

THE STANDARD

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CONTENTS:

The Present and the Future.
Mr. Flanagan's Baby.
General Reform.—Speech by William M. Ivins.
Hearings on the Tariff.
The New Tariff.
What We Should Do.
Governor Black's Ringing Words.
Historical Reform.
Editorial Notes.
Governor Black's Address.
Getting Rich Fast.
Selling the Tariff.
The Election in Idaho.
The Election in Ohio.
The Tariff of 1890.
The Tariff of 1891.
The Tariff of 1892.
The Tariff of 1893.
The Tariff of 1894.
The Tariff of 1895.
The Tariff of 1896.
The Tariff of 1897.
The Tariff of 1898.
The Tariff of 1899.
The Tariff of 1900.
The Tariff of 1901.
The Tariff of 1902.
The Tariff of 1903.
The Tariff of 1904.
The Tariff of 1905.
The Tariff of 1906.
The Tariff of 1907.
The Tariff of 1908.
The Tariff of 1909.
The Tariff of 1910.
The Tariff of 1911.
The Tariff of 1912.
The Tariff of 1913.
The Tariff of 1914.
The Tariff of 1915.
The Tariff of 1916.
The Tariff of 1917.
The Tariff of 1918.
The Tariff of 1919.
The Tariff of 1920.
The Tariff of 1921.
The Tariff of 1922.
The Tariff of 1923.
The Tariff of 1924.
The Tariff of 1925.
The Tariff of 1926.
The Tariff of 1927.
The Tariff of 1928.
The Tariff of 1929.
The Tariff of 1930.
The Tariff of 1931.
The Tariff of 1932.
The Tariff of 1933.
The Tariff of 1934.
The Tariff of 1935.
The Tariff of 1936.
The Tariff of 1937.
The Tariff of 1938.
The Tariff of 1939.
The Tariff of 1940.
The Tariff of 1941.
The Tariff of 1942.
The Tariff of 1943.
The Tariff of 1944.
The Tariff of 1945.
The Tariff of 1946.
The Tariff of 1947.
The Tariff of 1948.
The Tariff of 1949.
The Tariff of 1950.
The Tariff of 1951.
The Tariff of 1952.
The Tariff of 1953.
The Tariff of 1954.
The Tariff of 1955.
The Tariff of 1956.
The Tariff of 1957.
The Tariff of 1958.
The Tariff of 1959.
The Tariff of 1960.
The Tariff of 1961.
The Tariff of 1962.
The Tariff of 1963.
The Tariff of 1964.
The Tariff of 1965.
The Tariff of 1966.
The Tariff of 1967.
The Tariff of 1968.
The Tariff of 1969.
The Tariff of 1970.
The Tariff of 1971.
The Tariff of 1972.
The Tariff of 1973.
The Tariff of 1974.
The Tariff of 1975.
The Tariff of 1976.
The Tariff of 1977.
The Tariff of 1978.
The Tariff of 1979.
The Tariff of 1980.
The Tariff of 1981.
The Tariff of 1982.
The Tariff of 1983.
The Tariff of 1984.
The Tariff of 1985.
The Tariff of 1986.
The Tariff of 1987.
The Tariff of 1988.
The Tariff of 1989.
The Tariff of 1990.
The Tariff of 1991.
The Tariff of 1992.
The Tariff of 1993.
The Tariff of 1994.
The Tariff of 1995.
The Tariff of 1996.
The Tariff of 1997.
The Tariff of 1998.
The Tariff of 1999.
The Tariff of 2000.

Grover Cleveland is defeated; and a protectionist president, with a protectionist congress in full sympathy with him, will control our national affairs for at least the next two years. No honest measure of tariff reform will be passed for the next four years.

Whatever may be the just disappointment and chagrin of tariff reformers, as distinct from free traders, those who believe that absolute free trade and direct taxation are not merely desirable, but practicable measures, in the not distant future, have no reason to feel any other sense of disappointment than such as they ought to feel out of personal sympathy with a man who has deliberately and consciously risked his whole political future, in obedience to the call of duty and patriotism. For, to all who believe that the abolition of indirect taxation is an issue ten times as important as that of its mere reduction, the re-election of Cleveland would have done nothing more than indicate a healthful tendency in American political thought. But this tendency is just as plainly marked under the circumstances of Cleveland's defeat. The chief obstacle to progress has always been supposed to consist in the hostility of mechanics and artisans, engaged in the so-called protected industries, to everything which savored of free trade. But while Cleveland and the cause of tariff reform have been defeated in this election, this defeat is due entirely to the votes of farmers and farmer laborers. The workmen engaged in protected industries have given a much larger proportion of their votes than ever before against the whole protective system. It is altogether probable that a majority of these men, for whose sake, professionally, the whole tariff system is kept up, have voted for Cleveland. It is quite certain that he has made large gains everywhere amongst them, as compared with the vote in 1884, and enormous gains, as compared with the vote in 1880, when the protective system was, for the first time since the war, made a distinct issue.

Thus, in spite of the immense trading of votes, by which Cleveland was sacrificed in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, by the special friends of Hill and Grant, which could not possibly have amounted to less than an average of ten votes at each poll, making a difference of at least 25,000 in the majority, Cleveland has a majority of 68,000 in those two cities, which constitute the largest manufacturing district in the Union; and he has especially gained in those sections in which factory workmen live. So he has gained largely in Newark, which is a typical manufacturing city; being the first democratic candidate for president who has carried Newark since the beginning of the war. He has doubled the usual majority in Elizabeth, which is exclusively devoted to manufactures. He has reduced the usual republican majority of 2,000 in Providence to less than 500; he has gained largely in such manufacturing centers as Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, Worcester, Bridgeport, Meriden, Waterbury, and the numerous factory villages of eastern Connecticut. He has reduced the majority in Philadelphia by 12,000. He has gained largely in the manufacturing districts of Ohio; and he has carried Chicago by 4,000 majority; although it has always given a large majority the other way at each preceding presidential election.

This great gain is the result of the constant discussion of protection and free trade, which has been going on during the last three or four years within labor organizations. Wherever the tariff issue has been boldly handled by Cleveland's supporters, they have gained largely among mechanics and artisans. They have lost ground among farmers, especially in New York state; because no real effort has been made to instruct the farmers at this election, and the immense corruption fund at the disposal of the republicans has been used with successful

effect in the interior. But votes which are bought for one election do not remain bought for the next; and, with a little more attention paid to the education of the farmers, they cannot be permanently deceived on such a plain issue as their own interest. In any event, the hardest part of the work has been done. The vote of workmen in the cities and towns has been gained. This was precisely the vote which was considered by timid democratic politicians the most hopeless; and now that they see their mistake, they will not be so absurd as to hinder the discussion of this issue before the farmers, as they have, in the past, hindered its discussion before mechanics.

Looking to the future, even apart from any question of education, there is obviously no reason whatever for discouragement. The concentration of the whole power of the democratic party in favor of a reduction in the tariff is of itself a permanent gain; for past history shows that it is impossible for the republican party to retain control of both branches of congress for long together. Even their victory in 1880, which promised far more than their victory in 1888 (since that succeeded, not merely in defeating, but in disrupting the democratic party, and dividing its councils on the tariff issue) did not suffice to keep them in control of the house of representatives for more than two years. The republicans have had a majority in the house for only two years out of the last fourteen. Even if nothing unusual should happen during the next two years, the chances are all in favor of a protectionist defeat in 1890. But that defeat is especially sure to come, because of the inevitable course of events meantime. If nothing is done with the tariff, the surplus will continue to roll up and will become a greater danger than ever. The republican party is now pledged to dispose of the surplus by extravagant expenditures, including the payment of pensions to every discharged soldier who is willing to say that he cannot live comfortably without one; the distribution of \$70,000,000 among the states, under the Blair education bill; the squandering of money on forts which will hold no guns and ships which will not sail, as well as in subsidies to live steamships to sail without cargoes. If the party carries out the pledges distinctly made by its platform and its president, it will dispose of the whole surplus before 1892 and leave an enormous deficiency, even without any reduction in the tariff. But, as it is also pledged to the abolition of the tobacco tax and a reduction of the whisky tax, the deficiency, in case all these pledges are carried out, would be so appalling that the party would be compelled to impose new taxes upon a large scale. It will not be in its power to make such a moderate reduction of taxation and moderate increase of expenditure as will simply balance accounts. It has carried this election more by means of the bribe offered to a million applicants for pensions than by any other means, except the corrupt expenditure of money. It must fulfill its promise to these voters. President Harrison dare not, even if he would, veto a single pension bill. The annual burden of pensions, which now amounts to over \$80,000,000, will soon run up to \$150,000,000; and this alone would destroy any surplus. In 1892, the republican party will have to face the people with the fact that a democratic administration left an overflowing treasury, which a republican administration has managed to empty in less than two years.

It may be thought that this would constitute a new reason for keeping up the tariff. But the tariff can be reduced either so as to increase the revenue or to diminish it. The democrats have offered in the Mills bill a measure, which, by enlarging the free list, would reduce the revenue. They can easily change the form of their next bill so as to increase it; and at the same time they can as easily frame that bill so that, while it increases the revenue of the government, it shall diminish the revenue of protected manufacturers. Unless, therefore, the democrats make the mistake of putting up some candidate for whom no reformer can afford to vote, they are almost certain to sweep the country both in 1890 and 1892. But, considered from a merely party point of view, there will be one serious drawback to their success. Several new states will have been admitted meantime, all of which will elect republican senators; and this addition to the republican strength will secure a republican majority in the senate until 1894. It may well be, therefore, that no measure of real tariff reform can succeed until after the congressional election of 1894.

From the point of view of one who wants to reform the tariff and yet to save it, this outlook may be discouraging. But to those of us who wish to destroy the tariff altogether, and even to those who, while not prepared to go so far, yet desire to obliterate every remnant of protection from it, there is nothing discouraging in this prospect. We could not possibly expect to accomplish either of these results until after the presidential election of 1896. The longer our opponents can prevent the adoption of a measure of

moderate reform, the more certain is the ultimate and reasonably early adoption of a radical reform. It would not do for those of us who are radicals to vote against propositions of immediate reform; because, by doing so, we should hinder the education of the people. But if our enemies choose to play into our hands in this matter, let us not be so foolish as to fail to see that they are playing our game more effectively than we could do it ourselves. Nothing would serve our cause more effectively than a doubling of the present tariff. The reason why the cause of radical reform has made such slow progress is that the ultraists on the other side have not been allowed to have their own way. If they could have obtained full license, they would have settled the question in our favor long ago; because their Chinese policy would have brought such destruction to the leading interests of the country as to lead to an instant and universal revolt.

These are not mere theories; they have been proved by long experience. In Great Britain, the moderate reduction of the tariff which took place between 1825 and 1830, and which was then denounced as "free trade," was so small as to bring substantially no relief to the British people; while it was considered at the time so large that not the slightest step forward was made for the next fifteen years. In 1846, when the Corn laws were substantially repealed and a further general reduction of duties was made, there was still so much left of the protective system that the progress of the country was greatly hindered; while it was seven years before the next great step forward was taken, and fourteen years elapsed before the last shred of protection was taken away. And it is a notable fact that the development of British commerce between 1860 and 1872 was immensely more rapid than anything which had taken place between 1846 and 1860.

So in America. The very moderate and cautious reduction of duties which took place under the compromise tariff of 1833 never produced anything like the benefit which was the manifest result of the much broader and more radical tariff of 1846. Even that measure and the still lower tariff of 1857 retained to the last so many protective features as to keep alive protected interests, with the result of opening the way to a reaction in 1860. That reaction, which was purely political in its motives, so far as it had any real strength, could never have gained any force, had it not been for the protected interests of Pennsylvania, which had been encouraged by a retention of duties in their favor, and thus, holding the balance of power at the election of 1860, were enabled to make their own terms with the rest of the north.

We, who believe in direct taxation and in the entire removal of burdens from the shoulders of labor, have abundant warning in these precedents against any excessive eagerness for the adoption of moderate reforms. We must assist with all our might those who advocate these reforms; because that is the only way in which we can educate the people into a sense of the necessity for larger ones. But when, without any fault or complicity on our part, these small reforms are defeated, we have gained everything which is of importance to us—the education—and we have lost only that which might well be a hindrance to us—the mistaken contentment, under which the people might be disposed to rest and be thankful on account of a partial reform. Every vigorous struggle for reform, no matter how small, when accompanied by this temporary defeat, educates and enlightens the people, and yet leaves them more discontented than they were at the beginning. It is in this healthy and righteous discontent that our ideas take root; and a stupid, mistaken contentment is the only enemy which we have to fear. For our cause, therefore, there is nothing whatever discouraging in the result of the presidential election; but, on the contrary, we have made a much greater gain than we could reasonably have expected; and we have lost ground only among those classes whose self-interest is so emphatically on our side that they cannot fail soon to find it out. The farmers must be taxed almost to death, before they can open their eyes; but the process is going on, and, when they find their markets shrinking and their expenses increasing, they will call for a change with an emphasis proportioned to their present ignorance and delusion.

Meanwhile, it is our duty to go on with the work of education, after giving to the people a little time to rest after the excitement of election, with the assurance that half of our battle is won already, and that our worst enemies are doing the best service for our cause.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

The Whittman Club.

WHITMAN, Mass., Nov. 19.—Our single tax club is making encouraging progress. We meet every Wednesday evening, and invite the public to come and debate questions pertaining to the single tax. We challenged the republicans to debate, but they refused to meet us. E. M. White will send you \$1, for which please send us single tax tracts.

JOHN H. FINN.

Secretary Single Tax Club.

MRS. FLANAGAN'S BABY.

Shirley Dare's Good Advice in the Columns of the "Press"—How the Baby Should be Clothed, Treated and Fed.

Now that it has recovered from the worry and stress of the campaign the Press is able to pay attention to minor every day matters once again. It still keeps its wonderful "tariff talks" going, and still has dreadful argumentative spells, trying to persuade the workingman that by paying \$10 for a \$5 suit of clothes he is somehow putting money in his purse. These things, however, are no longer the chief business of its life, but only diversions by the way—little "breathers," so to speak, such as an athlete takes to maintain his form. The country, the Press is well assured, is safely committed to protection for a while at least, and subjects not strictly economical may now be discussed without danger.

Having taught the American workingman how to secure the comforts of a home by being satisfied to live in a tenement house, and an ample steady income by inviting pauper competition, the Press now goes a step farther and gives the workingman some good advice about the management of his family. "Beautiful Children" is the title of a lengthy article by Shirley Dare in its issue of last Sunday, whose object is to instruct the happy fathers and mothers of the latest arrived American babies just how they must treat the little strangers to secure them the blessing of perfect health. As for wealth and wisdom, those of course are guaranteed to all students of the Press's economic teachings *type face*.

"The first right of a baby or a child," Shirley tells us, "is to be comfortable. The little thing with delicate skin and heart and lungs, must be warm, not by thermometer, but by actual feeling. I do not find one baby's hand out of a dozen actually warm as it should be. The nurses, or the careless mothers, active and stirring, are warm enough, and theory runs that warm rooms make children tender. They are born tender and need tender treatment to allow them to gain strength. Delicate babies need rooms kept at ninety degrees the first few months to maintain life, as the most eminent doctors prescribe. The air of rooms for children should be very warm, very equable, very pure. They should be warm with light clothing indoors, for who has not seen children absolutely weighed down with thick clothing, so they could neither run nor play with freedom. I have undressed a little girl kept with anxious care, who wore six flannel garments constantly—three Shaker flannel petticoats with waists, a vest, frock and sack over the dress, for indoors. No wonder the child had cramp every six months, and finally died of it."

This is probably very good advice; and the beauty of it is that it is advice such as most mothers in New York can follow without difficulty. For the majority of New York babies live in tenement houses, and probably at least half of them in rooms where their loving mammas do the family cooking, and often carry on the laundry business as well. There may be a little difficulty, to be sure, about keeping the air pure as well as warm, but baby must expect everything, even in an American home; and on the other hand there is, for most New York babies, an absolute security against any such nonsense as six flannel garments.

Unfortunately, however, a constant temperature of ninety degrees is not by any means the only thing Shirley Dare advises. She gets more exacting as she goes on. The stove, for instance, mustn't be the ordinary kitchen stove, with facilities for boiling cabbage and baking biscuit, but a "ventilating stove or heater, which brings the fresh air from outdoors directly to the heater, and sends it warm into the room." What is to be done with the other stove—the regular every day cooking apparatus—while the ventilating heater is getting in its work, Shirley doesn't say. Perhaps she would like a separate room for the baby, with a stove of its own in it.

Another important thing is that the baby must never be allowed to sleep in a room with a bright light in it—either lamplight or sunlight. For the night time, a clear burning, shaded light should be used, while in the daytime the room must be darkened with thin muslin blinds and dark green roller blinds or cretonne draperies. And above all things, when baby wants to sleep, "quiet is imperative; not quite the tip-toe, whispering silence, always, but such blissful quiet as we like to command for our own nerves." Mrs. Flanagan will please take notice.

If the tenement house mother wants to do the right thing by her baby she must never leave it. At least so Shirley Dare says.

If you would have your child fine limbed, active, full of spirits, lovely, happy and the source of happiness, keep it much with you. Lull it slowly rocking, softly crooning in your arms. Let it lie close against you in your afternoon nap, and carry it on the porch for its airing. Do not divorce it on the cradle and perambulator forever. It will repay you. Babies mother-bred like this have a thousand times the brightness and graces of those kept by a nurse, and rarely taken, save to be dressed and fed.

That sentence about the afternoon nap and the airing on the porch, is a masterpiece. Perhaps, if the tenement house has no porch, or if the porch is otherwise occupied, the same purpose would be served if mamma took the baby along when she carried home the washing.

Another very important matter is the baby's food. This must be properly attended to, if the baby is to do well and prosper. "Whether born to a rich home or a poor one," Shirley says, makes no difference.

You can have children of dazzling complexion, silky, abundant tresses and high spirits, sweet as May mornings, if the mother can do her part by the baby, living herself on simple, nourishing diet, first of which must be the

whole meal bread. Strict yet comfortable regimen for the nursing mother simply does away with the druggables of babyhood. One can be just as fond of a plump baby with almond bloom color and dewy dark eyes, not dewy mouth, full of fun and frolic as if he went by springs, that does not smell of pap or purgative or indigestion. Such a flowery, kissable baby is a decoration to life, and such all babies ought to be, barring accident. They are like the rest of mortals—cross if they can't get the right sort of dinners to suit them.

Simple rules, aren't they? What an unnatural brute the nursing washerwoman must be who doesn't hereafter take in at least two loaves of entire wheat bread every day, and confine herself to a simple, nourishing diet, existing her natural longing for *pate de fois gras* and dinners at the Brunswick table d'hôte (price \$1.50, without wine).

But suppose the washerwoman cannot nurse her baby? Well, Shirley is prepared for that contingency. Let her feed the little one on asses' milk.

This above all things is the substitute for natural food, far better than cows' milk because containing less casein or curd and more delicately nutritive. Its use would save many weak, perishing infants, deprived of their mothers, and it is recommended for consumptives.

This milk "should be boiled in a water bath twenty minutes to prevent fermentation," and if Mrs. Flanagan has any doubt about its absolute purity, she is to add a teaspoonful of cream to it to make sure it is rich enough.

Now, Mrs. Flanagan knows all about it. It will be her own fault, if her little darling catches cold this winter, or fades away with summer complaint in the heated term of '89. To be sure, Mrs. F. may say that she can't afford asses' milk, or afternoon siestas, or entire wheat bread, or any of the other things Shirley Dare says are necessary to salvation. But that is manifestly no excuse. For any protectionist orator will accuse her that under the tax-me-rich dispensation she is guaranteed big wages, a comfortable home and the height of fine living generally. And being guaranteed them of course she has them. The foul, ill-smelling tenement in which Mrs. Flanagan thinks she lives, exists only in her imagination. So do the scanty earnings, the unwholesome food, and all the other miseries she thinks she suffers from. The real trouble with Mrs. Flanagan is, that she doesn't realize her blessings.

Cleveland.

Above the sordid plane of groveling minds, whose selfish clamor, ever mingled with the murmurs of a threatened mutiny; Undaunted by the knowledge that his course might bring the triumph of his enemies. He raised the standard of a righteous cause. And forced the wakening issue of the hour.

The taunts of those who mocked him of his task. Who by ignoble ends have compassed his defeat. Do but attest the lofty courage of the man. Illumined in the earnest lesson of his age. And made more close the goal he has attained.

Unmoved by failure or success, and crown him Victor still.

EUGENE MASON EDWARDS.

Old Town, Me., November 15.

Good Work in a Small State.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 18.—We of this State have returned to the fight with renewed vigor, not with a spirit of retaliation but with a persistent determination to spread the light of our principles, believing they will prevail.

For this end we have organized a state organization in Providence, making it a center from which to spread and encourage the work in other towns and cities.

What is particularly requested is that all single tax men throughout the state should become acquainted with each other, and it is to be hoped all who can will attend a meeting to be held in room 4, 129 Weymouth st., Providence, Friday, Nov. 23, when ways and means will be discussed. Pawtucket is still to the fore, having arranged for discussions with prominent literary associations.

EDWARD BARKER.

Workingmen and Clergymen.

NEW YORK.—I am an old reader of your valuable paper, a free trader and single tax man, but THE STANDARD of Nov. 17 has given me something to think about after reading the open letter to the clergymen of Toronto. If I was not so poor a man I would send some money to have that paper sent to all the clergymen of all denominations in this state. There is a something in that letter which ought to bring them to a realization of the fact that they only preach for the rich.

It is not can we workmen want it; it is the truth we seek, and we will go out of our way to hear it. It would serve some of our divines to find what interest we workmen take in the truth.

JOHN H. ROBINSON.

The Election Was Over and So They Got Discharged.

The workmen of the Hall safe and lock company of Cincinnati voted for Harrison and protection upon the kindly advice of their employers that it was to their (the workmen's of course) interest to do so. Within a week they received notice that their wages would be reduced by from fifteen to thirty per cent. They naturally remonstrated that such treatment was altogether inconsistent with protection's victory, and for their presumption in questioning the prerogatives of their masters they were summarily dismissed. The election was over!

The Tariff is Working Along the Monopolists.

The news is telegraphed from Mr. Carnegie's town that all the coal mine operators of the Monongahela region have determined to shut down for an indefinite period, and that 7,000 men willing and anxious to work will be denied that privilege. There is a tariff of seventy-five cents per ton on coal, which enables the operators to arbitrarily raise the price of coal and leave the miner no coal to dig and no wages, and the operator makes most money when the operative makes none.

That Means Corporation Government.

Washington Capital Rep.

Next to President-elect Harrison Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is to-day the biggest man in the republican party.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

A POWERFUL SPEECH BY WILLIAM M. IVINS.

What Our Elective System Permits and What Must Be Done About It—Startling Facts Concerning the Recent Campaign—The Great Engines that Were at Work—The Saloon Machine and the Political Machine—Half a Million Dollars Spent on Election Day and Eighty-five Thousand Men at the Polls.

The following speech was delivered by William M. Ivins, chamberlain of the city of New York, before the Congressional club of this city on Monday evening, November 19. Mr. Ivins said:

Each election brings its lessons; but the lessons are like those of our childhood, to be gone over and over again before they are learned. Each election supplies new evidence of the fact that only occasionally are moral forces and high ideals able to win the battle, while, as a rule, the demagogues and corruptionists, who work on a lower plane, and who use fraud and corruption as their weapons, carry the day. In 1884, the president of the United States was supposed by the people at large to have been elected on a question of character. In 1888, we find the question of character apparently left entirely out of consideration, and in the case of the democratic party in this state, we find a man of character, Mr. Cleveland, defeated, and a characterless man, or rather a man of demonstrably bad character, Governor Hill, elected.

While the independents have been flattering themselves for four years that it was a question of character which secured the defeat of Mr. Blaine, a leading representative of the liquor interests of the country attributes his defeat to entirely different causes. Mr. Gustave Thoman, head of the literary bureau of the United States brewers' association, recently told a reporter: "The republicans were beaten in 1884 because they nominated a man for president from the great prohibition state of Maine, whose record on the prohibition question did not suit the Germans. I know what I am talking about for I myself, made the investigation of his record. I find that Mr. Blaine, while a drinker himself, had been hypocritical enough to be an ardent advocate of the Maine law in his own state. That lost him the German vote and cost the republican party the election. The republican managers found out their mistake, and in 1888, they nominated a man who had no objectionable prohibition record; gave the prohibitionists the cold shoulder, and adopted a resolution copied after the utterance of the National liquor dealers association. The consequence was that the Germans came back to the party, and Harrison is elected."

THE SALOON IN POLITICS.

I do not make this quotation at this time, seeking to hold General Harrison responsible for the liquor dealers of the liquor organization. I make it solely to show the *degrees* of the liquor dealers themselves. *They* not only believe that the saloon is the dominant factor in politics, but point to the success of the dominant party in the state of New York, of Tammany hall in the city of New York, to the opposition to Mayor Francis in the city of St. Louis, and to the election of General Harrison, as conclusive evidence, amounting to a demonstration, of the controlling power of the saloon in politics.

Whether the saloon is so powerful as the liquor dealers themselves claim, is a question of doubt. That the cause of the saloon has this year scored a great victory is involved in no doubt whatever. We are forced to ask how such a thing is possible, and we find the answer in two conditions, not only of our social, but of our political life. The liquor manufacturers and distributors would be powerless were it not that they find the community ready to submit to their dictation; satisfied with a low and degrading political morality, and with a machinery of elections which not only permits, but places a premium upon bribery. When the liquor dealers are able to merge all of their differences in a common effort to encourage legislation or legislation to advance their own interests, they need only, under the existing conditions, to find sufficient money to buy the votes of the bribable community, in order to carry their point.

THE IMPENDING RUIN.

The use of money in elections to the extent of millions of dollars, is of itself a fact so startling as to altogether discredit the dream of successful democracy; but when these millions of money are used coldly and deliberately in the cause of a traffic which destroys men, body and soul, then it seems to me that ruin stands society in the face. It is sad enough that corrupt and venal politicians by means of existing machinery find it possible to systematically thwart the will of the people and enter into possession of offices and power for their own good as contradistinguished from the public good. It is bad enough that majorities in the control of cliques should, by the use of money, come into the possession of the government and place immunities and sometimes majorities in the position of practical servitude. It is bad enough that the honest citizen should be, year after year, to neglect his political duties because he knows the law does not supply him with the means of performing them efficiently. But there is something incomparably worse than all this, and that something is that the bribe giving politician and the bribe giving liquor dealer should strike hands to subvert true democracy in the interest of rum and corruption, and that the machinery of elections should be such as not only to make this conjunction possible and profitable, but to assure its success.

STARTLING FACTS.

On the second of November I received a pamphlet from Mr. Robert Graham of this city, which gave in the most compact and admirable form, a statistical statement which may be summarized as follows: Of the liquor stores in New York city, 1,710 are subject to mortgages on their bar fixtures, which mortgages aggregate in value about \$5,000,000, and are held by a hundred or so individuals. The great brewing firm of Bernheimer & Schmidt holds over 600 of such mortgages to secure the payment of some \$200,000 while another brewer, Mr. George Ehres, holds over 300 of such mortgages to secure the payment of nearly half a million dollars. Translating these figures into political speech, they mean that Bernheimer & Schmidt, as virtual owners, because such they really are, of 600 centers of political activity; that Mr. George Ehres controls 300 such centers; and that the handful of men who own five mil-

THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

The wing which surrendered to the enemy was made up of Weeds, Randalls, Piddocks, McAdams, Dave Hills, Carter Harrison and the Davises of West Virginia. These men were republicans from the moment the democratic party was forced to do right, and the republicans as a result chose to do wrong. The democratic party in its best estate now commands the secret favor of all Jeffersonian republicans. Let them come in, and let the Hamiltonian democrats stay with Blaine.—Chicago Herald.

Industry is hampered, not helped, by the

protective tariff, which shackles trade and impedes prosperity and progress. It is, therefore, against, not in favor of the interests of the workingman.—[Dayton, Ohio, Workman.]

We are in the contest, and on our ensign is unfurled the watchword, emancipation, tariff reform and the liberation of American labor.—[Clearfield, Pa., Public Spirit.]

On the tariff issue nothing has been settled. The democratic campaign managers view their republican adversaries as advocates of protection, and whittled away tariff reform until it is almost invisible to the victor's election. Nevertheless the public mind has been educated as never before in the doctrine of taxation for revenue and not for bounty. The battle for tariff reform is only adourned.—[Galveston, Tex., News.]

Now, let us watch for the prosperous times we are to have under republican administration. The workmen have been assured

that they are to be protected from pauper labor and that a general raise in wages is to follow. We hope that this will be the case, but somehow, we have our doubt about it.—Blinerville, Pa., Free Press.

The only issue in a quarter of a century

The fight for tariff reform will go on. It will continue to educate the masses until the people revolt against the present impudent system of tariff plunder as they revolt against slavery and make the monopolists next winter I propose to take the opportunity afforded by the senate bill to discuss this issue, and if I cannot assist in educating the masses, at least I can educate myself. —[Senator Voorhees.

Labor organizations have come to stay. There is need of them. What is called "protection" is so limp, gauzy, pretentious, hypocritical and inefficient that the workmen of this country have taken upon them the burden of their own protection. I have found it filled with sawdust. —[New York Herald.

No ballot box returns can alter the fact but the tariff is a tax, 40 per cent. of which comes out of labor's present wages, whether any of it goes into the public treasury or not.—[St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Popular attention having once been obtained for this tariff question, it will be an easy matter to hold and take advantage of it. The time to disseminate tariff reform literature broadcast and get thoroughly before all the people is in the long interval to elapse before another contest comes on.—[New York Times.

If the old whigs hanging onto the skirts of the democratic party cannot give up their tariff position they would better go right over to the republicans, where they belong. There is neither culi nor room for two warring parties in this country. The sitting of

both organizations, so that men shall vote as they think and not according to a label, will be complete before another election.—[New York World.]

While democrats submit to the majority in so far as they obey the laws while they are in force, they will not cease to cry out against the system of legalized plunder which is robbing the masses to the condition of pauperism and amassing the product of labor in the hands of idlers.—[Tilford, Dak., Times.]

Before long labor will demand a share of the plunder that is said to be collected for its sake, and then there will be an explosion. A policy that is built on lies cannot endure.—[San Francisco Examiner.]

When the granger shall have rubbed the dust out of his eyes he will strike out for himself; and in that day we shall see the end of

I feel that far from our great cause being lost it has gained that vitality which will make it live. Right and truth never die, and the light and darkness occasionally obscure, but principle will shine as bright again as the sun. The good fight will be carried out by millions of young men who, who have achieved the great economic victory of freeing the people from the oppressors and tax takers, will live to see a still greater victory won, how such an oppressive tax could be collected or paid by a free people, and still more how a free people could allow themselves to be so taxed.—(J. S. Moore (Parsee Moore).

The short-sighted people who suppose that

The election of Harrison is going to give a new twist to tariff reform will soon find themselves very much mistaken. Tariff reform is inevitable. It was inevitable whether Harrison or Cleveland was elected. The logic of facts compelled President Cleveland to take tariff reform as a condition of the first as certainly compelled President Harrison to do so in the second. The tariff question still the "irrepressible conflict" of the present and the future. (Buston Globe.)

The defeat of Mr. Cleveland has merely delayed the mitigation of tariff revision; the ball has been sent rolling, and it will continue to roll, increasing in size and weight like an Alou avalanche. —[Newark Evening News.

The tariff question is one of those questions which can never be regarded as settled until they have been rightly settled. —[Jameson]

Y., Every Saturday.

The question of tariff reform has come to
day.—[Nelsonville, Ohio, News.

James G. Blaine is vindicated.—[Chicago
Mail (rep).

We believe that the democratic masses of
the country have "enlisted for the war" in
the great contest with monopoly; so believ-
ing we expect that they will uphold and sus-
tain the *Scyllian* in the great struggle upon
which they have just begun.—[Indianapolis
outlet.

There is a great deal of "bosh" creeping
into the half way democratic newspapers
going to show that if President Cleveland
had not written his tariff reform message he
might have been re-elected president. It is
assumed that he might have crept through
his protective fence if he had not tried to go

over it. But the day for such evasion and rickery is past. Mr. Cleveland would have cared worse if he had crawled upon his belly than he did standing erect upon his feet. The day is not far off when it will no longer surprise us to find Mr. Cleveland if he had not spoken earnestly in favor of tariff reform.—Philadelphia Record.

The battle for tariff reform has really just begun, and nothing can divert the attention of the American people from the study of a system which they are now unwilling to reject, or indeed, simply because they do not understand it.—[Norfolk, Va., Landmark.

We are about to enter on an epoch of magnificence and extravagant paternalism, in which a nation of inexhaustible resources will endeavor to exploit its wealth and power in the most enormous and unscrupulous manner.

enormous public works, and the vast expenditure they will entail, will probably give the country a period of unexampled superficial prosperity. The simplicity and economy of the fathers will be forgotten, and we shall have a grand time till the collapse comes.—

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Opera block.
Waco, Tex.—Frank Gray, lawyer, 162 south 4th street.
Washington, D. C.—Dr. William Geddes, 221 E. street.
W. secretary anti-poverty society.
Weatherford, Tex.—William J. Gurk.
West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.—A. B. Stoddard.
Watlesstone, Long Island, N. Y.—George Harwell.
Watmain, Mass.—C. F. Bolin, cigar store; Thos Douglas
present Misses' tag leader.
Washington, D. C.—Wm. E. Page, 717 West Ninth street.
Woodstock, Ill.—A. W. Carrins.
Worcester, Mass.—E. K. Page, Lake View.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Joseph Sutherland.
Youngstown, O.—Billy Radcliffe, Radcliffe house.

THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, Editor and Proprietor.

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Sample copies sent free on application.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

THE STANDARD is forwarded to subscribers by the early morning mails each Thursday. Subscribers who do not receive the paper promptly will confer a favor by communicating with the publisher.

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

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

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

The suit to annul the charter of the North river sugar refining company is now on trial. It is brought on the ground that by becoming a member of the sugar trust, which controls all but four of the sugar refineries of the country and regulates the supply and price of sugar, it has forfeited its corporate franchise. The defense is that it is not the company but its stockholders who have joined the trust, and that they have a right to do as they please with their stock. And over this nice point the wrangle goes on and nobody will be hurt very much no matter how the suit turns out. When members of trades unions combined to regulate the supply and price of labor, they were promptly indicted and put into the prisoners' dock; but when rich and respectable sugar refiners, who eat more sugar than they refine, combine to regulate the supply and price of sugar, they are invited into the civil courts, and the legal astuteness that readily discovered crime in trades unionism, is in doubt as to whether there is even civil wrong in trusts.

Protection to American industry has not yet begun to operate in Chicago, where a railroad strike over a question of wages took place last week. Nor in Kansas City where railroad employes have accepted a forced reduction of ten per cent in their wages. Nor yet in Indianapolis, where a brakemen's strike has just been put down and some of the striking brakemen locked up.

It is reported that President Cleveland, though he will urge tariff reduction in his next message, does not believe the issue will bring his party back into power in 1892, because he thinks the republican leaders are shrewd enough to discover the handwriting on the wall and to begin a gradual tariff reduction. That the republicans will try to do this, is now more than probable; but how can they succeed? In one way only can reduction of tariff revenues be accomplished consistently with the policy of protection; and that is by reform in the direction of prohibitory duties. This kind of reform will but make clearer the issue of free trade, and the overthrow of protection the more certain and speedy; while any other kind of reform is sure to excite to wrath the protectionists from whom, in the latter days of the campaign, "fat" for "floaters" was extracted. The submission to free trade of the English tories after their triumph in the forties, is not to be paralleled by our protectionists. The protected classes there were landlords whose interests were so uniform that it was not difficult for a shrewd tory minister to convince them of the importance of making a partial surrender before the agitation had gone so far as to compel a complete and unconditional surrender. But with us it is different. The truth that landlordism ultimately reaps any advantages of protection, is so obscured here by complex industrial relations and the intervention of trusts and other special monopolies that the interests of protection seem to be diversified. While that is so it is impossible for protectionists to make any agreement for partial surrender. Partial surrender here does not mean as it did in England the surrender by all who are protected of a percentage of their protection; it means the surrender of some protected classes for the benefit of others. And what class of protectionists are willing to be laid upon the altar? The only ones

we suspect are the working class and the agricultural class, and if they are willing it is because they are used to it. When the republican party begins to reform the tariff by cutting off the privileges of any of its pets it will find enough "fat" in the fire to make a pretty lively blaze.

The recent announcement by Sir George Trevelyan, that a feature of the Gladstone policy is to be taxation of ground rents, is such welcome news to us all that we will watch English politics almost as keenly as we watch our own.

"What's the use of talking about free land for workmen?" asked a Very Conservative Gentleman of a Single Tax Man. "They wouldn't improve it if they could get it. You wouldn't yourself. Listen to me. I'll give you a lot of land on the edge of a thriving town if you will put up a house on it and live there."

"And I decline your offer," said the Single Tax Man.

"Of course. I knew you would. Now, if it's land you want, why?"

"Because I do not want your charity. I want every one to have equal rights before the law, and that cannot be while some are allowed to monopolize the surface of the earth. But, if you please, I will waive my scruples about charity, and not only accept your offer, but guarantee to find ten thousand, aye, fifty thousand workmen to do the same, on one condition.

"Indeed, and what is the condition?"

"That we shall be exempt from taxation of every kind, direct and indirect, except on the value of the lots you give us."

Real estate exhibits "a general strengthening in values and firmness in tone," say the market reports. This is encouraging news to land owners, and no doubt it excites the interest of speculators; but what about the home buyer and the home renter? To him "a general strengthening in values" means harder work or poorer living, while "firmness in tone" along the rent line suggests anything but firmness in tone along the life line. What "a general strengthening in values and firmness in tone" means in the parlance of real estate exchanges may be inferred from the report of a sale last week of two lots containing 5,000 square feet, for \$28,575, or \$5.77½ a square foot. Seven years ago these same lots, in precisely the same condition, brought \$11,500, or \$2.30 a square foot. In the short space of seven years, therefore, there has been such a strengthening in value and firmness in tone in the neighborhood of these lots that the price of permission to build upon them has more than doubled. If there were less firmness in the tone of the land market there would be less flabbiness in the tone of the labor market.

The supreme court of Illinois has interfered with a new scheme intended to give landlords, who already have nine-tenths of the law in their favor, the other tenth. In Chicago a form of lease which has been much in use, contains a clause appointing an attorney to appear for the tenant in any court and consent to judgment for unpaid rent. This lease, if valid, would enable landlords to enter judgment against tenants without really bringing the tenant into court or giving him a chance to be heard. And yet the decision of the supreme court, which held the clause to be void, was rendered by only a majority of the judges. Perhaps the difference of opinion is not to be wondered at, however, when it is remembered that though the seller of provisions for consumption is held to warrant their wholesomeness as food, the seller or renter of a house for a dwelling does not warrant that it is a wholesome dwelling. When landlords are lawgivers, landlords may marvel at the crookedness of the law but their marveling will not make it straight.

It is a good sign, this talk of a bargain between the republican party and certain democrats of the south to break the solid south. It means a division of parties in the southern states which will be better for the south and better for the whole country. The mere rumor has brought out in the editorial columns of the *Charleston News and Courier*, a democratic note with the ring of true metal, so unfamiliar in the southern press. Admitting that there are many men in the south who have been democrats from necessity instead of principle, and who may leave, it declares that "they who remain—they who believe in democratic principles as the only safeguard of republican institutions, will stand together more firmly than ever before." It is this the democratic party needs, north as well as south—the withdrawal of those of its members who are not democrats. As they go, not alone will they who remain stand together firmer than ever, but to them will come shoals of democrats who have never been and are not now of the democratic party—men to whom the party has been made repulsive by the undemocratic direction in which the enemies of democracy in its councils have guided it.

The democratic party has escaped a serious accident through what seemed at first a disaster. In losing the house of representatives it escaped the leadership in Congress of Samuel J. Randall, for if the house had been closely democratic it was the intention of the republicans to support Randall for speaker against Carlisle. Perhaps, however, though worse for the democratic party, it would have been better for the tariff issue, since such a contest for the speakership would have

broken party lines and drawn more sharply the issue of protection or free trade.

The Nonantum worsted company of Newton, Massachusetts, is walking on quicksand. In some way it pays this concern, or at least the managers of the concern think it pays it, to have the United States government, on pretense of raising revenues, tax all American citizens for the benefit of some American citizens. Hence, the soul of that corporation—assuming it to have a soul, which Blackstone says is impossible—revolts at the idea of a tariff for mere revenue, and in a special notice posted conspicuously in its mills it announces that "every voter that is employed by this company will be presented with a year's subscription to any daily newspaper that does and has advocated the cause of protection, which does not mean tariff for revenue but does mean American wages for American workmen." Now, this is a dangerous proposition. In the first place, a protection paper is the very worst thing for a man of logical mind to read, unless it is desired to make him a free trader; and it may be supposed that in the employ of this company will be at least one subscriber of logical mind. So much granted, there will not be a protectionist in that worsted mill when the first year's subscription to the protection paper runs out, for a single genuine free trader in the force of a factory is like a little yeast in a lump of dough. And even if there are no logicians in the Nonantum mill a protectionist paper will, nevertheless, be a source of danger, for stern experience may make them logicians. After reading for several months of the importance of a high tariff to make high wages, what are these people likely to think, even the most middle headed among them, when wages are reduced without any reduction in the tariff, or the tariff is raised without any increase of wages? Such things have happened and are likely to happen again. It is very dangerous, gentlemen of the worsted mill! Far better distribute Sunday school books that inculcate contentment here and promise joy hereafter.

The Tory government of England proposes to devote \$25,000,000 to the "forced" purchase of farms from landlords for tenants. This is as bad a piece of legislation as could be conceived. But, coming from a tory minister it is significant of the state of scare into which land monopolists have been driven. It sounds like the music of retreat.

The legislature of Vermont has by a large majority defeated a bill giving to women the right to vote in municipal elections. A variety of reasons for this are suggested by the press of the Green mountain state. One of them is that the Women's Christian temperance union by inducing the prohibitionists proved to the republican solons of Vermont that women are as yet too profoundly ignorant of practical politics to be trusted with the suffrage! This sounds like what Artemus Ward used to call "suffragism," but it is probable that some such idea influenced the result. To a certain order of politicians what could be more convincing evidence of woman's incapacity to vote than this effort of the Women's temperance union to have votes thrown away on a third party at a time when votes commanded such high prices?

Another and stranger reason was the opposition of women. This reason so generally accepted as conclusive, is, under our theory of government, no reason at all. If the democratic doctrine of "government by the governed," has any meaning, no woman can be justly denied an equal voice in public affairs even though all other women unite in renouncing. In a democracy, the ballot is a birthright, not a franchise. It may be arbitrarily taken away; but it can no more be conferred than can the right of personal liberty. When, therefore, any woman of sane mind and the generally accepted age of discretion, demands the right, she cannot be required to first obtain the approval of her sex. It can be done. It is done. But it is not democratic to do it. And it would never have been done had we not drifted into the monarchial notion, that the ballot is only a franchise which sovereigns may condescendingly confer upon subjects.

The *Sun* became responsible for a story that the mayor intended to appoint a young woman as a commissioner of education, but changed his mind because women are not so well suited as men for the work required. Two of the present commissioners, Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew, have, by their official course, proved in advance the falsity of this conclusion. At "whitewashing" they have been failures, but as commissioners they have deserved the commendation of a fellow member who said to the board: "If they all were as faithful and hard working as Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew have been, we couldn't have too many women commissioners. They have made altogether more calls at the schools than the men have, and their suggestions of improvements have been very valuable, and have been usually concurred in." It is only since the appointment of these two women that there has been any but official evidence of the existence of a board of education.

One of the absurd stories set afloat, apparently by parties who dread the oversight of energetic women commissioners, is to the effect that Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew are in favor of introducing uniforms in the Normal school. If they

were it might not be such a bad idea, for there is nothing essentially degrading in a uniform; but the sole basis for the story seems to have been a speech to the senior class, in which Mrs. Agnew said she trusted they all would wear "the uniform of true womanhood—purity, truth, earnestness—and that these characteristics would be shown in their dress as well as in other ways." Here's your thousand black cats in a pear tree which under cross examination dwindle to one white cat on a fence.

The single tax men of North Dakota are consoled for the election of Harrison by the expectation that their territory will be admitted as a state, and the hope that its constitution will introduce the single tax. They are already at work, and though they may not—indeed, cannot—be wholly successful, their agitation is certain to give, in a new quarter, a new impulse to the idea. In saying they cannot be wholly successful, we would imply, not that they cannot make the single tax a state institution, but that free trade is an attribute of free production, and that Dakota alone cannot establish free trade. But whether the single tax system is begun by the states and completed by the federal government, or the reverse, is immaterial. What is material is that it shall begin, and having begun, that it shall go on to completion. The probability is that it will be established as a tunnel is bored, beginning at each end and meeting in the middle.

The Chinese exclusion law seems likely to have one queer effect. It is easy to prevent the landing of Chinese at any of our seaports. But it is by no means easy to hinder them from crossing the boundary line from Canada. It may safely be assumed that such Chinamen as may immigrate to the United States henceforth will come via the Dominion. And as Canada imposes a duty of \$50 on every Chinaman landing at her ports, the chief effect of our exclusion law will probably be to materially increase the revenues of our northern neighbor.

GOVERNOR BLACK'S ADDRESS.

We print elsewhere some extracts from ex-Governor Black's address to the democratic societies of Pennsylvania that will interest the readers of THE STANDARD; but which are of vital importance to democratic partisans who are seriously anxious to see their party become the instrument for carrying on the work of tariff reduction. This address is the only utterance by any prominent democrat that recognizes the exact cause of Mr. Cleveland's defeat and points out the only possible road to future democratic success. Of course many circumstances contributed to the general result, but one stands out prominent over all others combined, and that is the failure to convince the voters in the agricultural districts that their own true interests would have been served by voting down tariff taxes. In the manufacturing centers Mr. Cleveland made important gains over his vote of four years ago, but in the agricultural districts the republican party made enormous gains.

It is easy to rail against the crass ignorance and stupidity of the farmers, who thus voted to perpetuate a system by which they are the chief sufferers, but failing will not bring them to see the folly of their course nor cause them to vote differently next time. The only way to win their votes is to convince them that the policy they have supported is an unwise one for the country and against their own interests, and this can only be done by extending the work of education and propaganda so well begun in the cities and towns. Probably the best agency for carrying on this work is the association of clubs over which Governor Black so ably presides.

But these clubs if made efficient may accomplish something more. Next to the almost unavoidable failure to educate in a single campaign a whole people to correct views of the tariff, the chief cause of Mr. Cleveland's defeat was the prevalence of machine management and boss rule in the democratic party. The nomination of Hill for governor in this state was definitely forced on the party by the machine, and it unquestionably did more than any other one thing to check the tide toward the democratic party that would otherwise have given Mr. Cleveland the electoral vote of New York. The revolt of thinking and honest democrats against the tyranny and corruption of two unscrupulous machines came near costing Mr. Cleveland the electoral votes of Maryland and West Virginia, and the deliberate treachery of the Sautsbury's benchmen in Delaware will result in the election of a protectionist United States senator from that democratic state.

If the democratic party is ever to win success as the exponent and advocate of principle it must get rid of the domination of these machines and dismiss the leaders who, even in the last campaign, sought to evade the great issue raised by the president's message. If this is to be accomplished, the mass of its members must be stirred to activity in its management and its enthusiastic young men must come to the front. As a device for accomplishing this essential change the league of democratic clubs may prove effective.

So far as our single tax free traders are concerned, this is a question that does not immediately concern them. The principles for which they stand are bound to go forward whether the democratic party prepares itself to be the fitting instrument for the work or goes to pieces

and makes way for a better party. That is its lookout, not ours. Nevertheless, the men within its ranks who are endeavoring to prepare it for the performance of the duty to which its traditions and the present situation call it, deserve our sympathy and respect. If they succeed a powerful political body can be utilized in forcing forward a great and necessary reform, while if they fail they will themselves be educated into a readiness to abandon a moribund and conscienceless organization and assist in organizing a living party imbued with nineteenth century ideas and ready to apply the principles of Jefferson to the problems of the present time.

GETTING RICH BACKWARDS.

We find these figures in the columns of the Press:

In 1850 England sent to foreign countries wealth valued at \$830,000,000 and got back wealth valued at \$530,000,000. On January 1, 1851, she had, therefore, \$300,000,000 less wealth than on January 1, 1850. In 1886, however, she exported wealth to the amount of \$1,000,000,000, and got back wealth valued at \$1,745,000,000; net profit for the year, \$845,000,000.

In 1850 the United States sent away wealth valued at \$135,000,000 and received \$174,000,000 worth in return. We were, therefore, better off by \$39,000,000 at the end of the year than at the beginning. In 1886, however, we sent away \$666,000,000 worth and got back only \$635,000,000, showing a net loss of \$31,000,000 on our foreign trade for the year.

We offer no opinion as to the accuracy of these figures, but print them as the Press gives them. Whether they are right or wrong is a matter that troubles us very little. What amuses us is that the Press should quote them as an argument for protection! It puts above them this descriptive line: "Greater prosperity under protection than under free trade."

The Press evidently thinks that the less a man has the better he is off. When it justifies protection on that ground we really haven't a word to say.

STRIKING THE KEYNOTE.

The Minneapolis *Evening Star* prints in its editorial columns the following form of a petition, with a suggestion that readers should sign and return it to the *Star* office:

Whereas, It is unjust that one man should be taxed more for making land useful and employing labor on it than another is taxed for holding land idle and keeping labor off it; Therefore, We, the undersigned citizens of Minnesota, petition your honorable body to submit to the people of this state at their next regular election such amendments to the constitution as will permit the exemption of personal property and improvements on land from all taxation.

The remarks with which the *Star* accompanies this petition will bear reprinting:

To levy a tax upon buildings and improvements is virtually to place a line upon enterprise and industry. The man who holds vacant property in a growing locality escapes any adequate degree of taxation, does nothing to promote the welfare of the community, and profits from the industry and enterprise of his neighbors who make improvements and employ labor on it. Under the present system of taxation the drone is rewarded and the active, energetic worker is fined by having his taxes increased. Under such a system of taxation as is advocated in the above petition there would be a direct inducement for men to improve their land rather than to permit it to lie idle, or to lease it at reasonable figures to those who would improve it. Capitalists could see their way clear to put their money into buildings without incurring an additional tax that comes near eating up all the profits, and land monopolists could no longer afford to stand across the path of legitimate development by holding on to unimproved property in the heart of a great city. In the country farmers could in like manner invest their surplus accumulations in houses and barns and drainage and other improvements without incurring the onslaught of the assessor to raise his valuation.

The coming legislature will be asked to submit the above amendment to the popular vote by a list of petitioners so numerous that we don't believe they can resist the appeal.

It is seldom that we have seen the practical advantages of the single tax on land values stated with more simplicity and clearness than in these few sentences. The man must be indeed blinded by prejudice or self-interest who can read this terse argument and still fail to see how frightfully our present barbarous system of taxation oppresses and discourages industry; and how completely the proposed change would remedy the evil. The Minneapolis *Evening Star* is doing a good work, indeed. While other journals have been talking as though the issue of the late election had settled economic questions for another generation, it has made haste to strike the keynote of the greater campaign just opening, and it strikes it with the touch of a master.

THE ELECTION IN IDAHO.

The story of the recent election in Idaho is one that every citizen should study.

There are a great many Mormons in Idaho. If they do not form a majority of the voters of the territory, they are at all events sufficiently numerous to give the non-Mormon political managers a great deal of uneasiness. Years ago it was felt that something must be done to prevent their getting control of the local government. And so a law was passed disfranchising them.

This law was a curiosity. It did not disfranchise the Mormons as Mormons. To have done that would have been to subject men to a penalty on account of their religion. Nor did it disfranchise them as polygamists. For the great majority of Mormons are, and must be, innocent of polygamy. The proportion of the sexes holds in Idaho as elsewhere; or

if there be any variation, it is in favor of the men. But assuming that the doctrine of polygamy was a necessary part of the Mormon creed, it provided that no man should be permitted to vote without first swearing that he was "not a member of any order, organization or association which teaches, advises, counsels or encourages its members, devotees or any other person to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy, or any other crime defined by law, as a duty arising or resulting from membership in such order, organization or association; or which practices bigamy or polygamy, or plural or celestial marriage as a doctrinal right of such organization."

This extraordinary piece of legislation, by which men were assumed to be guilty of crime and punished unless they could establish their innocence, was upheld as constitutional by the supreme court of Idaho in a decision rendered about two years since. It was considered an efficient safeguard against the exercise by any Mormon of the fundamental right of an American citizen. And until the present election, it perfectly fulfilled the purpose of its passage.

But just as more distinctively Christian churches have reconsidered their teachings with regard to chattel slavery, and now condemn as impious a doctrine which but a generation ago they justified by arguments drawn from the bible, so the Mormon church has seen a new light on the subject of polygamy; and, if it does not absolutely condemn the doctrine, at all events has ceased to teach it. And so it came to pass that when the registry lists were being prepared for the late election, citizens of the Mormon faith presented themselves before the registrars and announced their readiness to take the required oath.

Then ensued a strange confusion. Some registrars, recognizing the fact that their functions were purely executive, administered the oaths and registered the names. Others assumed to act as legislators, and having passed, *in petto*, a statute denying the suffrage to Mormon citizens under all circumstances, calmly refused to allow the oaths to be taken. And still a third set, after entering the names, had the Mormon citizens arrested on the charge of perjury.

The matter was brought before the territorial courts by the application of H. D. Woolley of Bear Lake county for a mandamus to compel the registrar of his district to enter his name upon the list of voters. There was no dispute as to Woolley's willingness to take the oath required by law. But the question to which Judge Berry addressed himself, was not whether Woolley was willing to comply with the law or not, but whether, in taking the required oath, Woolley would or would not be swearing to the truth; in other words, whether the Mormon church had or had not sufficiently repudiated the doctrine of polygamy. It was shown that the church had not for two years past taught or encouraged the practice of polygamy, and that a plural marriage had never at any time been celebrated in Idaho. But this failed to satisfy Judge Berry. He felt sure the Mormon church was humbugging. And so he decided that Woolley must lose his vote. The result was that throughout the territory Mormon citizens were refused the privilege of registration.

And yet some Mormons managed to get in their votes, and curiously enough they got them in by permission of this same Judge Berry. What they did was to swear that they were no longer Mormons—to repudiate their church and deny their religion. One of these apostates was arrested after registering, and declared before Judge Berry that he had withdrawn from the church "of his own accord, because he wanted to help elect a delegate from congress." The judge accepted the explanation and discharged the prisoner. Since the election numerous warrants have been issued for the arrest of these seceding Mormons on the charge of perjury.

The whole story is a disgrace to American civilization. And it is a story that carries with it a lesson that American citizens would do well to heed. If we begin by depriving men of the suffrage in Idaho, not because of anything they have done, but because of opinions they are supposed to hold, and this even in the face of their solemn repudiation of those opinions—if we begin by doing this in Idaho, we may end by doing the same thing in New York. Why not? Already there are not a few who do not hesitate to say that certain aliens should be refused naturalization for opinion's sake. From this to the denial of the suffrage because of those same opinions, would be but a step. And in these days events move quickly.

T. L. MCREADY.

A Clear Gain for Ballot Reform Made by Single Tax Men.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—With great satisfaction I announce that the United labor club has defeated the Hon. P. A. Sullivan (dem.), who voted against the Saxton electoral reform bill in the legislature. We supported him last year because he pledged himself to vote for the bill. He was elected by 570 plurality. We have now elected Joseph Bauer by 1,200 plurality. He is the president of the united labor club of this city, and an earnest worker for ballot reform. The single tax and ballot reform are gaining friends slowly but surely.

There were four ballots cast for Cowdrey in Monroe county. The balance of our vote of 1887 was about equally divided between the two parties.

All believers in the single tax in Rochester and vicinity are earnestly requested to send in names and addresses at once. The object is to establish a working bureau, to arrange for speakers during the winter, and to distribute single tax literature. All single tax men should enroll, even if they do not wish to take an active part. CHAS. A. MERRILL.

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MEN AND THINGS.

St. Luke's church, on Hudson street, is one of the land marks of New York. It was built in the early part of the century, when the city was miles away and Greenwich was a country village to which New Yorkers fled to escape the risk of yellow fever. For nearly seventy years the church has held possession of a considerable piece of land, which, when St. Luke's was founded, had scarcely any appreciable value. During that time the city has grown from a town to a metropolis. Vast public improvements have been made. Streets have been laid out, graded and paved. Surface and elevated railways have come into being. The land around the church has been covered with houses. Toward none of these improvements, save by the building of one or two dwelling houses, has the church contributed. It has paid no taxes. It has added absolutely nothing to the common stock of wealth.

And now St. Luke's is going to move. Though it stands in the midst of a dense population, its worshippers are leaving it. Its old-time members have moved away, and the new residents somehow are not moved to patronize St. Luke's. So the church will follow the congregation, and has secured an ample piece of ground on 11st street, and the old graves around the building on Hudson street are being opened, and the dead and gone New Yorkers who have rested there tranquilly for two generations past, are being hurried off. For St. Luke's is going to sell the land, or lease it, or erect buildings on it and lease them, or in some way turn into solid cash, for its own benefit, the value which it has done absolutely nothing to create, but which has been brought into being by the pressure of population and the march of public improvement.

We Americans are fond of boasting that we have no state church. We point to the fact that in England dissenters are forced to pay taxes for the support of an ecclesiastical organization for which they have no use nor liking, and we boast ourselves that in this country such injustices are not perpetrated. But the English title is simply a tax upon the privilege of occupying land. And when we consider that residents of Hudson street, who have so little use for St. Luke's church that the church actually has to move away from them, are going to be taxed, in the way of ground rents or purchase money, for the support of a new St. Luke's to be situated miles away from them—when we consider all this, why really it seems as though we may not be so very far from having an established church of our own after all.

At an auction sale of stocks and bonds belonging to the late Joshua Jones of this city, 354 shares in the Pennsylvania coal company of a par value of \$50, sold for \$291 each; and 100 shares in the Singer manufacturing company, par value \$100, were disposed of at \$301 each. Once in a while the veil is lifted from some of our great protected monopolies, and we get an idea of what we really have done for them in taxing ourselves for their benefit.

According to the report of the bureau of statistics at Washington, the value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of October, 1888, was \$10,853,578 against \$8,623,314 in October, 1887. During the four months ended October 31, 1888, it was \$43,257,333, against \$33,597,109 during the corresponding four months of 1887; and during the first ten months of 1888 the total value of breadstuffs exported was \$242,912,831, against \$138,515,938 for the same period of last year.

It is not hard to read the lesson of these figures. With a superabundance of land unsurpassed in fertility, with a constantly improving system of transportation from the interior to the seaboard and from the seaboard to the food purchasing countries of Europe, and with a constant influx of immigrants specially adapted for agricultural pursuits, we are steadily falling back from the foremost position among the food producing countries of the world; and if we have not already dropped to second place we are certain to do so within a year or two. For as we recede Russia and India are advancing.

Any farmer who keeps accounts and will take the trouble to do a little figuring can easily discover how this has come about. He will find that for whatever breadstuffs he has had to sell he has received a less price than English farmers have secured for the same kind of product. The price of his wheat and corn is fixed in the English market, and out of that price is deducted the cost of transportation across the Atlantic, together with the necessary brokerages, etc. But for everything he buys with the money received for his breadstuffs he has to pay on the average fully twice what the English farmer is charged for the same articles. A dollar in his hands has only half the purchasing power it has in the hands of his British competitor; and yet that competitor gets more dollars for the same quantity of breadstuffs. Is it any wonder that American agriculture is being discouraged, or that in spite of our fertile prairies, our marvelous railway system, and the increasing efficiency of our labor by the use of machinery, Russia and India are surely and rapidly driving us out of the world's markets?

Let the farmer study his accounts and see how handsomely his farm would have paid him could he have got his clothing, his dress goods, his boots and shoes, his plows and harrows, and all the other manufactured articles he had to buy, at half price. Then he will appreciate what protection has done for him.

The week brings its usual marine tragedy. This time it is the English steamer Black Watch, foundered in the Mediterranean with the loss of all hands—in all probability forty to fifty men. That is, all hands are supposed to be lost—the newspaper reporters are not quite sure about it.

Suppose it were a wrecked railway train instead of a wrecked ship, or a mine that had exploded, or a factory that had burned down—and there were a doubt

whether fifty lives were lost or not? The world would insist on knowing something more about the matter; the newspaper reporters would run races to secure the fullest details of the tragedy, and find out just who was responsible. But there will be no fuss like that over the sailors of the Black Watch. If they have the good luck to be saved, after all, a brief newspaper paragraph will announce the fact—perhaps. But if they are really all drowned, nothing more will ever be said about them. Except, of course, in their families—their names will be mentioned there, occasionally, in accents more or less despairing.

And yet human carelessness is responsible for whatever evil has befallen those men. Their lives have been a flung away that somebody might save a little money. And society stands by, saying nothing, doing nothing, caring nothing, and justifying itself with the blasphemous notion that God kills sailors or saves them according as he happens to feel in a good humor or otherwise, and it would be useless to try to interfere with him.

The Richmond papers of last week were enthusiastic over the number of northern millionaires visiting their city at the same time. They spoke with special pride of the presence of John Jacob Astor; John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Co.; George Bliss, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; C. H. Coster, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; J. C. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co.; and others; and congratulated the state of Virginia that she had at length succeeded in attracting the serious notice of the moneyed men of the country.

The reason why all these rich men went to Richmond was very simple. They believed that a tide of settlement and manufacturing enterprise was about to flow towards the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, and they wanted to get ready for it. So they met in Richmond by agreement, and were going thence in a body, along the line of the railroad, to inspect and buy up, if they thought it would pay, a large area of mineral and other lands.

If a piratical fleet should make its appearance in the James river some fine day and exact from the citizens of Richmond security that they would hereafter and forever pay to the pirate chiefs, their heirs and assigns, a constantly increasing yearly tribute, as a reward for the mere privilege of being allowed to attend to their own business unmolested—if anything of this kind should happen, the Richmond journalists would be in a pretty state of distress and lamentation. But when a crowd of men come down there and simply secure the right of forcing other men to pay them tribute for the privilege of mining iron or digging coal, why that's a very different matter, and the Richmond journalists congratulate the people and prophesy great things. And yet Thomas Jefferson was a Virginian.

The English coal miners seem to have won all along the line, and that without any serious disturbance of production. They demanded an increase of ten per cent in their wages and they got it.

This was in England, where trade, if not absolutely free, is at least far less restricted than here in the United States. In this country, where industry wears fetters for its own protection, the last strike among the coal miners was against a reduction of wages. And the strike was unsuccessful.

The reason why the English mine operators yielded is worth noticing. It was because the moment they ceased producing coal, began pouring in from Belgium and from Germany. In this country, when the miners refuse to work, the operators simply put up the price of coal and make the public pay the expense of the strike. When coal goes in price there the operators must either produce coal or allow foreigners to take possession of the market.

It is pleasing to note, too, that the spinners in the Dundee jute mills have secured an advance of five per cent in wages. The workers in American jute mills are being laid off, and getting no wages whatever. But then the jute industry in this country is protected. It makes a heap of difference, that protection.

There is one thing worth noting about the elevated railway condemnation proceedings; that is, the ease and certainty with which real estate experts estimate the effect of the roads on the value of adjacent lands. Expert George L. Curtis, testifying as to the damage done to the Renwick property by the spur of the elevated road running through Forty-second street to the Grand Central depot, said:

The Renwick land has a fronting of 83½ feet. It is worth \$13,000 a lot, or a total of about \$45,000. The property on the land is worth possibly \$30,000 in addition. Had not the elevated railroad been built the land would be a worth a total of about \$75,000, and the buildings would be of a greater rental value than they are now, though their worth would probably be the same.

And yet men like Edward Atkinson affect to doubt the possibility of determining, for purposes of taxation, the value of bare land, irrespective of improvements.

The annual dinner of the New York chamber of commerce on Tuesday evening last was enlivened by a speech from General W. T. Sherman. It was not, and clearly was not intended to be, a great speech. There was no effort of oratory, no spreading of the eagle's wings, no soaring into the dizzy region of metaphor. It was a plain straightforward talk, in which the speaker told his honest thought, in matter of fact language. And for this very reason it is worth a general or two of comment.

For General Sherman, apart from his military pre-eminence, is a fair representative of the average citizen of intelligence, and whatever confusions of thought may appear in his remarks are typical, we may be very sure, of similar confusions in the minds of thousands of other men.

The general began by expressing the pleasure it gave him "to come into the presence of the merchants of New York." "All who profess to love their country,"

said the general, "honor the merchants who take in the whole universe, who bring here the things we need, and send forth the things we can dispense with."

Then he went on to sing the praises of our country. "It is," he said, "a big piece of territory."

The country which we possess to-day, every foot of which was acquired by us honest as a title as any gentleman has to his estate, is a land to be proud of. We have now 3,700,000 square miles of land, and that is all we need. While Belgium has 400 and England 200 or 300, we have less than ten people to the square mile. You could take the people of these thickly settled European countries and put them in the Mississippi valley, where they could all be supported with no perceptible drain on its resources. The capabilities of the country are almost unlimited. Three hundred million people could easily live on the land the United States now possesses. Out of this land come the fruit and flowers which give us life and prosperity.

And then the good old man went on to say how glad he was that Harrison had been elected.

It is only when you pull a speech like this to pieces that you begin to see how utterly in congruous are its different parts. Think of congratulating New York merchants on their trade with foreign countries, and in the next breath rejoicing that the policy of the government is to be the extinction of that trade. Think of boasting of the capacity of the country to support without difficulty five times its present population, and then sympathizing with the party whose constant cry is that this country is so poor, and its inhabitants so weak and uneventive, that there is really danger of everybody starving.

General Sherman is not to be blamed for all this. He has simply never thought of these matters. And there are tens of thousands of men just like him. But the time is coming when both he and they will have to think.

Certain fish dealers of the east have set up a little protective dodge of their own with marked success. About three years ago an enterprising Yankee shipped a cargo of halibut from Tacoma, Washington territory, which arrived here in good condition and was sold away below the prevailing prices. That was good for people who wanted to eat fish; but the associated dealers didn't like it, and in Gloucester a public meeting was held to take measures for the protection of Gloucester's infant halibut industry. If Tacoma had been in England or Canada, or any other country of pauper labor, it would have been an easy matter to put high tariffs on halibut in the interest of American workmen. But Tacoma wasn't in England. It was in the United States, and in point of pauper labor no worse off than Gloucester or New York.

Indeed, it was a place of pretty high wages, as wages go, and yet it was shipping cheap fish to us. This was so perilous to the industries of the east that a committee was sent from Gloucester to Tacoma to prevent further shipments. How the committee did it is not yet known, but certain it is they have succeeded in protecting us against the low priced halibut of Tacoma, and, accordingly, for the benefit of the eastern halibut trust, we are paying dear for our fish.

There is in the United States navy a lieutenant of the name of Jacob J. Hunter, whose pernicious activity as a free trader should be vigorously denounced.

It has been customary for many years to dump garbage in the channel of New York harbor. To any but a free trader whose intellect has been distorted by studying maxims instead of markets, the beneficent effect of this custom must be apparent. Its tendency is to interfere with the free entry into our port of ocean steamers loaded with the products of foreign pauper labor, and to compel transshipment in the lower bay and the employment of domestic barges for harbor navigation. The amount of extra work this would make and its effect in raising wages are incalculable; and if it were adopted in every port in the country we should enjoy an era of prosperity hitherto unknown. Then we could with safety abolish the tariff and thereby rid ourselves of the surplus for the extra cost of imports entailed by transshipment would be large enough to enable our employers to compete with the employers of cheaper men.

And it would have at least one advantage over tariffs as a means of encouraging home industry. An accumulation of garbage in the harbor would strongly tend to breed disease, from the cure of which physicians and druggists might reasonably expect to profit. The tariff ignores both these classes of American laborers; but garbage in the channel, while amply protecting all other classes, would not pass over the interests of these two, which may justly be said to be among the most worthy.

That this laudable custom of dumping garbage in the channel has not yet obstructed navigation or bred disease sufficiently to produce the benefits to American industry, of which it is capable, is because the federal government, under an administration which, if not inoculated with free trade heresies, is at least indifferent to protection, has cleaned out the garbage almost as fast as it was dumped. And now this free trader, Lieutenant Hunter, has not only issued a proclamation forbidding dumping in the harbor, but he is organizing a kind of harbor naval squadron to see that his proclamation is obeyed. To be sure, the time within which he can do harm is short, for a protection administration is to be inaugurated on March 4 next; but his conduct, though its free trade tendency harmonizes with our own views, is a wanton rebuke to the declared policy of the president-elect, and therefore, to say the least, in exceedingly bad taste.

The Campaign Fund.
Contributions to the campaign STANDARD fund not previously acknowledged have been:
J. C. Carroll, New York, \$5
Charles F. Smith, Colton, Cal., \$5
Thos. W. Roberts, New York, \$5
Previously acknowledged, \$3,539
Total to date, \$3,544

The Tide of Poverty.

The tide of poverty is rising! stealthily it creeps along
With no fury or commotion;
Silent as a summer ocean
Upward steals this deadly wrong.
As men look for stir and tumult when a blight invades the land,
Little reek they in their revel
Of a dread relentless evil—
That no cunning can withstand.
Hear them prate of power and riches and a progress great and high,
When a peasantry is making,
And a favored guild is taking
Freedom's blood that she may die.

The tide of poverty is rising! there are watchers on the height
Who are signaling the nation
Of the coming devastation,
Yet but few can see the light:
Some are wrapped in schemes and passion and cold reason holds them not;
Some are myopes—not observers,
Dopes, or partisan time servers,
Well contented with the lot
That makes them underlings or leaders, moral bawds and panders,
Like those old masters of derision,
"Out with Noah and his vision,"
Gibe they, careless of the curse.

The tide of poverty is rising; and a vague unrestfulness
Seizes those who stand the highest
To this crawling flood, where highest
Climbs the doom they dimly guess.
All below is dark with falsehood; filth and famine there hold sway;
Ill paid labor's degradation,
Ignorance and prostration,
Crime and sorrow, swarm the day.
Hope's phantasm, flits a moment o'er the flagon's madding brim,
Only to depress and sadden
Stricken souls that nought shall gladden
Till their light of life grows dim.

The tide of poverty is rising; and the yelping demagogue,
Quick in all and knave by nature,
Routs in every legislature
Each fair measure to begot;
Winking at the rich oppressor, super-sanctimonious,
All of self his honey savors
As he proffers faction-favors,
Trivial spoils to Cerberus.
How he schemes to break the virtue of the mass by treachery,
Pitting brother against brother;
Stripping one to bribe another;
Such a piece of hell is he.

The tide of poverty is rising! Shall it upward creep until
All the gifts of the Creator
In the clutch of one dictator
Leave his greed insatiate still!

Shall one mortal's whims and passions sway the world as sways a reed?
No! The struggle is before us;
Liberty her standard o'er us
Waves, and honor gives us heed.

High Omnipotence upholds us and enfolds us to forefend;
Love of truth and justice fires us,
Impulse of the right inspires us,
And we battle to the end.
WILLIAM WALSTEIN GORDAK,
North Scituate, Mass.

THE IMPULSE THAT BUSINESS FEELS.

"Even now business feels the impulse which was imparted to it by the election," says the *Pittsburgh Times*.

One of the businesses which has felt the impulse is carpet manufacturing. The carpet manufacturers have put their heads together and agreed (among themselves) to add to the general prosperity of the country by simply putting up the price on all grades of carpets. But notwithstanding the protectionist theory, the six hundred men "laid off" by Higgins will not share in these protection benefits.

The coal business has also felt the impulse in ways that are peculiar. A dispatch from Pottsville, Pa., of November 17 says:

Work has been commenced on the four new collieries that the Philadelphia and Reading company will open, which will increase the annual production of coal by at least 1,000,000 tons. The new collieries will cost about \$750,000, and will all be completed and in working order toward the end of next year.

A liberal profit of twenty per cent on that investment would amount to \$150,000.

The present value of the million tons of coal to be mined (the price of which was recently increased about twenty per cent) would be about \$6,000,000.

The amount that would be paid the miner for digging that quantity of coal at forty-nine cents per ton would be \$490,000.

The little balance of \$5,510,000 unaccounted for in the above items, goes, of course, to increase the general wealth of the country.

The same dispatch quoted above also informs us that the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company will continue mining on full time until the end of the month, when the collieries will be put on three-fourths time, the object being to limit the output of coal and keep up prices. Other collieries are expected to follow the example.

It may appear to some folks that an increase of the price of coal meant a scarcity of that article and that the opening of new collieries indicates lack of capacity to supply the demand and consequently there should be more work and better wages for the miner. But the facts show that all this means that the miners are to be put on three-fourths time, three-fourths pay and three-fourths of a very poor living.

P. V. JONES.

The Ohio Plan of Campaign.

The following address, signed by the chairman of the Ohio single tax league, should receive the attention of every single tax man in that state, and should call forth his best efforts in behalf of the cause:

OHIO SINGLE TAX LEAGUE
State Executive Board.
C. S. Walker, Chairman, Fort Evans st., Cincinnati, O.;
L. E. Sien, a Vice-Chairman, Cleveland, O.; W. W. Kile, Treasurer, 52 E. 2nd st., Dayton, O.; E. L. Hyman, Secretary, room 3, 315 E. 12th st., Columbus, O.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1888.

To single tax men of Ohio: It is earnestly requested that our friends throughout the state put themselves in correspondence with the state committee of the single tax league. We desire to make the strongest possible appeal to our general assembly during the next session, by presenting petitions, by having Henry George address the legislature, and by other means that may appear desirable. We ask that wherever it is possible you organize for the purpose of circulating peti-

tions and collecting funds to forward this work. With the number of men in this state who are devoted to our cause, a subscription, even of the most reasonable amount, from each one, would place the state organization on such a sound financial basis that we could render most effective service.

It lies now in the power of the great state of Ohio to lead the Union in this grandest of reforms. Let us not fail through lack of energy and enthusiasm to win success, when it is in our grasp. C. S. WALKER, chairman.
ED. L. HYMAN, secretary.

Work for Ohio Men.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 17.—The situation in Ohio will continue to grow more interesting every day now. Since the defeat of Cleveland the democrats have become something more than mere tariff reformers, and they will in time be something more than free traders. They will need to become more progressive in this state.

In accordance with the present constitution of Ohio a constitutional convention should be called in 1890, but it is to be feared that the vested interests will try to prevent it. Efforts were made in this direction during the last session of the legislature. The great expense involved by such a convention was argued against it. It was a specious objection. It was suggested that carefully devised amendments be put to popular vote. Thereby the revision might be defeated. A committee was appointed to investigate the necessity for such revision and to report measures to the legislature.

This committee has been in communication with the committee on revision of our tax laws which meets in Columbus from November 19th to the 24th. The report which these committees prepare will be the commencement of a heated discussion, which, beginning in the legislative halls, will be carried into the press and upon the platform. It will arouse as much thought as our recent campaign. The prospect of it is like the distant scent of battle to Ohio single tax men. We will be prepared to support the men who accept the single tax.

And we are enthusiastic in this state. All the correspondence which comes into my hands breathes fire. We are more determined than ever before. I would suggest that single tax men in places I am not in communication with send their addresses to me. We want to know all our friends. It is necessary that we concentrate our efforts. A state board can do more effective work than isolated clubs.

Owing to the sudden departure of Mr. George, his appearance before the tax investigating committee has been deferred. Arrangements will probably be made with the committee to receive his testimony during the early part of January. The legislature convenes January 8, and this will prove a most opportune time. Senator Massie, chairman of this committee, expresses his approval of the change of date. EDW. L. HYMAN, Secretary Single Tax League.

PERSONAL.

The *London Democrat* says: "Lord Hobhouse's year of office as president of the 'United committee for the taxation of ground rents and values' having expired, the executive committee have unanimously resolved, on the motion of his lordship, seconded by Mr. J. F. Tor, to request Mr. William Saunders to accept the nomination for president for the forthcoming year."

Michael Flurscheim, the editor of *Deutsch Land* and leader of the land restoration movement in Germany, is about to turn his business into a limited company, in order to "retire and devote the rest of his life to land reform." The business referred to is his extensive iron foundry at Gaggenau near Baden Baden, where he has latterly employed some 1,000 hands.

W. J. Atkinson of Philadelphia writes that the single tax men there have their spurs strapped on for another campaign. Their first important move will be in the direction of the Australian system of voting.

B. F. Healy is now publishing a bright, well written weekly paper at Port Jervis, N. Y. Its name is the *Deer Park Citizen*, and its motto, "Tax Land Values Only." In the current issue Mr. Healy has a four-column article on "Herbert Spencer and Henry George" in which he recounts in a very interesting manner his own conversion to the doctrine of the single tax.

The rising generation of single tax men are coming to the front. One of the tersest and most luminous presentations of the tariff question in the late campaign was prepared by Fred. Moore of Roselle, N. J., and read before the tariff reform club of that place. Master Fred is a son of Marshall G. Moore, who has long been an earnest and efficient supporter of the single tax doctrine.

For a Single Tax Club House.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Wesley George, who, as we love to style ourselves, have now carried on or participated in the carrying on of three campaigns—all defeats. Many of those who have gone through those campaigns and are tired and trusty desire to form a more permanent organization and to get a place wherein the records of the movement may be stored away in files, where the history of the war for industrial freedom in New York may be kept. This headquarters should be in my opinion purchased by the men who believe as we do.

This can be done, and with a certainty of profit to every one engaged in the enterprise. It is proposed to make a building of say \$10,000; each share to represent one dollar, and the shares purchased to depend upon the life of the person buying, and to purchase in the name of the society this formed a building within a short distance of Cooper union, which should not cost over \$10,000 cash. Such a building can be bought by an outlay of \$10,000, the rest to stand on mortgage to be gradually wiped out by the sinking fund. Now, if there are any others who think as I do that such a plan is feasible, and differ possibly merely on a matter of detail, can we not get together within the near future and talk over some such plan?

The coming fight is not at all likely to be less bitter and more difficult than the one we have just fought. Already we have much literature fit for distribution, and we need every day more and more a rallying point, a home, a place where at all times our men can find a welcome and whence they can carry away for distribution much of the literature we now send. Lastly, as time runs on and our faith spreads, strangers of our kind and kin coming to New York want a place where they can come and see the men who "fight with Omaha" in New York. And I submit that while THE STANDARD office is always open, and that the single tax office is always open, toward their steps will tend, yet it is not a place where they can be shown the kind of attentions they deserve, and meet all the people they wish to meet, as strangers are necessarily out of place there and must feel so despite the best efforts and kindness of the persons they may meet.

I am only one out of a large number who think of this favorably, and as an expression of opinion send it to you. I take it of course, that you will not be so much in the struggle till we win our desire, or die in the attempt.
A. J. STREETS,
83 Nassau street.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The weddings of the week have been in the highest degree interesting. Among the most prominent was that of Miss Mary Brady, daughter of Judge Brady, in Trinity chapel on Thursday. Apart and distinct from all even the most brilliant of bridesmaids, Miss Brady stood out the most peerless and exquisite of white-robed maidens. Satin and lace lent their aid of course, and diamonds sparkled in her hair and her throat, but her real beauty shone through it all and called forth a murmur of admiration as she walked up the broad aisle of the church. The bridal offerings were exceptionally handsome. Relatives and friends lavished silver and gold on the bride and the bridegroom must have ransacked the east to find pearls of such remarkable size, purity and symmetry as those that form the pendant to his wedding gift.

A young German named Charles Elich who was to have been married last Sunday committed suicide on Monday or Tuesday before the time fixed for the ceremony, in the apartments he had engaged for himself and his bride. Want of money was the only reason for his action that his friends can assign, and their opinion is somewhat more than a letter he left for his betrothed, in which he said he did not want to do this, but I am short of money. I do it in full possession of my senses.

Miss Louise Bouvier Drexel and her two sisters, Miss Lizzie Drexel and Miss Kate Drexel, are the three wealthiest young unmarried ladies in the United States. The combined wealth of the three is estimated at \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. It is so invested as to bring each of them in an income of over \$500,000 a year.

Of the total number of suicides committed in France during the year 1887, 438 were attributed to poverty, 305 to mental difficulties and 100 to the loss of employment.

Black underwear, black sheets, pillow slips, and a black coverlet or bed spread are the fads of the moment among New York women of capricious tastes who follow eccentric fashions. These black garments and bed furnishings must all be of the finest black silk or satin and crepe, embroidered in black silk or work, and colored with black Chantilly or fine Spanish lace.

Mrs. Kelly, a widow, who lived with two of her children at No. 25 Kingsland avenue, Brooklyn, was found in a sick and destitute condition last Thursday at her residence. She was removed to St. Catherine's hospital and her children were cared for by friends.

The artists who make handsome dinner menus exist in great numbers in New York. Some of the newest have a miniature of the hostess painted in the center, or a pretty landscape view. Etched menus are also in fashion, and people who can afford it have the work of noted artists.

An eighty year old, white-haired woman was arrested for picking the pocket of another woman at an auction sale last week. Her name is Mary Fitzgerald, and the police authorities say that for sixty years of her life she has alternately passed the time in jail or lived by thieving. As she had no friends or relatives living who would support her, she had the idea of going to the poor house or running the risk of getting sent to prison, and she preferred the latter.

The opera box of the duchess of Marlborough at the New York opera house has just been sold for \$25,000.

Neil Nelson, who has been writing up the sweating shops and factories of New York for the *World*, told in last Sunday's paper of her experience in a laundry establishment. She found to try at several places before she found one where a new hand was wanted, and in her search talked with a large number of the girls employed, not one of whom was making more than 50 cents a day, the average wages per week being about \$3.75. At G. W. Alexander's she found a few decent slippers, but the girls stayed about ten o'clock, and her mother made her bring "three pieces of bread" for her supper for fear she "would get sick by going so long without food." An expert worker, whose constant stooping over the table had rounded her shoulders, had been there seven years. In the busy season she made \$3.25 a day. Her fingers were worn and blistered, and now and then she had to stop a moment because the work hurt her. New girls of two, four and six months' experience slaved away for \$3 a week, and 40 hours for from \$4 to \$6.

For ladies who wish light footwear there are boots of kid, morocco with heavy soles and pointed tips of patent leather. Slippers for house wear and evening wear are made in all shades of suede kid to match the color of evening costumes. A tiny buckle of steel or silver or a large pompous buckle of old silver is sometimes fastened to the slippers for a snug lining and a rolled top trimmed with black velvet. The red morocco toilet slippers and the kid and patent slippers, with pointed Chinese toes, are very fashionable for house wear.

Louis Kautsch, of 24 Suffolk street, was held for trial at the Essex market police court last week on a charge of leaving his four children destitute and without food or clothing. The agents of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children suspected that he was starving them for the purpose of exciting pity and getting donations, and this turned out to be the case. He had done the same thing in Chicago. The children, who had been reduced from fat to skeletons, hunger and privation, were taken in charge by the society.

In a Colorado Town.

CANON CITY, Col.—Prominent politicians of both parties in Colorado predict that the next session will be a session that will determine the name or another there will be a landlord party.

Professor Robbins of Denver recently visited us. He has been doing some good work during the canvass for talbot and tax reform. We will soon have a local club of at least twenty good workers, and we hope to have some legislation this winter in favor of ballot reform.

It would suggest a national organization under some name that we may adhere to and make uniform through all the states. Let it be "free soil commoners."

FRANK P. BLAKE, M. D.

An Enterprising Crow.

Atlanta Journal.
Farmer Crowder had finished planting his corn last year, and he was very busy. He was now waiting for his bills to pull up the corn as soon as it appeared above the surface.

"I tell you how to get away with the crows," said a neighbor to Crowder.

"How?"
"Get you a gallon of mean whiskey and soak some corn in it till it gets full of the stuff and then scatter it broadcast in the field. The crows will come and get it, and then you can catch 'em and pull their heads off. That beats pizen or shot."

In a few days Farmer Crowder met his friend Stokes.

"Well, how'd it craps?" queried Stokes.
"My corn's bodaciously ruined," replied Crowder, dolefully. "I tried that scheme of yours, and it's a humbug. I soaked the corn and scattered it one day, and next morning I went down to the new grove to see how it'd worked."

"Found 'em drunk, eh?"
"Found nothing. I heard a devil of a fuss down high up the branch, and went to see what it was. There was a duck-billed old crow who had gathered up all the whiskey corn and had it on a stump, and he was retaining it out to the others, giving 'em one grain of that sort for three grains of his planted corn, and dined if they hadn't clowned up that field by sections."

