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THE STANDARD.

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EDITORIAL.

Events have already justified the remarks made by THE STANDARD concerning the attitude of the socialists toward an independent labor movement in this city. The rule or ruin policy of this small faction has been shown at so early a stage in the proceedings that the friends of a labor ticket are both forewarned and forearmed against the men who seek to force them to the acceptance of a programme to which they are opposed, or else to create dissension and ruin their movement at the start. Singularly enough a Tammany office holder, who is a clerk in the register's office, comes to the aid of the socialists in their disorganizing efforts, and he is almost openly recognized and accepted as an ally of those men who constantly pose as the enemies of all machine politicians and boss rule. The socialists manifestly are ready to accept aid from whatever quarter it may come, and they regard as grist everything that comes to their mill.

So far as THE STANDARD is concerned it has said frankly that it believes that an independent movement to rescue this city from the grasp of the mercenary gang that has so long controlled its affairs with a view to the personal profit of those concerned, is practicable at this time. It also believes that no such movement can or ought to succeed if it is made a class movement, representing a few self-appointed society savers and dominated by hostility to the demands of the working people. On the other hand it does not believe that it is practicable for a labor movement pure and simple, also appealing to class prejudice, to win success. A movement that is to succeed must be in fact as well as in name one in behalf of the whole people. It must embrace the forces represented by the Central labor union, and it must also include within it representatives of the vast number of citizens desiring good government, who are not included in the term "workingmen" as usually applied. Perhaps the Rev. Heber Newton in his sermon of last Sunday on municipal government may have suggested the kind of combination necessary, which he declared should "not merely represent the chamber of commerce, the board of trade and the exchanges," but "must represent the true labor organizations of the city, the great trades unions." The difficulty in carrying out Mr. Newton's suggestion lies not so much in any necessary antagonism between the elements he names, as it does in mutual prejudices that make each party to such a combination dislike or suspect the other—prejudices that papers like the Times and Evening Post steadfastly inflame and thereby make themselves effective allies of such promoters of discord and hatred as the socialists' Volks-Zeitung.

Whether or not the great majority of the citizens who prefer government by the people to government by bosses can lay aside unreasonable prejudices and co-operate effectively for that which they all desire, remains to be seen. We confess that the prospect does not appear encouraging. We presume it would be as difficult to overcome the prejudices of the Central labor union as it would to overcome those of the chamber of commerce. The Central labor union, however, has had a lesson administered to it

by the alliance between the Tammany politician and the socialists to break down its movement and discredit its secretary, Mr. Archibald, that ought to impress upon it the necessity of seeking reasonable allies if it proposes to attempt anything like a winning campaign in behalf of the programme that it has publicly announced. It may be that the commercial and business bodies named would refuse such alliance, and it is certain that it cannot turn from them and look to the political schemers who have hitherto been engaged in putting up "citizens' movements" as possible allies.

There must be in the city of New York a large body of men who honestly desire good municipal government for its own sake, and who are wise enough to understand that such a movement cannot succeed unless it commands the support and respect of the organized workingmen, whose interests have hitherto been completely ignored in nearly all independent movements in this city. If such men can be brought into contact and friendly relations with the Central Labor Union they can obtain what they desire. The present election laws put it within the power of independent citizens to nominate and elect a ticket, provided their long habit of dependence on professional politicians has not so paralyzed them politically that they have lost the faculty of taking the initiative. If a start were made thousands would surely follow. Why does not the Rev. Heber Newton's congregation, which doubtless consists of men of all shades of political belief and of numerous vocations, itself start the movement by hiring a hall and calling a public meeting? They need not fear that it will not be attended. All that is necessary is that the people shall be assured that the movement is honest and does not mask the designs of professional politicians out of power to regain the control of the city.

The legislature of New York at its recent session authorized the appointment of a constitutional commission which met yesterday to consider the question of the revision of a judiciary article in the present state constitution. The passage of such an act simply calls attention to the fact that the governor and legislature of this state have, between them, defied the mandate of the sovereign people of New York, requiring them to call a constitutional convention. Every man concerned in this defiance is guilty of high treason, and were the authority of the sovereign people enforced as is the authority of other sovereigns, the new electrical device for legally killing convicts could have been brought into active use long ago.

The Workingmen's tariff reform league is steadily adding to its numbers, and it will hold a public meeting, at which its objects will be explained, on Friday evening of this week, in the large meeting room on the second floor of Cooper union. The meeting ought to be large enough to crowd the hall to its full capacity, and pave the way for a mass meeting in the large hall shortly afterward. The workingmen of this city had their eyes opened long ago to the fraudulent character of the pretence that tariff taxes are levied for the protection of American labor. They are not so foolish as to believe that the trusts and combines urging the McKinley bill are actuated by

a desire to assure high wages to American labor. A fuller consideration of the subject will demonstrate the tremendous injury the increase of the already exorbitant tariff duties will do to the business and industry of New York, and after this has been clearly shown this league should number in its list of members every New York wage worker who thinks for himself.

The Pittsburg Leader wants to know what the free traders have to say about the efforts of English syndicates to buy out all the industries in this country. The free traders could, if necessary, say a good deal on the subject. The fact that Englishmen are making these efforts shows that manufacturing in this country offers larger profits to the men who own factories than can be obtained in England where, according to the protectionists, pauper labor is to be had. It also shows pretty clearly that so far as these English syndicates have succeeded in their design the result of the system of "protection to American labor" is to put large profits into the hands of "American" mill owners and others, and that Englishmen are rapidly becoming the "American" mill owners thus benefited. Therefore, the much lauded "American" system is merely a scheme by which English capitalists are able to obtain large profits by selling to the American people the goods that we need at higher rates than we ought to pay for them. How the Pittsburg Leader imagines that it can get an argument for protection out of its demonstration that protection benefits the manufacturers alone, and that these manufacturers are largely foreigners, we do not comprehend.

Rev. M. P. Dowling, a Catholic clergyman in Detroit, has recently been delivering some lectures on the labor question that have infuriated the workingmen of that city. He has supplemented these by a denunciation of Henry George's ideas, which the Detroit Evening News says demonstrates to the satisfaction of everybody who has read the works that Father Dowling is not familiar with Mr. George's ideas. It is singular that men will do such foolish things, but their folly is not to be regretted, since it unquestionably paves the way for a closer study of the theories set forth in "Progress and Poverty." Single tax men, however, are to be congratulated on the fact that there are here and there papers, like the Detroit Evening News, that are ready to point out the errors into which such people fall.

Our readers will be glad to know the Rev. Harold Rylett, our English correspondent, has recovered from his illness, and they will welcome another letter from his pen, which appears elsewhere. We have still another letter for next week, which arrived too late for publication in this issue of THE STANDARD.

In the hope of pleasing certain labor leaders there is a manifest disposition on the part of the administration to enforce with greater strictness the present laws prohibiting the immigration into this country of paupers, cripples or diseased people. It may be very well to keep out criminals and diseased persons, but this is not the course that should be pursued to meet the demand of those who cry for the restriction of immigration. It is the able-bodied and well-to-do that ought to

be kept out, since they can work, whereas the sick and lame increase the home market by adding to the number of consumers without doing anything whatever to lessen the demand for labor. They are ideal immigrants.

In a recent letter to a Manchester paper Mr. Thomas Briggs calls attention to the fact that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone are both large land owners, and therefore interested in the maintenance of landlordism. Mr. Briggs thinks this accounts for the slowness of these leaders in understanding the fact that landlordism lies at the root of all the Irish troubles.

"FREE TRADE," LET IT BE.

"Just now," says a Des Moines dispatch to the New York Herald, "the farmers of Iowa are studying the tariff question with an intensity of interest never known before." The same dispatch quotes Mr. N. B. Ashly, formerly state lecturer of the Iowa alliance, and now lecturer of the National alliance, as saying: "The Iowa farmers are a good deal torn up over the tariff question. They are drifting strongly toward free trade, and not even the century of discussion and prejudice which surround the tariff question can longer keep them from working and voting for a low tariff."

Notice the phrase. It is not toward "tariff reform," but toward "free trade" that the Iowa farmers are drifting. Mr. Ashly uses the phrase several times in the course of the same interview and always without apology or qualification. They will vote and work for a low tariff, but the thing they desire is no tariff at all. They have not only begun to know that the tariff is a tax, but to understand that it is a tax that falls with special hardship on the farmer, and hence they naturally desire to make the tax as low as possible, and get rid of it altogether if they can. When men get to thinking on these lines it is folly to try to scare them by shouting "free trader" at them. They will accept the epithet as Bynum accepted the censure of the republicans in congress—as "a decoration." They comprehend at last that trade is a good thing, especially valuable to them as the primal producers of wealth, and the freer it is the better satisfied they will be.

Despite the protests of so-called statesmen, who "lag superfluous," survivals of a past era of paltering cowardice, the phrase "free trade" comes constantly to the front in the tariff discussion, and every time it is uttered by friend or foe it loses something of the terror it once inspired in the minds of those who had been taught by compromisers and cowards to regard it with horror. It is the phrase of the future—the title that the enemies of monopoly and restriction will rejoice to bear. Tariff reform is but a paltry thing, that cannot move men to real enthusiasm or inspire them to devoted work. Away with it and give us a name worthy of our cause. Free trade is the true phrase. "FREE TRADE," let it be.

IT DOES NOT KNOW.

The Richmond Times in opposing Mr. Stanford's bill, authorizing the United States to lend money on agricultural lands, declares that the bill is dangerous because it would in the end "make the government the owner of the greater portion of the agricultural land of the United States, a consummation that would only be desired by the advocates of the doctrines of Henry George."

This sentence shows how little the Richmond Times knows of the doctrines of Henry George. They do not propose to make the government of the United States the owner of the land in the various states, but to give to the people

of the several states the full value of such lands to use for public purposes, among which public purposes will be the support of the government of the United States out of the proceeds of such a revenue.

The advocates of Mr. George's doctrines do deny emphatically the ethical right of individuals to monopolize or own the common heritage without compensation to the people whose property they use. On the other hand, they recognize the necessity of individual continuity of possession in order that improvements may safely be made, and they propose an entirely practicable plan for reconciling perpetuity of possession with the actual right of public ownership. That plan is described by the phrase, the single tax, and the Richmond Times will do well to study the subject more fully before attempting to comment upon it.

GRABBING OUR FUTURE WATER SUPPLY.

"Whence will come the water supply for the unnumbered millions of dwellers in the greater New York that is to be?" "Shall the additional supply of water that New York must have be drawn from the group of lakes that nestle amid the lofty hills of the Passaic watershed in New Jersey?" "And, if so, shall a huge syndicate of mercenary schemers, already backed by millions of capital, be allowed to have exclusive control and to levy incalculable tribute upon the people of this city for the privilege?"

These are some of the questions asked in an article in the New York Herald of Sunday, which professes to "lay bare the secret plans" of "a stupendous combination of speculators" which aims to control the whole Passaic watershed and levy tribute not only on Passaic, Newark, Jersey City and the other coastwise cities and towns of New Jersey, but on the cities of New York and Brooklyn, when they shall have exhausted their present supplies of water. The story, though somewhat sensationally told, appears to narrate facts that point unquestionably to such a combination as is indicated by the Herald's questions.

We are glad to see that a great journal is startled by such facts, and we hope that its presentation of them may cause people to think. But why this note of indignant protest? If the private ownership of land is ethically proper and economically justifiable, what occasion is there for just criticism on the action of the combination of millionaires who are now investing their money in such fashion that it will give to their grandchildren a princely revenue drawn from the wages of the millions who are to inhabit the great metropolis at the mouth of the Hudson? Their money is their own, and the purchase of land with a view to its enhancement in value by the growth of population is a legitimate investment, not only in the opinion of the Herald, but of the public generally. Why cavil at it, then? The Astors and others have acquired the right to exact enormous revenues by monopolizing the land that is essential to New York's growth, and if that is all right, why should not the men who are interested in this great water monopoly make a similar investment across the Hudson without rebuke or criticism?

Is it possible that the Herald, when brought face to face with the obvious results of the system, really doubts the justice of permitting a few men of this generation to bequeath to their heirs and assigns the perpetual privilege of levying tribute on all the millions of toilers who will inhabit the metropolis for all coming generations so long as water shall run and grass shall grow? If it does entertain such a doubt, let it appoint a "commission" to look into the whole question. THE STANDARD will en-

gage to give one of its "commissioners" some valuable pointers toward a solution of the problem suggested by the queries quoted in the beginning of this article.

THE WORK OF THE MEMPHIS COMMITTEE.

The publication committee of the Memphis single tax association is rapidly extending its work in furnishing single tax literature to patent outside papers in all parts of the country. The single tax enrollment committee has been able to contribute something toward the necessary expense of the work, but other contributions sent directly to Bolton Smith, 50 Madison street, or to R. G. Brown, at Memphis, Tenn., will doubtless be put to excellent use by the committee. It would also be well for any of our friends who have on hand unused early numbers of THE STANDARD to send them to the committee, as many of the articles that appeared in those numbers are well adapted to the use of people who hear of the work for the first time.

The work that this committee is doing is highly valuable, and single tax men throughout the country who reside in towns where patent outside papers are published should exercise their influence to induce such papers to take the matter furnished by the Memphis committee. All such papers have to do is to order it from the various associations from which they purchase their printed matter, and it will be furnished to them without any extra cost, since the Memphis association pays for the type setting and does the necessary editorial work.

This method of propagating single tax ideas is highly effective, and it unquestionably brings them before thousands of people who otherwise might never hear of our doctrines. Men who will not take a paper devoted to the single tax cause often will read single tax matter appearing in other local papers.

A HOPELESS PARTISAN.

The Chicago Tribune, in the course of an editorial urging a special session of the legislature to propose an amendment to the Illinois constitution, authorizing the city of Chicago to issue bonds for \$5,000,000 in aid of the proposed world's fair, suggests that the governor is not confined to that one subject in his call, and discusses the propriety of including in it the passage of an Australian ballot law and the amendment of the compulsory education law. The Tribune concludes that it would probably prolong the session unduly to include electoral reform in the business of the special session, and intimates that this is owing to the fact that the democrats in that body, while professing zeal in behalf of the reform, are really opposed to it. We are assured by correspondents in Chicago that this is absolutely false, and is a mere outcropping of the partisan rancor which, despite its professions of impartiality, dominates the editorial columns of the Tribune. On the other hand, the paper urges that the amendment of the compulsory education law be one of the objects stated in the call in order that "such offensive provisions" as those regarding the "approval of private schools by district school boards" can be properly stricken out. We are again assured that there is no popular excitement about that question, and that the course of the Tribune is inspired solely by the fear that a few Lutheran votes may be lost to the republican party because of that provision in the law. Governor Fifer, we are glad to see, has ignored the Tribune's suggestion; but we are sorry to see that he likewise denied the just and reasonable request of the ballot reformers to include that reform in the subjects to be considered at the special session.

These evidences of extreme partisan-

ship are interesting and important in view of the fact that a disposition is manifested by some of the friends of tariff reform in Illinois to weaken that movement and rob it of all vigor by trying to confine it within lines that will be satisfactory to Mr. Medill, the editor of the Tribune. Such a policy is foolish in itself, while Mr. Medill's recent performances indicate clearly enough that, when it comes to the test, despite his protests against the folly of the republican tariff measures, he will stand by his party, come what may. We hope that the free traders of Chicago will see to it that a radical movement in behalf of tariff reduction is started in that city and put into the hands of men who are determined to fight the protective delusion without fear or compromise, and waste no time in seeking the approval of Mr. Joseph Medill and his partisan paper.

TAXING MERCHANDISE.

Farm, Stock and Home persists in its declaration that exempting merchants from taxation would not decrease the prices of merchandise, and says that it has shown that the item of taxes would not be over one-fourth of one per cent on the sales of the average merchant. It declares that if a tax on shoes were but one-fourth of one per cent it would make no difference in their price to the consumer. This is simply a bare assertion contrary to all human experience and founded on no fact whatever. It would make a difference of more than one-fourth of one per cent in the price to the consumer, because the merchant always reckons his taxes as a part of the first cost of his merchandise, and exacts a profit on the gross sum thus arrived at. Furthermore, it is absolutely impossible for Farm, Stock and Home to make good its contention that a tax will amount to but one-fourth of one per cent only. Taxes on merchandise are levied over and over again. They are levied on the raw material, levied on the manufactured product in the hands of the manufacturer, levied on the wholesaler or jobber who sells to the retailer, and levied on the retailer, and, when articles are not quickly consumed, such as farm implements, they are levied again from year to year on the user. It is a mere quibble to undertake to justify the system by confining argument to a supposititious tax on the product while it is in the hands of the retail merchant.

We believe that Farm, Stock and Home is a journal that is really trying to get at the truth, and that it desires to save people from the burdens imposed upon them by the existing system of taxation. We had no intention to ignore any part of its article in our former reply to its arguments, but we certainly did not suppose that so intelligent a paper could really imagine that the great question as to whether or not taxes should be levied on the products of labor could hinge on so trifling a matter as the mere assumption that taxes on merchandise would not in one particular instance amount to more than the fourth of one per cent. What we are discussing is the principle. A tax on merchandise tends to restrict production, and therefore it is always a transferable tax that the consumer must pay. It does not matter whether it is a fourth of one per cent or, as in the case of the tariff, forty-five per cent, plus dealers' profits, the user pays it, and the mere handler of goods passes it on. The principle is the same, no matter what the amount of the burden.

THE REFORM CLUB.

The condensed report of the workings of the Reform club printed elsewhere shows that the organization is really the most vigorous and powerful that has ever been formed in this country for the

purpose of fighting the protection superstition. It has undertaken and carried forward a tremendous work in behalf of a reduction of tariff duties, and the work has been as judicious as it has been energetic. The organization is merely committed to tariff reform, and it probably would not be wise for it to attempt, at this juncture, to go further; but it has already succeeded in striking such blows at the protected monopolists as call forth from their organs and hirelings the usual intimations that the club is supported by "British gold."

This kind of accusation has largely lost its force, but, as a matter of fact, and speaking with full knowledge, we know that the very large expenditures of the club have been made from funds contributed by sincere enthusiasts, many of them former republicans, and few, if any of them, politicians in the ordinary sense of the word. The club represents the growing American sentiment against the wretched subsidy system by which the many are taxed for the benefit of the few, and our country's industries are crippled by an attempt to cut us off from business communication with all the other nations of the earth. The protectionists may well be alarmed by the club's operations, and they have all the more cause for alarm because the club derives its revenues from the contributions of men who feel it their duty, as American citizens, to do all that lies within their power to overthrow the miserable superstition which has thus far supported the so-called protective policy.

It is greatly to the honor of the Reform club that it has displayed the wisdom and the liberality that have caused it to heartily welcome all who agree with it in its immediate purpose without inquiry as to differences lying beyond. The result has been that it has had the devoted service of free traders and single tax men, to whom mere tariff reform appears a small measure, and any one familiar with the personnel of the club will see from the report that the free traders and the single tax men have done their full share of its active work.

The record of the club, as set forth in Mr. Warner's report, is one of which every member may be proud, and it is greatly to the credit of the business men, who largely constitute its membership, that they have not been content with furnishing themselves with the handsome new club house now in course of erection, but have furnished the sinews of war to the more active and energetic members who have been willing to give their service to the cause that the Reform club is pledged to promote.

THEY WOULD NEVER BE MISSED.

It is entirely natural that the men who fought in the southern army should desire to honor the memory of their great leader, General Robert E. Lee. They fought heroically on the wrong side of a great contest that probably had to be fought out before the slavery question could be settled. In the light of subsequent events an enormous number of them confess that it is better for them and for our country that the cause they fought for is now a lost cause. Naturally, however, there are many among them still filled with passionate regret over blasted hopes and the bitterness of a terrible defeat, and some of these seem always to be incited by the revival of old memories to utterances that provoke strife and retard that real union of the American people which is essential to the general welfare. The number of such, however, is small, and their influence is almost unfelt. No man doubts that today a majority of the people in the southern states would promptly vote against any proposal to disrupt the union, and

that the men of those states would respond as eagerly to any call for a defense of the rights of our common country as would the men of the north. Under such circumstances the judicious can afford to smile when hotheads make fools of themselves.

We have a precisely similar class in the north who have not the excuse of defeat for the perpetuation of their malice. They are generally non-combatants, who failed to take advantage of the opportunities for "wading knee deep in gore," presented by the civil war, and who now propose to make up for their neglect by the intensity of their war-like spirit, displayed a quarter of a century after the battles are over. The Mail and Express, a silly New York newspaper, published by a man who is the butt and laughing stock of the city in which he lives, has chosen to constitute itself the special mouthpiece and organ of those who are bloody-minded soldiers in times of peace and peaceful citizens in time of war.

The great majority of the American people would doubtless be entirely content that the mourners for the lost cause on one side and the northerners who are still demanding that "traitors shall be hung" on the other, should fight out their battle if they so desire. Before we steal the remaining land from the Sioux Indians, and establish civil government on it, perhaps it might be well to invite these belated belligerents to take advantage of the absence of courts and coroners and fight out their battles with sword and bayonet instead of tongue and pen.

A SCRIPTURE STUDY.

In the demand for reform which shall ease the toiler and give to the poor a just share in the distribution of wealth, applied Christianity has been used in argument and exhortation. It is rather depressing to find some Christian teachers trying to evade the principles which Jesus put forever into Christianity by searching for texts that may be wrested into the support of unchristian and inhumane customs prevailing to-day.

Such use has been made of the Divine Teacher's words as given in St. Luke, chapter xii, verse 14: "Man, who made me a judge or divider over you." This seems to be a refusal to interfere in the division of a patrimony, when one said, "Master, speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me."

Very few words need or can be spoken by a student here. We know very little about the case; nothing of its merits. The incident is presented by only one evangelist, and therefore lacks the light to such better knowledge as is frequently given where two or more evangelists offer records of the same events. Our ignorance extends to the least ground that would indicate which of the brothers was wrong in their quarrel. He who presented the request is suspected by some commentators to be the greedy one who makes an unrighteous demand.

There is an inquiry that should determine the use of this text. Did not the law of justice which the Christ preached apply to the offender in this case? Is the Master to be understood here as declaring that the golden rule had no application to either or both these brothers, and that it was a matter of no concern to Him whether or not the case was settled in conformity to it?

The concluding context should leave us without a stake. It gives the preaching which must wreck the inhumanity now creeping beneath ecclesiastical support. "Take heed, and keep yourselves from all covetousness: for a man's life consisteth not in the things which he possesseth" (revised version). And then was added, if the sequence be received as authority, the awful parable of the rich fool.

JOHN W. KRAMER.

YOU CAN'T FOOL THEM ALL THE TIME.

Yenowine's News.

McKinley finds it a hard matter to pull his high-tariff wool over farmer's eyes.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

CONGRESS AND THE FORFEITURE OF LAND GRANTS—A BILL FOR THE RETURN OF \$5,000,000 ACRES—A BRIEF EXPLANATION AND REVIEW OF THE POLICY OF CONGRESS—REPRESENTATIVE PAYSON'S SPLENDID WORK—THE FIGHT WITH C. P. HUNTINGTON AND THE TEXAS PACIFIC—THE WANAMAKER POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL—THE POWERS FOR AND AGAINST IT—THE COLUMBUS PARK BILL—TIMELY OBSERVATIONS BY REPRESENTATIVE WILSON OF WEST VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 2.—In the course of the next week or ten days the house committee on public lands will report favorably, and with every assurance of its passing, the senate bill forfeiting between eight and ten million acres of land granted to various railroads in the United States. As the policy of congress with regard to these land grants seems not to be well understood it may be worth while to make a brief explanation.

In 1856 congress began to grant land to railroads, deeding every alternate section of 640 acres for a distance of six miles back from the line of the road, though later on this width of territory was increased, the Union Pacific getting twelve and sixteen miles and the Northern Pacific twenty miles. An accurate idea of this plan may be obtained from a checker board, the black squares representing the land granted to the railroads. Public lands are held to be worth \$125 an acre, but in consideration of the benefit which would be derived from the existence of a railroad, it was estimated that the value of the squares remaining after a railroad grant would be worth \$250, so that the public would lose nothing by making the gift. Accompanying each grant were conditions. The railroads were to be public highways; they were to carry the United States mails at forty or fifty per cent less than non aided roads, and they were to perform for nothing such military services as transporting munitions of war, which in the western states has been no light matter. But more than this congress has always set a limit to the time in which such roads were to be finished, usually a term of ten years, on pain of forfeiture. In the course of events there came to be roads which had not complied with this time limit. But they refused to relinquish their grants on the ground that the words of the law under which the grants were made—"That there be and hereby is granted," etc.—were words of present grant and that the transaction, so far as the government was concerned, was completed with the passage of the act. In 1868 and 1870 the matter was brought before the supreme court in the case known as Schullman against Harriman, and the principle was established in favor of the grantees. The court decided that technically a special act of forfeiture would have to be passed by congress if the grants were to be revoked.

The question then came as to the proper steps to be taken to this end. There were found to be three things calling for consideration: a, representing that portion of the road finished within the time limit and observing all the other obligations; b, representing that portion of the road finished after the time limit; and c, representing that portion not finished at all. The Northern Pacific road is a case in point. The grant was for a railroad to stretch from Duluth, Minnesota, to Tacoma, Washington. The road between Duluth and Bismark, North Dakota, was built within the time limit, leaving 1800 miles to be covered. Since then another section, between Bismark and Wallula, Washington, has been constructed, and there the work has stopped. But this recent construction has been "out of time." This railroad would therefore be divided into three parts: Class a, that portion which had been completed within the time; class b, that portion which had been completed out of time; and class c, that portion which had not yet been completed. In 1889 Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, sitting in the circuit court in Oregon, decided in the case of Donney against Dobson that the power of congress with regard to the forfeiture of grants was restricted to lands lying opposite that portion of a road not constructed. Bills going further than this and forfeiting unsold lands opposite that portion of a road completed "out of time" had repeatedly passed the house but were rejected by the senate, but early in this session Mr. Payson, who has been pre-eminently the leader in congress in this movement, privately gave the senate notice that he would bring into the house a bill forfeiting all land opposite unconstructed portions of roads. Seeing that some such measure must pass, the senate had a bill drafted and passed it. This bill, after receiving some minor modifications, will be favorably reported by the house committee on public lands and will doubtless be passed. Eighteen railroads,

among them the Northern Pacific, will be affected by it, and an aggregate of between eight and ten million acres will be forfeited.

Mr. Payson says he has been authorized by the house committee on public lands, of which he is chairman, to report another bill forfeiting unsold lands opposite to parts of roads constructed "out of time." That this bill will pass the senate is not so certain, but Mr. Payson and his colleagues propose to do all they can and let blame for obstruction rest where it belongs. The passage of such a bill would return less than the former bill, as much of this land has been sold by the railroads and that would not be affected.

As to the parts of the roads built within the time specified by law nothing is likely to be done. "These bills," said Mr. Payson, "should be bills of peace. They should be for the good of the individuals affected, as well as for the benefit of the public. If a bill were passed forfeiting this class of lands all manner of private affairs would be unsettled and there would be all sorts of embarrassments."

It is important to note that 50,000,000 acres have in various ways thus far been forfeited by land grant railroads to the government, and that all the bills which have passed have been prepared by Mr. Payson, who first came to congress from Pontiac, Ill., in 1880. He became interested in the question of the forfeiture of land grants during the following year when it came up before the house judiciary committee, of which he was a member. He studied the matter carefully, so that he soon came to pretty clear conclusions as to what ought to be done. Congress had made a big grant of land to the Texas Pacific railroad for a line to extend from Marshall, Texas, to Yuma, Ariz. This road was in the control of Tom Scott. C. P. Huntington was to connect at Yuma with a line from San Francisco, since known as the Southern Pacific. Huntington got his road built, but Scott's money gave out, and he had to stop. He came to Washington and tried to get the government to back him. Huntington came forward and offered to extend his road without any aid from the government if the land grant made to the Texas Pacific were transferred to the Southern Pacific. Finding that nothing was likely to be done in the matter, Huntington, not embarrassed with modesty, started to build his road over the line laid out by the Texas Pacific, even using the grade stakes put down by the latter company. Scott protested and tried to stop him with injunctions, but Huntington didn't mind such things, and pushed right on. At length the two magnates met and compromised the matter, part of the agreement being that Huntington should complete the line up to the point where Scott had left off, and that Scott should convey the land grant of eighteen million acres to the Southern Pacific company.

When part of the Southern Pacific extension had been completed Scott applied at the interior department at Washington for the appointment of commissioners to make an inspection. Mr. Payson happened to be traveling in the west at the time, and picking up a newspaper one day noticed a brief item, saying that such an application had been made. He knew that such inspection would commit the government as far as it could be committed to the conveyance of the land grant which the Southern Pacific was working for. He, therefore, at once telegraphed Secretary Teller not to appoint any commissioners, but to wait until he, Payson, could get to Washington and explain, and he at once packed up his things and started east. When Secretary Teller heard what Mr. Payson had to say he refused to appoint commissioners, and said he would leave the whole matter to be settled by congress. And it was completely settled by a bill introduced by Mr. Payson declaring an absolute forfeiture of the lands. The bill went through congress with a rush, and, indeed, the vote in the house lacked but one of being unanimous. That one vote was cast by Mr. Barr of Pennsylvania, who afterward explained that his suspicions were aroused by a sentiment which seemed "a little too damned unanimous."

The only thing that now stands in the way of the house postal bill committee reporting in the important matter of the postal telegraph is the testimony of Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union telegraph company. There has been much delay over this. Dr. Green has requested to be heard, and yet has sent many excuses for non-appearance on Tuesdays and Fridays, when the committee meets, until patience is about exhausted, and the president of the great corporation will be given to understand that he must send his testimony in writing if he cannot personally appear.

Dr. Green's whole opposition seems to be centered on the Wanamaker bill, which, as

before described, authorizes the postmaster general to "enter into a contract with responsible parties to connect a certain number of post offices with each other for telegraphic purposes by leased wires and instruments, to be operated by post office employees, to carry messages for the government and for the people." The other bills—Representative Taylor's, based on the English system, and providing for the building or purchase of lines; Representative Wade's, looking to the establishment of a complete government system without reference to existing lines, and Representative Anderson's, supplying ten million dollars for the equipment of a government system—appear to have no chance of passage. All the opposition is concentrated against the plan of the postmaster general. It may be to compromise with this opposition that the bill has twice been changed, and that a third bill is now about to be offered as a substitute for the others. It is declared, however, that the changes are improvements, and that the bill is much strengthened. Although it really takes but a short, timid step toward government ownership and control of a complete telegraph system, yet it is seen to be the entering wedge and excites all the hostility that a bill going further would rouse. The bill simply proposes to give the government telegraph business out at contract, just as the carriage of the mails is contracted for with various transportation lines—it being observed, however, that the wires are to run into the post offices and that the operators are to be government employees. But though a good deal of public interest has been awakened in the project, it is doubtful if special interests are not more active and therefore more potent. It is a question if the little finger of the Western Union corporation is not more powerful than the people's waist. Politicians have been snuffed out before for raising their voices against the corporation, and they can be as quietly and completely snuffed out to-day. Never was the corporation so powerful. It is only necessary to go into a man's district and take away from him a few of his chief supporters. It is said to be in some such way that Charles A. Sumner of California, who made such a vigorous fight for a government telegraph system during the forty-sixth congress, and A. J. Warner of Marietta, Ohio, who came later, were not permitted to come back to Washington; so that those who move in this matter in congress know that they have much to fear from a most powerful and subtle enemy. A strong lobby is here working in defense of the Western Union, and in its ranks are said to be Colonel Dudley, of "blocks of live" fame, and ex-Senator Joe McDonald of Indiana.

I am assured on the best of authority that Mr. Wanamaker is ambitious to become one of the great postmaster generals, and is throwing his whole energy into the work of his department with a view to making all the improvement possible. His reputation he hopes to make on four cardinal improvements, the first of which is the postal telegraph, concerning which, I am told, he entertains very radical views. If he is successful in this he will next try to have the mails closed to the Louisiana and other lotteries, and after that hopes for the adoption of postal savings banks and the introduction of penny postage. It will not be long now before the house post office committee makes its report and the open war begins.

At length the Columbus park bill, providing for the establishment of a million dollar public park in the northwestern suburbs of Washington, has been passed by the house, and assurances are given that the modifications made in it will be agreed to by the senate, and that the bill will receive the signature of the president. The all-important feature of the bill lies in the amendment introduced by Mr. Payson in the house, providing that "a special assessment shall be laid on all property which is to be specially and directly benefited by reason of the improvement," and if the cost of improvement shall exceed "the direct benefit conferred upon the adjacent property" half of such excess shall be paid by the District of Columbia, and the other half shall be paid out of the general treasury. Mr. Payson expresses himself much pleased with the large vote for the bill. He says he thinks his amendment will establish an important precedent in making future improvements in the district. He is of the opinion that the assessment on the benefited lands will bring in pretty much all the money required for the purchase of the land and laying out of the park. He will see the president and use his best efforts to have suitable commissioners appointed.

As before pointed out, the discussion over this bill has involved a consideration of the single tax idea, and though it was not mentioned in the debate, Mr. Payson and many

of those who supported his amendment clearly understand the principle.

Representative William L. Wilson of West Virginia is one of the most conservative leaders on the democratic side. He made one of the most powerful speeches in the Fifty-sixth congress that was called forth by the Mills bill, but owing to the way in which the house in the recent debate on the McKinley bill slurred over the wool schedule, on which he had prepared to make a strong plea for free trade, Mr. Wilson did not get to make a set speech, though he rendered efficient service in the guerilla fight which the minority were permitted to make. There have been so many loose statements about departures in this congress from precedent, and even charges of many and radical deviations from the well worn path of legislation, that I asked Mr. Wilson, who is now serving his fourth term, just how much truth there was behind them. "This congress is in contrast with previous congresses," he answered, "in that its legislation has been largely partisan. Its efforts have not been directed toward the good of the entire country, but toward the special interests of the republican party. It has met the outcry, for instance, against trusts by a so-called anti-trust bill that its framers were unable to explain, and, like the old Roman augurs, smiled to themselves when they alluded to it. Its object was entirely to befool the people and make them believe they had struck the trusts a mortal blow; whereas, the trusts themselves fully understand that it is a sham blow and that their interests are well taken care of in the tariff bill."

Alluding to the position of the democratic minority and their inability to make any head against the passage of any measure, no matter how radically opposed to the democratic idea of simplicity and economy of government, Mr. Wilson said: "There has not been a time since the days of the Stuarts, at least under parliamentary government, when the minority had so little power as in the present congress under the new rules and under the administration of them that we have."

Mr. Wilson is disposed to believe that having disposed of the tariff, the republicans in the house will now try to pass a federal election law, notwithstanding the rumor that is going about that some of the party leaders on the republican side have concluded that the party is not strong enough to force through the only kind of a measure that would be of any real use to them, and they therefore have abandoned the idea. He points to Speaker Reed's recent speech at the Pittsburg banquet, in which that gentleman declared that they (the republican party) must have some system under which they could do their own certifying, their own supervising and their own counting of votes.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

A REVIEW OF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS—THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE PASSAGE OF THE LAND BILL—PROSPECT OF AN EARLY APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY—PARNELL BELIEVES THAT LAND LORDS CAN BE MADE USEFUL; HE HAS NEVER FAVORED THEIR EXTINCTION—THE BILL FOR LICENSING PUBLIC HOUSES—T. P. O'CONNOR BECOMING MORE CONSERVATIVE—MICHAEL DAVITT STARTS A PAPER—THE FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES THE LAND TAX—OTHER LIBERAL CLUBS DOING THE SAME—THE GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO ACT ON A SUGGESTION MADE BY MR. RYLETT.

HYDE, May 16.—The irregularity of my correspondence of late has been entirely due to a prolonged indisposition consequent upon a very severe attack of influenza. Happily, though I am far from completely restored to health, I am able to resume my letters to THE STANDARD.

I shall endeavor to give my readers some idea of the present position of political affairs. The government have in hand, as everyone knows, two measures of capital importance—the Irish land bill and the local taxation (customs and excise) duties bill, better known as the licensing bill. Both these bills have placed them in positions of grave difficulty. It would seem that Mr. Parnell's prophesy is about to be fulfilled. The Irish leader said some little time ago that when the government entered upon their constructive legislation their time of difficulty would begin. The land bill has got through its second reading, but it is not yet in committee, and it is there that real difficulty shows itself. The main lines of the bill are doubtless familiar to readers of THE STANDARD, but they may be briefly stated. One portion of the bill deals with the purchase of their holdings by tenants; another portion deals with the congested districts. Over the details of both portions there are likely to be prolonged debates in committee, and already

rumor says that one or other portion, if not both portions, of the bill will have to be abandoned.

My own feeling is that anything may happen, and I should not be surprised to see the bill abandoned this year altogether. The government, being a tory government, has no very strong desire to legislate, but they desire to make a show of legislating in ways that will pay—that is to say, in ways that will win them the support of all privileged classes. The privileged classes, by making common cause, constitute a very formidable and disciplined host, against which the undisciplined masses, offered by men who are more or less connected with the privileged classes themselves, and therefore not madly anxious to go too far, can make but comparatively little headway. Both the bills I have named are in the interest of the privileged classes, and the opposition to them, in parliament, at all events, is only such as the "outs" can make against the "ins." The progress of the land bill is only interesting from the point of view that it makes manifest the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of dealing with the land question in any way but that of taxation of values; and all we have to do is to follow Mr. George's advice and keep on enunciating sound principles.

The difficulties in the way of the land bill can never, however, be briefly stated. As to the first portion, dealing with purchase, it may be said that it follows the lines of the Ashbourne act, that is to say, where a landlord is willing to sell, the state steps in and assists the tenant to purchase. Suppose a farm to be fairly rented at £100 per annum, the state provides that purchase may take place on the basis of twenty years, or £2,000. The state advances this money, and for forty-nine years the tenant pays to the state annual instalments of £70 and then becomes absolute owner. The farmer thus gets his farm for £30 per annum less than nothing; for in case no purchase took place he would have to go on paying his rent of £100.

Then, under the bill, there are certain guarantees. In other words, if the tenants fail to meet their payments, the government would be empowered to recoup itself by appropriating funds now devoted to education and other local government purposes. But in addition to this, there is a cash guarantee. This means that the tenant for the first four or five years would pay, not £70, but £80 or more, per annum, and the excess over £70 would be reserved, and would be the first to be used to meet the deficits of bad years or of failures on other grounds. The objections to the bill are that its advantages, such as they are, would only apply to some landlords and some tenants; that in the event of failure on the part of tenants to meet engagements, all other tenants would be embarrassed by reason of the withdrawal of government grants in aid of local rates; and that finally the British taxpayer is after all the real security. Since, however, the government might desire to appropriate Irish funds or grants, the thing could not be done.

Objection has come strongly from the landlords, who want more than twenty years' purchase; and with equal strength from the tenants, who say that it is a hardship that tenants on one estate should have their land for thirty per cent under fair rent, while those on a neighboring estate must go on paying full rent. Finally, Mr. Parnell flung the apple of discord among the landlords by propounding, to the amazement of everybody, an alternative scheme. The gist of this scheme was that the larger tenants might safely be left to the land courts. The smaller tenants and the smaller landlords were the real trouble. These should be dealt with in a rough-and-ready fashion, as follows: Let the rents be reduced at once thirty per cent. Let that sum be purchased at twenty years and given to the landlords to pay off encumbrances. Then the whole question could be settled.

Consternation is too tame a word to describe the feeling with which this proposal was received on both sides of the house. With a coolness and an audacity that were simply amazing, Mr. Parnell deliberately declared that they didn't want to drive the landlords out of the country. Everybody was puzzled. For my part, as I read Mr. Parnell's speech, I felt that he had killed the bill. The speech in my opinion was simply a trick. It is true that Mr. Parnell is a landlord, and never has been in favor of the extinction of landlordism. He firmly believes that landlords would serve a useful purpose if they would reside on their estates and "develop" them in the ideal fashion. But then he might have said this a thousand times. Now, however, was the time to say it. Here was a bill that would put a lot of money into the pockets of the larger landlords. Mr. Parnell would detach the smaller landlords from the supporters of the bill by

proclaiming himself their friend. And there can be no doubt that his object is being served.

People are beginning to see that there is something in Parnell's speech. As a matter of fact, of course, and from our point of view, Parnell's proposal is one for the perpetuation of landlordism. But from the point of view of those who don't wish for the abolition of landlordism the scheme is all very well, and if it should produce dissension in the government ranks, that is enough for the present. As to the congested districts portion of the bill, so little has been said about it that one may safely say that very few have given it a thought.

The other bill—the licensing bill—is a bill for the reduction of the number of public houses and the prevention of the increase of such houses. But it is drawn in such a way that it is quite certain that the effect would be to greatly increase the value of such houses as continued in existence; and as the bill provides that the local authority may buy up such houses as it thinks are not required, this increase of value would be a serious consideration. It is not worth while to go into the matter. The temperance party are fighting the bill very hard, and the liberals are treating it as a measure for compensating the publican; and the difficulty in the way of this measure in committee will likewise be great.

The government is sure to suffer, and that is the great point. In fact, every one feels that the time for an appeal to the country is rapidly approaching, and members of the government party feel that it does not much matter what happens. Many of them do not intend to contest their seats, and therefore they don't care. Many others feel that they must be careful how they act, for they will want every vote they can capture when they do stand again. Considerable numbers were returned by small majorities, and it is idle to deny that a change has taken place in the constituencies; and accordingly it may be far more difficult to win their seats next time. Considerations such as these tend to depress the government. The house of commons itself shows signs of breaking up. A count out has become quite a usual thing.

But, as showing how completely dead the whole concern is, I may mention that the other afternoon the Irish party stole a march on the government and carried the second reading of one of their bills in spite of the opposition of the government, who would not even go to a discussion on the subject. The bill was "in the interest of the agricultural laborers" of Ireland, and under it a million and a half of surplus from Irish church funds would be devoted to building laborers' cottages. But this money is already part of the guarantee under the Irish land bill, so that there will be more talk on that point. The government was much annoyed, but the trick was done very ingeniously. It appears that when the government whips saw the game they rushed to the telephone to communicate with their supporters in different parts of London, but an Irish member was in possession of the instrument and retained possession until the government was beaten.

Now, turning from the dull proceedings of parliament, I may say a few words about the country. The liberal leaders are fighting shy of really radical measures; but, notwithstanding, it is becoming daily more manifest that the liberal party will have to go to the country with a much more radical programme than mere home rule. In London this will be especially the case. The great labor day, which occasioned so much excitement on the continent, had its counterpart in London on Sunday, the 4th of May. The demonstration was a conspicuous success. It was the most colossal that has ever taken place, yet the only member of parliament present was Mr. Cunningham Graham. The humbugs who are called labor's representatives were conspicuous by their absence. It is quite certain that there will be a heavy reckoning with these gentry, as also with some other so-called radical London members, on the day of the general election. The socialists intend to run candidates in a number of metropolitan constituencies, and I believe that labor candidates of a much more pronounced type than those already in existence will be run in forty or fifty constituencies throughout the country unless the liberal leaders should make a decided advance.

The proceedings of the London county council are causing much thought on our lines. The council has in hand some great improvements in the Strand, and they propose that at least a part of the cost of these improvements shall be defrayed by the owners of property in the neighborhood; and it is in this way, viz.—through the taxation of ground rents, as Mr. George once prophesied

would be the case—the taxation of land values is being brought into practical politics. The London Star used to be the most vigorous supporter of this policy, but of late, as I think I have already mentioned, the attitude of the Star has changed. Rumor has it that Mr. John Morley has nobbled Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., the editor of the Star, and has induced that gentleman to throw over his radical associates. This conduct has excited much anger in London, but it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and I understand that Mr. Davitt is seizing the occasion to publish a weekly paper, to be called the Laborers' World, which will be conducted in the main on our lines.

Last month the Financial reform association held its annual meeting in London, and there was much talk of the taxation of land values. Mr. Sydney Webb moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. William Saunders and carried unanimously:

That this meeting urges the necessity for combined action among the various societies aiming for the taxation of land values, and would suggest as a basis for such action an agitation to secure the proper assessment of land, apart from buildings, throughout the country, with a view to its being made to contribute toward local and imperial taxation.

The importance of this resolution will be seen more clearly when the observations made by the mover are read. Mr. Webb in moving the resolution, said:

The need for such combined action will be obvious to you when you remember that although this association has been fortunate enough to secure from the National Liberal Federation a vague expression in that National Liberal Federation programme of a desire for some more equitable method of land taxation, no one acquainted with the habits of parties or of party leaders would be for one moment deluded into thinking that that would of itself make it sure that it would be carried out at any proximate date, unless this association and a number of other associations are making us drive on, not the other side, but our own leaders. (Hear, hear.) We must not forget that the freeing the breakfast table has been a plank in the broad liberal platform for more than a generation, and that for more than a generation liberal government after liberal government—I say nothing about the Tories—has come in and has gone out, has had to prepare its budgets, has had surpluses and deficits, and has not made practically one movement toward this abolition of the tea duty for ever so many years. During the last liberal government of which we have had experience, when we had a majority of one hundred and sixty in the house of commons, a majority which few governments have had before, and which probably few governments will have again, it passed a whole series of five or six budgets, when it had to deal, although there was no time for much legislation, with taxation once a year, and it made no single move during all those years, until the last, in the direction of any kind of financial reform whatsoever. I think we must take shame to that liberal period of 1880 to 1885. I say nothing about the mistakes, but we must take shame to that liberal government for not having carried out its principles. We must also take warning that the next liberal government will no more carry out those vague principles which it puts forward than the last one, unless we make it very clear, not to our opponents, but to our friends, that they have got to do these things or else they will not sit in office (hear, hear), especially in these financial matters must the pressure come and the great tendency of the chancellor of the exchequer is to let things alone unless he is pressed from outside. (Hear, hear.) Another thing is, of course, that the time is never convenient. Here we have a great question of Irish land purchase brought forward, and it is to be hoped that our liberal leaders will pluck up courage, not only to oppose it—they will certainly do that—but to oppose it on the right principles, which are admirably set forth by the Financial reform association. But, unfortunately, the moment has been chosen by those liberal leaders for placing a finger upon the one organ in London which has fought hard since it came into existence for the objects of the Financial reform association. I am sorry, sir, to report to you, as I dare say you do not see the Star every night in Liverpool, that for several weeks past the Star has ceased to be the organ of the Financial reform or of the London programme, or of anything whatsoever but the mere party squabble of the Irish question. (Hear, hear.) That is simply a sign—it is well known to all who know the underside of politics, that that is the direct action of the liberal leaders. That is simply a sign of what will happen with the programme of the Manchester resolutions, unless it is made perfectly clear to the liberal leaders that they will not be allowed to take office on the old terms of 1880 to 1885; but that they must recognize, not that they are to go on in that policy, but that the policy was a flagrant mistake. They must recognize that they are not to promise us, if we put them into power, that they will do what they have done before. They have got to say: "No, we have made a mistake, and we will do quite otherwise than we have done before." Therefore we ought to be hammering away at combining our forces.

In the above remarks it will be seen that Mr. Webb believes that the liberal party are after all only playing with the question; but whether that be so or not, the Women's Liberal Federation, which met only the other day in London, repeated the resolution that was passed in Manchester by the National Liberal Federation.

And that the subject is making progress in

the provinces may be seen from the fact that the gentleman selected by the liberal party to fight Mr. Balfour has declared that the time has come for "inquiry." Professor Munro, the gentleman in question, appears to be in favor of peasant proprietorship in Ireland, but his remarks on the land question in England show the tendency of thought among the liberals. Speaking of the liberal council of the constituency at present represented by Mr. Balfour, Professor Munro said:

But there was a land question in England as well as in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He did not so much refer to the question of allotments in country villages, for anything that would tend to improve the position of the laborer would react upon the towns. He did not so much refer to the great necessity that existed for cheapening the transfer of land or adopting a simpler mode of conveyance. The land question was a most important one in our towns, as regarded the housing of the poor, and it was a most important question in connection with the question of taxation. There was no doubt the monopoly of land that existed in all centers of population was one of the main reasons why the poorer classes of the community had to pay such expensive rents in order to be near their daily work. He could see no relief unless power be given to our municipalities to acquire the land surrounding the towns in order that they might acquire for the town that great unearned increment which formed a large element in the increasing wealth of society. (Hear, hear.) To judge from the debate in the house of commons on that question not long ago, he gathered that the government were not disposed to confer on towns like Manchester the power to acquire suburban land for the benefit of the people. They preferred to permit the constantly increasing value to go to the present private owners of the land. Then the land question was important from the point of view of taxation. There was a feeling abroad that the occupier and the tenant contributed largely to these improvements, which ultimately go to increase the value of the landlords' property, and that it was desirable there should be a system which would tend to throw taxation rather upon the shoulders of those who were able to bear it out of their wealth than on the poor, who were unable to bear it out of their poverty. The question was a very difficult one, and he should strongly support inquiry into the incidence of taxation in our towns, and he believed the result would show that the occupiers pay a much larger share of taxation than was thought, and that the burden of improvements in our large cities should be thrown much more on the land of the community than at the present time. (Hear, hear.)

But this is only one of many indications that in the near future the English social question will take precedence of all others. The most casual observer of the progress of events in England cannot fail to be struck with the way in which the workers are asserting themselves and demanding a more equitable share of the wealth they produce. I cannot detail all the strikes which are the outward and visible sign of this determination, but I may quote the report of the labor correspondent of the board of trade for the month of April. He says:

During the month there was no falling off in the number of labor disputes which caused stoppages of work, not less than ninety-one being recorded, many of which were of considerable importance. In the cotton trade there were nine strikes, in the woollen trade five, in the linen trade five, in the tailoring trade twelve, in the coal trade ten, in the building trades fifteen, in the iron trade five, in the ship building trade five, in the engineering trade two, in the quarrying trade three, and nine among dock laborers, the remainder being among miscellaneous trades. The returns of trade societies show a slight falling off in the demand for some kinds of skilled labor, although in a few others the figures show an improvement. Reports have been sent in by twenty-one trades unions, showing a total membership of 219,228, of which number 4,297 are out of work, being a proportion of 1.96 per cent. The returns of the previous month gave a total for the same societies of 3,823 unemployed, a proportion of 1.7 per cent, while the proportion for March was 1.4 per cent.

The latter portion of the report would seem to show that the improvement in trade, out of which the Tory government were beginning to make capital, has not been so marked as they had imagined.

Recently, too, the lord's committee on sweating has issued its report. The report admits the evils of which complaint was made, but it suggests no remedy. It does recommend something in the way of legislation, particularly with regard to the nail and chain industries. With regard to these, I am happy to say that the report adopts the recommendations I made when giving evidence before the committee last year. Mr. W. H. Smith, on behalf of the government, has expressed the intention of dealing with the matter, and we may therefore hope that the day is not far distant when women and young children will be no longer condemned to work sledge hammers with their feet.

Among items of intelligence appearing in the papers this week occurs the following, which many readers of THE STANDARD will appreciate:

REDUCTION OF RENTS IN THE HIGHLANDS.—The Highland land court are now dealing with the property of the duke of Argyll. They have been conducting an inquiry on his estates on the islands of Mull and Iona, and the result was announced on Tuesday night. They have reduced the rents of the crofters on the mull property by thirty-nine per cent, and have wiped off two-thirds of the rent in arrears. The duke's crofting tenants residing on the well-known tourist resort of the island of Iona have had their rents reduced twenty-seven per cent.

The Financial Reformer for May coming to hand just as I am about to close this letter, a glance at its London correspondence reminds me of what I had overlooked, viz., the most important circumstance that Mr. Robertson, member for Dundee, has given notice of an instruction to the committee on the Irish land purchase bill, which "raises the whole issue of land nationalization," and which is certain to receive considerable support. I will quote the comment of the correspondent:

Mr. John Morley, alarmed by Mr. Asquith's rival bid as the typical home rule liberal, has thrown his "free land" and "peasant proprietorship" principles to the winds, and spoke the other day in favor of Mr. R. T. Reid's motion for "land municipalization" on grounds which must make even Mr. Arthur Arnold feel that the game of individual ownership is up, as far as the radical party is concerned. Mr. Morley will find it very difficult to argue against the amendments to be moved in committee in favor of making perpetual the annual payment from the Irish tenant, and making terminable that to the expropriated Irish landlord. Why should the son of the present Irish cottier hold his land free of any payment of the economic rent to the Irish state?

I may call yet another paragraph from this most interesting correspondence:

The evidence in favor of taxation of land values, given before the town holdings committee, has somewhat startled the little junta of agents and surveyors who are defending the interests of the dukes. It has been shown that the London ground landlords, beside escaping land tax, sewers rate and all local burdens, actually evade the income tax on a great part of the receipts from their estates. The duke of Westminster takes half his London rental in the form of fines or premiums, and pays no tax whatsoever thereon. The duke of Bedford makes his incoming tenants rebuild his houses, and the trustees of the Portland estates take it out in fines. None of these are returned or assessed to income tax, though the copyholder's fines to the lord of a manor are charged up to the last penny. The proposals for a special local rate on urban land values, and a special municipal "death duty" on London real estate, have received a considerable impetus from the evidence of Sir Thomas Farrer and Mr. Sidney Webb before the town holdings committee, and that of Mr. Charles Harrison before the "betterment" or Strand improvement committee. The leasehold enfranchisement movement, on the other hand, is steadily dying out.

HAROLD RYLETT.

SOCIETY NOTES.

King Arthur and his knights never feasted at any such round table as was set in Sherry's ball room last evening, when Judge and Mrs. George P. Andrews gave a coaching dinner, following a drive, in honor of Mrs. Tremeneere, who has returned from India to pass the summer months with her mother. The guests were called by the blast of a bugle to the table, which was twenty-eight feet in diameter, representing a huge coach wheel of lemon picked out with lavender. A circle of buttercups formed the hub of the wheel, the electric light in the center representing the hub plate. The spokes were formed of broad yellow satin ribbon, banded through the middle with lilac. Quantities of small electric lights threw their brilliant gleams on the palms and lilies that filled the intervening sections, the table proper being only a ring twenty inches in width. At each plate was a satin card case, yellow for the men and lilac for the matrons and maids. In each of these was the menu, and on its cover a request to the men to move four chairs to the left at the sound of the horn, thus insuring one change of companions during the banquet. The Zither orchestra played during the evening on the balcony, which was hung with chains, whiffletrees, baskets for horns and all of the paraphernalia of the modern fashionable coach. —[New York World, May 22.]

Late Saturday night Willie Smith, the little eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, died in a dismal, filthy room in the old Spencer house building on First street. And the worst of the sad story is that the child literally died of starvation. On Thursday the child was taken ill, but not seriously, and the mother took him to a physician who prescribed some medicine, and the boy was taken back to his desolate home. Three witnesses at least can be found who will aver that the child had nothing to eat from that day until it died, and one woman, Mrs. Nolan, an inmate of the building, says she heard the little fellow crying piteously for something to eat Saturday evening. She, though very poor herself, divided what she had with the family, but it was too late, and death ensued. The father is an old man and too ill to work, while the mother, though almost a skeleton herself, takes in washing and tries to keep the family, of whom there are several members, from starving. —[Parkerburg, W. Va., Journal.]

Henry Astor Cary, who has just gone to

Europe, will return to Newport in a few weeks, and will be a conspicuous figure in the hunting field during the season. There will be several packs of hounds, one of which has already arrived. In the way of sport it is also understood that there will be a delegation from the Hurlingham polo club to measure sticks once more with the Westchesters. The international match will be played in August. —[Exchange.]

It was discovered that the Wanamaker branch in Berlin employed hundreds of "white slaves" who, for miserable wages, made garments that were sent to Philadelphia and sold there at good prices. The World correspondent's letter told of the misery and infamy in which the poor girls lived. They earned from 6 to 15 marks (1.50 to \$3.75) a week, or an average of 10 marks (\$2.50). The skilled girl would receive only 75 cents for making a cloak for which the contractor received double, and in the busiest season would earn \$1 a week, but this for only eight months in the year. Most of the poor creatures had to resort to questionable methods in order to eke out a miserable existence. The German secretary of state, Herr von Boetticher, in a report to the German parliament in 1887, said: "If the working girls cannot, as a rule, be called wantons, yet each one has a lover or so-called bridegroom who assists her. Their earnings are reduced to the lowest level." Wanamaker was roundly condemned by the press after the World's disclosures in reference to his "white slaves" in Berlin, who were starving and driven to immorality while he was contributing liberally to the republican campaign fund and giving biblical talks about the blessings of Christianity and the wisdom of a virtuous life to Sunday school children in Philadelphia. —[New York World, May 23.]

Circlet rings are still fashionable in all combinations. A popular necklace is a light chain, with diamonds or other gems pendant. In full dress, watch guards for gentlemen, with white silk, gold mountings and shades, are new and stylish. Brooches in the form of painted miniatures of the celebrated French beauties, set with precious stones, etc., are still in vogue. Pearl necklaces in one, two and three strands are still very popular, some having lately been sold reaching thousands of dollars in value. The heart designs appear in many forms of jewelry, single, double, entwined, hearts in outline, etc., in gold and enamel, crushed hearts, and in carved moonstone, etc. The rage for silver belt buckles has not abated, and novelties are constantly appearing. A very taking design is a wreath of wild roses alternated with violets in enamel. Beautiful designs are shown in ladies' enameled and jeweled watches, blue enamel and gold, with diamonds and pearls. These are worn with empress fob chains hooked into the button-hole of the gown. —[The Keystone.]

The girls, several hundred in number, employed in the Marshall thread works at Kearny, N. J., are on strike for half an hour less work per day. They have been able to earn from \$4.80 to \$6 per week, and were required to work from 7 in the morning until 6:30 at night, with one half hour at noon. Their work ended at 1 o'clock on Saturday. They are nearly all Newark girls. A committee of the strikers waited upon Mr. Coev, the superintendent, and he told the girls that they had been working less hours and had been receiving better pay than any other flax mill operatives in this country. —[New York Graphic.]

WHAT THE TARIFF ON TIN WILL DO FOR LABOR.

Louisville Times.

Already a large fruit and vegetable canning establishment in New York state has announced that it will be closed and its labor thrown out of employment, to the confusion of gardeners and horticulturists, if the proposed increase of tariff tax on tin plates, embraced in the McKinley bill, be enacted by the senate. The tax would almost destroy our enormous canning industries and send the business to Australia, which, already, is a good second to the United States. But it should not be forgotten that doubling the tariff on tin plates would "protect" a large firm in Pittsburgh, and it is important that said firm be in a condition to yield "fat" for the exigencies of the next campaign.

THE CRIMINAL PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Chicago Herald.

A system that taxes the poor for the benefit of the rich is iniquitous. One that oppresses the sick for the benefit of the healthy is infamous. One that injures those who are too old or too young to defend themselves is simply devilish. Our protective system does all these things, and is still defended by persons who profess to be not only moral and upright, but philanthropic. It is a crime against the ethics of every age, sect and country.

"THESE CONSTITUTE A STATE."

Windsor, Australia, Gazette.

True progress is not a mere multiplication of men and women, or a piling up of ten story buildings. It is the amelioration of the life of each subject of the community, and the brightening of every earth.

A GOOD TEXT FOR PREACHERS.

Isaiah.

And they shall build houses and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A Chicago Herald correspondent at Hyde Park (near Chicago) says that the local assessor, "Albert J. Maher, has adopted a new method in making his assessment on real estate, and will place a valuation on unsubdivided tracts of land held by speculators, in proportion to the improved property in their vicinity. There are many tracts of valuable property in Kenwood and vicinity which have never been subdivided, as the owners did not wish to sell, and taxes on acre property are much less than on subdivisions. Mr. Maher and Colonel J. W. Cooper, the supervisor, who compose a majority of the board of equalization, have had several consultations on this subject, and have decided that it is unfair to the owners who have improved their property, and by so doing have increased the value of unimproved property in the vicinity, to make them pay a higher tax than their neighbors who have done nothing to help the values in their vicinity. This action will cause a great deal of objection from the speculators, but will be approved by the majority of the people." Thus doth the "cat" mew. For the encouragement of Mr. Maher THE STANDARD will say that wherever local assessors have done as he contemplates, they have made themselves the most popular men in their communities; and, if they desired continuance in office, their re-election has been a foregone conclusion, even where—as has happened in several instances—the political party to which they belonged has been snowed under. Take the case of Vail of Port Jervis, this state, for an instance, whose party was swamped, yet who, with the big land owners and the Erie railroad corporation against him, won his re-election in gallant style.

The Evening World has for several weeks past had a department in which it invited its readers to give what appeared to them to be the reason why our young men do not marry. Many reasons have been given, but none so good as that advanced in the Evening World last week by Mr. B. M. Cowperthwait. Let us give his reasons in his own words:

The reason why more young men don't marry is because they can barely support themselves, let alone a family. The reason why they can barely support themselves is because there appears to be too many people in the world, and there don't seem to be work enough to go around. If the single tax was in operation there would be plenty of cheap or free lands, and the competition for employment would be lessened by some of the competitors taking up land and employing themselves, and also by calling for the things which would be manufactured by their late competitors for employment. By abolishing our stupid protective tariff everything would be manufactured where it could be made the cheapest, and thus the same amount of money would furnish a better living than at present. If any home industries were injured by increased importations from abroad, the extra demand for some of our productions to pay for the increased importations would offset the injury to these particular industries; while our own people would escape being taxed in increased prices to support these favored industries. Poverty prevents marriage, and is the cause of most of the evils of civilization. It comes from ignorance and selfishness, and can be abolished. Free trade and the single tax will do it.

Presumably, Mr. Cowperthwait is a resident of New York city. An examination of the city directory reveals but one "B. M." Cowperthwait, and he is the head of the large furniture warehouse at Chatham square. If he is the author of the above letter to the Evening World, his declaration is a very important one. Though our single tax men have always asserted the same thing, and proved it at gatherings of young men and young women over and over again, still its corroboration by Mr. Cowperthwait would have a wide influence. His firm comes hourly into contact with young people who contemplate sharing life's burdens together. He knows from long experience their hopes and fears. And he also knows how the expense of furnishing up a little nest has more than once postponed a marriage, even if it has not broken it off altogether. But whether Mr. Cowperthwait of Chatham square did or did not write the above letter to the Evening World, the assertions there contained are true, all the same; and one has but to look about him to see that it is true. THE STANDARD commends the letter to its young single tax men and women for use as an argument among their young friends whose thoughts as yet have not been turned our way. When once they clearly see the lion that stands in the way of their desires, they will never rest until they see it dead.

The Flushing, L. I., Journal quotes approvingly that portion of the Rev. Heber Newton's sermon of two weeks ago in regard to the taxation of land values.

New York city again rejoices. One of its long absent sons has returned to the family

hearth. After enduring the rigors of five Canadian winters John Keenan returns. Our police authorities had hungered for a sight of him since '87, but their longings were not assuaged till last week, when he presented himself in the office of the district attorney, accompanied by a bail bond for \$40,000. The newspapers print affecting stories of how he was welcomed to his long lost home; and one prints a picture of Mr. Fellows, with a benign smile on his face, cordially grasping Keenan by the hand. Mr. Keenan's prolonged stay to Canada was occasioned through his connection with the Broadway railway steal, and had he been arrested in the lurch when the connection was found out he would have had to make Sing Sing his place of residence for a period of years. But time has passed. He may not even be tried for his "dereliction" (the word "crime" cannot be used in the case of a man who can get bail for \$40,000 at a moment's notice), and he may again become the ornament to our political society that he was before he left us. Meantime, however, in order that the majesty of the law shall be maintained, we shall continue to jail all persons found guilty of stealing bread and other eatables, or clothing, on the ground that they are hungry or cold.

The increased price demanded from consumers by the New York ice trust for ice has lessened the demand for it. The very poor have had to strike it off of their list of necessities and relegate it to the luxuries. The decreased demand on account of the increased cost of ice has created a surplus of ice wagon drivers and helpers, for the ice trust have discharged a lot of them. The discharged "surplus," in their anxiety for employment, have offered to work for lower wages, and as a result the ice trust has called on those retained to take less wages. And here you have the problem. The helpers used to get \$7.50 for every eighteen tons of ice sold by the drivers, when ice was worth, say, twenty cents a hundred pounds; now ice costs the consumer from seventy cents to one dollar a hundred pounds, and the helpers are asked to carry eighteen tons for \$5. These helpers used to make about nine dollars a week—not very formidable wages, surely; under the reduction they will earn about six dollars! So they are going on strike against the starvation wages offered.

The New York Sun complains that nearly \$70,000,000 of our own good American money passes through the hands of English bankers for use in the Argentine Republic, while it is impossible to establish an American bank there, and it asks "patriotic" American citizens why this is thus. The reason is plain enough. The protective policy, of which the Sun is an advocate, places us at a disadvantage. The United States cannot trade with the Argentine Republic under that policy. Make it possible for our merchants to do business with that country on the same terms that the English merchants do, and American banks will be as plenty as the English banks now are. All that is wanted is freedom of trade.

The coal barons, like the ice barons, do not propose to let the consuming public get the best of them if they can help it. Usually the price of coal has been at its lowest about the month of August, and consumers have generally purchased their winter's supply then. But the coal trust has taken time by the forelock. They met last week and put up the price from fifteen to twenty-five cents per ton, and also decided to reduce the production. As usual, poor people will get "whipsawed"—the poor consumers will have to pay more money for what they use, and the poor miner, because of restricted production, will get less money for what he produces.

The Boston Globe tells of a Leavenworth, Kan., man who proposes to wager any sum between \$10,000 and \$50,000 that within thirty days he can walk from Leavenworth to Junction City (westward about one-third the length of Kansas) and never take his feet off mortgaged ground except when crossing a public road or railway. At first blush this proposition seems to be one that a person would laugh at; but the amount proposed to be wagered indicates that the Leavenworth man knows whereof he proposes to bet. This is within the territory where farmers are burning their corn for fuel.

A late issue of the Watertown, N. D., Journal contains in its single tax department a cartoon entitled "The claim of the land holder." It represents an adipose individual, with tremendous arms and hands attempting to reach around a globe, representing our planet. From his coat-tail pocket is sticking out a paper marked "Deed." His hat, which is lying at his feet, has three

papers, marked respectively, "Title," "Mortgage," and "Deed." It is a very clever conceit. Besides the picture there are three columns of single tax matter, the principal article, "Then and Now," being from the pen of Dr. Henry S. Chase of St. Louis.

It may not be out of order, while the cigar makers of this city are on strike against the starvation wages offered by the manufacturers, to point out that the tobacco growers of this country are protected against foreign tobacco by a duty of 500 per cent. If times are so hard and wages so low among them with only that duty on, what will be their condition if the McKinley bill passes, which increases that duty to 2500 per cent, or five times as much as it is now! If these cigar makers will look about them they will see that pipe smoking is on the increase. Will they connect that with the dullness in their trade? And—in the event of the passage of the bill increasing the duty on tobacco for cigars fivefold—if they will again look around—they will see that pipe smoking will increase at the same ratio—not that men care as a rule to smoke pipes, but that they will not be able to afford cigars. The higher the price of cigars, the less they will be smoked; and therefore the fewer cigar makers will be needed. The fewer needed, the lower the wages will be. Can cigar makers see the point? Or do they prefer to believe in the false teachers in their trade?

In Germany it has been discovered that the young leaves of the strawberry plant when carefully dried produce a very close imitation of Chinese tea, and quite an industry has grown up therefrom. The Boston Globe presents this "tip" to the New England farmers, and recommended it to the immediate attention of the Home market club.

A number of anti-administration papers dwell with some apparent satisfaction on the announcement that President Harrison, at his Pittsburgh reception, declined to kiss a baby that a pushing mother thrust before him. We are glad to find one thing in which we are in accord with the administration. We do not think that it is any part of the proper functions of a president of the United States to kiss all the babies in this country, and it would be invidious for him to officially kiss one and allow all the others to go un-kissed.

What is the difference between the Jews under the Mosaic law and the followers of Henry George? The former gave the land a rest every seven years, but the latter never gives it a rest.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

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

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

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

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

THE STANDARD,
No. 19 Union square, New York city.

WHY, CERTAINLY!

New York World.
Congressman Walker, a Massachusetts manufacturer, says that "the workmen get every dollar of the increase of price on account of the tariff." Why, certainly. The magnificent town houses, the country and seaside palaces, the yachts and fast horses, and the purple and fine linen generally of the protected wage earners are known to all observers.

FARMERS SEE "THE CAT."

Clarinda, Iowa, Journal.
The Missouri farmers are certainly progressive. They demand the single tax, along with other radical reforms. The single tax is Henry George's pet theory, which has been so emphatically denounced as antagonistic to the farmer's interest. Is it possible that Holt county farmers have "seen the cat?"

THEIR FREE TRADE SPEECHES.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS FORGOT THAT THEY WERE TARIFF REFORMERS AND TALKED STRAIGHT.

H. R. Isburg Patriot.

Starting as it may be to admirers of the indirect system of taxation, and strange as it is that no one has heretofore called attention to it, nevertheless, every argument made by democrats in congress against the McKinley tariff bill was of the most radical free trade sort. If Henry George had been in congress he could not have taken a more advanced position against the tariff and in favor of free trade than was taken and maintained by every democratic congressman that spoke upon the bill. And it is worthy of note, too, that as to tariff reform, per se, the only argument made from that standpoint, was when the republican Butterworth assailed the McKinley schedule as a robbing machine, good enough on general principles, but calculated to rob more than was necessary for protection and more than the robbed would bear with patience. It does not follow from this, of course, that all or even one-half of the democrats in congress would vote for free trade absolute, but it does follow that the free trade sentiment must have made great headway since Mr. Mills introduced his reform bill less than three years ago.

It may not be forgotten that during the political campaign which followed the defeat of the Mills bill, Governor Hill of New York, Congressman Collins of Massachusetts, and even Henry Watterson of Kentucky, were careful to express themselves as being opposed to free trade and in favor of the tariff, provided it was reformed. Since then, however, the people, regardless of party and party schemes for temporary success, as all successes must be which are attained at the sacrifice of principles, have studied the tariff not alone from its protective and non-protective sides, but as well, also, as a means of raising necessary revenue. Thousands among them, and in the number are some of the ablest and purest minded men in the country, are now giving Hamlet's advice to the players—to reform it altogether. Secretary Blaine, who is by far the shrewdest politician in his party, has not failed to observe this, and if his advice is accepted by the republican senators, the McKinley bill will be so emasculated in that body that McKinley will not be able to recognize it when it comes back to the house. Blaine sees the hand writing on the wall, which in effect reads—that the tariff having come to be generally recognized as an indirect method of taxing consumers, and the poor more than the rich, policy would dictate a reduction upon all the necessities of life as the surest means of perpetuating the system itself. In all probability, the question has been too long and too well studied by the people for them to rest contented with any tariff robbing device, no matter how many of its tax claws be taken off. The sentiment in favor of direct taxation has had a healthy growth. It appears to the poor especially, who, of all people, should know the amount of taxes required of them; and not, as under the tariff tax, be compelled to pay unseen and unseen more taxes on food and clothing than are paid by the very rich, who find child raising inconvenient, and whose bread eaters, clothes destroyers, and so-called destructionists are small in number as compared with the children of the poor and those of moderate incomes.

The tariff reformers made the greatest mistake of their lives when they defeated the Mills bill, which had become a law, might have disposed of the tariff question for many years. As it is now, not mere tariff reform, but a cry for absolute free trade, is assailing their ears and eyes as a consequence of the agitation and education which tariff folly run mad has forced upon the people. For this and what will surely follow, they have none to blame but themselves.

A POLITICAL PARADOX.

Somerville, Mass., Journal.

A politician loved a maid,
And, for his delectation,
Taught her the theory of free trade,
And how to run the nation.

She listened with an ardent zeal
To all her lover told her,
Till her fond interest made him feel
Emboldened to be bolder.

And so one moonlight eve he popped
The one momentous question,
Her heart its beating almost stopped
Just at the bare suggestion.

Of matrimonial joys, but soon
She owed his love requited;
And so beneath the silver moon
Their troth the lovers plighted.

Then said the statesman: "Tell me, now,
My precious darling, whether
You know the meaning of the vow
That we have sworn together."

With a shy blush, she whispered then:
"To me its meaning this is:
Protection—from all other men;
With you—free trade, in kisses."

ANOTHER CONUNDRUM.

Milwaukee Journal.

If one Milwaukee coal company can declare a dividend of thirty-seven per cent after a very bad season for the coal barons, and on selling coal and wood during a warm winter at figures which, as claimed all along, were ruinous to the trade, how much of a dividend could be earned in a good cracking old winter when the mercury frequented its accustomed haunts day after day?

AN ABUNDANCE OF IDLE HANDS.

New York World.

Machinery standing idle pays no income. You can fill your factory with hands in one day for twenty cents through a two-line "help" "want" in the World.

TEACHERS AND THE SINGLE TAX.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY LEONORA BECK VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO SINGLE TAX CLUB, BEFORE THE CLUB ON THURSDAY EVENING MAY 1.

To properly discuss the benefits of the "single tax" from a teacher's point of view, we must first understand, as nearly as possible, the conditions of to-day and recognize some few at least of the difficulties lying along the path of one who enters that profession.

Here, as in all other professions and trades, the supply of workers is greater than the demand for them. This fact, of course, takes away anything like independence of action. And especially if you are a woman without a vote, with a will and conscience and some originality of your own, do feel the pressure brought to bear through our economic situation upon teachers, and there fore up on the work they are supposed to do.

I say supposed to do, for it is not possible, under the existing condition of things, for the true teacher to develop the children under her care, as she knows they might be developed if the conditions were different.

To be able to get the child through the grade work at a given time is not to my mind the highest work of the teacher. Especially is this true in the lower grades. The impressions received during the first years of a child's life will go with him through all the years of his future life, and according to the seed sown in those earlier years will the harvest reaped be good or evil.

Knowing this to be a fact, the earnest teacher deplores a condition of things which gives her double the number of pupils she should have, and then demands that she gets them into the next grade at whatever cost during the school year of forty weeks.

Under such a pressure what time has she to give to the moral training of the child? To accomplish what is demanded of her she must become little less than a slave driver, with no time to love the little ones under her care, or teach them to love her and to love one another, which I think is her first and highest duty.

But suppose the profession of teaching is not the one she would have chosen if economic conditions were different and she could have maintained herself in some other way quite as respectably, and would prefer to do so rather than take charge of the children in a school room—which is true of many of the teachers. They know they do not belong there, yet they must stay. In that condition of mind can she do justice to the child life under her care? And pressed as she is to advance them in their books, with no love for the work or for the children, is not the outlook for their moral training rather a dreary one? Such a state of affairs would be sad enough if all the children in our schools to-day were well born. But such we know is not the case, and at many—I might say the majority of the thousands of children—come from the tenement house districts. And because of that, needing the moral training all the more which the teacher finds impossible to give.

Go with me some Monday morning in September when the school year opens. These children whom you see have been for two months on the streets. You do not need to look a second time to prove that. In this room you will find fifty, sixty or seventy children, as the case may be. Many of them ragged and dirty, with hair so matted that you wonder if it has ever felt the comb or brush, and whose little faces are old and vicious looking, and whose eyes look at you in amazed astonishment if you speak kindly to them or show any interest in their welfare.

It takes the first month or two at least to teach the mother and the child that he must come clean or he cannot come at all.

And you can see also that that is rather a delicate task to perform. The teacher has here the double duty of educating the mother in habits of cleanliness through the child as a medium. And then, too, she must keep track of all the truants for the truant officer. She must keep these boys and girls under control by moral suasion alone—when many of them have no moral sense to appeal to—and advance them all to the next grade. Is it surprising that so many teachers break down and become nervous wreck?

You may ask, what of the schools in the wealthier districts? Things are no better there. I think they are worse. There the boys and girls must be humanized as well as in the poorer districts, as the spirit of the times and the social condition is calculated to develop the worst side of the child nature. The impertinent, selfish, overbearing attitude of many of the children from the homes of the very rich toward teacher and fellow pupil is even more trying to those in

charge than is the attitude of the little pupil from the very poor district. And she who takes charge of one of these rooms and does all this burdensome work receives but small compensation for the nervous energy expended.

The school board is to-day asking for an appropriation of nearly five million dollars—and with all that they will not be able to build school houses to accommodate the thirty thousand children without proper school facilities to-day, who can attend but half of each day. But what matters that? So long as the board of education feels it is far more necessary to appropriate a portion of its funds to keep up a few fads such as the teaching of German language, physical culture, drawing, etc., "we, the people," must not interfere.

The situation is not a pleasant one to contemplate when we realize that out of these school rooms must come our future citizens, our future rulers, and when we know that it is a lack of funds and a proper use of those available that make the situation. Nor will it be otherwise until our environments are changed and mankind has had time to become something more than a mere beast of burden; until there can be found no such place as a tenement house district; until man has learned himself and recognized that there is a higher plane of existence and strives to reach it. Until, then, our civilization can make but little progress, and our system of free schools remains the farce it is to-day. Free schools for all! How well that sounds! But is it true? In this city alone between three and four thousand children are too poor to go to school, having neither shoes nor clothing. Of the thousands of little people who enter the first grade at six years of age, very few are found in the third grade. They are taken out and put to work in factories and work shops, or as cash boys or girls; and while we have from six to ten first grade rooms in each school in this city overcrowded, the upper grade rooms are almost without occupants; and so few out of the great numbers that enter school reach the "high school" that the question has been raised as to the advisability of continuing so expensive an institution when so few receive the benefit of it.

In the future, however, there is coming a situation very pleasant to contemplate to those of us who, having cast aside ancient received opinions and thrown off the shackles of selfish conservatism, are now looking at the world with our own eyes, and who believe that under the inspiration of the new conscience, the spirit of love, so long dead, will arise, and under such leadership man's law must give way to natural or divine law, which will change our environments and bring about a natural economic situation.

Under a just economic condition which must follow "free trade" and the "single tax." When free competition takes the place of the monopoly of to-day; when man, because of easy access to natural opportunities, finds himself a free creature—a creature of aspiration and of hope; when the spiritual rather than the material side of his nature has an opportunity to develop; when our so-called society, with its false lines and conventionalities, must give way to society based upon truth and justice; when woman in her developed state, with her native force and divine dignity of character, walks hand in hand with man, a free creature—his equal in the highest sense of the word; his comrade, bearing her share of the burdens of life—a free being with a free spirit, with the right to become what she wills herself to be; when the children who fill our school houses are born of free mothers, then, indeed, will the work of the teacher become almost divine in its possibilities.

We cannot change human nature. We know, however, that human nature is dual. What we see is the physical or material personality. What we cannot see, but believe in, is the ego or spiritual individuality.

Because of the environments which surround us under our present economic condition, it is only possible to live on a material plane. In all grades and stations of society we find this to be true. The questions which occupy the minds of the majority of the human family to-day relate purely to material things, and recognize only the physical vehicle, and not its beautiful tenant—the spiritual individuality.

In the good time coming, however, this will not be.

The material things will be forgotten, and the loftier, nobler sentiments of humanity will lead the people—and each man and each woman will take up naturally his or her life work, and then only shall we have in our school rooms as teachers men and women who are by nature best fitted for that noble calling. Not because the work will be so much easier then than now, but because a woman, when her environments are such

that she can—be true to her higher self, to save herself—do that work which she believes herself best fitted to do. And because of her great talent as a child leader and developer of character, she receives as a salary an amount adequate to the nervous energy expended. Place such a teacher in a school room, with thirty children, all well born, all coming from clean homes, with material comforts, whose parents have had time to think of other things than just how to feed and clothe their children, and who believe that character is the one thing only that can give position, and what may she not be able to accomplish?

How different then would be the outlook for the child. Being neither cold nor hungry, it could be taught so easily to think above and beyond the mere material things surrounding it. It could be made to understand so clearly its dualistic nature and made to aspire to become an individual force rather than a mere physical presence. The environment of to-day make it impossible for the child to forget the body. It does not live above the physical plane. It recognizes itself as a body. It may have a soul. But change the economic condition, do away with the necessity of living on so low a plane, and both teacher and preacher, who in that day will themselves be true, will no longer teach in the school room and from the pulpit that man is a body and he has a soul; but they will teach that beautiful and more inspiring truth, that man is a soul, that he has a body. When our environments are such that child and man may be taught the beautiful truth that the body is but the house in which they live—the dwelling of which, in however small a degree, but binds the growth and development of the real man, the spiritual tenant of the physical house; when mankind has learned that truth, what may we not hope to see our future civilization become? And I for one believe that ere many generations have passed these things will be.

May 1, 1890.

THE MARIPOSA.

(February 8, 1893.)

We have wreathed them in song and in story,
The battle-scarred decks of the past!
But around thee shall linger a glory
Undimmed by the cannonade's blast.
For the white dove of Peace o'er the waters
Was brooding that heavenly morn;
And the souls of earth's sons and earth's daughters
Rejoiced in a promise new born.

Oh, omen of gladness and blessing!
We saw, from the masthead above,
The flag that the breeze was caressing—
The Stars and the Stripes of our love!
It strained at its cordage, as urging
The barque no longer delay;
Impatient for joy of the surging,
Bright billows that marshaled her way!

And I cried: Is it true they can fetter—
The sordid and selfish of heart—
Fair Liberty's ensign! And fret her,
Proud spirit, like slave in a mart?
And the limitless ocean, replying—
The deep, sacred blue of the sky—
Green earth, heaven's beauty outwring—
Gave doubt and oppression the lie!

Aye, once in the vanguard of nations,
That banner had fluted of yore!
Proclaiming—whatever their station—
That men were but men, and no more.
And eyes had looked up at its gleaming;
And straightened the backs that were bowed
Could it lose that first glow of its beaming,
And darken 'neath tyranny's cloud?

No, never! For wert thou not leading,
Bright banner, earth's vanguard again?
When, fast from our dim sight receding
We watched that swift keel cleave the main.
Still true to thy birthright, and scorning
The hand that would basely control,
Thou flung to the wind of the morning
The challenge of Liberty's soul!

To the nations afar I am bearing
The herald of freedom divine;
Awaken! ye poor and despairing!
And tremble, ye great! at my sign:
Thus signalled that pennon, outstreaming;
And shone the pure stars of its sky;
And its stripes, as the sunrise's glad beaming,
To the faith of our hearts made reply.

Forgotten in song and in story,
The battle-scarred decks of the past!
When earth shall have beaten her glory
Swordblades into plowshares at last.
But thy fame, Mariposa! hath shrined
Unstained by such glory impure;
In the heaven of hope it is shining
As love—shalt immortal endure.

FRANCES M. MILNE.

San Luis Obispo, Cal.

TWO-LEGGED HOGS.

THAT IS WHAT THE TRIBUNE CALLS THE CHICAGO LANDLORDS. A GOOD SINGLE TAX ARTICLE.

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 25.

Since the passage by congress and the signing by the president of the world's fair bill the value of much real estate in Chicago has been marked up at least ten per cent, and numerous sales which have been made indicate that men are eager to buy at the advanced figures. It is safe to say that fifty millions has been added to the selling or asking price of real estate in this city since February last. This is a very low estimate—perhaps one-half below the facts.

And yet it is found to be a slow task to raise the additional millions which are needed for world's fair purposes, although it is certain that at least half of each subscription will be repaid, and a lot of it from the receipts of the exposition. It is so slow because there are hundreds of persons, not one of whom is worth less than a hundred thousand dollars, and some of whom are worth five millions, who will not give a cent for world's fair purposes. They admit that the passage of the bill, which was secured without any exertions on their part, has made them richer—they admit that they are reaping where they have not sowed—but they want to keep every cent of their unearned gains to themselves. Of course they have a legal right to refuse to give to that which is adding to their wealth. They have a right to hang on to their unearned increments till death takes them by the throat. They can play the swine with their riches. They can, in the words of an indignant director, "behave like two-legged hogs," and profit as they have been doing all their narrow lives by the energy, enterprise, and labors of other and better men.

It is a pity that there is no way to reach these mean men who have made their fortunes in Chicago, not so much by their own ability as by the efforts of others causing the city to grow. It is to be regretted that public sentiment cannot point the finger of contempt at them. If the owners of the real estate of the city were to pay one per cent on the value of their property, the sum of \$10,000,000 would be raised instantly. As half of this will certainly be paid back the subscription would not cost each one to exceed one-half of one per cent. But property owners will not donate a tenth or twentieth part of what they have already gained by the recent rise in values, and hence the board of directors finds it necessary to ask for legislation which will enable the city to subscribe \$5,000,000. There seems to be no other way in which these small-souled, stingy, miserly, delinquent property owners can be made to help except through the taxing machinery of the municipality.

If these men who will not give a fraction of the surplus wealth which has suddenly been bestowed on them had business sense they would pursue no such penny-wise pound-foolish policy. They would see that if all goes well and the world's fair is held here the era of local prosperity which has begun will continue unabated; that values will keep on advancing; and that before five years are past at least three hundred millions more will be added to the capital of the city. But if it should so happen that there should be a slip-up for lack of money and the fair failed to be held in Chicago, then there would be a slump in values and these pence bidders would find some of their wealth departing about as quick as it came, with nobody but themselves to blame for it and nobody to sympathize with them in their loss.

BUT THE "MONOTONY" IS PLEASANT, ISN'T IT?

London Financial Reformers.

Now South Wales papers are getting positively monotonous just now. It is Henry George and single tax, Henry George and single tax from beginning to end. Undoubtedly the great apostle of freedom of trade is doing a great work out there, and not a bit too soon. Four men own four million acres. In a country, part of which suffers from periodical drought, the strips of land on each side of the rivers are owned by men who prevent all others from access to the water necessary for the preservation of crops and stock. Imitating the British land system, the colonists are storing up the seeds of pauperism and wretchedness. But it is not too late to retrace, and already many clear-headed men out there have raised the cry of the land for the people, not for individual members of it only.

A WILD WESTERN OPINION.

Merrill, Wis. News (item).

There is in this country to-day no living democrat around whose banner the people would so willingly rally as around that of Grover Cleveland. The comparison between the present and the last administration is so strong that even staunch republicans are beginning to see the difference between the men. In Grover Cleveland we had a fearless and honest executive; in the present a chiselly weak one; in him we would have a crafty politician, who would care more for policy than principle.

THE WORKINGMAN WILL BE LEFT, AS USUAL.

New York World.

The increased duties proposed on window glass have induced the protected manufacturers to organize a trust in order to get the full benefit of their monopoly. There is evidence that they are also importing glass blowers from Belgium. The public will be plucked with one hand and a American workmen crowded out with the other.

IT DEPENDS ON WHOSE OX IS GORED.

Kansas City Star.

It has been developed that a man who is loth to pay 200 per cent duty on a woolen coat is a free trader, and that another man who desires to knock off \$70,000,000 on sugar is a protectionist. Important information for the revisers of the dictionary.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

SETH LOW ON PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

No. III, in the "Rights of the Citizen" series published in Scribner's Magazine, appears in the June issue. It is a discussion by Seth Low concerning the citizen's rights "as a user of public conveyances." President Low concedes that in New York this right is exercised with a high degree of safety, but seems to believe that little more can be said. Public conveyances are crowded as they are nowhere in the old world, and common carriers seem to think that they do something more than their duty when they provide for the comfort of their patrons. The reason why so little is conceded by common carriers is, thinks President Low, that so little is demanded by the public. When there is an intelligent demand for better things they will be conceded. In Europe, too, our practice of conceding valuable public franchises for almost nothing has not been followed, and in European cities such franchises yield to the municipalities large revenues. His hope lies in the fact that Americans are teachable.

President Low conceives the real trouble to lie chiefly in the fact that governments in this country have taken a false attitude toward public franchises. Such matters have been left to private initiative. Private corporations come asking of the municipality the privilege of performing public acts, and such privileges are accorded, the municipality parting with the franchise and demanding little or nothing in return. It is not enough to sell such franchises to the highest bidder and hedge them about with stipulations securing certain rights to the citizen. President Low would improve the present practice by three things: He would have the city take the initiative; he would have it retain title to all public franchises, and he would have it lease them at auction for a term not exceeding twenty years. By the first of these things, he means that the city, instead of waiting for private individuals to make ready for laying out street railway lines, should decide what lines are needed and ask individuals or corporations to offer terms upon which they will perform this service. He instances the ferry privileges of this city as examples of what may be accomplished by such a policy. At each new lease of these privileges the city is able to obtain better terms, yet the stock of the corporations enjoying the privileges remains high and yields good dividends. He believes it as much the duty of the municipality to see that proper transit facilities are maintained as to see that the water supply is pure and abundant. He thinks a general law applicable to all this should be passed, and that by it the duty in question should be lodged in the municipalities.

HOUSE AND CABINET.

Hannis Taylor's article in the June issue of the Atlantic Monthly, entitled "The national house of representatives; its growing inefficiency as a legislative body," is really a plea for the adoption in this country of something like the English parliamentary system of government. Mr. Taylor notes the well established, but much neglected, fact that the framers of the federal constitution modeled the national congress upon the English parliament at a time when the system of ministerial responsibility was temporarily in abeyance, and the fathers, in copying a British model, builded worse than they knew, being unable to foresee that their model would in time develop into a more democratic system than that which they had established.

Mr. Taylor regards the national house of representatives as the graveyard of legislation, and believes that if we are to get on, some means must be contrived for bringing the executive and the friendly majority of the lower house into closer relations, in order that the former may be able to originate and carry out systematic schemes of legislation. As the case now stands nobody in congress represents the executive chosen by the majority of the people, and no member of the cabinet, and for that matter not even the president himself, is necessarily a great party leader. Legislation does not originate with any man or body of men chosen by the people or their representatives for the special purpose of carrying out a distinct policy.

Mr. Taylor would remedy this by giving the cabinet the right to a place and voice in each house, with the further right to offer in each such schemes of legislation as it might see fit to advocate. This he thinks would lift out of the bog in which they now lie each of the great questions as to which legislation is most needed. It would force the issue upon the house and make it possible to bring such issues before the country at the biennial elections of congressmen. The defeat of the cabinet in the house need not force a resigna-

tion, since the failure to carry through a scheme of legislation would throw upon the triumphant opposition the necessity of proposing something better, and thus still leave the house a definite policy to discuss.

Mr. Taylor's second suggestion is that each great party at its national convention resolve to vest in its presidential candidate and his cabinet, in the event of success, the official party leadership. Thus the necessity would be strong upon the conventions of naming real leaders for presidential candidates, and upon the president of calling real leaders to his cabinet. With these things brought about Mr. Taylor conceives that the house would become what it was designed to be, the workshop of the constitution. He believes that Mr. Reed's arbitrary ruling have been partly in response to a demand that the house do something, and he believes further that this demand can be complied with only by some such scheme as he has outlined.

Many persons are impressed with the need of a closer relation between the executive and the majority in the lower house of congress, and it may have occurred to some that the natural way to this lies through the committees of the house. They are usually headed by recognized leaders of the majority, and were the habit once established of maintaining close and friendly relations between those chairmen and the cabinet, one important step in the right direction would have been taken.

GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OF TELEGRAPHS.

Bronson C. Keeler urges in the June Forum governmental control of the telegraph. He says that China is the only country on earth in which the post office is conducted by private enterprise, and ours the only one of importance in which the telegraphic service is so conducted. He traces our distaste for doing aught by government that can be done by private enterprise to the intense individualism developed by the practical "free land" of our youthful days. With the invention of machinery and the specialization of industries requiring the co-operation of great armies of workmen and the use of vast capital in the performance of functions necessary for all, have developed lines of business that are in their nature monopolies, and therefore best conducted by government. The natural or artificial scarcity of land in Europe enabled people earlier than we to perceive a truth that the abundance and accessibility of land have rendered obscure to us, and in the practical application of this truth the telegraph has been one of the first things to receive attention. Mr. Keeler here furnishes a table showing that in nearly all important countries the bulk of the telegraph lines are operated by government. In this country, with 248,920 miles of wire, more than 30 per cent of the world's entire mileage, only 3,000 miles are owned and operated by government. This country left out, about 88 per cent of wires are controlled by governments. Rates per ten words run about thus: United States, 25 cents to \$1, according to distance; in the Argentine Republic it is 40 cents for 10 words, and 20 cents for each additional 10 words; in Denmark and in Sweden and Norway, 13.4 cents for 10 words, and 134 cents for each additional word; in Ecuador, 20 cents for 10 words; in Egypt, 19 1/2 cents for 10 words; in Germany, 1.4 cents per word, the minimum being 14 cents per message; in the United Kingdom, six pence for 12 words; in the Cape colonies, one shilling for 10 words, and six pence for each additional 5 words or part thereof; in Guatemala, 25 cents for 10 words, exclusive of the address; in Honduras, 25 cents for 10 Spanish words, and double that amount for English words; in Italy, 20 cents for 15 words, and 1 cent for each additional word; in Japan, 4 cents per word, including the address and signature; in Portugal, 5 cents for the first word, and 1 cent for each additional word; in Roumania, 1.56 cents per word; in Siam, from 35 cents to \$3.65 per word; in Switzerland, one-half cent per word; in Turkey, 2 to 4 cents per word, and in Venezuela, 20 cents for 12 words.

In half the countries of the world receipts exceed expenditures, and in the remainder they do not. It must be remembered, however, that in the latter government messages, which are free, often constitute a large percentage of the whole. Throughout the world government telegraphs are honestly, economically and efficiently administered. There is no country that would any more think of selling its lines to a private company than the United States would of parting with the postal service. Mr. Keeler gives a table showing, among other things, the average cost of transmitting a message in various countries. In the United States it is 23.4 cents, and it runs down to 10 1/2 cents in Belgium and up to 76.5 cents in Honduras. In Great Britain it is 17.6 cents and in Germany 31.6 cents.

England's telegraphic line was opened in 1840, and by 1854 there were loud demands for governmental control. In 1868 the law was passed enabling the postmaster-general to acquire control of the lines. He bought at a enormous figure, paying over \$32,000,000 for lines that cost \$11,000,000, and were worth only \$8,000,000. England purchased not only the lines, but the franchises which the government had itself created. France obtained control of her lines at about one-sixth the rate per mile paid by England. The familiar arguments were urged against governmental control in England, but they have been effectually refuted by the logic of results. Business has increased; rates have decreased and the administration has been honest and efficient. The receipts in nineteen years have exceeded operating expenses by £2,230,945, but the debt created to meet the purchase money has caused an apparent deficit.

Mr. Keeler hopes that this country may profit by England's example and not buy franchises. The Western Union company is stocked and bonded for \$100,000,000, but its plant could be duplicated for \$35,000,000. Mr. Keeler would have the government construct lines and compete with the great monopoly. When the shares reach a reasonable price in the open market, the government could buy. The people cannot guarantee profits or investments, and the poor widow with her all in Western Union is a myth. Why pay more for a thing than the cost of creating its equivalent? "Recent consular reports show that the civilized world is mortgaged up to nearly its full interest paying capacity. The indications are that this country is but little if at all better off. We ought not, in initiating the government ownership of telegraphs and railways, to commit the unutterable folly of burdening with mortgages our children to the tenth or twentieth generation, because of a mere sentiment that a man who has pitched his expectations sufficiently high is entitled to get something for nothing, and that he ought not to be disappointed. And the telegraph offers a good opportunity for beginning aright."

AN EIGHT HOUR LAW.

General Francis A. Walker's article on the "Eight hour law agitation," in the June issue of the Atlantic Monthly, seems to be regarded by the editor as the star paper of the number. General Walker believes that the short hour movement is reaching a crisis. He thinks that the agitators prefer to succeed by law rather than by strikes; but notes that the strikes that are likely to precede legislation on the subject are to be of a different character from other strikes. There are to be quarrels picked for the purpose with reference to general effect. He seems to regard the American federation of labor as a very big thing, bigger and more manageable than the Knights of Labor.

General Walker sees no fatal objection to shortening the hours of labor by law, and he instances the English factory acts as evidence that legislative interference between employer and employee may be wise and beneficial. The error of those who argue against such legislation, thinks General Walker, lies in the assumption that there is freedom of contract on the part of the laborer. He endeavors to show that in the absence of such legislation the workingman is in large part at the mercy of his employer, and he does not see that a community in such a condition is freer than one in which the legislation has benevolently interfered between master and man.

General Walker notes the argument that workingmen have a right to take their share of the increased efficiency of labor by reason of the invention of machinery in the form of such leisure as would be granted by shortening the hours of labor. He sees nothing in the argument that such leisure might be abused. This latter argument is closely akin, thinks he, to the old argument that slavery is a beneficent institution, since it keeps men busy and out of mischief. At the same time General Walker believes in hard, steady work as a necessary discipline, and thinks that Mr. Bellamy's picture of luxurious idleness is highly unattractive. He believes with Dr. Holmes, that in such a state of society intoxication and suicide would take on the character of popular amusements. He would be sorry, however, to think that the eight-hour day would not in time prevail.

General Walker then considers the argument that shorter hours need not mean lower pay. He says that it is not on its face absurd, and considers the case of a working day reduced by degrees from twenty hours to eleven. He believes that this might be accomplished without real loss all round, because of the increased effectiveness of men who have the benefit of increased leisure. He believes that in some communities the

working day has with advantage been reduced from eleven to ten hours, and generally that a general conviction among workmen that shorter hours are necessary will be followed by further reduction. He thinks that the fact that there has been no sustained and resolute effort to reduce the hours to ten in those states where the eleven-hour day prevails, is evidence that the mass of workmen are not prepared for such reduction. He evidently regards a general eight-hour day as for the present impossible.

General Walker ridicules the idea that shorter hours will furnish more employment. He insists that when a manufacturer employs 100 men ten hours a day, it is because he wants 1,000 hours of work. If he employs 125 men eight hours, he still gets only 1,000 hours of work, and of course he will pay for only 1,000 hours of work. In other words, General Walker believes that if more men are to be employed under the eight-hour system, each must accept less pay than each man now employed obtains under the longer day. A reduction of hours will not increase, but will decrease, the demand for labor, because the longer and harder a man works within the limit of his strength the more work he makes for others.

On the whole General Walker thinks that the eight-hour day were better brought about by private endeavor than by legislation; because he conceives that the state has already interfered sufficiently to put men in the way of helping themselves, and this appears to him all that is necessary. Furthermore it is unfair for the majority who demand shorter hours to shorten by law the hours of the contented minority. Again, conceding the desirableness of the eight-hour day, the step is too long to be taken all at once. It were better taken gradually because thus it would cause less disturbance; because the more moderate proposition would have a better chance and because in case of success the working classes would have been somewhat educated up to a wise use of leisure. Finally General Walker does not see how it can be just to all sorts of workmen to make a uniform eight-hour day. Some kinds of work require intense exertion; some kinds employ workmen only a few months in the year; some kinds expose men to dangerous gases; some kinds give men steady though not intense work in healthful atmosphere the year round. How can the hours of all be the same?

WHAT WE WANT.

New York World.

All hail the dawn of a new day breaking,
When a strong-armed nation shall take away
The weary burdens from backs that are aching
With maximum labor and minimum pay;
When no man is honored who hoards his millions;
When no man feasts on another's toil,
And God's poor suffering, striving billions
Shall share His riches of sun and soil.

There is gold for all in the earth's broad bosom,
There is food for all in the land's great store,
Enough is provided if rightly divided;
Let each man take what he needs—no more.
Shame on the miser with unused riches,
Who robs the toiler to swell his hoard,
Who beats down the wage of the digger of ditches
And steals the bread from the poor man's board.

Shame on the owner of mines whose cruel
And selfish measures have brought him wealth,
While the ragged wretches who dig his fuel
Are robbed of comfort and hope and health.
Shame on the ruler who rides in his carriage
Bought with the labor of half-paid men—
Men who are shut out of home and marriage
And are herded like sheep in a novel pen.

Let the clarion voice of the nation wake him
To broader vision and fairer play,
Or let the hand of a just law shake him
Till his ill-gained dollars shall roll away.
Let no man dwell under a mountain of plunder,

Let no man suffer with want and cold;
We want right living, not mere almsgiving,
We want just dividing of labor and gold.
ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

IF HE SPENT LESS.

Harrisburg Patriot.

If the American workingman would spend less money for rum, less money for clothes, less money for food, less money for rent of houses, less money for street car rides, less money for newspapers, less money for shaves, less money for hair trimming, less money for—but pshaw, it's no use! We were trying to prove that if he economized on six dollars a week for the year round that he would leave enough cash to his widow to bury him decently without going into the grave on the installment plan. But we can't do it.

THE GOOD TIME THAT IS COMING.

Houston, Texas, Post.

When production has reached the limit of human needs and enjoyments there will be a natural subsidence of effort, which will manifest itself in shorter hours of labor, more holidays for the workman, and, granting that the natural tendency of man is upward, in greater ethical culture.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LABELS SHOWING TARIFF TAXES.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I have always favored the practical, as opposed to the theoretical, method of teaching the single tax. Nine-tenths of the people whom we hope to convert to the single tax doctrine would be unable to pass an examination for entrance to a college where political economy is taught. Wherever involuntary poverty exists, a man's heart, and even his brains, are in his pocket book, and justly so. My idea, then, is to bring the principle before the people as they spend their money. To this end I would offer this suggestion. It is based on the "union label" idea of trades unions. We have several manufacturers in this country wedded to the idea of free raw materials. They are our best allies. They believe in a tariff for revenue only. They cannot follow their belief to a logical conclusion without giving their adherence to any plan that will raise revenue more easily and more justly than a tariff on imports. On articles they manufacture there is a tariff—there is a tax. Now, suppose they were to give practical lessons on this tax. A man makes hats. Let him put a label in the hats stating exactly what the tax is on that grade of hats. Every man buying one of those hats would see every time he looked at it the tax he was paying somebody. Accompanying this should be a statement of the amount of tax a man would pay under direct taxation. With a population of 65,000,000 and a federal expenditure of \$300,000,000, the average tax from each person would be \$5. A man, therefore, buying a suit of clothes on which the tariff was \$5 would pay his full share of federal taxation. And every article he bought thereafter would be to him an object lesson of the amount he was paying in excess of his due. Protectionist Clarkson warns his party to look out for the free trade views now being inculcated by the democratic press. This would be a lesson more valuable even than that taught by the newspapers. A manufacturer need have no fears of losing patronage by such a course. A majority of the people voted for tariff reform and a majority of the people would buy his goods. As a beginning, let THE STANDARD tell every week what the tariff is on the grade paper it uses and on the type and everything else connected with its publication. Our tariff reform friends would then have an object lesson with which to argue from. What defense could the protectionists make?

EDWIN GLADMAN, M. D.

A SCARED PHILOSOPHER.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: Mr. Benjamin Goodkind is too nice a fellow and is now in too much trouble to allow of it being seemly to pun upon his name. He is editor and publisher of the Herald of Millburn, N. J., and as his pen places upon paper a record of current local news it often is led into such pathetic soliloquies as the following:

John Ruskin feels buoyant and elastic on a bright, clear day, but on a dull, wet day he is moody and misanthropic. He is his own weather bureau. It is so with other great and celebrated men, and with some who are not so celebrated. Sad to relate, there have been very many wet, dull days during the past year.

Mr. Goodkind hails from California, and he is a pioneer in journalism at Millburn. For something over a year in a sturdy way he has struggled with the difficulties, financial and otherwise, which beset the path of the local editor, and during this time he has made weekly visits to New York. In some way or other, in the big city, he has run across a single tax man or two, and an impression of their ideas must have remained upon his mind, for several weeks ago there commenced to appear in the columns of the Herald references to the wisdom of taxing so-called farm lands a little higher. These references were timid and rather furtively made, but they hurt the feelings of some interested parties, and the other day our friend, the editor, was told to his face that he was "an anarchist like Henry George." That scared him surely. Thus he delivers himself:

WE ARE THE PEOPLE'S SERVANT.

Some citizens of Millburn think that we desire to have the taxes of Millburn made higher than they are. On the contrary, we had rather see them lower, and the general average rate lower as well. We believe that the progress of Millburn is retarded by assessing building land in the town as farming land, and it is this that we have been objecting to. We were actuated solely by disinterested motives—to see the town improve. If the people of Millburn are satisfied to have the assessor rate building land as farming land, why, good and well; we shall say no more. The people's interests are ours. It is not right to hamper gentlemen in Millburn who own tracts of land, and we had no idea of doing so, but we thought the assessor

could use a wise discrimination in fostering private interests as well as promoting public interests in his methods of making assessments. The law gives the assessor a great deal of latitude. By all means keep the tax rate down as low as possible, say we, but by so doing is it well to keep the town from growing? However, as the taxpayers object to innovations in this regard, "mum's the word with us." We are but the servant of the people, and their will is ours. We shall do as they say.

Let us hope that there are in Millburn men who see the justice of more equitable taxation, and who will help stiffen the backbone and hold up the hands of the Herald's gentle editor.

G. W.

A SUGGESTION TO ILLINOIS MEN.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: The Herald of May 28 contains an account of a convention held by the prohibitionists of Illinois, at which H. H. Haaf of El Paso presented a memorial from the Farmers' association of Illinois, stating that two-thirds of the present delegates were farmers, and claiming that farmers have for years past been doing business at a loss; that money invested in farms does not pay three per cent; that the farmers pay for everything, while the great corporations escaped taxation; that the republican party has gone over bodily to the monopolists, and that now is the time for the prohibitionists to help the farmers, and in return the farmers will help the prohibitionists to sweep the state.

Now, where are the single tax men of Illinois? Why are they not looking after all such cases, and presenting the single tax to all associations that are looking for relief from the terrible and outrageous system of taxation?

The farmers seem to know at last that great corporations escape taxation, and that they pay it all. But can they expect to abolish the present wrong and injustice by joining hands with the prohibitionists?

It is the duty of every single taxer, both to himself and his fellow man, to present the great truths that are enunciated in "Progress and Poverty," not only to the farmers of Illinois, but to those throughout all the states. He who composes the majority of the voting forces of this country, he must be taught and won over to the side of right and justice.

We have no time to lose. It is only a year and a half before the next great battle that decides the fate of thousands of laborers for another four years.

We must work while the day lasts, for the light cometh, when no man can work.

Orange, N. J.

GEORGE R. WEBB.

"A RADICAL AMENDMENT TO THE GEORGE THEORY."

Atchison, Kan., Champion, rep.

The proposition of the alliance to compel mortgage creditors to share the loss from shrinkage on farm property after the loan is made is neither wise nor just for obvious reasons. If the proposition also permitted the mortgage to share in the appreciation of property there might be some equity in it. But either way the only effect of such a measure must be to prevent people who want solid security, and therefore will take low rates of interest, from loaning money on any such lack of security as that. The proposition which calls for an investigation of the law authorizing the issue of certain government bonds, for the purpose of testing an already exploded idea that the bonds can now be paid, is likewise too barren of good sense to merit serious discussion. The proposition to exempt homesteads from taxation and the cumulative taxation of lands held for speculative purposes is simply a new and radical amendment of the Henry George theory.

OH, CHESTNUTS!

From Letter to Bloomington, Ill., Leader.

Let land alone be taxed and one of two disastrous results come to pass. Either the landlord would have to raise the rent and thereby advance the cost of the necessities of life, or the tax would be so high that no one would dare to own land.

SO GLAD HIS FAME HAS "WIDENED."

Buffalo Times.

Governor Hill's abilities have placed him among the most prominent of statesmen, and his crowning act, that of securing to the state a ballot reform bill acknowledged to be the best in existence, has widened his fame.

HOW THE WHEAT WOULD BE DIVIDED UP.

Kansas Paper.

What would a grower of wheat get for his cargo delivered in Belgium if he bought woolen goods? Just one-half his wheat would pay for goods and the other half for protection to the great American infants.

TRUE FOR YOU, MR. JONES.

Extract from Senator Jones's Speech on the Silver bill.

A gold coin that would represent an average day's labor would be too small for convenient handling.

A WAIL FROM WITHIN.

Cincinnati Commercial (rep.).

If the republican party goes into the battle of 1892 with a monopolistic tariff it will be beaten.

PERSONAL.

The London Financial Reformer has a letter from a Sydney correspondent regarding the great sensation created by Mr. George's visit to Australia. Among other things the correspondent says: "Of course everybody is talking of him. In his audiences he has all sorts and sizes, from socialists up to landlords, parsons are as thick as blackberries, women are plentiful; in fact, everybody is hearing him. Protectionists are having a very slow time all through. He simply gets them on toast and 'chiacks' them amidst the howls of approbation from the audience. All the prominent free traders hold aloof. Afraid to associate themselves with the movement they listen greedily to what he says, and some of them attend every lecture. Last night I saw Abbott, Garvan (two protectionist ex-cabinet ministers), and others there, so they are having the truth forced on them, whether they like it or not. Monday night's lecture was more a continuation of Saturday's lecture. On Saturday Mr. George laid out the evil and the cause in detail, and touched lightly on the remedy. On Monday he detailed the remedy as suggested in the single tax, and giving the most logical reasons for the imposition of the tax on land values only. This was his best effort, and was a most masterly piece of logic, and simply swept every doubt down—strengthening the single taxers and puzzling the protectionists and others, making everyone think like mad going home in the train, and ever since nothing has been talked of but single tax. He lectured on protection on Tuesday night in his own powerful way, and coming, as he did, from America, he carried great weight, and after it was all over submitted to questions again. He replied to every question without a moment's hesitation. I quite expected that the protectionists would have made a big show at that meeting, but it was a perfect fizzle. If the show they made was indicative of anything as to the feeling in favor of protection, the strength of the party must have waned considerably since last election."

Messrs. James W. Treadwell and T. E. Lane are still enlightening the Long Island people on the single tax through the columns of the Flushing Journal. The issue of May 24 contains two columns from their pens.

The Rev. Mr. Silcox of the Pilgrim Congregational church of Oakland, Cal., delivered a lecture on the social problem Sunday, May 18, in the course of which he earnestly requested his hearers to read Henry George's books.

The Sharon Advocate of May 23 contains the eighth and concluding article on "The Social Problem" by Mr. W. I. Webber. He points out that the adoption of the single tax would be an inestimable blessing to farmers.

The Winnipeg Star prints "Single tax the instrument," and copies from THE STANDARD the address delivered by William Lloyd Garrison before the Unitarian ministerial union at Boston, April 28.

The Boston Labor Leader prints a letter from Mr. William E. Bell of Roxbury, Mass., in which he picks flaws in an editorial article lately appearing in the Boston Herald on the eight hour movement. That paper pointed out what it called "a fallacy in connection with the movement—a supposition, too often entertained, that a diminution in production will have no effect upon the wages of those productively employed." Against this assertion Mr. Bell makes two points: First—Wherever unused land has a commercial value, there can be a reduction of the hours of labor without a reduction in wages. Second—Whenever there are people in involuntary idleness there can be a reduction of the hours of labor without a decrease in the general production of wealth.

William F. Sherlock, a well known journeyman printer of Boston, died in Denver, Col., May 16. Mr. Sherlock was a single tax man of the first water. He was on the lecture committee of the Boston typographical union when Henry George lectured under its auspices on February 23, 1889. He had been in bad health for a long time, and went to Denver in the hope of recovery.

VERY FUNNY—HA! HA!

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Henry George's trip to Australia has benefited the Australians because the hyenas have laughed themselves to death over his theories and the rabbits have fled before his eloquence.

PROTECTION DID IT.

Milwaukee Journal.

The protective system made the ocean a desert, and tore from the masthead of our ships the flag of the free. They could not live because they had no carrying trade to do.

OH, NO! NO INTERNAL WARFARE THERE!

New York Press.

There is no internal warfare in the republican party on the tariff question.

BALLOT REFORM.

AMENDING THE MASSACHUSETTS BALLOT LAW.

A bill has been in the house of the Massachusetts general court making important changes in the Australian ballot act. It provides that registrars of voters shall not be required on nomination papers to certify to more names than are necessary to make the nomination. In case of candidates nominated by parties polling less than three per cent of the entire vote, the name of any party polling three per cent or more shall not be used except as describing and preceding some other name or term. In case of nomination by papers the words "nomination papers," or abbreviation thereof, shall be added after the party designation. Certificates of nomination for candidates to be voted for throughout the state shall be filed with the secretary of state at least twenty-eight days before the election, and nomination papers for the same at least twenty-one days previous; certificates of nomination for all other state officers eighteen days previous, and nomination papers for the same seventeen days, except in the city of Boston; certificates for all city officers and nomination papers nine days previous, except in Boston, where the time is fixed at twelve and ten days. In case of death of a candidate, and insufficient time for a new nomination by ordinary methods, or by the method provided by the nominating convention or caucus, the vacancy may be filled by a regularly elected general or executive committee representing such convention or caucus. Objections and other questions arising in the nomination of state officers shall be considered by the secretary of state, attorney general and three other persons, to be called ballot law commissioners, who shall be appointed by the governor in June or July of each year, shall hold office for one year from August 1, shall serve without pay, and shall be appointed from different political parties. No meeting not called and held in behalf of a party casting at least three per cent of the entire vote shall constitute a caucus unless participated in by at least twenty-five voters of the district for which it is called. Nominations for districts other than representative and containing more than one town or ward of a city shall not be made by caucus but by delegate convention or nomination papers. The number of ballots required by law in each set is reduced from one hundred to sixty for every fifty voters or fraction thereof registered in each polling place. Objections to certificates of nomination and to nomination papers and withdrawals by candidates from nomination shall be made within seventy-two hours succeeding the last day fixed for filing such papers.

The Boston Post says these amendments relate chiefly to the working details of the ballot law, and are generally to be approved.

A SUCCESSFUL TEST.

The late election in the city of Cumberland, Md., was conducted under the provisions of the ballot law passed at the last legislature. The public had received comparatively little instruction in the workings of the system by way of preparation, for it had not been generally understood until two weeks ago that the law would apply to this election. Under these circumstances there would have been no occasion for surprise if there had been much misapprehension and confusion among the voters. But, as a matter of fact, the day passed off quietly, with few mistakes or difficulties of any sort. That the new system here as everywhere else, encourages independence in voting was shown by the fact that, for the first time in eight years, a democratic mayor was elected. The "workers" whose persuasions used to influence the result found their occupations as completely gone as Othello's.

Mr. Edgar L. Murlin of Albany has compiled an excellent manual of the ballot reform law and other election laws passed by the last legislature. It is a compact pamphlet of 115 pages, containing the full texts of the ballot reform law, the new registration law and the corrupt practices act, together with the texts of other election laws, correct forms of the nomination papers and ballots authorized under the ballot law, full and careful instructions to political committees and election officers as to the method of operating the law. It is worthy of careful perusal. The pamphlet is sold at fifteen cents a copy, eight dollars a hundred and fifty dollars a thousand. James B. Lyon, the state printer, Albany, has them on sale. The Binghamton Leader has issued a pamphlet containing the full text of all the election laws under which voting will be done next November, and is distributing them free. The New York World has issued a similar pamphlet, which can be procured at the publication office, Park row.

Governor Abbott of New Jersey has signed the Werts ballot reform bill.

LET THIS PRINCIPLE PREVAIL.

Summerside Journal, Prince Edward Island.

A good way to meet the "labor movement" and Georgeism, and similar revolutionary movements among the working classes, is, as a Toronto clergyman declared not long since, "the practice of the golden rule between both employers and employees."

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

PROGRESS OF THE MCKINLEY BILL.

The McKinley bill is in the hands of the senate finance committee, and will be ready for submission to the democratic senators by next Saturday. Senators Allison and Aldrich say that it will be presented to the senate by the middle of this month.

THE WORKINGMEN'S TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD AT COOPER UNION FRIDAY EVENING.

The parlors of the Manhattan single tax club were filled last Friday evening, when the Workingmen's tariff reform league held its third meeting, and about thirty names were added to the rolls. A communication was read from the congressional committee of the Manhattan single tax club, inviting the league to send delegates to a conference to discuss political action in the congressional districts this fall. The invitation was accepted, and a committee of nine elected to attend the conference.

After discussing the situation it was decided to hold a public meeting this coming Friday evening (June 6) in room 24 Cooper union. As this meeting is being called on short notice, the arrangements for it have not been completed in time for publication in THE STANDARD; but the committee have invited some of the gentlemen who lectured before the tariff reform class to address it. This meeting is more for the purpose of attracting the attention of workingmen who are tariff reformers to the existence of the league, and all such will be invited to join. Don't forget. The meeting will be held in room 24, Cooper union, on this coming Friday evening, June 6.

A YEAR OF SPLENDID WORK.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE GREAT LABOR PERFORMED BY THE TARIFF REFORM COMMITTEE OF THE REFORM CLUB—WHO THE EARNEST WORKERS ARE AND WHAT PRINCIPLES THEY REPRESENT.

John De Witt Warner, chairman of the tariff reform committee of the Reform club of New York city, has just submitted his annual report, in which is incorporated the reports of the sub-committees. Mr. Warner says:

The outlook for our work is the most encouraging it has ever had. For years our great problem was how to get the American people thoroughly interested in tariff questions, and ready to give careful and intelligent consideration to the extent to which "protective" interests were "dead beating" it at their expense. For years the outlook was not encouraging. Exited by irrelevant questions of partisan politics, fooled by the notion that they shared in the plunder, or too prosperous to miss the daily pilfering to which they were subjected, we failed to arouse their interest. But these times of difference are past. The steady turn of the tariff thumbscrew has at last tortured our farmers and laborers alike that the cry for relief comes us from all parts of the land. Our greatest embarrassment is the suddenness and extent of our opportunity. From all directions we are simply overwhelmed by calls for literature, for speakers, for cooperation in organizing local tariff discussions; and these calls are most numerous and loud from rural districts that have hitherto been solidly protectionist.

As to the details and progress of the work done, Mr. Warner refers the members of the Reform club to the reports of the chairmen of the sub-committees.

Mr. E. E. Anderson, chairman of the sub-committee on the city of New York, reports on the series of class meetings just concluded at Cooper union, which have been noted in THE STANDARD as they occurred. These meetings, Mr. Anderson says, were suggested by Mr. Crossdale. The lecturers were greeted by audiences ranging from 100 to above 200, who were close and earnest listeners, and who, when the fall campaign opens, will render valuable aid to the cause of tariff reform from the stump and elsewhere. The lecturers before the class were Messrs. John De Witt Warner, E. E. Anderson, Wm. T. Crossdale, Lindley Vinton, Henry T. Terry, Everett F. Wheeler, R. A. Gordon, Louis F. Post and Walter H. Page. The sub-committee expects to take a very active part in the coming congressional campaign by holding public meetings all over the city, and by co-operating with all club and organizations in sympathy on the question of tariff reform.

Mr. Jason Hinman, chairman of the sub-committee on New York state, reports that about a year ago his committee began the work of preparing a complete poll of all the voters in the state, outside the fifteen large cities, which should give complete information as to the address, politics, opinion on the tariff, general occupation and particular branch of occupation of each voter, which would tell whether or not he is a Grand Army man and what his nationality is. Continuing, Mr. Hinman says:

We estimated the number of voters to be polled at 750,000. In spite of the fact that much of the energy of your sub-committee has been turned in other directions, and that it has been continually hampered for lack of funds, nevertheless the poll has gone forward steadily, and we now have in the office the names of over 400,000 voters and voters to be made before 1894. Work is now going

forward in sixteen counties; and only six counties remain (out of fifty-eight in the state) to be canvassed in which no arrangements have been made for the poll. We anticipate no difficulty whatever in securing the poll in these six counties, and hope to have the entire work completed by the early summer. A good deal has also been done in the way of the distribution of literature among the voters; but, with the exception of the poll, by far the most important work undertaken by your sub-committee has been the systematic campaigns in the rural counties, with which you are already more or less familiar. These campaigns were determined upon during the latter part of last fall, and the preparation for the first campaign was begun during December, 1890. That campaign opened in Livingston county on the 13th of January. Since then six counties have been systematically covered. Seventy-eight meetings have been held, with an average attendance of very nearly or quite 250 voters; so that our speakers have directly addressed in these meetings over 18,000 voters.

When this work began in Livingston county it was wholly experimental. The reports which came in from the first campaign, however, not only assured us that our plan had proved practicable, but so filled us with enthusiasm that we were in danger of undertaking a heavier load than we had any right to expect to be able to carry. The speakers who carried through this first and most difficult campaign so successfully and so laid the foundation for effective work in other counties were Mr. Warner, Mr. Logan and Mr. W. B. Estell.

For joint debates, which grew out of this campaign, excited greater interest in the county than any phase of political agitation which the county has experienced for years. At each of the towns the halls were crowded. Mahlon Chance represented the Protective tariff league in all the debates. Mr. Wheeler spoke for the Reform club at Genesee and Danville, and Mr. Vinton at Mount Morris and Avon. Three and four column reports of the debates were given in all the local papers and two column reports in the Rochester Democrat and Rochester Union.

Mr. Hinman includes in his report a number of extracts from papers in the towns where meetings were held. He has selected, by preference, republican papers. The Nunda News (rep.) while unable to comprehend why such a vigorous tariff campaign was being carried on when there was no election at hand, nevertheless advised "men of all parties, and farmers especially, to attend these meetings and hear what is said." The Caledonia Advertiser (rep.) said, in brief, that British free trade money was being used to carry on this campaign. The Livingston Democrat (dem.) amused itself by poking fun at the protectionist speaker at the debate held in that town. The Danville Advertiser (rep.) evidently did not like the sentiments of the protection advocate who said "He honored England for trying to get our trade."

The second campaign began in Washington county. The local papers warned the farmers against attending the meetings. Messrs. William T. Crossdale and Henry T. Terry were the speakers. Very great interest was manifested, especially among the purely agricultural audiences, wherever the meetings were held. The protective tariff league must have become alarmed, for it sent into Washington county supplies of their publications in the hope of offsetting the work that was being done by the tariff reformers. The republican papers appeared to lose their temper, for the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle warned the farming element against the "insidious free trade arguments that would be presented by the Reform club speakers, while the Granville Sentinel charged that Messrs. Crossdale and Terry were the "emissaries" of British manufacturers.

The third campaign was carried on in Allegany county, and Mr. Louis F. Post and W. B. Estell were the speakers. It was difficult in the beginning to get the people to listen, but the campaign concluded with the two most successful meetings held in the state. They were held at Alfred Center, the seat of a Sabbatarian university, and the meeting was largely attended by both students and professors, as well as the town's people and farmers from the vicinity. This town, even more than those near it, was a hot bed of abolition, and the people have been wholly unwilling to listen to any reasoning which seemed to them to bear in the direction of democratic supremacy; but they did listen to Mr. Post, who was the speaker at Alfred Center, and expressed their gratification at the fair and non-partisan position taken by him, and their agreement in great degree with the conclusions of his argument. The Friendship Register (rep.) told its readers that they ought to have been present. They should appreciate the importance of the tariff discussion, and hear both sides, for "we can assure our republican friends, that unless some equality between the two is speedily enforced, the republican revolt from high tariff doctrines is to become so pronounced as to destroy the ascendancy of the party in other states besides Iowa. To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

Messrs. Todd and Decker of Rochester opened the campaign for Yates county at Dresden and closed at Dundee. Mr. Todd reported that he saw the same faces at Dundee as he had seen at Dresden; that they had been coming night after night and bringing their friends in added numbers, so that the attendance was constantly increasing. At Penn Yan 500 farmers listened to Messrs. Havens and Decker. This campaign closed with a meeting in the hall of the Starkey seminary at Edytown. This school is under

the control of the Christian denomination. Its management is intensely republican, as it was in early anti-slavery in abolition times. Organizations had before been permitted to use its hall for meetings which claimed to be non-partisan, but turned out political. The faculty thought they had been deceived, and they were rather unwilling to allow the use of their hall for the Reform club meeting, fearing another experience of the same kind. The arrangements were, however, made, and one of the largest audiences of the Yates county campaign, numbering between three and four hundred listened anxiously and critically to the arguments of Mr. Howland. At the close of the speech there were many expressions of congratulations, not merely at the absence of partisanship—no complaint on that score being possible—but upon its effective and convincing character.

The republican papers in Yates seem to have been much impressed with the able manner in which the "free trade" side of the argument, as presented, but still their idol was not shattered.

The Ontario county campaign was opened by Mr. Stapler, March 31, at a meeting called by the local grangers, to which the Protective tariff league were invited to send a speaker, who failed to appear, probably because of the vile weather and muddy roads. Mr. Stapler did not expect to hold a meeting, but when he reached the hall he was surprised to find, despite the inclement weather, that over two hundred farmers had gathered to hear him. The next night an audience of three hundred and fifty met him at Gorham, and the next night four hundred and fifty listened to him and Mr. Havens at Phelps. Mr. Crossdale handled the three succeeding meetings in Ontario county that week, speaking twice with Mr. Havens. The first two evenings of the second week of this campaign were devoted to joint debates at Geneva and Canandaigua. Mr. Mahlon Chance of the American protective tariff league was the protectionist champion at both debates, and was met by Mr. Vinton. The debate at Canandaigua was brought about by a challenge from the republicans. Our organizer had not made any effort to secure a meeting in Canandaigua; but when this challenge was given he proposed to the local democrats that they should take the matter up and should bear the local expenses of the debate. This, however, they refused to do, and we, unwilling to default when there was an opportunity to meet the protectionists, shared the expenses of this meeting with our local opponents. The lack of interest of the local democrats kept them away from the meeting to a considerable extent; and instead of an audience of more than six hundred democrats and republicans as at Geneva, the debaters at Canandaigua were met by an audience of six hundred—almost exclusively republican.

The last campaign was that in Cattaraugus county. In it Professor Burdick of Cornell made two most effective speeches. It opened March 31. In spite of the warnings of the local republican papers the republican farmers filled the halls every night. The fame of the Allegany county campaign had extended into Cattaraugus, and the farmers were anxious to find out whether the protective tariff had or had not anything to do with the hard times they are suffering. The greatest interest was shown at all these meetings. Many questions were asked, and in more than one of the towns individuals already announced that, while they had been for a long time in doubt about the benefit of the tariff to farmers, they were now convinced that it was an injury, and should govern their political action in future accordingly.

The result of the campaigning work in this state in behalf of tariff reform by the Reform club has alarmed the republican press and the American protective league. The New York Press has this to say:

President Annidown of the American protective tariff league has issued a circular letter to the defenders of protection calling their attention to the herculean efforts that the free traders are making to "educate" public opinion in favor of their medieval theories of economics. "Never was there a time," says he, "when greater work was demanded of those in favor of protection than now. The free traders are spending more money than ever before, and are engaged in a campaign that must be met. They are sending out millions of leaflets to array the farmer against the manufacturer. They are making a speaking canvass in the farming counties in the state of New York, and in many other states. The Reform club of this city has organized a school for the study of the tariff question, and for the purpose of training speakers for the coming campaign for congressmen."

Mr. Hinman concludes his report by saying that definite arrangements have been made for three campaigns to be held between the middle of May and the 1st of July, and it is probable that another campaign will be arranged for. The three definitely decided upon are in Chautauque, Wayne and Genesee counties; it is probable that a campaign will also be held in Steuben county. During July and August, and possibly a part of September, it will hardly be expedient to attempt to reach the farmers by systematic campaigns of this kind; but, having the canvass of the state completed and funds at our disposal, your sub-committee hopes to take up the campaign again in the early fall, and

to cover the entire state before the congressional election.

The question of funds is a very important one, and the committee has more than once been hampered through scarcity. The committee has also been hindered in its work by the scarcity of speakers, and it calls on those who can and will speak to notify them to that effect. Mr. H. de F. Baldwin, chairman of the sub-committee on other states, reports that his sub-committee have directed their energies mainly to urging tariff reformers throughout the country to organize local clubs and to themselves carry on this propagandist work and to keeping them informed of the facilities which the Reform club can offer for co-operation with local efforts and of the nature of the methods successfully used in New York. A great deal of tariff reform literature has been sent to these clubs. Mr. Baldwin has found a general willingness among these clubs to adopt the method used by the New York state committee of making a poll canvass, and he says the Reform club ought to distribute a certain quantity of literature direct to voters, "provided poll canvasses fully annotated are furnished us by local friends."

Each member of this sub-committee has a special section of country assigned to him, and their personal reports are included in Mr. Baldwin's report.

Mr. Samuel H. O'dway reports matters satisfactory in the New England states. Mr. William T. Crossdale reports a widespread tariff reform organization in Illinois; Delaware is partly canvassed.

Mr. Rival D. Woodward reports that the only danger to be anticipated for tariff reform at the coming election in Iowa is the excessive confidence of the democrats. The Minnesota correspondents are hopeful of success in several congressional districts that have heretofore gone for the protectionists; several large tariff reform meetings are to be held shortly in Minneapolis. A large movement is noticeable among the agricultural districts of Michigan, the Patrons of industry, numbering at present 100,000 members, having adopted the principle of tariff reform. It is expected that six republican congressional districts will be carried for tariff reform. There is a strong movement toward tariff reform in Wisconsin.

Mr. Lawrence Dunham says that his California correspondents seem to be of the opinion that free trade clubs would be much more successful than tariff reform organizations. Tariff reform clubs have been organized in seventeen counties of Missouri; the democratic state committeemen are rather shy of the movement. Colorado is waking up; the question of the duty on smelting ores and the retaliatory duty on agricultural products imposed by the Mexican government is the cause. South Dakota is moving.

Mr. G. St. John Levensky, chairman of the Tariff reform club of Baltimore, Md., is organizing the state. From Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Texas and Tennessee, except in the iron counties of Alabama, Tennessee and West Virginia and the wool districts of Texas, there is no need of tariff reform work on the part of the Reform club, as the democratic party in these sections are thoroughly committed to it. Lack of interest is shown in Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Mr. Rogers reports that he is carrying out the policy of the committee in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He intends to make a special attack of the Fifth congressional district on New Jersey, comprising the counties of Bergen, Morris and Passaic. An active poll is being made in Ohio. The tariff reform league of Indiana will attend to that state.

Mr. Walter H. Page, chairman of the sub-committee on press, reports a steady growth of their work. He says:

We prepare five columns a week of brief and plain articles describing the operations of the tariff, and making plain current phases of the discussion of the subject in the best way that we can to attract the attention of the multitude. These articles are distributed in every part of the country to local papers that have a combined circulation of between 400,000 and 500,000 copies per issue. Our work in this direction is, in brief, this: In the largest market for popular newspaper matter, where the country newspapers purchase their wares, they find popular articles about tariff reform, which have been prepared by us, not only ofered for sale, but offered for sale at a lower price than any other class of matter, and made as attractive to their readers as any other class of matter. The matter we supply, therefore, has become a regular part of the routine work done by very nearly all the rural papers in the country that are friendly to our cause. The work that needs especially to be done now seems to be the preparation of a comprehensive series of tariff reform articles which shall in some regular and logical order cover the whole subject and be made a part of the routine newspaper matter for the larger papers, as the matter that we now prepare has become of the rural papers.

Mr. Lawrence Dunham, chairman of the sub-committee on the circulation of literature, reports the splendid work that his committee has done during the past year.

A REPUBLICAN PROTEST.

THE MCKINLEY BILL PUTS UP PRICES, BUT NOT WAGES.

Chicago Tribune.

The highly protected manufacturing districts are mostly democratic, and the republicans are losing daily the workingmen's

votes they once had. Why? Go among the trades unions and hear their leaders and walking delegates talk, and learn the reason. These men tell their comrades that they are being cheated out of their share of the heavy protection duties alleged to be levied for their benefit.

The workmen, most of them foreign born, remember what their wages were in the old country; they know what the high duties are, and the increased amount which their employers are enabled to charge consumers by reason thereof, and they believe the harangues that they are robbed of a good part of their quota of protection, and that the bosses get it. This makes them angry and sour at the party which pushes up the "protection" taxes. To punish the party the bosses support they go to the polls and vote for free trade candidates. This is what makes them so outspoken and bitter against the republican party. They think they have been cheated out of their proper share of the plunder, and it infuriates them.

Nor will their anger be allayed if the McKinley bill becomes a law. The first thing the workmen in the shops, factories and potteries will do will be to ask their employers for the higher wages coming to them by right of the higher duties on the consumers. The bosses will refuse to give them. They will then be confirmed more than ever in the belief that the whole tariff system was a fraud on them; putting up prices, but not wages; hurting them as consumers, but not aiding them as producers; and those who have as yet clung to the republican party will follow their comrades, desert it, and thereafter vote the democratic free trade ticket out of spite at their bosses.

Political common sense suggests, therefore, that it is wretchedly bad politics to push the present high duties still higher when the inevitable effect will be to drive still more trades union votes into the democratic low tariff ranks as well as to damage and disgust the consuming masses and please only a handful of purse proud stockholders in trusts and combines.

THE FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

Milwaukee Journal.

We invite farmers to look at a few facts which concern them, and not be fooled by the living pretense that their interests are protected.

McKinley states that the value of farm products imported into this country last year was \$350,000,000. Now let us see in brief what he calls a "farm product." Sugar imported, \$90,000,000. Do our farmers buy sugar or raise it to sell? If they buy it how much protection do they get from a tax on it? Coffee, \$75,000,000. About how many western farmers raise coffee for a living? How much tea do they raise? What they pay for it amounts to \$50,000,000 yearly. How much pepper, cinnamon, cloves and all that class of things that annually go under the name of spices? How many farmers raise oranges, pineapples, yams and similar vegetable imports? All these and many more are classed as "farm products" to be taxed because they compete with farm labor! Could a more horrible burlesque than this be conceived?

Competition with the farms must be with what farmers raise to sell, if anything, not what they buy, and in so doing are taxed. Let us see how this thing is. Last year we exported 91,000,000 bushels of wheat and imported for seed 1,945 bushels, that cost the farmers who bought it about \$3 per bushel. What a dangerous competition to western farms! We exported 69,000,000 bushels of corn and imported of some new varieties 2,918 bushels. What a dreadful menace to the corn belt! How much rye we exported is not stated, but we imported just sixteen bushels! Is it any wonder the rye interest is in such mortal peril? Barley, oats, potatoes, etc., are in the same category, for every million bushels sent abroad half a dozen or so of seed come back. Nor do we find how much hay competed with our farms, but it ought to be a big item, as the new bill increases the tax from \$2 to \$4 per ton. Nor do we know how many cabbages were sent over, but the new tax is two cents per head. Horses that cost \$7 per head in Mexico have a tax of only \$30 levied on them, while the tax on imported stallions is increased one hundred per cent.

This is only a specimen. Now cannot every sane man see that classing such articles as sugar, coffee and the like, as farm products, is falsehood and imposture; and that levying duties on wheat, corn and similar grains that farmers sell, and do not buy, under pretense of protecting them, is a shameless insult to common sense—a swindle of the most hare-brained kind. While rough diamonds are made free and cut diamonds 10 per cent, coarse woolen cloth of all kinds has taxation increased from about 70 to 100 per cent. What does the farm get to offset this legal exaction donated as a bounty to monopoly. We look in vain for a single item. Bladder twine is to be made dearer. So is cutlery, crockery, glass, and about everything the farmer uses. His protection consists in being taxed on nearly everything, and getting no equivalent in return. All that is asked of him is to shut his eyes, go it blind, and vote the straight party ticket. We should think that current prices for what he produces would remove the blindness from his eyes, and no longer be made the victim of a swindle. Let him look facts in the face, see how they may affect his

interests, and then if he is afraid of competition from coffee, pineapples, and similar things, he should stand by protection as it is. Otherwise he should give his vote and influence to unfetter his own limbs and labor and give American industry a chance to live.

CAN'T STAND HIGHER TARIFF.

A CHICAGO REPUBLICAN DENOUNCES THE McKINLEY BILL AS OUTRAGEOUS.

Milwaukee Journal.

There are plenty of men in Milwaukee who remember Robert Hill, now a successful business man in Chicago, who began his career here as a packer for Atkins, Steele & White, and afterward was in the employ of Lester Sexton, until he went into business for himself. He was, while in Milwaukee, an active republican, and continued to act with the party in Chicago; but the McKinley bill seems to be more than he can swallow, to judge from what he recently said in an interview as follows:

The McKinley bill is the most infamous tariff measure ever introduced in congress. It is the more outrageous because it proposes to increase the revenue of the treasury while pretending to make a reduction. A close analysis of the bill shows that the increased duty on dry goods and collateral lines will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 at the present rates of imports, and as there is a gradual growth of importations, the revenue collected will be in proportion. The talk about a reduction on some lines, consumed, as the protectionists claim, by the laboring classes, is the sheerest twaddle, because the fabrics so specified are produced so cheaply in this country that they cannot be imported; yet the friends of the bill have the audacity to seek favor with the farming and laboring classes by talking about reducing duties in their favor. Their hypocrisy is exposed by the fact that they propose to increase the duty on common and medium grades of carpet 35 to 40 per cent. On the better grades the increase is 40 to 60 per cent. This was done to compensate eastern carpet manufacturers for the increased duty on wool, a measure that is more urgently demanded by the Ohio sheep breeders than any other class of people in the United States. The duty on linens is simply a robbery of the rankest description, because it is levied for the benefit of a single linen factory. Nearly thirty years ago the Stevens linen company, a New England concern producing coarse toweling, asked for a high duty on linen fabrics on the plea that the then infant linen industry of the country would be greatly stimulated by a high protective duty. Its requests were granted. Millions of money have been sunk in futile efforts to manufacture linen goods, yet today the Stevens linen company is the only concern of the kind worth mentioning in the United States, and even its product is less than in 1863. Yet, in less than thirty years, the American consumers have paid a duty of over \$120,000,000 on foreign linens for the purpose of protecting an infant industry.

THE WARREN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

Warren, Pa., Crusade.

The objects of this society as laid down in their constitution are as follows:

"To foster and disseminate Jeffersonian principles of government; to preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of states, local self-government and freedom of elections; to resist revolutionary changes and the centralization of power; to oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered; to promote economy in all branches of the public service; to oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many; to oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopoly; to maintain inviolate the fundamental principle of democracy, 'Equality before the law.'"

It will be noticed that the society is not pledged to the support of any party organization whatever. It simply aims "to foster and disseminate Jeffersonian principles of government," and to advocate and promote such reforms and measures as accord with those principles and are necessary to "government of the people, for the people and by the people." This is exactly as it should be. A society that will do such work and will leave each member free to use his ballot as his own good judgment and enlightened conscience shall dictate, is really democratic in the highest and truest sense of the word. Such a society could not be perverted into a Tammany ring. It would always be free from entangling alliances with party organizations and scheming political tricksters. It would ever be a school of true democracy and a bulwark of republican institutions. If such societies were only plenty enough and active enough, no political party, whatever its name, could ever succeed unless its purity, its principles and its measures made it worthy of success. This society has always shown its hostility to the bogus Hill democracy, and at a recent meeting expressed its opinion of Protection Dana democracy as follows:

"Whereas, The New York Sun, a so-called democratic paper, failing to keep abreast of reforms and the progress of modern exigencies, and maintaining an attitude inimical to the vital principles of democracy; and

"Whereas, Extracts of the Sun's editorial matter copied by the republican press are quoted as utterances of a democratic journal; and

"Whereas, The editor of the Sun recently indecently assailed the public and private character of him to whom is due, in a great measure, the strong position of the democratic party to-day; be it

Resolved, That we deplore the efforts of this once popular and influential paper in its declining years to misguide the intelligent voter, and we despise its antagonism to all patriotic measures in behalf of the people.

Resolved, That the Sun's hypocritical sup-

port of democratic principles, at all times, merits the severest condemnation of every democratic society in the land."

THE WORK OF THE JUGGLERS.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Philadelphia Press suggests as another name for the McKinley bill, "An act to prevent the reduction of the wages of American labor to a European basis."

Wages are used to buy necessary supplies for the family.

Now wages are to be "protected" by compelling wage earners to pay more for all they buy.

Whether a man works in the factory or in the field is determined by the price of farm labor. The American manufacturer bids, not against the European manufacturer, but against the American farmer.

Why is it that to-day, after thirty years of a protective tariff, it is necessary to go to congress to get a law passed to "prevent the reduction of the wages of American labor?"

What influences are at work reducing wages in America?

Plainly the depression of agriculture. When, in America, agriculture prospers, wages advance; when it is depressed, wages in every factory in the land decline.

In 1877, 1878 and 1879 farm products commanded profitable prices, and every section had a "boom."

But in recent years the tendency has been otherwise; the chief agricultural crop has been the crop of mortgages, with the result that wages have declined in all industrial centers, and strikes have multiplied.

Now, we are to have a "bill to prevent the reduction of wages of American labor to a European basis." How is it proposed to do this? Supply by increasing taxation.

Here is an illustration: A farmer sends some early strawberries to his city merchant and tells him to send in exchange twelve dozen tin cans for peaches, tomatoes, etc., etc. Heretofore the government would take for revenue thirty-three per cent; the farmer would get nine cans instead of a dozen. He finds this tax has been increased to five, leaving on seven cans in a dozen, or seven dozen in a gross.

It does not matter what the farmer asks in exchange for his products, the effect of the McKinley bill is the same. If he wants a suit of clothes, a carpet, household utensils, farming implements, knives, guns, fertilizer, anything or everything, he finds that in exchange for his fruits and vegetables, for wheat or corn, for cotton or for cattle, by an increase of taxation he must accept less or he must send more.

This is the way farm wages are "increased." Under the influence of the tariff, agriculture has declined, and wages in the factories and mills have followed. Labor has been imported and is to-day imported free of any tax, and so between the poorly paid immigrant and the poorly paid farmer, the laborer in the city finds that the wages and the wages of the English laborers approach every year nearer and nearer to a level.

Wages come not from capital; they come from the products of labor. They are highest when and where production is highest per head.

Any natural or artificial impediment to the highest production; any restriction, any tax, any tariff, lessens the productive power of labor and reduces its reward. Taxation is always an evil; it is tolerable only when imposed to meet the requirements of the government. When imposed to enrich the rich, to add to the accumulations of the Forty Thieves, it is an outrage to every person, and an especial burden upon American labor in the field or the factory.

Do it as our republican friends may, the tariff is a tax.

CRACKING THE SHELL.

Will the republicans of the senate be as recreant to their trust as the republicans of the house have been. And do the republicans of both houses actually hanker for another democratic administration? It would almost seem so.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep).]

It is hardly conceivable that any of these senators (Allison, Aldrich and Sherman) will give their support to a measure that provides for duties in some cases of 180 and 225 per cent, as the McKinley bill does on certain articles of wearing apparel in general use. Republican senators, particularly those representing constituencies largely composed of farmers, will hardly approve a policy so distinctly retrogressive as this. The country will await with extraordinary interest an expression of the views of republican senators on this subject.—[Omaha Bee (rep).]

Mr. Plumb is entitled to the thanks of the country for his resolution requiring the senate finance committee to give the reasons for the duties in the tariff bill to be reported to the senate. There is no legislation of greater importance to the country, yet none about the details of which the great body of the people have so little knowledge. Mr. Plumb has an idea that this is all wrong, and hence his resolution, which, though it may devolve considerable labor upon the finance committee, is no more than what ought to be done, and is calculated to throw much needful light on a very dark subject.—[Washington Post (rep).]

The McKinley bill, as it stands to-day, will not bear the light of honest inquiry. If this be true, the senate will be derelict not to perform the work plainly incumbent upon it.—[Philadelphia Telegraph (rep).]

The letter of Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania to a sugar refinery firm in Philadelphia, in which he predicts very extensive changes in the McKinley tariff bill, has an ominous sound for the friends and supporters of that measure. Senator Dawes of Massachusetts

has also written a letter to a friend in Pittsfield, Mass., in which he says that importers are entitled to the same consideration as home producers. This is an awful admission for a republican statesman to make, and is even more ominous than Cameron's letter to the Philadelphia sugar refiners.—[New York Evening Post.]

We will revise the tariff just as we have been pledged to do, and will reduce the revenues, and will not forget in doing so that reduction of duties often leads to an increase of the revenues.—[Senator Hawley (rep).]

The Commercial Bulletin has always been, and is to-day, a thoroughgoing protectionist newspaper, but when protection is used simply as a plea for the retention of an industry alien to the soil and climate of this country, or for the purpose of keeping alive a soulless monopoly, or worse yet, for so complete a prohibition of international intercourse as to give rise to the charge of payment at the public charge for private political service, we shall expose and denounce the practice. Buswackers and guerrillas hang in the rear of every army, but their miserable outlawries are identified with the cause only when the perpetrators are afforded the protection of the flag they have disgraced.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin (rep).]

This is a fine bargain which McKinley offers. He gives to the farmers five millions, and he takes from the American people, forty per cent of whom are farmers, 108 millions, which is to go into the pockets of manufacturers and middlemen. This is what the western house members are taking home with them as a sweet boon to their farming friends and town constituents.—[Chicago Tribune (rep).]

We hope that the republican senators will not fail to carefully consider the bill in all of its provisions, and introduce these improvements which it seemed impossible to secure in the house. The influence of New England will be much more potent in the senate than it proved to be in the house, and we look to our New England senators to see that the bill as it leaves the senate contains nothing which might be considered in the nature of invidious discrimination against the interests of this section of the country.—[Boston Advertiser (rep).]

Among the changes that will be made in the McKinley bill by the senate, a reduction of the duty on barley from thirty to fifteen cents a bushel is as likely to be found as any. It is a case, like the duty on hides, where the higher duty will do more harm than good to American interests.—[Buffalo Commercial (rep).]

To put sugar back on the dutiable list would be a fatal blunder, and one to which the vigorous republicans of eighteen western states would never give consent.—[New York Press.]

We have often expressed our conviction that the principle contained in the McKinley bill is economical and politically erroneous; and many who are anxious to have the question treated dispassionately and with consideration of all interests involved will regret a modification of the tariff system so radical and extreme as to be highly provocative of a reaction against the whole system as sharp and decisive.—[Christian Union.]

It is said that Senator Allison proposes to cut the objectionable features out of McKinley's tariff bill. Good for you, senator. This will be equivalent to the complete annihilation of the measure.—[Boston Globe.]

A Variation on the Theme, at Least.—Supply: "I say, Jones, what'll you bet that if the senate does its duty, 'Down went McKinley' won't be sung all over the country?" Jones: "Odds are too great—can't take 'em."—[Boston Post.]

The cry of "protection to American labor" was swallowed by many thousands in 1888, but in 1892 it won't work.—[Dayton, Ohio, Workman.]

YES, AROUSE! PUT ON MORE TARIFF!

Patterson Labor Standard.

The silk ribbon weavers confront a condition, not a theory. A general warfare is being made on the wages of ribbon weavers. Armenians and others are being imported to work at rates running from 10 to 100 per cent less. The weavers are nearly powerless, and they have themselves to blame. But it is not yet too late. Wake up! Arouse!

TELL US! OH, TELL US!

Milwaukee Journal.

"Good news for the farmers," shouted a high-tax organ Friday. "The price of barley advanced yesterday three cents, and it is owing to the passage of the McKinley bill by the house." Possibly! But will the organ tell the farmers why barley fell off again three cents on Saturday.

BUT WE ARE MORE LAW ABIDING IN THESE DAYS.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Look Tarpin robbed the rich and gave to the poor. But McKinley robs the poor and gives to the rich.

GUESS IT WILL BE WASTE BASKET.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Either the McKinley bill must be thrown in the waste basket or there will be a huge deficit. Which will it be?

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

The single tax contemplates the abolition of all taxes upon labor or the products of labor—that is to say, the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvements.

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

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

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

The ethical principles on which the single tax is based are:

1. Each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.
2. All men are equally entitled to what God has created and to what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community.

A CHICAGO ASSESSOR'S DECLARATION.

AN INSTANCE OF HOW THE SINGLE TAX IS FINDING ITS WAY INTO PUBLIC THOUGHT.

"They've either got to sell or build!"

The speaker was Thomas Cantwell, assessor for the west town of Chicago, which easily has a population of 500,000 people. He wheeled around in his chair and directed his sharp eyes—the eyes of a shrewd politician and a man of many political battles—at me. I was interviewing Mr. Cantwell for my paper, the Evening Mail, on some reforms in taxation Mr. Cantwell was said to be ready to inaugurate in his division of the city.

"They've either got to sell or build," Mr. Cantwell lingered on the words as though they were the most significant utterances he had ever given tongue to. Significant they were, indeed, for they carried a ring of earnestness in them that made me think that there are yet a few politicians left in the world not afraid to assert the truth.

Of course Mr. Cantwell was talking about the land speculators; had he not been, I would not be writing to THE STANDARD.

"You can say for me," said Mr. Cantwell, "that these fellows who are holding land for speculation—especially these eastern syndicates—have got to pay for their holdings. They just cling to the land for higher prices while the land around them is being built up, and they reap the benefit of the enhanced value. I'll have my books ready by July 1, and then I can let you know how my plan works. I'm going to tax personal property as little as possible. The poor man who has personal property and nothing else pays altogether too much in proportion to the taxes paid by the land speculators. These latter have either got to sell or build. I'm going to tax personal property less and stick it onto the land holders."

Do readers of THE STANDARD appreciate the significance of Mr. Cantwell's words? Here is a man elected by the democratic party of the west town, which would have a fit if its platform expressed anything more than the parrot-like demand for an eight-hour day. The "business interests" contributed liberally to the campaign fund, and these "business interests" expected to get back in obvious ways what they contributed, just as the tariff monopolists expected to get back what they invested in the Quay campaign fund of 1888. But Mr. Cantwell has overridden a tremendous pressure and decided to do this brave thing, although it must be said that the single tax club of this city has been hammering away at the west town assessor for months; and no doubt the agitation begun by them has taught Mr. Cantwell that he had best drop the "business interests" and make assessments for the people as a whole.

Mr. Cantwell's words seem radical enough, and I haven't the least doubt, from the conversations I had with him, that he is sincere and knows a great deal about the practical effect of the single tax; but his words must not be construed as indicating his real intentions. The land monopolists will not have to "sell or build," as Mr. Cantwell says, because the law doesn't give the assessor power sufficient to take all the profit out of landholding. Placing a liberal construction on Mr. Cantwell's words, I would say that he means to double the assessments on many tracts of land held for speculation. You notice he says that the eastern syndicates especially have got to pay for these holdings. Eastern syndicates are Mr. Cantwell's hobby; he imagines they are more dangerous, more blood-sucking than our home syndicates—home market syndicates, I might say. They take money out of the city while the home affair leaves it here. That's Mr. Cantwell's reasoning, but he is getting along very, very fairly, and in the face of great opposition he has decided to do this good thing. His action will force discussion, opposition, and the single tax men of this city will see to it that the people of the west side, and the whole city, too, are taught some sound political economy.

And by the way the "thin end of the wedge" has not to be again inserted in this city, and this is another blow that will drive it further home and make the first crack in the great and final split in land monopoly that will eventually rend it in twain forever. Comment on Mr. Cantwell's expressed intentions has already begun and people are beginning to use the arguments put forward by him, and the discussion is growing very heated; and the more so the better. I venture the assertion that our west side assessor's declaration will make thousands of single tax men.

Jacob Richards the south town assessor, begins his work, of assessment soon. He promised before election to get after some of the landholders, if elected, but he hasn't been heard from as yet. He is in daily receipt of a peck or so of petitions from single tax men, and is doubtless reflecting that the men who voted for him because of his reform promises are watching him.

I have watched the reports in THE STANDARD of the unequal assessments in New York city, but they do not seem to me to be near as startling as some cases I can cite here. A tract of land on the south side, which recently sold for \$35,000, was assessed at \$4,000. Ten acres at Morgan, held at \$60,000, was put down at \$800; and a large tract out

near Jefferson was assessed at one-thirtieth of its value.

While engaged in reporting a law contest with Mrs. Hetty Green—all New Yorkers know that eccentric but shrewd woman, said to be worth \$50,000,000—I met this clever speculator. She got off into a deserted court room across the hall from where her suit was being tried, and there sat in a chair waiting for Judge Tuley to decide whether she had clear title to certain lands. I had spoken to her before and entered into a conversation with her. She told me she had enormous holdings of unimproved land in Chicago. "The world's fair, young man," she said, shaking her finger at me, "is going to make my land boom, and I'll make something if those tax fellows will only keep quiet."

The "tax fellows" cannot keep out or keep quiet, Mrs. Green, and they will never cease their warfare on monopoly in land until the last vestige of its injustice is swept away and freedom once more smiles and bids men and women, and children, too, be glad.

Chicago, May 31, 1890. E. J. JONES

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, June 2, 1890.

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

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz., \$1,329.85.

Cash contributions for the week ending June 2, are as follows:

I. A Eastman, West Roxbury, Mass.	\$1 00
Anonymous, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
A. M. Segin (add.), Memphis, Tenn.	1 00
Jazwell Gilmer, Randolph, Neb.	2 00
	\$4 10

Contributions previously acknowledged 772 31

Total \$776 41

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week 83,152

Signatures received since last report 630

Total 83,782

For news budget see "Roll of States" below.

G. ST. J. LEAVENS, Sec.

HE IS WAITING FOR BERLIN.

IN A LITTLE WHILE IT WILL COME TO HIM, AND THEN—

New York Staats-Zeitung (Translated by W. Fridberg).

In the far west there lies, between the last houses of Berlin and the first ones of the suburb, a wide-stretching area covered with debris and garbage. Just where it joins the suburb there is a wilderness of underbrush covered with ashes and relics of household utensils, inclosed by a half broken fence. Neither flowers nor fruits of the field are being raised on it. Grass only, and weeds, grow there, parasitical herbs that belong to the lowest class of vegetation. Thistles only are to be found there, and a few hempnetties scattered between them. Nobody derives any advantage from the place but the wild birds that in midsummer and fall search the place for seeds. Every day a man approaches the fence where it is nearest to Berlin and looks with longing eyes toward the houses of the metropolis. A plain man, he wears a dirty coat, on his head an old fashioned cap, and on his feet a pair of slippers, that he might have picked up from the road. He looks a short time toward Berlin, self-contentedly rubs his hands, and goes, to disappear in some side street.

There is nothing interesting in the houses which his look scans; nothing that could give any satisfaction. These tenement houses and prisonlike dens with the bare walls of the rear houses, between which you may see into the narrow, desolate yards, have the appearance of indescribable ennui and misery. There must be something else that affords him pleasure. This man is waiting for Berlin, i. e., he is waiting for Berlin to come to him. His expectation is not a futile one; Berlin's houses do approach him; it looks as if they had grasped each other's hands and were directly marching on to him. They do come. Clumsily and slowly they come, but they do come, and that is what he is waiting for, for he owns this wilderness, and the nearer Berlin approaches the higher rises the value of his property.

The houses were far away a few years ago. Now they are so near that he sees the tenants airing their blankets on the balconies; indeed, distinctly he perceives the faces that appear in the windows. Of course these are not the same houses, toward which he used to look several years ago; but they are of the same kind. One could not be distinguished from the other. After one more year, perhaps two, he will sell and be a rich man. The birds will certainly lose their

pasture, but that does not matter, for they never paid for the use of these lots.

There is some truth in those tales that tell of stones and coal and withered leaves transformed into gold for the lucky man. In the neighborhood of Berlin this happens every day. Imagine what this man, who now looks so expectantly all over the garbage field, gains from these despised weeds, which now cover his estate! One fine day he will cut them down, carry them home, to see that they are pure gold.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CLUB TO BE HELD TO-MORROW EVENING, 5TH INST.

The members of the Manhattan single tax club and their friends spent a very enjoyable evening at the club rooms last Thursday evening. A sketching party, and music, singing and recitations made up the programme.

The regular monthly meeting takes place to-morrow (Thursday) evening, and all the members are invited to be present.

There has been an increase of applications for membership since the club moved into its present quarters—the managing board passing favorably on fourteen at its meeting last Friday evening.

I. Pennamacoor, New York city.—My time is fully occupied in making a living, but, nevertheless, I do not waste the slightest opportunity offered to buzz someone about the wrongs of private ownership in land and the beautiful and wholesome effect the adoption of the single tax would bring to those who toil but hardly reap. I hope for its ultimate success.

NEW YORK STATE.

MR. RANN OF BUFFALO TAKES A HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH TOWARD THE SINGLE TAX.

R. Congar, Rochester.—Last Sunday afternoon the Rochester single tax union had the last public meeting until fall, though the regular Wednesday meetings will be continued. The striking feature of the meeting was the paper read by Mr. W. S. Rann, vice-president of the Buffalo single tax club, on "The church, the state, and the single tax."

Mr. Rann showed in a lucid manner how men's natural rights were dimly perceived and partly recognized in the middle ages, and that the Declaration of Independence is in a certain sense a ratification of Magna Charta. He proved how eminently practical the single tax is as a reform measure—how it can be gradually applied, without shock to society, by abolishing the tariff taxes. Mr. Rann took a hopeful view of the future attitude of the church toward the single tax.

While recognizing that the organized thought of Christianity is in large measure antagonistic to all social reforms, yet he thought in time the church would see that to love God implies obedience to the command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," which command is the basis of sociology.

After the reading of this admirable paper an animated discussion followed. Mr. Walter Manning of Boston was present, and his logical and incisive talk gave additional zest to the debate.

Mr. Rann was tendered a vote of thanks. During the past year the Rochester single tax union, while it may not have added as many recruits to its ranks as had been hoped, has made itself felt in the community, and is here to stay.

T. E. Lane, Flushing, L. I.—Louis F. Post is to lecture here Tuesday evening, June 3, on "The Principle, the Application and the Effect of the Single Tax." We are whooping things for a big audience of "raw material."

MASSACHUSETTS.

WORK FOR THE PETITION—HOW THE LIFE IS BEING CRUSHED OUT OF SHARON.

W. W. Gray, Lynn.—Our cause is gathering extraordinary momentum every day, as may be inferred from the ease and facility with which one can obtain signatures as compared with the amount of discussion necessary to secure one when the petition was first issued. This, in connection with the fact that we have 2,500 active workers, which must proportionately increase with the general growth of the movement, leads the mind to contemplate the wonderful possibility of figures which the petition may assume by another year or more. As the petition itself marks an epoch in the history of the civilized world, so should its presentation to congress prove an event of world-wide importance, as being the most voluminous petition ever laid before a legislative body. There is a potentiality in numbers that affects all, and none more than the press and politicians. All either ask is the assurance of the requisite number when they will outvie one another in challenging your cause. On with the petition, gentlemen. Surely we cannot at this juncture afford to have the world witness any subsidence in our efforts as would be shown in a diminishing enrolment report; nothing could be more discouraging. Let our friends determine that the figures of this week shall be a bagatelle when compared with the figures of a year hence.

W. L. Webber, Sharon.—If there be any

town upon this planet which needs the life-giving influence that the single tax would exert, it is this town of Sharon, Mass. Once an agricultural village, this industry has been effectually crushed out, there being but one farm remaining which deserves the name. Yet were land taxed only according to its rental value, and were buildings and personalty exempted, our fields would not long remain fallow. The place is noted all over the state for its bracing air, pure water and fine drives and scenery. Instead of profiting by these advantages, however, the townspeople—through their elected officers—have diligently counteracted all that nature has done. Their policy regarding roads, sidewalks, schools, and particularly the valuation of property, has constantly illustrated the truth of the old English saying, "Penny wise and pound foolish." Until we cease to encourage the land speculator by taxing empty town lots on a lower valuation than those which are built upon; so long as we discourage husbandry by taxing cultivated land (when it is not naturally more fertile) on a higher valuation than that which is uncultivated; and so long as we continue to tax every newcomer on a higher rating of his property than the old residents, Sharon will remain what it now is, a town laughed at, even by its most poverty-stricken neighbors, for its conservatism, which, in plain language, is stupidity.

R. Scott, Whitman.—I believe that when the enrolment gets large enough it should be bound and made ready for presentation to congress. Previous to that, however, it ought to make a tour of all the states. It could take up speakers on the route, the object being to advertise the single tax and bring it before the people. I think enough money could be collected at the meetings to pay at least all the expenses. I think if this could be done that we need not limit ourselves to even 1,000,000, for the enrolment could still go on all along the line, and the number we start out with would soon be buried under those we got on the way, like a boy's snowball that he starts to roll; it soon gets so large he can't move it. I can conceive of no better plan to help along the cause than this. I heartily second the motion of C. J. Owen for a badge to be gotten up to be worn on the lapel of the coat.

NEW JERSEY.

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS IN CAMDEN AND VICINITY.

William M. Callingham, Camden.—The work of propaganda in this vicinity goes bravely and vigorously forward. Our club, though but four months old, is being recognized more freely by the public than at first, and our meetings are being fairly well reported by the local papers. Our membership is gradually increasing, the latest recruit being a gentleman who recently defended state socialism in a public lecture, but who now concedes that the adoption of the single tax is the first great step to be taken. We have held three public meetings in which the principles of the movement have been ably presented, and two public meetings devoted to the tariff iniquity.

On May 10 we had a splendid address from Father Huntington, and we are satisfied that much seed fell on good ground, and is already germinating. Last evening, May 31, our platform was occupied by a rabid protectionist, who spoke on "Protection in Free Trade America." The way his presumed arguments were cut to pieces was both pitiful and amusing. Another protectionist has asked the privilege of the platform to speak on the right of the community to control its public works.

On May 26 we held a public meeting in Payonia, a suburb of Camden, and organized the Single tax club of Stockton township. It is our intention to canvass the entire county this fall and wake up the people to the issues of the day.

Chas. P. Johnson, North Cramer Hill.—We had a public meeting on the single tax question on Monday, May 26. Mr. A. H. Stephenson and Mr. Hetzel of Philadelphia, and Mr. W. M. Callingham of Camden, addressed the audience. This is the first single tax meeting we ever have had in this township, and judging from the discussion that has arisen on the question, I think it will not be the last. There is no doubt but our speakers' words will bear early fruit. We organized a single tax club and are enrolling members fast. We few of the single tax faith have hammered and hammered again to our friends and acquaintances but seemed to make no progress; but

"While the tired wave, vainly breaking,
Seems here no painful inch to gain
Far back through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in the main."
I think we are now on that flood tide that leads on to a strong single tax club.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WHAT "UNCLE TOM" THINKS—A LETTER TO THE POPE—A CLUB ORGANIZED IN MIDDLETOWN.

"Uncle Tom," Bryn Mawr.—Every man and woman who wishes to see the single tax movement succeed should, in my opinion, not only give his or her time without reward, but also "shakels," especially in local work. That "the destruction of the poor is their

poverty" is nowhere seen to better advantage than in our cause. It makes people cowardly, as I can see every time I want them to sign the petition. So far only one had the courage to acknowledge in presence of a would-be signer that he had signed it. This happened this afternoon. I told one chap that we had 82,497 signers, and if they were all fools he might as well be 498th, whereupon his partner told that he was one of the fools, with the result that one more socialistic protectionist signed. It took nearly half an hour to knock into his head that he did not know what free trade was, that he knew nothing about the law of wages, in fact was ignorant of the term "wages," and that if wages were really higher here than in Europe not an able bodied man or woman would stay on the other side of the pond. The man who first said that "the fools are not all dead yet" evidently knew what he was about.

The following letter has been sent to LEO XIII: Your recent utterances in favor of poor, downtrodden and suffering humanity have affected me very deeply. As one of the poor I thank your holiness most sincerely for your sympathy in our behalf. About a year ago there came to my hand a paper, entitled, "Back to the Land." It was addressed, "To the clergy and laity of the diocese of Meath," Ireland, by Thomas Nulty, bishop of Meath.

I read it very carefully and at once saw the light, saw clearly and distinctly the reason why "The poor ye have with ye always," and fully comprehended that all the misery, vice, involuntary poverty and degradation was caused by not following the Lord's command that "The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is mine; ye are only sojourners with me." Becoming interested in the land question, I considered it my duty to myself and my fellows to study the subject most carefully.

The conclusions arrived at are: That this earth contains sufficient wealth to give all enough and to spare; that the invention and use of labor-saving machinery, and the present means for exchanging products, should make it easier to earn a living, and should be a blessing to the laborer instead of a curse; that the Lord made this earth in usufruct for all the children of men; that it is, therefore, manifestly wrong to allow a few men to own and control the earth and make others pay for the right to live; that we cannot do without land any more than without air and water; that the children of men, by their presence, give value to the land which it would otherwise not possess; that they also create governmental expenses, and that, therefore, it is only just that the one should be taken for the payment of the other.

This single tax upon the value of land, or ground rent, would be just and fair to all. Created by the people, it should not, as now, be taken by individuals, but should go where it properly belongs—to the public treasury. Involuntary poverty and the vices arising therefrom would then be a thing of the past. I most earnestly beseech your holiness to give the subject the attention it deserves.

One in your exalted position, one upon whom the whole world looks as the moral teacher, has it in his power to guide us, so that we may not pray in vain: "Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." The sympathy and support of your holiness in this movement of practical religion is earnestly sought.

William Beck, Middletown.—On May 12 we held a meeting to organize the Middletown single tax club. We elected as president John Steadman; secretary, Harry M. Roeb. The club will meet every Thursday evening in K. of L. hall on the corner of Water and Nissley streets. This is a good town for a club, but we have no one here that can get on a store box and explain the single tax. The people are very anxious to have some one explain the single tax to them. We are now making arrangements to have some one come and give us an outdoor meeting and explain the single tax, and after that we will have good meetings.

Wm. J. Campbell, Philadelphia.—I intend to continue a worker in the single tax cause until it is an accomplished fact.

INDIANA.

AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF SPREADING THE DOCTRINE.

S. Quinn, Evansville.—The members of our association have adopted a very effective way of spreading the single tax, and would recommend it to the members of other associations. The idea is for the single tax men to join all the other different labor organizations, or organizations in sympathy with labor. As an illustration, we have gone into the Knights of Labor and Farmers' alliance. We have also three delegates from our association to the Central labor union. The writer is secretary of that body, and the second vice-president, P. H. Carroll, is also a delegate from the single tax association. In this way we have opportunity to preach the doctrine to already organized assemblies, and through the Central labor union to all the trades.

We are about to lose one of our best workers here, in the person of Lieutenant Stephen O'Connor, recruiting officer, who has been ordered to the frontier. Lieutenant O'Connor has been our "noblest Roman," and our loss both mentally and financially will be immeasurable. A single tax man; a

Knight of Labor and delegate to the Central labor union, he has never permitted an opportunity to pass when the doctrine could be promulgated—a man of broad learning, of noble soul, whom to know is to love. Our hearts go with him.

MARYLAND.

MAY 19, 1890, A MEMORABLE DAY IN THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT.

J. H. Ralston, Hyattsville.—It is a good thing sometimes to remember dates. On May 19, 1890, Newport, Ky., voted to discontinue assessing personal property for municipal purposes. On the very same day the commissioners of this town voted that it was inexpedient to levy or collect personal taxes for corporate purposes; and thus, with us, the personal tax has so far become a dead letter. Newport, Ky., and Hyattsville, Md., can therefore claim to have taken the first decided step toward the establishment of the single tax. I am glad to record that the action of our board, a member of which I happen to be, meets with the universal approval of our citizens.

Our resolution is likely to be followed by other Maryland towns. The sister village of Bladensburg is already discussing the subject. The neighboring town of Laurel is giving it attention.

ILLINOIS.

THE CHICAGO SINGLE TAXERS THE LEADERS IN URGING BALLOT REFORM—THEY ALSO URGE THE GOOD OLD AMERICAN DOCTRINE THAT THIS LAND IS THE ASYLUM OF THE OPPRESSED OF ALL LANDS—THE QUINCY WORKINGMEN IN POLITICS—A TARIFF REFORM MEETING.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago.—The present week has been a busy one for our friends. While doing some tall hustling for our candidate for the Herald's European trip, we have also succeeded in holding a most successful ballot reform meeting, and in getting in some mighty interesting testimony before the congressional committee on immigration, which sat here from Monday till Thursday.

On Monday we seized the opportunity presented by the proposed extra session of the legislature to begin an agitation for the consideration of ballot reform. Our object was to get Governor Fifer to include that subject in his call, and we realized that our difficulties must be great. However, we worked hard, sending out letters to a number of prominent individuals, inviting them to attend our meeting on Thursday evening, or at least to write a letter indorsing our object. We also secured the interest of both the Morning and the Evening News, as well as that of the Herald and the Times. The Tribune, Inter-Ocean and Journal were not exactly with us, but, like the Post and the Mail, they were not against us, so that when Thursday evening came we had a large attendance, Mayor Cregier, Julius Rosenthal, John Gibbons, L. L. D., the Rev. J. F. Brobst and the Rev. George M. Muller of New York being among the more prominent visitors.

W. H. Van Ornum introduced resolutions setting forth the objects of the meeting and calling on the governor to take up the matter of ballot reform. In moving their adoption he made a clear and forcible statement of our position. John Z. White seconded the motion, and in doing so lucidly and logically expounded the theory of the Australian system. Edward Osgood Brown also seconded Mr. Van Ornum's motion, and in the course of a strong appeal for the adoption of the resolutions he read a number of letters from gentlemen who had been invited to be present, but who had found it impossible to attend. These letters came from such men as Victor F. Lawson, proprietor of the Daily News; Franklin H. Head, Election Commissioner S. S. Gregory, William Elliott Furness, Rev. J. P. Brushingham, I. K. Boyesen and Edward B. Smith.

The resolutions were supported by William Gleason on behalf of the Knights of Labor. The Rev. J. F. Brobst, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church, also took high grounds in their favor. When called on Mayor Cregier responded in a similar strain, declaring that he was ready at any hour in the twenty-four to help along the movement for ballot reform. He was enthusiastically received and heartily applauded. The H. N. Julius Rosenthal, the Rev. Dr. Muller, Dr. John Gibbon and our own good friend, Judge Bangs, warmly indorsed the resolutions, while Robert Nelson, a member of the Columbian exposition directory, said, in closing the discussion, that in supporting them, he voiced the wishes of 25,000 voters in the city of Chicago.

The question was then put and the resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, every person in the room standing. We felt that the meeting was a success. Beside giving expression to our sentiments on ballot reform, it was the means of breaking the ice between us and good people who have hitherto regarded us with greater or less suspicion. We will find all our future work the easier for this night's meeting. It is not yet known what action the governor will take, but I have little hope that he will meet our wishes, for I suspect that his party, which killed the Australian bill in 1889, will not readily consent to pass it in 1890. Yet I am fairly content, whatever the action. If Governor Fifer brings in the subject matter we shall have ballot reform. If he doesn't,

we will know where the blame should rest, the issue will be sharply defined, and General Palmer will all the more easily win the United States senatorship.

The inquiry of the congressional committee into the question of immigration was not an opportunity to be lost, and so we improved it, John Z. White, Edward Osgood Brown and Clinton Furbish testifying on behalf of the single tax club. Their testimony was the sensation of the inquiry, but the newspapers practically ignored it. A memorial on behalf of the club was drawn up by W. H. Van Ornum and presented by Mr. Brown. It gives in condensed form the views expressed by our witnesses. It was printed in the Herald only, and was as follows:

We, members of the single tax club of Chicago, hereby respectfully protest against any action on the part of your committee or of the congress of the United States looking to a restriction of immigration from foreign countries, or to any change in the time-honored policy of this government which has made this country an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

We hold that any such action would not only be in violation of the natural right of people to change their residence whenever their own interests or inclination prompt them to do so, but that it would be in the last degree foolish and suicidal.

During all the history of this country its prosperity and development have resulted, in great measure, from the steady tide of immigration which has come to us from other lands. These materials have been easily assimilated into our population and have made honest, law abiding and liberty loving citizens.

Nor have they been found wanting in times of danger to our government. A large proportion of the Union army during the war was made up of foreign-born citizens, who were fully equal in point of bravery and devotion to those who were native born. Nor do we believe such a change of policy necessary. There is room enough in the United States for all the people of Europe if they would but come. They could not exhaust its resources in one thousand years.

On the other hand, they would enable us to more fully utilize our national advantages by making possible a greater subdivision of labor. We hold the undoubted evils, which labor complains of and which are sought to be cured by shutting out immigration, do not result from immigration at all, but from our system of taxation upon wealth, which operates to discourage the production of wealth.

Land values, which ought to pay all the taxes, have been nearly exempted from taxation, while almost the whole burden has been put upon the products of labor, making it more profitable to land owners to keep the land idle than to use it. In this way land values have gone up, while labor has been thrown out of employment and wages have gone down in the fierce competition of labor for work.

It is to this cause that we attribute the appearance of overpopulation in a country so sparsely populated. This is why wages are so low where natural advantages are so abundant, where so much land remains uncultivated, so many mines unworked, so many quarries unopened and so many magnificent water powers not utilized, notwithstanding the fact that there are so many millions of people in this country who want the product of this land, mines, quarries and water powers, and would be glad to work them if their owners would let them. Where there remained a great body of public land opened for settlement, access to which was easy, the avenues to prosperity were open to all, but when this land became monopolized and prices advanced beyond the ability of people to pay them, it produced hard times.

We hold that the only remedy is to abolish all indirect taxes, or taxes upon the products of labor, and to tax only the rental value of land without regard to improvements, or without regard to the use the owner shall make of it. In this way we would encourage the use of all land and discourage the holding of it idle, simply by making such holdings unprofitable.

We hold that the only way to protect labor and raise wages is to make easy the access of labor to the land; and that when this is done it will be unnecessary to restrict immigration; but that it will be possible to find profitable employment for all who may come to us from any or all countries of the world. So far from placing further restrictions upon immigration, we would remove those which already exist, and make immigration, as we would make trade and production, absolutely free.

Furthermore, we hold that this policy must speedily be adopted, or else that the government must enter upon a constantly progressive course of repression, leading ultimately to state socialism, provided the increasing tension—the pressure of hard times—does not first reach the breaking point—the point of revolution.

Miss Isabella Hudson of the Central park school, the single tax candidate for the Herald European tour, is making a gallant race. She was in fourth place two weeks ago. Last Sunday she fell to fifth place, but yesterday she was reported to be in the lead. She has the indorsement of the labor people and will certainly win if the single tax contingent works for her as she deserves. The opposition is powerful, but we hope to meet and overcome it. It will take hard work, however, and lots of it, and I want to urge every one of our friends who can get a copy of the Sunday Herald during this month to cut out the ballot, fill in the blanks with Miss Hudson's name and school, and send it either direct to the office of that paper or to F. W. Irwin, secretary, 335 Rookery building, Chicago. Any person who can get a Sunday Herald is entitled to vote, and if he buys a hundred papers he can cast that many votes.

C. F. Perry, Quincy.—On the 10th inst. as pre-

viously mentioned in THE STANDARD, a joint committee representing all the labor organizations of this city submitted three questions to aspirants from this county to congress, and five to aspirants to our state legislature. Of the ten candidates now in the field for nomination, all have answered all of the questions, and, excepting one or two evasive replies, all of the answers are entirely satisfactory. The questions will also be sent to the republican aspirants as soon as they become known.

Last Saturday (the 24th inst.) Messrs. C. S. Darrow and Edwin Barnett Smith of Chicago delivered addresses in the opera house here on the tariff, under the auspices of our tariff reform league. Notwithstanding the two days' almost constant rain preceding, the audience was fair in size and most excellent in quality. At no tariff reform meeting in this city has there ever been present so many leading representative workmen. It was really remarkable. The Trades and labor assembly sent a special delegation of twelve members, among them a number of strong protectionists—an unprecedented thing. The meeting was presided over by Hon. W. A. Richardson, president of the league.

Mr. Smith, who is one of the members of the executive committee of the Illinois tariff reform league, made an admirable though brief address, which was exceedingly well received. He treated the subject historically with great clearness and ability. When in the course of his address he said, "I am a straight free trader," it was greeted with tremendous applause. Mr. Smith was formerly an ardent and prominent republican protectionist; but since he saw the light, few men in Illinois have done more hard practical work in behalf of tariff reform.

Mr. Darrow is an orator. He made the best tariff address I have ever heard in Quincy. It is impossible to describe it. It was a most happy combination of facts, humor, logic and eloquence, which kept the audience in vigorous applause from the beginning to the end. The address dealt mainly on the effects of the tariff on the farmers and workmen, and he made his points with remarkable clearness. His address disclosed the fact that Mr. Darrow also is a free trader, and when, referring to the fact that even with absolute free trade, other reforms would be necessary, he said there should be some limitation of private ownership of land, he was rewarded with specially vigorous and prolonged applause.

During their brief visit here these two gentlemen made many friends, and we hope to have them speak here again.

MICHIGAN.

AN OBJECT LESSON SHOWING THE VALUE OF FRANCHISES—THE PETITION POPULAR.

George F. Leavens, Bay City.—I do not hear much about the single tax here, and I guess it has not made as much of a stir as in many other places. We have a good illustration of a valuable franchise owned by the people. When it was decided to build a new bridge to connect this city with West Bay City a commission was elected, and authorized by the state legislature, to have full charge of the building and of the maintenance of the bridge after its completion. A double track has been laid across the bridge which, with about 150 feet of approach on each side, does not exceed a quarter of a mile, under control of the commission. But for this they receive \$600 a year from the Bay City street railroad company, and a like sum from the West Bay City electric railroad for the privilege of crossing. At present, owing to factional difference, each company only runs to the limits of the bridge commission's jurisdiction on the side opposite their respective territories; but when these differences are adjusted, both companies will doubtless receive a handsome profit on what they pay for the privilege of crossing. With these examples in view, it does not seem to occur to either city to lease further franchises to the street railroad companies.

S. M. Mitchell, Detroit.—I have made but little effort to get signers to the petition. Most of them have come to me and asked to sign it, then they go away with a self-satisfied air as if they had done their whole duty and the millennium would come now without any further effort on their part. Yet I think if some systematic effort was made here, so that all could know what single tax means, that the most of the people here would favor it. This would be the case here in the eastern part of the city, where the greater part of the land is held out of use, at such a price, too, that must keep much of it out of use for years to come. Here the land is laid out in ribbons, each strip with a river front. And the man that has but enough to build a cottage on is taxed out of existence to get streets across these ribbons.

Ed. J. Plumstead, St. Johns.—It being the harvest season in my business, I am unable to give the cause the support I should like. Being a painter I am obliged to "make hay." But now and then I catch a name for the petition. We intend to organize a tariff reform club here shortly.

MISSOURI.

MECHANICS SIGNING THE PETITION.

T. J. Smith, St. Louis.—I have mailed nine petitions to the committee. I secured all of

the names this morning before 8 o'clock. Am a carpenter, and as we are only working eight hours I find time to talk single tax to the boys before going to work and during dinner hour. I have learned to talk and eat, so I lose little time. The single tax theory is gaining ground rapidly here. I shall continue talking for the cause and getting signatures to the petition. All the names enclosed are of mechanics, bricklayers and carpenters.

H. W. Meinhardt, St. Louis.—I have sent by this mail a lot of names to the petition. One of them is Edward Branch Swan, one of the ablest speakers on tariff reform in this section of country. He told me that he had never had an opportunity to look into the single tax idea. I hope the enrolment committee will attend to him.

Rev. J. W. Swan, Lane's Prairie.—Sickness has delayed for a time the work I started out to do in the single tax cause, but now I am ready again, and will try to make up for lost time.

COLORADO.

THE APATHY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—"ALLIANCE" MEN SIGNING THE PETITION.

H. C. Nies, Denver.—I have to-day sent twenty-seven signatures to the enrolment committee. Mr. J. W. Evans, a prominent "alliance" man of Kansas, is becoming greatly interested in the single tax.

There is an excellent field in this state for such work as the Reform club is doing in New York, but we single tax men are too few in number to enable us to undertake the work. The democratic party here is simply dead. I talked of the matter to Hon. Charles S. Thomas, chairman of the state committee and member of the national committee, and offered, on behalf of the Single tax association, to distribute tariff reform literature by mail if the democratic party would furnish it. He gave me no encouragement whatever, and seems to depend upon the old plan of fixing registration lists and beelers at the polls. We are willing to do what we can, but we can't do it all alone; and if any pressure can be exerted from the outside upon the democratic management here it would be well to have it used.

Frank P. Blake, Canyon City.—I have just secured the signatures to the petition of a number of members of the Farmers' alliance, and have sent what blanks I have to George O. Burg, the county organizer of the alliance, whom I have enlisted. Farmers and others are discussing the question. Our old party (republican) paper even condescended to publish an editorial on "equal taxation" last week, and admitted that the single tax theorists had some strong points.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

A SUGGESTION FROM BROKAW—WRESTLING WITH THE FARMER.

W. E. Brokaw, Watertown.—While I think of it I will mention something that has occurred to me as worthy the thought of single tax men in this country. Roland Hill of Frankfort, S. D., writes that: "When Mr. George gets back here I think the northwest would be a splendid field to work in. If he would lecture on some such topic as 'Causes of Industrial Depression,' 'The Unequal Distribution of Wealth,' or 'Wages, Profits and Prices,' he would have immense audiences, I believe."

Now, I have been thinking that nothing would so hasten the adoption of our ideas as to plan a thorough canvass of the United States for Mr. George after he has rested on his return. If he should put in the time from his return till the election in '93 speaking at all the largest cities and towns of this country, there would not be a reader in the whole country but what would be informed, for all the papers in the localities where he stopped would print his speeches and interview, and the patent sides would contain much of it.

I can think of no way by which he could do more for the cause he holds so dear. I would like to know what you New York men think of such a campaign, and if it is worth discussing.

S. T. Frankfort.—My brother and I are small farmers, and are as yet the only single tax men in our neighborhood. We keep laboring with our friends and neighbors when we find opportunity, but I must confess it is uphill work. Never before I became converted did I realize so completely the utter immensity of the stupidity of mankind. It is a good thing, however, that we do not need to convince a majority before we may realize results. I am getting a few signers to the petition, but after harvest I will have time to do more effective work.

CONNECTICUT.

Eva F. Hersey, Bridgeport.—We are as jubilant as ever. And why should we not be? We are getting new recruits at every meeting, and not raw recruits either, but men and women of intelligence, who carefully weigh the pros and cons of life, and when they find a belief or theory that appeals to their reason and sense of justice, they eagerly grasp it and try and induce their neighbors to do the same.

We prefaced the solid part of the exercises

last Sunday afternoon with harp music, by lad members, and a pathetic poem of Will Carleton's, read by Mr. Gorsuch, who also gave us the "solid part"—a very fine (a temporary lecture on "Liberty and Law." He pointed out very clearly that while law was essential to the welfare of the human race, that if a law or statute is unjust and not in conformity with nature's laws it will be violated, and no amount of coercion can prevent it. And it is right it should be so if we wish to preserve a just liberty.

How I wish all the good things we have talked of would come to pass, "right away, quick." I suppose they will in the "sweet by-and-by," when we get the single tax.

The meeting was closed by passing around the hat; it was enthusiastically received, and we adjourned with the knowledge that all our debts are paid and we have a snug sum left in the treasury.

OHIO.

A. C. Fonda, Cincinnati.—I have sent eleven signatures to the enrolment committee. These represent men who are thinking on the subject, if not already converted.

MINNESOTA.

George C. Madison, St. Paul.—I have this day sent sixty signatures to the committee.

KANSAS.

John W. Baldwin, Kansas City.—The people here are rampant for free trade, if not for the single tax, which will come in the sweet by-and-by.

LOUISIANA.

A. Hilton, Alexandria.—I have just sent eleven more signatures to the committee. I could not do without THE STANDARD. It is a wonderful aid to me in my work of spreading the light. We are in a sad plight here from the rising of the Mississippi. To day (May 19) all business is suspended and everybody is at work on the levee. It will be a wonder if we escape.

CANADA.

ITEMS OF INTEREST—A MEMORIAL TO BE SIGNED FOR PRESENTATION TO THE METHODIST CHURCH CONFERENCE.

J. L. Dawkins, Toronto.—Last night's (May 31) meeting of the Single tax association was fairly well attended in spite of a strong counter attraction in the shape of an electric light review of the two city regiments by Prince Arthur, who has been spending a few days here.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. J. Galt, C. E., who gave a most interesting account of the manner in which the G. T. R. and other railways had obtained possession of the city water front and of the progress of the struggle in which the Citizens' association is engaged to force the railway companies to build a viaduct for their tracks along a section of the esplanade, between the water and the terminus of the principal streets, so as to permit the continuation of these streets to the water's edge free from railway tracks.

The building of the viaduct would enable the city to fill up and rent at a high figure, as sites for wholesale business houses, a number of water lots of which it is possessed.

The Rev. Mr. Burton's class for the discussion of social problems from the standpoint of the bible has adjourned for the summer. A series of the most interesting meetings was held, and the members propose finishing off with a semi-public meeting at which a couple of good single tax speeches will be delivered.

A short time ago a single tax club was started in Peterborough with Mr. J. S. Sunday as secretary, and we hope soon to report the formation of others.

W. A. Douglass, Toronto.—A memorial containing the single tax argument is being circulated and extensively signed. It is intended to present it to the Methodist church conference, soon to be held here. Already some of the leading members of the Methodist church have signed it.



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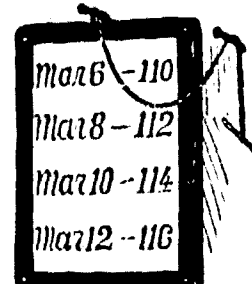
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SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, St. George's hall, 909½ Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., 841 Market st. Pres., H. L. Pleace; sec., G. A. Hubbell; fin. sec., John A. Maynard. Address of all officers, 841 Market st.

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

OAKLAND.—Single tax club No. 1 meets every Friday evening at St. Andrews hall, 1056½ Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hadkins.

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

SAN DIEGO.—Single tax county committee room. Novelette book stand, 444 5th st.; room open every day and night. George B. Whaley, chairman.

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

COLORADO.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

DAKOTA.

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

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

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. M. Beath; sec., J. Henlev Smith, 67 Whitehall st.

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

ILLINOIS.

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

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

JACKSONVILLE.—Morgan county single tax club. Pres., Col. Wm. Camm of Murrayville; sec., Chas. W. Alexander of Jacksonville.

SPARTA.—Single tax committee. Sec., Wm. R. Bailey.

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

INDIANA.

STATE.—Indiana single tax league. Pres., Henry Rawie, Anderson; vice-pres., L. P. Custer, Indianapolis; sec., Thos. J. Hudson, 155 Elm st., Indianapolis. State executive committee, Henry Rawie, Anderson; S. W. Williams, Vincennes; L. O. Bishop, Clinton. Dr. C. A. Kersey, Richmond; Chas. G. Bennett, Evansville; Wm. Henry, Connersville; W. E. McDermut, F. Wayne; T. J. Hudson, J. F. White, L. P. Custer, Indianapolis.

CLINTON.—Single tax club. Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, Argus office. Pres., Isaac H. Strain; sec., L. O. Bishop.

FORT WAYNE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. E. McDermut; vice pres., J. M. Schwerzen; sec., Henry Cohen.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indianapolis single tax league. Every Thursday evening, 8 p.m., Mansur hall, n. e. cor. Washington and Alabama sts. Pres., Dr. Brown; sec., L. P. Custer.

EVANSVILLE.—Single tax association. Pres., Edwin Walker; sec., Charles G. Bennett.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. Rohie, 978 South 4th st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 315 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mosson, 900 Hedge ave.

DUN MORRIS.—Single tax club. Pres., H. B. Allen, box 4; sec., J. Ballenger.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax

club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:30 p.m.; 794 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. J. Allen; sec., J. W. Steele.

ALBERTON.—Tax reform club. Every Thursday evening, Vest's hall. Pres., A. J. Morison; sec., D. D. Shriver.

MARSHALLTOWN.—Single tax committee. Pres., James Stoen; sec., Hans Erickson.

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

KANSAS.

ABILENE.—Single tax club. Pres., C. W. Brooks; vice-pres., H. Charters; sec., A. L. Russell.

GROVE HILL.—Grove Hill single tax club. Thursday evenings, Grove Hill school house, Lincoln township, Dickinson county. Pres., E. Z. Butcher; sec., Andrew Reddick.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets every Thursday night at 8 p.m. at 205 Canal st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thana st.

MAINE.

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

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

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday, at 8 p.m. in hall 506 E. Baltimore st. Pres., Wm. J. Orden, 5 N. Carey st.; sec., John S. mon, 415 N. Eutaw st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st.

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland, 12 Moreland st.; sec., Edwin M. White, 27 Pemberton square.

Neponset single tax league. Every Thursday evening, 389½ Neponset ave., Boston. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, 43 Walnut st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Meetings fortnightly at Deliberative hall, Pleasant st. Pres., Geo. W. Cox, Glenwood st.; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

MICHIGAN.

STURGIS.—Sturgis club of investigation. Pres., Rufus Spaulding; sec., Thomas Harding.

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Weggenier; sec., Jas. Duffy, 803 State st.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Tuesday evening at the West hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., J. A. Sawyer, 309 Lumber exchange.

South Minneapolis single tax club. Wednesday evenings, at 1809 E. Lake st. Pres., A. M. Goodrich; sec., P. F. Hammersley.

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

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax league. Sec. cor. 8th and Olive, meets every Tuesday evening. Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gamble street.

"Benton School of Social Science." Saturday, 8 p.m., 6839 Waldemar ave., St. Louis. Pres., Dr. Henry S. Chase; sec., Wm. C. Little.

LA DUE.—The Reform club of La Due. Pres., W. Stephens; sec., Jas. Wilson.

KANSAS CITY.—Kansas City single tax club. Meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 at headquarters, cor. 15th and Grand av.; open every night. Pres., H. S. Julian; sec., Warren Wasson, 110 E. 15th st.

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

HIGH GATE.—Single tax league. Meetings on alternate Thursdays at the house of W. M. Kinhead. Pres., Wm. Kinhead; sec., J. W. Swaw.

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

RED BIRD.—Single tax league. Pres., J. S. Cahill; sec., J. Kewson, Red Bird, Mo.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. Sunday afternoons, Gate City hall, cor. 15th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus S. Parker; sec., Cyrus F. Beckett, 411 N. 23d st.

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

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 640 Newark ave. Pres., John W. Jakoway; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 307 Grove st.

NEWARK.—Newark single tax club. Pres., Herbert Boggs, 82 Broad st.; sec., M. G. Gaft.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellist; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg ave. Meetings every Sunday evening at 169 Market street.

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

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

JANVIER.—Janvier single tax and ballot reform club. Alternate Thursday evenings, Janvier hall. Pres., W. J. Rice; sec., Sylvester W. West.

CAMDEN.—Camden single tax club. Pres., Louis M. Randall; sec., Wm. M. Callingham.

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

BAYONNE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, Wm. R. DuBois.

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

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Manhattan single tax club. Business meeting, first Thursday of each month, at 8 p.m.; other Thursdays, social and propaganda. Club rooms, 73 Lexington ave.; open every day from 6 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Harlem single tax club, room 3, 247 West 125th st. Business meeting every Tuesday, 8:30 p.m. Whist and social evening every Thursday. Pres., Eugene G. Muret; sec., Chas. H. Mitchell.

North New York single tax club. Every Tuesday at 8 p.m., at 2840 3d ave. Pres., James R. Small; sec., Thomas F. Foy.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Club house, 19 Livingston st. Open every evening. Discussions Wednesday evenings. Business meetings Friday evenings. Lectures Sunday evenings. Pres., Peter Aitken; cor. sec., W. F. Withers, 3 Willow st.

The Eastern District single tax club. Business meetings first and third Monday evenings of each month at 284 Broadway. Public meetings during spring and summer months as advertised, at the call of the president, Joseph McGuinness, 215 Ross st.; sec., Emily A. Deverall, 284 Broadway.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Meets every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., at 253 Evergreen av.

BUFFALO.—Tax reform club. Every Wednesday evening, Central labor union hall. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec., H. B. Buddenburg, 824 Clinton st., E. Buffalo.

ROCHESTER.—Rochester single tax union. Wednesday, 8 p.m.; Sunday, 3 p.m.; 80 Reynolds Arcade. Pres., J. M. Campbell; sec., D. Waters, 40 Reynolds arcade.

ALBANY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec., George Noyes, 308 First st.

SYRACUSE.—Syracuse single tax club. 113 Walton street. Pres., F. A. Paul; sec., H. R. Perry, 149 South Clinton st.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 8 p.m., 226 Union st. Pres., W. C. Albrow; sec., F. S. Arnold.

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

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

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

NEW BRIGHTON.—Richmond county single tax club. Every Monday evening, Parabolah hall, New Brighton. Pres., J. S. Cozart; sec., A. B. Stoddard, W. New Brighton.

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

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray; sec., J. M. Wilson, 304 Front st.

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

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

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

JAMESTOWN.—Single tax club of James town. Last Saturday evening of each month. Pres., Adam Storner; sec., F. G. Anderson, 300 Barrett st.

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

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio single tax league. State executive board: Pres., W. F. Bien, 1638 Wilson av., Cleveland; vice pres., J. G. Galloway, 263 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, room 3, 348½ S. High st., Columbus.

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

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Sunday afternoon, Club room, Bradford's block, n. w. cor. 6th and Vine sts. Pres., James Semple, 478 Central av.; sec., Alfred H. Henderson, 23 Clark st.

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

COLUMBUS single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3:30 p.m. Pres., H. S. Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hurlinger.

TIFFIN.—Single tax committee. Sec., Dr. H. F. Barnes.

GALLON.—Gallon single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 103 S. Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., John Birch; sec., W. W. Kile, 108 E. 5th st.

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

MIAMIURG.—Land and labor association of Miamiurg. Pres., C. F. Beall; sec., J. T. Beale.

MANSFIELD.—Mansfield single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristol; sec., W. J. Huggins, 44 W. 1st st.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Travers.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 2 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Travers.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 3 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Travers.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 4 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Travers.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 5 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Travers.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 6 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Travers.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 7 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Travers.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 8 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Travers.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 9 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Travers.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 10 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Travers.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 11 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Travers.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 12 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Travers.

IVORITES HALL.—Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 8 S. Market st.

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

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. First Monday of each month, Real Estate Exchange hall. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yarnes, 45 Stark st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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

PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh single tax club. Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday evening at 7:30 64th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark R. Roberts, 140 S. 24th st.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club, St. James place. Open every evening. Meetings Wednesday evening and Sunday afternoon at 8 p.m. Pres., Phil. D. Tanguay; sec., J. C. De Forist.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings,

