lately expressed herself as "willing to wait" for a woman's rights plank in the Single Tax reform. I am not only willing to wait, but I am glad it is not there. I see no call for it, especially as no mention is made of ballot reform.

But occasions do come when a man, whose mind is fully imbued with the doctrine of equal rights will remember that there is lack of equal opportunity and fair chance for all, so long as the line of sex is drawn between those who may and may not help choose the law-makers and the servants who are expected to obey the people's will. Single Taxers will find occasions when they can hardly help mentioning it if they believe in the equal rights of both men and women to the ballot.

I don't see the necessity, or even expediency, of making one cause wait on all occasions for the other. Both are before the people as measures of justice and equality. When a believer in both cannot make his word or his ballot count in favor of both, of course he must choose that which seems most important or most to be served on that occasion. As I said before, I never should have noticed it had no mention been made of woman at the National Conference, so long as nothing seemed to exclude her when the generic term "man" was used.

Mr. Garrison's championship of woman's cause has long been known to me through The Woman's Journal, but his apology for the general indifference of women to great political questions was almost too surprising. I thought of him when our neighborhood Chautauqua circle met here on the evening before the last election. I sat in an adjoining room writing. The hum of their voices made me lean back in my chair for a nap, but I was fully aroused by louder voices and the words, "free trade," "protection" and "McKinley." I put a smiling face inside the door.

"Go back! You will only make it worse," a neighbor's daughter said, laughing. "Come in and help," another beckoned. But I was not needed. It was amusing though—the sudden babel lasting less than ten minutes: for they were putting on their wraps to go.

The chief advocate of protection was an elderly gentleman, but it was the Republican party that he was bound to defend, and the old war issue was first in his mind. A middle-aged lady, a German and a Swedenborgian, was earnestly advocating free trade, and a young lady was showing herself well posted about the McKinley bill. A boy, in his teens, though pretty well grounded as a free trader, had lately heard Mr. Reed of Maine, and talked some on both sides.

As they were leaving, I said to the strong free-trade woman "Are you a Democrat?"

"No," she answered. "I am for the Farmers' Alliance."

"Don't you wish you could vote?" I said.

"No, indeed!" she answered, emphatically.

"Don't you?" I asked the young lady who had argued against the McKinley bill.

"I haven't thought about that," she answered.

"Isn't it queer?" asked the boy in his teens, passing out last. "Why don't they want to vote?"

"They have an idea that it would be unwomanly," I said.

On Thanksgiving evening the boy called to ask the Chautauquan in our family if she wouldn't put a short debate in the programme it was her turn to make up next, and they arranged together for a debate on woman's suffrage, giving our German woman the lead on the negative. That debate was so much enjoyed that the German woman, when it came her turn as maker of programme, appointed a general fifteen or twenty minutes' discussion of the same subject as one feature of her evening programme, and a very lively discussion was reported to me as the result. The German woman is not easily changed in her opinions. She holds two equally strong arguments, and flies from one to the other when in danger at either point. First, women are superior in their moral nature, and it is theirs to influence men and effect the nation's welfare through religion and a pure home influence; second, women are weak and

would be easily corrupted, would be much worse than men in public life. In both discussions the "ayes" had it, and woman's suffrage is more popular than before. But the two ladies most opposed to it are both interested in general political subjects and are *both free traders*.

In my last letter I mentioned the action of our last State Legislature, but I was slightly mistaken: not, however, in crying shame upon the Legislature for its action towards woman. I went into the State Suffrage Convention held here in November and heard their resolutions read and adopted. One referred, with condemnation, to the State law giving a father the sole legal guardianship of his minor children and the right to will away his children, even those unborn at the time of his death, without the consent of the mother. I inquired whether our legislators really did deliberately pass such a bill at this date in the world's history, and was told that it was an old law but was voted upon in revising certain laws (concerning wills, I think they said,) and so was deliberately (or carelessly, I must think,) retained. Such a law is still upon the statute books of most of our States.

Women are tired—they said at this convention—of working for amendments to State constitutions, thus submitting their cause to every saloon bummer, when passions run high over other questions. They will now work directly for an amendment to the United States Constitution. The vice-president said that as they had at last gained a majority report in Congress, she had great hopes of speedy success, for "the Republican party would go out of power perfectly ridiculous" if it failed to do this deed of justice. Would it not really be the most expedient thing they could do? Will women be enfranchised at last by "a strict party vote?"

One thing more. I dislike to complain of typographical errors, and am trying hard to improve my penmanship: but I must make protest against two errors in THE STANDARD which I am still occasionally reminded of by correspondents. One, in a communication printed over a year ago, made me speak of "the self-seeking of Christianity," instead of the "self-seeking of Churchianity," two very opposite things in my opinion: and a later mistake made me speak of the "base" instead of "the bare privilege of voting."

By "bare privilege" I meant simply to take a ready-made ballot from some one and put it in the ballot box, with no power back of that to help nominate the right person or to influence the issue of the hour. Present conditions surrounding the ballot are certainly "base" enough, and that is largely the cause of the disinclination of many women to have anything to do with politics. The Australian ballot will help, as Mr. George has said, to make the suffrage seem less undesirable to women.

I never had any intention of saying so much on this subject in THE STANDARD, though the subject isn't out of place there, and I am now ready to come back to the "previous question."

St. Paul, Minn. FRANCES E. RUSSELL.

WORK, INSTEAD OF TALKING ABOUT IT.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: During and since the conference much has been said and written about getting women interested in our movement, and how they could work to the best advantage. No matter what our individual views may be on the subject, under all and any circumstances it must not be forgotten that in the present state of the movement we need all the help we possibly can get. This being the case, do we want the women to help us?

We take their money, don't we? If a woman hands us signed petitions we are glad to get them, aren't we? If we hear a woman preaching Single Tax to a heathen of one of the old parties we pat her on the back, and call her a good and dear little soul, don't we? If we see a woman in a railroad train or in a horse car pointing out object lessons to a non-Single Tax friend, we like to tell her how proud we are of her, don't we? Why not, then, welcome and encourage the women? Several plans have been pointed out how women could work—either by joining existing clubs, forming clubs of their own, or working individually.

A women's Single Tax club might do very well in New York, while it would be a waste of time and money in Swampoodle: joining existing clubs may be a success in Westfield, while in Kilkenny the conditions may be such that women could do better by working individually.

Bolton Hall's plan is good, and may be carried out by women who are able and in a position to try and change the opinions of the leaders: other women, who, for some reason or other, are unable to write to newspapers, clergymen, politicians and others, may bend their energies in the direction of educating the masses, and when the people are ready for the change the leaders will appear.

As we cannot expect any help from the women of the Astors, Depews, Harrisons, Wanamakers and Dudleys, of the bonanza kings, the Goulds and Vanderbilts, or of the protected manufacturers, professional politicians, land speculators and others of these ilks, we must seek for support among the women and men who would derive the greatest benefit by the adoption of the Single Tax, and to reach these people we must seek them in their homes. For this kind of work women are especially adapted, for a woman will get a hearing and succeed where a man would be refused.

Let the Single Tax women arm themselves with Congressional petitions and Single Tax literature and make a house to house canvass soliciting signatures and distributing literature. If people at first are not inclined to sign, leave a petition (or more, if necessary), an appropriate tract or two and promise to call, and do call, again. Take the people gently, for the majority of them are suspicious and will not believe in your disinterestedness.

After a time you may succeed in inducing some of the women to meet their friends and neighbors at their houses, and then will be the time to put in your "best licks."

These women, once convinced of the justice of the Single Tax and what it will do for them, will do more to "carry the news to Mary" than half a dozen clubs passing resolutions and giving invitations to come in and "make yourself to home," and moreover they will not rest until they have brought their fathers, husbands, brothers, etc., to their way of thinking: vide McKinley bill! Single Tax women not able to work as suggested, instead of moping at home and bewailing their inability to help, if they can afford it may best show their devotion to the cause by sending in contributions, large or small, to the National Committee.

Ladies, whatever you intend to do to further our cause, do it at once.

The enemy is taking time by the forelock, and is fortifying his position in the best possible manner. It has been suggested that to push the movement "the best work could be done by men and women standing shoulder to shoulder."

While in favor of it, it seems to me that at present it is not always convenient to make application of it. This, however, is not the time to break your heads about minor matters, but, individually or collectively, you want to go to work, do all you can, do it as best you can, and do it at once, or forever hold your peace.

Bryn Mawr, Pa. UNCLE TOM.

NOT ONLY A MORAL RIGHT, BUT ALSO A LEGAL RIGHT.

To the Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I am glad the question of female suffrage is receiving some attention in your columns; and as Miss Gay assumes that the majority of Single Tax men are indifferent to the cause, I am glad to say that I have good reasons to differ with her. It is a subject to which I have devoted a great deal of thought, and I have earnestly advocated the cause wherever I could: so it has often been my good fortune to have others give their opinions to me. I am glad to say that the majority of intelligent men are willing to accord the same rights to women that they enjoy themselves. Mad ambition, greed and ignorance are the only obstacles in the way of woman suffrage, for they are not only morally, but legally entitled to that right, for the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution clearly says:

> All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

It is left to be inferred that it might be on account of sex, but this denial has not yet been attempted, nor could it be accomplished if it were, for here the Fourteenth Amendment again comes to their relief, saying:

> No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

Again, the Constitution is assuredly a contract between States and citizens, and section 10, article 1, provides that no State shall pass any law impairing contracts. Although they have been unjustly deprived of the right, they have really lost nothing, for the right has been worth nothing: but under the reformed system of voting, and the Single Tax, it will be a benefit, for even the ballot-box must stand upon land. I am in favor of every reform that will loosen the shackles of circumstances, which are far stronger than the fetters of law: but let us bear in mind that every reform must have a place to stand upon, and that can only be upon the land. When we can once stand upon the land without saying, "by your permission," then all reforms will be more than half won. Should we not all work unitedly with muscle, brain and heart to get a firm foothold upon the land?

Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. MATTHEW KIRSCH.

WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF SEX.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I have had many letters asking me why I have not announced myself in favor of "Woman Suffrage."

Many of these letters were from unknown ladies. They wished me to announce in THE STANDARD my position. And I will now do so.

I believe in equal rights without sex distinction.

"PA" CHASE.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: Yes! Let us waive woman suffrage, prison reform, the divided skirt, all minor reforms and give a long pull, a strong pull, but a pull all together for the Single Tax.

A SINGLE TAX WOMAN.

Plainfield, N. J.

OPINIONS ON TAXATION.

The Commercial Advertiser has been getting more answers to its circular sent to members of the Reform Club to ascertain their views on taxation, condensations of which appear below:

Oswald Ottendorfer, editor and proprietor of the Staats-Zeitung, would abolish the tax on raw materials, on machinery and on necessities. He favors the income tax and an inheritance tax, exempting only inheritances to the amount of $10,000. He believes "land should be taxed, like any other property, in accordance with its value, and the possibility to derive an income therefrom."

E. Ellery Anderson, president of the Reform Club, would abolish all taxes on raw materials, etc., but he would not abolish the tariff altogether. He is opposed to the income and inheritance taxes. He would not object to a tax on land values if he could see how a just and stable method of imposing such tax could be devised. He thinks the old forms of internal taxation on fermented liquors and tobacco are better than any so far suggested in the letters.

William Lloyd Garrison says: "The Single Tax amply satisfies all the needs of government, and is the only one that squares with absolute justice."

Gustave H. Schwab would remove taxes on raw materials, would not favor a radical policy with regard to present taxes on manufactured articles; would not abolish the tariff altogether; does not consider an income tax feasible; would favor a national tax on collateral inheritances; does not consider a tax on land values practicable or wise.

E. J. Shriver is opposed to all tariffs, because they operate as a hindrance to industry, and cause the lowering of wages. He opposes the income and inheritance taxes, but favors, unlimitedly, the single tax on land values.

Winthrop Parker is amusing. He is not convinced on the practical side of the land value tax theory, but thinks a personal property tax, based on the occupation of real estate, is entirely feasible and would have the merit of bearing evenly on all men. Let every man, says Mr. Parker, who occupies a house or piece of land, whether as owner or lessee, pay a tax on his personal property based on the assessed valuation of that house or land. In this way men would really pay an income tax, without the evils of that particular form, and the holding of unimproved real estate would be discouraged.

Louis T. Brush is a gradual reductionist, and is not a believer in the Henry George theory.

Theo. W. Morris would abolish the tariff on raw materials, but would not abolish the tariff altogether: opposes an income tax. He looks upon an inheritance tax and a tax on land values with much favor.

W. B. Hornblower is opposed to the entire protective system and in favor of a tax on land value, but "not in favor of Henry George's theory of taxing land values apart from improvements." He favors an income tax, but does not think it can be enforced: opposes the inheritance tax.

R. W. Morris would abolish the taxes on raw materials; is opposed to the income tax; favors the inheritance tax, and would not tax land values, but leave lands "as free as at all possible, in order that foreigners may be induced to buy and settle on them, and thus add, as they have always done, greatly to the material prosperity of the country." These views are not subject to change.

Lewis F. Mott would abolish all taxes upon the materials of labor and the necessities of life: is in favor of a tax on land values and inheritances.

William Allaire Shortt is a free trader, but not a purist; objects to income and inheritance taxes, because they would be too uncertain for the sole basis of national revenue.

W. B. Kunhardt says that the question in his mind resolves itself down to whether the Government shall be supported by an income tax or by ground rent, which he does not regard as a tax at all. "If," he says, "public opinion shall ever favor a trial of the latter more novel and experimental plan it will be reassuring to many doubting Thomases to know that the attempt can be very gradually and cautiously made without business disturbances or convulsions of any kind, and that if it fail to win general confidence there will be a very simple and effective method of withdrawing the 'entering wedge' at the polls."

Alfred A. Whitman would gradually abolish all taxes on necessities; would favor a graduated income tax and graduated inheritance tax. He thinks land values should share in the expense of the Government.

H. DeF. Baldwin is in favor of free trade to a certain extent; but if it came to a question of raising money for the purposes of the Federal Government in some other way than by means of customs duties, almost any kind of a direct tax would be at least an improvement.

W. R. Warren believes that taxation should be for revenue only, "with such exceptions alone as are clearly in the interests of the whole people." He would tax land up to its full value.

Samuel Greenbaum, with some modifications, is in favor of eventual free trade, opposes an income tax, favors a tax on inheritances. "I am," he says, "most heartily in favor of a tax on land values; this, in my opinion, is one of the fairest methods of taxation. Land cannot be stored away in a corner, nor concealed from the public authorities. Such a taxation appeals to me as one peculiarly adapted towards a fair and honest collection of taxes, and resulting in as equal a distribution of the burden of taxation as it is possible to make it."

M. M. Friend favors a speedy reduction of the tariff; opposes the income tax; favors a tax on inheritances, but, in his opinion, the land value tax would obviate the necessity of any other form of taxation. It is just and fair, advocated by the best thinkers of modern times, and he has never heard or seen a reasonable objection.

A. A. Healy would abolish the tariff on raw materials, machinery and necessities, and he would favor an average reduction of at least 50 per cent. from the present McKinley rates upon the remaining articles on the list. Entire abolition of the tariff should follow within a few years, and experience, meanwhile, would determine whether we should then, under absolute free trade, retain the present internal revenue system, the tax on inheritances and the land tax, or dispense with the first two, and have a single tax upon land values.

Robert L. Harrison would abolish taxes on raw materials, machinery and necessities, and would favor taxes on inheritances and land values. He would favor an income tax if it could be collected.

Henry A. Bogert would tax land values—that is, real estate and nothing else.

M. B. Edinger and M. Jacobi would abolish taxes on raw materials, machinery and necessities, and would favor taxes on inheritances and land values.

G. H. Kent would abolish the tariff gradually, with the assistance and advice of a commission or bureau established for this purpose. To make up the consequent financial shortage he would tax all the property in the country, excluding stocks, bonds, notes and such certificates of indebtedness and the stocks of merchants in trade, but aiming to tax the ultimate holder with his actual possessions. He would not favor an income tax or a tax on inheritances.

C. Schumacher favors absolute free trade and the abolition of all custom houses. He would favor the raising of the necessary revenue for the support of government by the voluntary, direct and self-imposed contributions of its citizens.

Waldo G. Morse would raise all revenues by taxing "real estate"—not land values.

George Haven Putnam would abolish taxes on raw materials, machinery and necessities, and will favor free trade eventually; is against an income tax and in favor of a tax on inheritances; would favor a tax on real estate, but is opposed to a tax on land values.

J. S. Moore is a tariff reductionist; he would favor a tax on incomes over $2,500, but he thinks such a tax cannot be collected.

J. C. Morgenthau would abolish the tariff entirely except as a means of revenue, and in that case would tax only luxuries. He favors the income and inheritance taxes.

A. P. Smith favors a graded income tax; would abolish taxes on raw materials and necessities, and would favor, eventually, the abolition of the tariff.

Robert Butter believes the tariff laws should be modified and simplified, and is opposed to income and inheritance taxes. He is not fully satisfied as to the wisdom of putting a tax on land values only.

M. L. Hiller would make a reduction in the tariff at once, and would keep on reducing as long as reduction was beneficial. He favors taxes on incomes and inheritances. He would tax all land held for speculative purposes, but would exempt as far as possible all land in use.

R. Dullon is not in favor of a tariff for protection. He would retain the internal revenue tax on spirits and tobacco, and increase the free list on raw materials. He is opposed to income and inheritance taxes.

George C. Rand would favor tariff reduction. He is opposed to taxing incomes, inheritances and land values.

Henry J. Davison, Jr., belives in absolute free trade, but does not consider it practicable under our present system of government. He is opposed to an income tax, and in favor of taxing inheritances and land.

Jason Hinman would abolish the tariff gradually; opposes an income tax, and favors a tax on inheritances and land values.

Constant A. Andrews believes in absolute free trade, but is not convinced that an immediate total abolition of the entire tariff would be good practical politics. He would favor a tax on incomes, inheritances and land values.

Robert M. Thompson is a tariff reductionist. He would tax incomes, inheritances and land values, except farm lands.

David A. Boody favors tariff reform: is opposed to income, inheritance and land values taxes.

J. F. Moore is opposed to an income tax, thinks the inheritance

tax "a cowardly tax," and the land value tax "a visionary tax." His idea of government is "free trade, hard money and home rule."

Eugene S. Benjamin wants a gradual reduction of the tariff

William P. Reid would abolish the tariff on necessities,

"extending over a period of time, until there shall be no further demand for a 'protective' tariff." He favors largely increasing the internal revenue taxes and an equitable income tax.

Richard H. Lawrence believes in the Single Tax.

H. W. Rosenbaum wants a protective tariff sufficiently large to encourage the protection of everything here "unless such should be absolutely unprofitable from natural or climatic causes."

Manton B. Metcalf would abolish the tariff by degrees, and favors the Single Tax.

Innes R. McPherson would gradually abolish the entire tariff, retaining custom houses for statistical purposes only. He favors all the forms of direct taxation suggested.

John Graham would abolish all taxes except on land values.

J. C. Thomson would abolish the taxes on raw materials, but only partially those on machinery and necessities. He is decidedly in favor of an income tax and a tax on inheritances, but would except farms from the land value tax.

M. Warley Platzek would abolish the tax on machinery, raw materials and necessities. He is not in favor of absolute free trade, and is opposed to the income tax, but would favor a tax on collateral inheritances and on land values.

Charles M. Baldwin would abolish all taxes on raw materials, machinery and necessities, and would gradually abolish all tariff whatsoever: leaving, however, a small tax on tea and coffee, wine and tobacco for a number of years and retaining the present internal revenue tax. He would favor a temporary income tax, but not a tax on inheritances. His eventual solution of the problem is a tax on land values, which, beginning at a low rate, should gradually increase until yielding the greater part of the Government revenue.

Charles Stewart Davison would rapidly and steadily reduce the tariff in accordance with the general rule, cheap goods and necessaries first, luxuries last, if at all. He favors progressive taxation of incomes and inheritances with homestead exemption. The land value tax under proper regulations would receive his support.

Joseph W. Stover favors direct cumulative taxation. He would not entirely abolish the tariff.

Frank L. Warrin would abolish the taxes on raw material, machinery and necessities; favors the income and inheritance taxes.

Thomas Featon Taylor is a tariff reductionist. He favors income tax and the land value tax, "if rent is the measure."

Alexander Nicoll would abolish the tariff except on luxuries. He favors the income tax, but considers it very difficult. He would tax inheritances heavily and would tax the landlord but not the householder. He does not think that Henry George's whole scheme is quite practicable. He adds that incomes drawn from the United States and spent by the great American colonies in Paris and London should be taxed heavily.

TEACHING WORKINGMEN ECONOMICS.

Eighteen months ago I became impressed with the possibilities afforded of inculcating good economic principles in workingmen through labor organizations, and, in order to test the matter, I joined the Knights of Labor Assembly No. 3,706. At that time our organization was feeble in numbers and exerted no perceptable influence among workingmen. We had a membership of about twenty-five, with an average attendance of fifteen. I found that, outside rates of wages, strikes and boycotts, very little attention was paid to economic matters.

At a conference held with three or four bright members of our assembly we decided that something would have to be done to awaken the workingmen if we would save our organization, and we adopted the plan of popularizing our open meetings by having in the programme the distribution of refreshments. It worked like a charm. We have had a continuously increasing attendance, and the "refreshments" which drew the first audiences are now a matter of minor consideration. We are all pretty well posted in the "primer of political economy," and when anything is now said about a tariff for the protection of American workingmen at our meetings, it is greeted with shouts of derisive laughter, and when our Republican press characterizes us as socialists and dynamiters, we smile in scorn at their want of intelligence.

At our last meeting one of our members recited "What Mary Meant by Rats." We hold our meetings in the City Hall, and the City Council, who were in session in a room below us, thought the applause "would bring down the house."

Our committee will secure a larger hall for our next meeting, one capable of seating 500 people. Nearly 100 persons had to be turned away at our last meeting because we could crowd no more into the room.

J. W. BRENTLINGER.
Pueblo, Col. Secy. Commonwealth S. T. Club.

BOLTON SMITH, Memphis, Tenn.—"I like the new STANDARD, its appearance, tone and matter. Long life to it.

COMMENTS ON "THE STANDARD."

DR. WALTER MENDELSON, New York.—"Allow me to congraulate you on the new form and general make-up of THE STANDARD. Every one must like it, I think.

FRANKLIN D. BOWEN, New York Independent.—"I want to send you a line on the splendid appearance of THE STANDARD. It certainly looks attractive and readable."

The Harlem Reporter says:

THE STANDARD, which was founded by Mr. Henry George and is now under the ownership and editorial direction of Mr. William T. Croasdale, a liberal-minded, able and experienced journalist, has just entered upon its ninth volume In additton to its continued advocacy of what it calls "the new political economy first given to the world by Henry George in the pages of 'Progress and Poverty,'" it will give in each number a weekly review of public affairs. THE STANDARD now appears in a twenty-four-page form, and is crowded with matter that is calculated to set the reader thinking seriously on political and social topics of vital interest.

WM. S. RANN, Buffalo.—The old STANDARD was good, but the uew is far better. My appetite for the paper grows by what it feeds on. In my opinion its educational value surpasses that of any other paper published. I congratulate you.

E. H. UNDERHILL, Boston, Mass.—I am very much pleased with it. It is a decided improvement over the old form.

B. B. MARTIS, Troy, N. Y.—We are all pleased with the new STANDARD.

G. F. STEPHENS, Philadelphia.—I wish you all success in your new form.

WARREN WORTH BAILEY, Chicago.—Permit me to offer my congratulations on the change you have made in THE STANDARD. It pleases me very much and my impression is that you have done well.

DAVITT ON PARNELL.

Mr. Michael Davitt's paper, the Labor World, in its issue of January 3, contains an open letter of Mr. Davitt commenting on a speech delivered by Mr. Parnell in Kilkenny. Parnell had taken umbrage at some remarks by Davitt, and delivered a bitter tirade in which he charged Davitt with being first a physical force man, then a Land Leaguer, then a Patrick Ford man, then a Gladstone supporter, and finally a labor party man, treasonably deserting each old cause whenever he took up with a new one. Mr. Davitt refutes these charges in this letter, showing that his course was a consistent one throughout, and especially calling attention to the fact that he has been, from the formation of the Land League till to-day, a steady advocate of land nationalization as the real solution of the Irish and labor problems. He then proceeds to "inquire a little into the consistency" of the man who comes into court to make charges against him. This is what he says:

Mr. Parnell accepted Patrick Ford's money in 1880 and 1891, to denounce Patrick Ford in the House of Commons in 1882.

Mr. Parnell joined the Land League in 1879, and bartered away the Land League in the "Kilmainham Treaty" in order to get out of prison in 1882.

Mr. Parnell promised to co-operate with the Liberal party in promoting Liberal principles in Ireland as a condition of his release in 1882, and in 1890 denounces the Liberal party for objecting to any longer co-operate with a convicted adulterer.

Mr. Parnell employed Captain O'Shea to negotiate his release from prison, and repaid him by seducing his wife.

Mr. Parnell declared war against the landlords and Conservatives in 1880, and accepted his election expenses from the Tories of Cork in the general election of the same year.

Mr. Parnell allied himself with the Tories in 1885, and denounced the "Radical crew" of England in the famous manifesto to the Irish electors of Great Britain.

Mr. Parnell allied himself with the "Radical crew" in 1886, and denounced his Tory allies of the previous year in equally vigorous terms.

Mr. Parnell advocated the abolition of landlordism "root and branch" in 1879-80-81, and in the first session of Parliament in 1890 he outlined a scheme for the reformation and perpetuation of the same landlordism in Ireland.

Mr. Parnell praised Mr. Gladstone as his leader, lauded his scheme of Home Rule, and upheld the Liberal party in speeches delivered in Liverpool, at the Eighty Club in London, and in the Westminster Palace Hotel, since the famous Hawarden interview: while he now libels Mr. Gladstone, attacks the Home Rule plan which he had previously praised, and fa ls foul of the same party which he declared a few months ago would give liberty to Ireland!

Mr. Parnell and his organs in the press denounced me for founding the Irish Democratic Labor Federation in Cork early in 1890, and in December of the same year declared himself willing to take over the same organization.

Mr. Parnell told me "he would come out of the O'Shea divorce case without a stain on his name or reputation," and now stands convicted before the world as a sneaking and cowardly betrayer of his friend's wife.

And, finally, it is the same Mr. Parnell, "the honest man," "the patriot," the "self-sacrificing leader," who, in 1890, sacrifices national unity, and the national cause of Ireland rather than retire from a leadership which he had disgraced and betrayed by his base and dishonorable conduct!

Verily, this is the man to accuse me of "inconsistency" and "treachery." My record in the service of Ireland needs no defence. It is known to the Irish race. I have no cause to blush or to apologize for it. It has not brought me either testimonials or honors. A life of political torture has been my lot, while the miserable man who now traduces me has been lifted from bankruptcy to wealth, from political obscurity to eminence and power, by a movement which I founded after undergoing nine years' imprisonment for a cause which Mr. Parnell has now tried to betray, but which, thank God, he is powerless to destroy.

This is my reply to Mr. Parnell's crazy charges.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

"There are in America women and children dying of hunger, of hunger made by the laws; work with us and we will not rest till we have repealed those laws."

Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill., President Women's Christian Temperance Union.—The Union Signal of December 25 pointed out that it is the wealthy "of West End London or upper New York" who are "the dangerous classes." "Not the poor half-starved wretches, puny and stunted in person and empty in purse, who, mad with rage, are belched forth from the slums of our great cities." We should show her the seat of social disease and the effectiveness of the Single Tax as its cure.

Enterprise, North Danville, Va.—Is now admitting brief single tax arguments to its columns.

Josephus Daniels, editor the State Chronicle, Raleigh, N. C.—This paper takes for its motto Thomas Jefferson's declaration, "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political." In an editorial, January 3, on the "Equalization of Taxation," after referring to "notes worth $1,000 in any other month except June that shrink so in value that it would take a magnifying glass even to get a glimpse of them on the tax book," and various devices resorted to to evade payment of personal property taxes, it says:

> The difference between Henry George and the State Chronicle in regard to taxation is this: Henry George believes that land ought to bear all the burdens of taxation, so as to discourage people from holding land. The Chronicle believes that every dollar possible ought to be collected upon other species of property before the land is taxed at all: that the tax upon it ought to be as light as it can be made; and that all men ought to be encouraged to own land.

We should find this editor a willing convert.

James Wilton Brooks, Manager the University Magazine, 70 South street, New York City.—Asks for brief articles on the Single Tax.

Phillip Chew, Editor Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis, Mo.—This paper is the official organ of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Missouri, has recently printed the platform and an accompanying Single Tax letter signed by W. O. Deupree, and now invites a full discussion of the whole subject. This affords an excellent opportunity to teach the truth to Missouri farmers, and as there are many vigorous opponents of the Single Tax among the Journal's subscribers, we should all present our case as strongly as possible.

Thos. H. Jenks, 10 Allen street, Boston; Jas. M. W. Hall, 71 Kilby street, Boston; Jacob P. Bates, 680 Washington street, Boston; B.B. Whittemore, 55 Kilby street, Boston; William J, Goulding, 1 Myrtle street, Boston.

Above gentlemen form the committee on taxation of the Boston Executive Business Association. Brief letters illustrating the simplicity and justice of the Single Tax should be sent to all of them. Thos. G. Shearman's tracts on "The Single Tax" and "The Menace of Plutocracy," and Henry George's "Canons of Taxation" would make excellent enclosures.

Miss Bachman writes that she now places a subscription blank for the ten-cent edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" in every letter she writes to anyone. This is an excellent idea and blanks in any quantity will be furnished to all wishing to adopt it. There now seems a fair prospect of receiving sufficient subscriptions to justify going to press on the first hundred thousand early in February. All letter writers should therefore send in their subscriptions at once and urge all their friends to do the same. Every effort is being made to distribute a large part of the edition to the farmers in February, when they will have ample leisure to read it.

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, January 13, 1891.

We publish this week in our STANDARD club list, only such clubs as have indorsed the platform adopted at the National Conference and applied for enrollment in the League.

The attention of officers of Single Tax organizations is called to the resolutions adopted at the National Conference to the effect that all organizations subscribing to the national Single Tax platform shall be eligible for membership in the League. Thus far but very few clubs have formally subscribed to the platform and enrolled themselves in the League, and officers of organizations that have as yet made no move in the matter are earnestly requested to bring the question before their clubs and apply at once to the secretary of the National Committee for enrollment.

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

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

Subscriptions toward expenses of this committee's work, received since our last report, are as follows:

J. C. O'C., New York City	$12 00
Charles E. Matthews, Braceville, Ill	3 00
William Mathews, Black Buttes, Wy	6 00
Thomas James S. Paton, Douglas, Wash	7 20
	$28 20
Subscriptions previously acknowledged	1,337 00
Total	$1,365 20

Cash contributions for the same period are as follows:

D. A Learned, Stockton, Cal.	$0 50
George Crosoer, Barnet, England	2 50
Miss H. T. Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
Adolph Segrist, Connorsville, Ind.	50
Robert Delaney, Memphis, Tenn.	50
Dr. H. A. Hibbard, Hermann, Mo.	1 00
R. H. Hassenritter, Hermann, Mo.	1 00
"Civil Engineer," Bryn Mawr, Pa.	10
"Milk," Bryn Mawr, Pa.	10
"Uncle Tom's Wife," Bryn Mawr, Pa.	10
"Veterinary," Bryn Mawr, Pa.	10
"Drugs," Bryn Mawr, Pa	10
"Stonemason," Bryn Mawr, Pa.	10
T. P. Wood, Enfield, England	10
J. L. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
L. B. Caul, Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
S. S. Prizer, Reading, Pa.	5 00
Mrs. Frances M. Milne, San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1 00
Mrs. F. M. Tener, San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1 00
Dr. Walter Mendelson, New York City	5 00
	$30 10
Contributions previously acknowledged	890 56
Total	$923 66

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	95,669
Signatures received since last report	536
Total	96,205

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

There was an unusually large attendance at the monthly meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, held last Thursday evening: William McCabe presided. The new managing board reported the committees for the year and Mr. Doblin, for the agitation committee, reported on various work performed, principal among which was the action of the committee in the matter of Tax Commissioner Coleman. Action in that matter was deferred on the advice of Messrs. Bolton Hall and Thomas G. Shearman, who desired to examine thoroughly into the case before moving further. On the day following the meeting Mr. Doblin called on Mr. Shearman, who said he would prepare a paper to deliver before the club, giving a review of the Coleman case, how it stood, and what ought to be done.

Mr. Julien T. Davies will deliver his lecture, "The Absolute Liberation of Personal Property from Taxation," Thursday evening, January 22.

Fred. C. Keller.—Dr. Week's lecture on "The Work Before Us and the Obstacles," which was delivered at the last meeting of the Metropolitan Single Tax Association, was of a very interesting character, and created a healthy discussion. "Interest: In Theory and in Practice" is the subject on which Mr. Chas. H. Cooke will speak at our next meeting, Saturday, January 17, at 8 P. M. All interested are welcome.

BROOKLYN.

Gertrude A. Baker.—The Women's Single Tax Club at their last meeting, January 6, adopted a constitution and bye-laws, and elected the following officers: President, Miss Eva J. Turner; vice-president, Mrs. A. D. Morgan; secretary, Mrs. Robert Baker; treasurer, Mrs. Lucy Thompson, and the following Board of Directors: the Misses L. K. Nye, Mary Cranford, Emma Smith, Jennie Rogers and Mrs. Battle. Being anxious to secure the hearty co-operation of every Single Tax woman in Brooklyn it was decided to make the dues only $1 per year. Plans for propaganda work will be presented at the next meeting, Tuesday, January 20, at three o'clock, after which the meetings will be held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at the same hour and place, 198 Livingston street.

Robert C. Utess, chairman of the Agitation Committee of the Brooklyn Single Tax Club, calls on Single Taxers in Kings County who can afford to do so to send in contributions to his committee in the shape of funds, tracts or old STANDARDS.

A committee of the Brooklyn Single Tax Club has written a congratulatory letter to W. Ziegler for his timely action in preventing the consummation of the purchase of the plant of the Long Island water supply company by the city of Brooklyn. The scheme which Mr. Ziegler nipped in the bud had for its object the selling of the water company's plant at about four times its value.

Robert Baker.—The water question having aroused an unusual interest in municipal affairs, our secretary, Mr. George White, who is a resident of Flatbush, has utilized the occasion for continuing the fight initiated with such good results last spring against a similar proposition from the Flatbush Water Works. At a meeting of the Citizens' League of Flatbush, January 12, he succeeded in amending its constitution so as to enlarge its sphere of usefulness in this direction. Although a further resolution to investigate the whole water franchise question was defeated, he intends to continue the fight.

NEW YORK STATE.

William S. Rann, Buffalo.—At the monthly meeting of the Buffalo branch of the American Economic Association the policy of governmental ownership and control of railroads was discussed. The sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of governmental ownership, though there was a diversity of opinion as to method. Robert White and myself favored unfettered competition in free roadbeds, substantially such as C. J. Buell advocates in the last number of THE STANDARD. At the next meeting in February the selected topic is taxation. I will read the principal paper, advocating the Single Tax on land values. An interesting discussion is expected. While our Single Tax club has disbanded, it is only because we think we can do better work as members of the Economic Congress, and we cannot run both organizations. We are not idle, but are growing in

numbers and strength. I shall speak in Chautauqua county the latter part of this month on the tariff question, under the auspices of the Reform Club, and hope to stir things up there.

B. B. Martis, Troy.—We endorsed the platform some time ago. The second of our series of lectures on the social problem was given by Rev. Hector Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He spoke on "Bible Land Laws." The Troy Press and the Morning Telegram gave a synopsis of the reverend gentleman's address, Thursday, January 8, and an abstract of Mayor Sargent's message was given by the Press, with favaorable editorial comments. We are becoming respectable.

MAINE.

H. G. Casey, Auburn.—We have elected A. C. Dunning president of the club, three vice-presidents, a treasurer and executive board, and H. G. Casey, secretary. The Governor of Maine has come out squarely for the Australian system and there is no doubt that Maine will adopt a secret ballot. Our club is in good condition for work and we are going to do some.

MASSACHUSETTS.

S. T., Boston.—The Single Tax League of this city held a public meeting at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington street, last Sunday afternoon, when Rev. Samuel Brazier spoke on the "Moral Phases of the Single Tax." The Cambridge Single Tax League, at its meeting on Friday evening, January 9, at 539 Main street, listened to addresses by Davis J. King, F. O. Anderson, L. H. Turner and E. M. White of Boston and W. H. Morrell of Cambridge.

S. T., Boston.—Every Saturday evening during the winter a course of labor lectures will be held at Wells Memorial Hall, 987 Washington street, the following being the lecturers: Edwin M. Chamberlain, Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, Judge Charles Cowley, George E. McNeill, Henry Lemon, Frank K. Foster, Harry Lloyd, Levi H. Turner, Captain E. S. Huntington, Robert. Howard, Edward Rogers, Henry R. Legate, James H. Mellen, J. Foster Biscoe, Mrs. S. H. Merrifield and Rev. Jesse H. Jones.

D. Webster Groh, Boston.—At the Boston Question Club every Sunday morning for the past four weeks the hall has been crowded by those anxious to hear a discussion of the question: "Is the Single Tax Sound Economic Policy," and from present indications we will probably continue this question a month longer.

CONNECTICUT.

Edwin E. Baldwin, Branford.—Twenty petitions, gathered since my uncle, just after the last election, converted me from a protectionist to a Henry George Single Tax man.

NEW JERSEY.

Wm. M. Callingham, Camden.—Among those who have joined our ranks during the past year is the Rev. J. H. Townsend, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of this city. The gentleman is very popular and greatly respected by all classes of citizens and has the courage of his convictions. He is a hard worked pastor, and if his church work will permit he will be of much service to the cause through the club. Our lecture course for January includes "The Need of Social Reform," by H. V. Hetzell on the 3d; "Henry George and His Theory," by J. C. Frost on the 10th: "The New Political Economy," by G. F. Stephens on the 17th: "The Ethics of the Single Tax," by I. Feinberg on the 24th, and "The Proper Use of Economic Terms," by A. H. Stephens on the 31st.

J. A. Craig, Paterson.—W. J. Gorsuch will deliver a lecture on the tariff before our club on the 15th inst., and Mrs. Gorsuch will give a dramatic reading. This is the first of a series of lectures which we are arranging to have every month, till the warm weather sets in. Readers of THE STANDARD who can attend are respectfully invited to do so, and bring their friends with them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

C. Estella Bachman, Mauch Chunk.—The aim of the Women's Enrollment Committee is to secure the names of all women who are now working for, or who wish to work for the advancement of the Single Tax. Our object in asking all such to enroll with us is simply that we may have the benefit of that enthusiasm which numbers, working together in a great cause, always gives; and also that we may help each other by suggestions as to methods of work, and by making known any plans that have been successful in interesting people, especially women, in the Single Tax. We have received a number of letters from women who are enthusiastically working for the Single Tax, in response to the "call" which appeared in THE STANDARD of December 17th. It is noticeable that they are somewhat widely scattered; five States, Alabama, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee being now represented on our list. But we want women from all the other States and many more from these. We earnestly request every woman who desires to advance the knowledge of the Single Tax among her sister women to send her name and address to our secretary, with any advice or suggestions that might help to forward our work. We especially beg those who are members of Single Tax clubs to write us of methods of work which they have found successful in interesting and enlisting women in our cause. Will not all who are interested in this great cause please respond promptly?

G. F. Stephens, Philadelphia.—We started the New Year with a housewarming, splendidly attended, at which cold turkey and economics were mingled in most elegant fashion. The Sunday previous F. A. Herwig, of the Kensington Reform Club, discussed the "Immoralities of the Tariff," and did what could be done in one evening with a subject of such magnitude. The following Sunday John Moore, president of the same club, spoke on "Protection Wages," and on Thursday last Michael Geiselman discussed "The Disadvantages of Immediate Free Trade," so it may be seen that we are getting what good we can out of the McKinley bill, expensive as the luxury is. Our society has decided, after considerable thought, to establish regular dues for members, not simply as a source of revenue, for the voluntary contributions would probably suffice even for the increased expense of our new club house, but we wish to know, by direct experiment upon the pocket nerve, how many of our large membership can be relied upon for actual service, thus determining what Irish-American authorities in municipal politics have found to be the essence of the science of government, knowing who's "wid yer" and who's "agin yer."

"Uncle Tom," Bryn Mawr.—Three petitions since November 28, 1890. These make thirty-two, as my share toward the 100,000. As the man who found it so easy to get signatures, but never sent them in, has not been heard from lately, it is reasonable to suppose that he is either dead, is snowed in, imitates Rip Van Winkle, or is playing the role of Micawber. His intentions were good, but ——.

LOUISIANA.

S. T., Abbeville.—The Eclectic Club indulged in a banquet on January 1st, in which it celebrated the late Democratic victory. Among the regular toasts was "Single Tax—'white parasols and elephants, mad with pride, are the fruits of a grant of land.'" This toast was reponded to by Mr. W. P. Edwards.

TEXAS.

H. F. Ring, Houston.—"I have sent out a circular and letter to all our single tax friends asking them to subscribe directly to THE STANDARD and to contribute to the fund of the national committee. I have been doing more work, locally, here in Houston than ever before. We have a club of over fifty members and our Tuesday night meetings are well attended."

E. W. Brown, Houston.—We are more than satisfied at the way our idea is spreading in this city: our meetings are well attended, and our membership is increasing at every meeting.

OHIO.

S. T., Granville.—There are but two avowed Single Tax men beside myself in our town, but we lose no opportunity of spreading the gospel and have set many to thinking;

W. H. Longhead, Zanesville.—"We still live," and have adopted the platform. Recently I had the opportunity of talking to the association of carpenters and contractors of this city, and about a week later gave an exposition of the tax question before the County Farmers' Alliance.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago.—Prof. Garland arrived in the city on Thursday afternoon, January 9, from his western trip, and that evening our club had the pleasure of hearing him read a portion of his "Under the Wheel."

I am informed that new clubs are shortly to be formed at Peoria, Lanark and Braceville, in this State. My correspondence with the brethren throughout Illinois breathes a hopeful spirit, and I think I can safely say that our State will be able to report considerable progress when the next conference meets in Chicago.

Mr. Herne passed through the city January 10, en route to South Bend, Ind., where he played that night, and where he expected to speak and read "Under the Lion's Paw." Dr. Hammond and other friends of the cause in that town had the meeting in charge.

Announcements: January 15, Henry D. Lloyd; January 22, Chas. W. Phillips, "What is Socialism and who are Socialists?" January 29, H. E. Bartholomew: February 5, Leon Hornstein; February 12, Edward Osgood Brown; February 19, James Malcolm.

Wm. McMaster, Elgin.—Inclosed find petitions. I hope to form a club here soon.

IOWA.

O. L. Brewer.—Three petitions. The work is going on but slowly here. The farmers are beginning to move on the tariff, however.

MICHIGAN.

Charles Gerow, Menominee.—Inclosed find petitions. It is wonderful what a change there has taken place on the tariff within the last year in the minds of the men that work in the lumber camps. There was a time when they would not listen to this kind of talk, but now they are all attention.

J. R. Gibbons, Saginaw, E. S.—Three petitions. The cause is gaining ground, slowly but surely. THE STANDARD will always be welcome to me at any price. I wish Mr. Croasdale success in its management.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell, Minneapolis.—Ninety four petitions. Most of them are members of the Farmers' Alliance who were recently holding a session in St. Paul. Some were obtained at one of Professor Garland's meetings here. No. 1 is an ex-president of the Alliance; No. 2 is Congressman-elect Halvorson, of the Fifth District; 3 is a dairy farmer and grain dealer, of Northern Minnesota; 4 is Governor Merriam's private secretary; 5 is editor of the Progressive Age; 6 is a son of ex-Governor Ames, of Mississippi; 7 is manager of the Chester Oil Company, and formerly Mayor of Bismarck, N. D.—a Free Trader and a Single Taxer; 8 and 9 are professors in Augsburg Seminary—a noted Norwegian school here; 10 is ex-State Auditor of Minnesota—almost a Single Taxer. Set the letter writers on him. 11 is a Minneapolis real estate dealer—a Single Taxer; 12 is a teacher and one of Professor Garland's former pupils in Boston; 13 was the Alliance candidate for lieutenant-governor last fall. Will send more soon. Get them easily.

MISSOURI.

Percy Pepoon, St. Louis.—The Single Tax League, at its business meeting Monday night, re-elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: H. H. Hoffman, president; Percy Pepoon, vice-president; J. W. Steele, recording secretary; T. J. Donohue, financial secretary; E. F. Meyer, treasurer, and Sheridan Webster, corresponding secretary. Colonel W. F. Tuttle, who was unanimously nominated and almost unanimously elected Speaker of the Missouri House, is a Single Taxer, and delivered a Single Tax Free Trade address in St. Louis last summer. On the floor of the

House and Senate Single Tax men are numerous enough to make their influence felt.

R. H. Hasenritter, Herman.—Inclosed find petitions. We have adopted the platform.

KANSAS.

W. L. Troughton, Seneca.—Sixty-seven petitions. Among them is A. J. Felt, Lieutenant-Governor; three bankers, six farmers, who, in their own right, are using from 1,200 to 160 acres of land; some are town lot speculators and one is a hardware merchant. I have our late Representative reading "Progress and Poverty." He is a man of strong character and a large farmer, but the Alliance candidate beat him for re-election this fall, he having made himself an Ingalls candidate.

WYOMING.

William Mathews, Black Buttes.—Twenty-seven petitions. In soliciting these few petitioners I was most agreeably surprised in finding three Single Taxers, and many others favorable toward the cause, where opposition was expected.

CALIFORNIA.

D. Stuart, Oakland.—Fifty petitions. If each worker will do his best and ask for signers on all suitable occasions, by the end of January we will have reached the one hundred thousand notch. I would be glad to see this done, and will try to do what I can to that end.

O. L. Long, San Jose.—There are a good many Single Taxers here, but they all stand back and wait for some one to take the lead.

OREGON.

Wallace Yates, Portland.—While Oregon is the slowest State in the Union, I am glad to say that our cause has made some progress even here, and I have frequent calls for Single Tax literature from this State and Washington. Also keep the pot boiling by contributed articles to various newspapers. Mr. J. P. Kohler, formerly of Brooklyn, and one of our most earnest Single Taxers, delivered a most excellent address on the Single Tax before the Universal Reform Club of this city a couple of weeks ago. This club, by the way, is doing a good work. Its well attended meetings every Sunday afternoon are addressed by reformers of all stripes—perfect impartiality being maintained. Moses Hull, during his lecture course here, made the club a most excellent speech on free trade which shook the faith of many an old moss-back protectionist. Portland is full of Single Tax men (on the quiet), who will come out of their holes whenever some kind of authoritative tocsin sounds in the shape of the public endorsement of the cause by some party or other. There are very many among the business men who quietly accept the truth of the George theory. We are glad to hear of Mr. George's improvement in health, and decidedly advocate his taking a rest and letting some of the younger warriors bear the brunt of the battle for awhile.

WASHINGTON.

F. M. Marquis, Walla Walla.—Inclosed find petitions. In addition to the suggestion of Mr. J. H. Marsh, of Providence, R. I., in THE STANDARD of December 10, to place sets of George's works in normal school libraries, etc., I would suggest that copies or whole sets of the same works be placed in hotels and especially here on this coast, where the male population predominates. Cheap hotels, say one dollar per day houses, are crowded with mechanics, business men and immigrants from the East. Reading matter of all kinds furnished by the house is readily and eagerly devoured. If a set of those works were put in a neat case and placed in the care of the proprietor, or with a request that he look after them, and labeled "Please read and return," they would find many readers and provoke discussion among those whom it is especially desirable to reach. Instead of awaiting the arrival of school children upon the stage of action, our ideas would reach those who have already the power to make and unmake laws, and furnish legislators with the key to solve the problems of our times. I think Miss Gay does her Single Tax masculine friends an injustice. If she will put the question to a vote I think woman suffrage would carry by almost an unanimous vote.

P. K. Mohr, Kent.—Three petitions. We have now organized a Knights of Labor assembly here and can do much good work.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Isaac McCloskey, Pawnee.—Seven petitions, among them the name of a Methodist minister, who signed when told that its object was to prevent the holding land out of use for the purpose of speculating on it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

William Berridge, Victoria.—We are doing all we can here.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In South Australia, the home of ballot reform, the question of taxing land values has already come before the people and the Government in probably a more prominent way than in any other country. Papers recently received tell of the passage by the lower house of Parliament of a clause in the Corporations bill, permitting the assessment by local bodies of the unimproved value of land in their districts. This clause was passed by the lower house by a substantial majority, but rejected by the "petty house of lords" by a vote of 13 to 5. According to the speeches delivered at a meeting held in Port Pirie, presided over by the Mayor, the discussion of the bill throughout the country was conducted on Single Tax lines. The bill was called a reflex of a growing public opinion that taxation should not be a fine on improvement. The speakers pointed out the injustice and absurdity of allowing landlords to grow rich without labor at the expense of the community; they demanded that vacant land should be taxed as heavily as improved land, and showed that this forces idle land into use. But the important thing is that the members of Parliament were forced to discuss the whole question in the plainest way, one of the land-owning majority of "the house of lords" covering himself with glory by trying to prove that there was an unearned increment of value which attached to newspapers and other things just as to land. The Single Tax agitation in South Australia is largely the outgrowth of the old land nationalization movement, and is due to the activity of a few determined men who have been working for years. The Port Pirie Advocate is an outspoken Single Tax paper that has done much for the cause.

"SHALL WE MAKE IT A MILLION?"

The following are a few of the letters referring to the ten-cent edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" received lately. If the same enthusiasm and disposition to work is shown everywhere we can easily make the edition a million copies. The work being done with these subscription blanks in canvassing protectionists for orders by Brokaw in Dakota, White in Clinton, Mass.; Tyson in Toronto, Wood in Philadelphia, Stern in Nebraska, Snay, in Ohio, Cooper in Brooklyn, Miss Bachman in Mauch Chunk, and others, counts for more than double, and it is work every one of us can do, and should do to insure the success of the edition. We may not all be able to subscribe for a hundred, or even for ten copies, but there is not a man or woman among us who cannot get subscriptions for a thousand copies.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg, W. Va.—"Put our club down for two hundred copies of 'Protection or Free Trade?' We may take more after a bit. The tariff question is the stepping-stone to free land and free men."

C. Estella Bachman, Mauch Chunk, Pa.—"I have a few subscriptions already and will try for more as soon as you send the blanks. I wish we could make the edition a million copies."

W. E. Brokaw, Watertown, South Dakota.—"Please send a large supply of subscription blanks so that I can help you get a million subscriptions. It is a move I have been longing to see made for some time."

Edward Osgood Brown, Chicago, Ill.—"I consider the plan a most excellent one in every respect. Nothing in the world could be better for us."

R. G. Brown, Memphis, Tenn.—"Send me subscription blanks to help. It's a grand scheme."

C. J. Buell, Minneapolis, Minn.—"I think we can use ten thousand copies or more."

James W. Bucklin, Grand Junction, Col.—"This method seems to me the best way of pushing our cause, and I hope that at least one million copies will be distributed before the next presidential campaign."

Wm. M. Callingham, Camden, N. J.—"We think the scheme admirable."

Pa Chase, St. Louis, Mo.—"Will get all the subscriptions I can. It's fun to work for the truth."

C. B. Cooper, Brooklyn, N. Y.—"We will make the edition a million sure."

P. J. Crowley, Cambridgeport, Mass.—"I have got subscriptions from two-thirds of the voters in our shop."

A. S. Cushman, Oxford, Mass.—"I will use these cheap copies to lend to men who will not take the trouble to get the book from a library. Even a few copies will do great good in this little village."

A. W. Eastlake, New York.—"I am more than pleased with the plan. Send blanks. Have got four subscriptions to-day for ten copies each, and will undoubtedly get more."

C. H. Fuller, Middletown, N. Y.—"If our state takes say 150,000 copies, Middletown's share will be about 400."

Jose Gros, Morristown, N. J.—"Put me down for one hundred copies. I think we should reach as many western farmers as possible."

L. W. Hoch, Adrian, Mich.—"Send me five hundred subscription blanks."

J. A. Haggstrom, St. Paul, Neb.—"Send subscription blanks. Am a member of the farmers' alliance, and, of course, try to introduce the 'cat' one way or another."

H. D. Halbert, Vanceburg, Ky.—"Send blanks. Am heartily in favor of plan and will take at least one hundred copies."

N. A. Hall, Deweys, Montana.—"Will try to get my fellow-workmen to subscribe."

Henry L. Hinton, Grand View-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.—"I send in subscription at once for fifty copies (as I hope all interested will do) to help establish the demand, with the hope it will prove great enough to make the edition a million copies."

John G. Hummel, St. Louis, Mo.—"Enclosed find subscription for fifty copies."

W. W. Kile, Dayton, Ohio.—"Shall try to get every member of our club to work for the success of the enterprise. It seems to me just the right move. Am only sorry I haven't a thousand dollars to contribute."

George Lemke, Menominee, Mich.—"It gives me pleasure to see practical plans and measures suggested, which cannot fail to educate the masses and point out to them clearly where their success and happiness lie. Placing Henry George's 'Protection or Free Trade?' in the hands of every person old enough to read and understand will convert half of all who study, fairly consider and think. The balance can be won over later. Please put me down for five hundred copies, and I hope to increase this to five thousand."

N. W. Lemond, Thomaston, Me.—"Send some blanks and I will see what I can do here."

Edgar B. Moore, Rutland, Vt.—"I think you have struck the key note. If Single Tax Clubs and men will push the work, at least a million will be sold. The Knights of Labor ought to help. I won't feel satified if we don't subscribe for at least five hundred copies right off. Our club is small and unfortunately poor, but where there's a will the way will be found."

J. E. Morier, Troy, N. Y.—"We consider 'Protection or Free Trade?' the best of Henry George's books for propaganda work, by long odds, and are greatly pleased with the plan for a cheap edition. Put us down for fifty copies each."

Wm. P. Nichols, Vineland, N. J.—"Send blanks and I will do my best to flood this town with 'Protection or Free Trade?'"

Billy Radcliffe, Youngstown, Ohio.—"Our club is in a comatose state, but I think this new move will wake them up. I will take one hundred copies at least."

S. C. Reese, Pana, Ill.—"If half the voters read 'Protection or Free Trade?' free trade would be a foregone conclusion."

A. D. Strong, Ashtabula, Ohio.—"I want to push the edition in this benighted county;' send blanks as soon as possible. The plan will win."

L. E. Siemon, Cleveland, Ohio.—"It is a good plan; will do what I can to make a success of it."

Central Single Tax Club, Cleveland, Ohio.—"You may enter the order of this club for a thousand copies. So far as individual action is concerned, will do our best to stir the matter up."

John B. Steen, Chambers, Holt Co., Neb.—"We farmers are very poor, but I must save up a dollar for the good cause. Mark me down for ten copies. Now that our forethought (Henry George) is ill, we must work the harder for the salvation of the oppressed. Send me a lot of blanks and I will show you what I can do."

Robert Tyson, Toronto Canada:

"December 18th.—Put me down for five copies.

"December 27th, enclosed find subscription for one hundred and twenty-five additional copies.

"December 30th, enclosed find order for two hundred more.

"I am picking up odd subscriptions every day, and I have already a few more than I have sent you. I find it very easy to get subscribers among my acquaintances, and feel sure that the edition will be a magnificent success if single tax men will but work a little for it."

St. Louis Single Tax League, Thos. J. Donohue, financial secretary.—"We are about soliciting aid of all members and friends in pushing this work, and trust it will result in a handsome total."

O. C. Stewart, M. D., Cooksport, Pa.—"Enclose subscription for fifty copies. Am urging Bradford street club to make up an order and will as a member pay for at least fifty more."

Mrs. Sterling, Plainfield, N. J.—"Will be responsible for one hundred copies."

P. J. Snay, Galion, Ohio.—"It is the greatest scheme we ever tried, and bound to result in the more speedy success of our cause. I have set myself the task of disposing of one hundred copies."

R. Scott, Whitman, Mass.—"Enclosed find cash and subscriptions. It is a capital idea."

Alex. White, Clinton, Mass.—"Enclosed find four dollars and seventy cents for forty-seven copies. All these subscribers work in the carpet factory here and the majority are protectionists. So that I know they will do a lot of good, for once they get the protection fraud knocked out of their heads they will be useful in converting others."

J. R. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.—"Have just received my first subscription, a free wool protectionist. That's the bear I'm gunning for. A thousand personal subscriptions of single individuals who are tariff reformers are of far more importance than would be five subscriptions of one thousand copies each from single taxers."

Eugene Withers, Danville, Va.—"Enclosed find subscription for twenty-five copies. Hope to increase it soon."

Bernard Whalen, Tacoma, Wash.—"Put me down for one hundred copies. Perhaps I will double it later. The opportunity it will offer for effective work will be too good to be lost."

Wm. Young, secretary of Jefferson Single Tax Club, Yonkers, N. Y.—"We will take one hundred copies, and probably more as we can distribute them to good advantage around here."

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PERSONAL.

The Boston Globe, in view of the difficulty the Democratic party of this State is having in finding an available man for United States Senator, asks how Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn would do. He will do.

* * *

John D. Rockefeller has an income of $2000,000 a year, or $684 an hour, or about five dollars while you are reading this squib.

* * *

A. Hilton, of Alexandria, La., has been very ill with the grip for a long time, but writes that he is in hopes of getting out in a day. He says he feels that he will not live to see the Single Tax carried out, but he has faith that it will come in the near future. Never say die, old friend.

* * *

T. E. Lane has a letter in the Flushing Daily Journal on "The Needs of Flushing." What that town needs, in Mr. Lane's opinion, is the adoption of the Single Tax.

* * *

It is said that George William Curtis, of Harper's Weekly, is getting to look like Gladstone.

* * *

Miss C. Estella Bachman, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., had a Single Tax article over a column long in the Pittsburg Post of December 20. Miss Bachman is secretary of the recently organized Women's Enrollment Committee.

* * *

Henry George continues to improve in health and goes about the city quite freely. He will probably sail for Bermuda next week.

THAT SHUTS DANA OUT.

New York World.

The supreme qualification for New York's Senatorship—the crucial test of the candidate's fitness and Democracy—is earnest devotion to the reform of a tariff which sorely taxes the many for the enrichment of the privileged few. The Democrats in the Legislature cannot afford to make any mistake in this matter.

THE CHILDREN'S HERITAGE.

AN ADELAIDE LADY IN LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORMER.

"The world is very evil," as says the ancient hymn—
Men's hearts and souls are aching and faith and hope are dim;
God's bright and glorious sunshine, to all his creatures free,
Lights up a world of guilt, and greed, and hopeless misery.

We pray for the poor and needy, and help them when we can,
And we strive with sin for the wretched souls it has marked with its deadly ban;
And zealous hands are stretched in aid, and gold is freely shed,
Yet ever the gathering evil grows, and the poor man's miseries spread.

It is not prayers that the poor man wants, nor alms for his daily needs—
But food for himself and his children from the land that is choked with weeds:
He wants a place to stand and work on the soil by his Maker given,
Where the strength of his sturdy arms can mate with the suns and dews of Heaven.
The Land! It is the watchword of those who hail afar
The rising of a juster world from things of wrong that are;
Yet still its coming lingers—and still we watch and wait—
And to many an heir his heritage will only come too late.

Too late to lighten the aged eyes that soon in the grave must close—
Too late for many a steadfast heart that has baffled a life of woes—
Too late for the starving mother and the haggard careworn wife—
But, oh! not too late for the children that stand on the threshold of life.
The children—with only crusts to eat, and only rags to wear—
With never a draught of wholesome milk, nor a breath of wholesome air;
Pent in their crowded alley homes, they shiver and starve and fight—
What wonder the wrong should claim their lives—they cannot know the right.
It is not too late to give to them the share of the bounteous earth
That should come to rich and poor alike with the hour that sees their birth;
It is not too late to bid them live the life that their Maker planned,
When He scattered His blessings broadcast o'er a wide and smiling land.
The children of to-day—the men and women that are to be!
To swell the ranks of honest folks, or the hosts of infamy;
To rise on the waves of thrift and toil, or to drift on the darker tide;
To live in their lives a hell on earth, or to know the Christ who died.

Now we know full well that to him who waits the right will come at last,
And the perfect day will waken when the darkest night is past;
The dawn is long in breaking, but the hope of our hearts is strong—
God in His mercy grant us that we need not wait too long.

IN AID OF COMBINATIONS.

Boston Post.

At no period have combinations for the restriction of production and the increase of prices to consumers sprung up so rapidly or assumed such substantial form as during the few months in which they have enjoyed the "protection" of the McKinley tariff act. The agricultural machine trust, against which the Western farmers are preparing to rise in revolt, is of the greatest importance locally among the more recent combinations; but one that has a wider range is that of the plate glass manufacturers. The latest movement of this combination is to decree an advance of 30 per cent. in prices, following the example of the manufacturers of window glass. The increase of the tariff tax upon imported plate glass—which affects mainly the small sizes, although the administrative customes act adds to the burden on all sizes—gives a considerable margin, of which advantage is taken. The manner in which the foreign producer is to be made to pay this tax would puzzle even the Boston Journal to show.

THE YEAR THAT HAS GONE.

Boston Globe.

Social problems were never so much considered in any year of the world's history, we believe, as in the last twelvemonth; and the idea that enforced poverty and idleness is a disease which can be cured has now become a settled conviction with thousands who not long ago regarded these disagreeable things as the natural and inevitable lot of the great majority—just as, a short time ago, it was thought that pulmonary consumption would always remain as a scourge of the human race. In this country the aroused political perceptions of the people have borne some practical fruit in the most sweeping popular victory at the elections that any party ever won in this country. The year just closing was red hot with discussion about a great question involving the people's liberty to exchange the products of their labor, and at last there is no longer any doubt that the walls of prejudice are breaking down.

THE DIFFERENCE IS IN THE STANDPOINT.

Chicago Herald.

Editor of the Daily Protective Tariff (at home)—Want a new dress! You must be crazy, Maria, to ask for such a thing with prices way up out of sight on account of the McKinley bill.

The same great mind (in his sanctum writing)—As a matter of fact, the material for women's wearing attire, which vulgar people call "clothes," such as silks, Henriettas, plushes, furs, etc., is sold at a lower price since the passage of the poor man's blessing, the McKinley bill.

IT'S A NEW WORD, BUT FITS.

The American Stationer.

"A big house McKinlied last week."

"McKinlied?"

"Yes; went up."

IT COSTS TOO MUCH.

New York Herald, January 1.

It costs us very close on nine hundred dollars a minute to keep the Federal government in running order.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.—Single tax club. Pres., Clarence A. Miller; sec., S. Byron Welcome, 301 Macy st.

COLORADO.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 835.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Meets every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. 5th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec., Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 105 South 3d st,; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 805 North 5th st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mosena, 920 Hedge av.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 803 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 131 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading-room open every evening. Pres., Thomas Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 122 7th st.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; rec. sec., John W. Jones, 29 North Caroline st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Pres., Geo. W. Cox; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

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

Roxbury single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 959 Tremont st.

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

MINNESOTA.

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

MISSOURI.

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

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

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Filton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Filton sts. Pres., M. J. Flynn; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 520 Lind st.

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

Metropolitan single tax association. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 4208 8th av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred. C. Keller.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., Robert Baker; cor. sec., George White, Flatbush.

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

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

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

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

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom association meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwalenberg's hall, corner Vernon and Borden avs. Sec., G. W. A. King, 660 Academy st.

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

OHIO.

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

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

GALION.—Galion single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 103 South Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay,

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

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p. m., 1341 Arch st.; cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut st.

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

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

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

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

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

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Single tax club. Pres., Thos. Howell; sec., Wm. Berridge, box 657.

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VOL. IX., No. 3. WHOLE No. 212. | NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1891. | ONE YEAR, $3.00. FOUR MOS., $1.00.

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