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THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, Editor and Proprietor.

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CONTENTS:

Editorial. The President's Message—A Mock Message—The Democratic Caucus for Tariff Reform—Duties on Books—The Unheeded Messenger—Mortgage Investments—Father Huntington—Young Men in Politics—The Heckling of Mr. Morley—What Can Women Do?—A Queer Idea of the Single Tax—Recruit Subscription Books—Trouble for the Protectionists—In the Slums.

Notes and Queries. Can a Tariff Tax Foreigners—A Queer Tariff Combination in Canada—More Trusts Organizing—A Meat Tariff Nullified in Kansas—A Single Tax Paper in Scotland, etc.

Letters to the Editor. Land is Not a Salable Commodity—How Mr. Colfax Worked—A Minister Who Means Well, but Don't Know—Lecturers are Needed—How to Get Subscribers—Hauled Meaders.

Land Among the Cherokees.

Mr. Morley at Newcastle.

The Unheeded Messenger. Jacob Armitage.

What Shall the State Do for Me.

Heckling British M. P.'s. G. R. Griffith.

Progress in London.

Personal.

Foreign Notes.

The Social Problem. A Preacher of Industrial War—Mr. Carnegie's Remedy—Farmers Leagued in Self-Defense—Gloomy Views of the Negro Question—Immigration and Crime—Another Way to Free Land—Hudson on Railroads Again—A Hint at Danger from the Chinese.

Lodgings of the Poor.

Ballot Reform. Maine Ripe for the New System—Activity in Brooklyn—It is Needed in Iowa.

Mr. Gladstone's Programme.

New Ideas, Methods and Inventions.

Straws That Show the Wind.

The Free Trade Fight. Jersey Democrats Unterrified—The Tariff a Factor in Iowa—Address by the Indiana League.

Society Notes.

Single Tax News. The Petition—Work of the Manhattan Club—The Brooklyn Club—Ward Organizations—Thousands of Acres Saved to New York State—The Drainage Question in Chicago—The Farmers' Alliance in Dakota Stirred Up—Active Work in St. Louis—Struggling for Third-Rate Land—A Woman's Work—The Boom in Pasadena—Robbed by Millionaires.

More News from the Antipodes.

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

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

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

EDITORIAL.

The most noticeable thing in President Harrison's long and dull message is that he declares that "the collection of money not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden on our people." If he were a little more in the habit of "studying maxims" he might see that this truism involves the condemnation of the whole protective system. As it is, he recommends a revision of the tariff, though he wants the protective principle maintained, and "fairly applied to the products of our fields as well as of our shops." This means, if it means anything, that the producers of wheat and Indian corn ought to have as much "encouragement" by way of a bonus on their productions as have the producers of steel rails or blankets—a "most excellent doctrine," but one which the republican majorities in both houses will have some difficulty in applying.

The significant part of all this is that the tariff question is up as certainly as if the democrats had carried the last presidential election, and that the party which rejected the Mills bill is now bound to see what it can do in the way of tariff reduction. If there were really any such thing as a protectionist theory, or a protectionist party—in the sense of a party advocating some coherent plan of protection—this would be a comparatively easy matter. But the fact is that the protectionist power is made up of a lot of utterly selfish interests, each fighting for its own hand, and intent on getting or keeping the largest possible share of the plunder without regard to any other interest. For the republicans to open the tariff question is for them to open the box of Pandora. Yet necessity drives them.

President Harrison in his recommendations endeavors to make this necessity as light as possible. To state his own proposition in somewhat clearer terms, he wants the "unnecessary burden of taxation so reduced that the smaller burden of taxation will not be more onerous than the present larger burden of taxation by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the process of reducing taxes puts on both capital and labor." This is really good orthodox protection maximism. Poor labor! sweet labor! Taxes must not be reduced so fast as to hurt it more than absolutely necessary, for what would become of labor if there were no taxes? And so President Harrison suggests the extension of the free list by placing upon it "articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic productions as our home labor can supply." This means the reduction of taxes which place in the treasury something near what they take from the people, in preference to the reduction of taxes which for every dollar they place in the treasury enable rings and combinations and individual monopolists to take several dollars from the earnings of the Americans who work for a living.

The removal of the internal revenue taxes on tobacco and on spirits used in the arts, which the president also recommends, would be good in themselves, just as would be the removal of taxes on the importation of lions, tigers, elephants, diamonds and other

things not produced by American labor. But they are not as good as would be the sweeping away of the whole internal revenue system. The president's desire is evidently to get the largest reduction of what our system of taxation is putting in the treasury with the smallest reduction of what it is putting in private pockets.

To further lessen the surplus and to do away with the scandal of taking money from the people to pile it up in the treasury, the president wants more forts, more war ships, and a big system of subsidies to American steamers, the Blair educational proposition, extensions of pensions, and an increase in the salaries of our foreign representatives—most of whom are absolutely useless.

On the other hand, he declares against the loaning of government money to banks, as authorized, dangerous and unjust, which it assuredly is. He avoids definite recommendations on the silver question, stating that he will send in a later message on this subject. But he seems blind to the obvious fact that the silver which we are buying up and coining at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month might better be suffered to remain in the earth or be turned into telegraph wires. The silver notes which are circulating at par, do not so circulate because they represent silver lying in the treasury, but because they are current money issued by the government. If they derived their value from the silver they represent, they would be worth only seventy-two cents where now they pass for a dollar.

It is pleasant to turn from the message of the real president of the United States to the message of a make believe president of the United States. The students of Cornell have very wisely formed a mock congress, of the same kind as the mock parliaments which are doing so much in Great Britain for popular political education. It is a single body following the rules and methods of the national house of representatives. Professor Charles A. Collins of the school of law has been recently elected by the congress mock president of the United States, and the Ithaca Sun of November 27 publishes in full his first message. How much loftier its spirit, and how much higher its statesmanship than the message sent this week to the real house of representatives, will be seen from a few extracts.

President Collins begins his message with congratulations upon the continuance of peace with foreign nations and within our own borders. He goes on to recommend a reduction in our army and navy. He declares that "the industrial spirit is so overwhelmingly the controlling power in modern civilization, our situation toward European nations is so favorable to our own defense, and our other foreign neighbors are so weak in comparison with us, that it seems absolutely safe for the United States to rest upon the reasonable certainty that a foreign war is practically impossible, and to reduce its army and navy accordingly."

As to the use of the army in civil war he declares that experience has shown that the part of the army and navy which remains loyal to the United States is liable

to be counterbalanced by the part which joins with its enemies, and thus goes on:

The actual motive which has inspired the policy of the preceding administration in extending our naval equipment, when sharply analyzed, appears to be little more than national vanity. The squadron of evolution lately sent out by the navy department appears to have no other object than to make a display of our vanity in the sight of foreign nations. This is not the line of development of which we should be most proud, or in which we are best fitted to shine. If the United States is to go into the show business, there are other lines in which the exhibition may gain us more credit abroad and contribute to a more solid self-respect at home.

The major general of the army has lately called attention to the frequency of desertions from the regular army, with suggestions for relief. It is respectfully submitted for your consideration that no citizen of the United States need be compelled to engage in any occupation from which he desires to retire, and that a sufficient standing army can be preserved with entire freedom of resigning therefrom without the necessity of any desertions. There is for the most part in each of the states a well disciplined militia, so that in the case of any emergency a fairly trained army may be quickly assembled. No more citizens should be drawn from productive occupations than are absolutely necessary.

As for the tariff and internal revenues, he says:

I respectfully and earnestly suggest for your consideration that the time has come for the adoption of ultimate and absolute free trade as the permanent policy of this country. Certainly one of our citizens will not purchase goods in a foreign country unless he profits by the purchase. Neither will ten, or one hundred, or one thousand, or one million of our citizens do so, unless altogether they profit by the exchange. We can certainly trust our people to make bargains with foreigners without being cheated in the bargaining, and if the bargains are profitable to each individually, they are profitable to all combined.

As a method of raising revenue the tariff is essentially a swindle, as indeed every method of indirect taxation is. It is better for the citizen that the money which he pays for the support of the government should be paid directly from his pocket; that he should know what it is paid for, and should feel the expenditure. Thereby every citizen who makes such payment will be interested in the economic administration of the government. The policy of collecting taxes from our citizens under the guise of money paid for clothing, or tobacco, or liquor, is essentially fraudulent, leading the citizen to think he is buying goods when he is, in fact, partly buying goods and partly paying taxes, and thereby deluding him with a false notion that the government is not burdensome to him, throwing him off his guard, and making it easy for the government to be extravagant without complaints from its citizens. In no other way than by such methods of indirect taxation would the citizens of this country have ever submitted to contributing their wealth to the government in such abundance that the government knows not how to use it, except by devising new systems of extravagant expenditure.

For similar reasons I recommend the entire abolition of the internal revenue system. This system proceeds upon the like vicious theory of indirect taxation. The money necessary for the expenditures of the government should be apportioned by a commission appointed for that purpose among the several states, and the amounts apportioned to each state can be collected under the present state machinery without the necessity of adding a single officer thereto. With the creation of such a commission the vast army of officers now made necessary by our internal revenue system and by our custom house system, could be abolished, and the custom houses themselves and the revenue cutters, with the entire equipments for collecting the tariff on imports could be disposed of for business purposes, thus bringing in a large revenue to the government and vastly reducing the annual expenditures, as well as abolishing a large army of officeholders, and reducing thereby both the temptation and the opportunity to treat the offices of the government as the spoils of victorious political parties.

President Collins also recommends that cabinet officers shall have seats in the house, with the right to speak but not to vote.

The rest of the message is hardly up to the parts referred to, but they are suffi-

cient to show that the leaven of real democracy is working in Cornell. And what mock congresses discuss now the real congress will be discussing a few years from now. It is a pity that there are not more of them.

It will take a considerable further advance in public sentiment before the democrats in congress can be expected to become democratic enough to propose the abolition of the army, navy, tariff and internal revenue system, but it is gratifying to find that at the beginning of the new session the house democratic caucus has, without dissent, adopted the following resolutions proposed by Mr. Wilke of Illinois:

Resolved, That we, the democratic members of the house of representatives of the Fifty-first congress, at the beginning of its first session, hereby send greeting to the people of the country, the assurances of our continued confidence in and devotion to the principles of tariff reform, as embraced in President Cleveland's messages to the last congress upon that subject, and in the platform of principles adopted by the last democratic national convention at St. Louis; and that we hail with delight the emphatic approval of those principles by the people as expressed at the polls in the recent elections; and we pledge them to renew and continue in congress the contest for a reduction of the war taxes so ably begun and prosecuted in former congresses by our representatives and senators.

Not to recede means in this matter to go forward.

An English author sent me a book. He paid the postage and put it in the mail, and it duly arrived in New York. Whereupon the United States of America, instead of sending me the book, for the delivery of which it had been paid, sent me the following notice:

U. S. CUSTOMS BUREAU,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
NEW YORK, NOV. 18.

Henry George, 12 Union Square: A package of books, imported through the mails and addressed to you, is held at this bureau for the collection of duty. It will be delivered upon presentation of this notice, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. within thirty days of this date, at section 11, ground floor, Park row side of this building, and payment of the duty assessed thereon. Please bring the exact sum written below.

JOHN U. BURKE,
Clerk in Charge.

S. and E., No. 3135.
Amount of duty, 25 cents.

I had to send a messenger to the post office and add twenty-five cents to the surplus before I could get the book. To nine-tenths of the people of New York this would have involved much more trouble than to me.

Perhaps if the republicans cannot reform anything else in the tariff they will have the grace to abolish the miserable petty larceny provision for searching the mails and collecting duties on books that come through. The system was instituted some years since at the instance of some of the New York book importers who wished to make it so troublesome to receive books from foreign countries through the mails that people who wanted foreign books would be driven to buy of them.

With reference to the striking sketch entitled "The Unheeded Messenger," which will be found on the sixth page of this paper, it may be worth while to say that it is not a criticism from without, but from within. The name Joseph Armitage will not be found on the rolls of the late "Holy Council," which held its session in St. George's church in this city, with tan bark strewn on the streets, nor yet on any clergy list, or perhaps in any directory. Yet the real name of the author would be sufficient to insure the prompt publication of anything less radical to which it was appended in any of the journalistic organs of that body officially styled the Protestant Episcopal church, but which some of its members prefer to call the English branch of the Catholic church. The clergy are more fettered in the free

expression of their opinions than any other class of men, unless, perhaps, it be college professors, but the ferment of the times is going on among them nevertheless.

On the last page of THE STANDARD of November 23 appeared an advertisement of a mortgage investment company, which, contrary to the custom of THE STANDARD, was printed in the type usually used for reading matter, and without any distinguishing mark. It may be as well, therefore, to say that this was an advertisement, and that THE STANDARD knows nothing about this company except what is there stated by its managers, and has no advice whatever to give its readers as to their investments.

It ought, however, to be clearly understood by all who propose to make investments in farm mortgages and other securities which have the value of land for a basis, that all such investments are at the risk of the investor, and that we single tax men propose, as soon as we possibly can, to take land values for the use of the community without the slightest consideration for any investments that may be based on them. Nor do we regard these investors in farm mortgages as having superior claims to the farmers. In our view mortgagee and mortgagor are joint owners, and where a change in taxation causes a decrease in the value of land, the loss by appropriate legislation ought to be made to fall proportionately on both.

On a general view the great increase in the mortgage business is not to be regretted, though it is ultimately certain to lead to great losses among investors. American farmers are now so extensively mortgaged that the quicker the rest of them are put under mortgage the quicker is the whole body likely to wake up. What is going on through the mortgage is the conversion of the independent American farmer who tilled his own acres, into the tenant or agricultural laborer, and the concentration of the land ownership of the whole country in the cities (especially the eastern cities) and Europe. The more quickly the process goes on the more likely is the American farmer to realize what hurts him before losing his spirit. And when he does, investments based on land values will tumble.

The withdrawal of Rev. Father Huntington from his charge at the Holy Cross church in this city, coupled with his recent single tax speech in Chicago, has been made the occasion of several newspaper items, stating that he was about to leave his clerical duties and devote himself to the advocacy of the single tax. Whether this would or would not be a good thing for him to do, the fact is that he has no idea of anything of the kind. The withdrawal of Father Huntington and Father Allen from the charge of the Holy Cross church was simply to allow them to engage in the larger mission work for which their order is especially intended. How much Father Huntington's speaking for the single tax has interfered with his religious duties may be inferred from the fact, which in a recent conversation I learned from him incidentally, that during the last two months in which he has traveled between two and three thousand miles, there has never been a day on which he has not celebrated the holy communion. His recent single tax speech in Chicago was but an incident to the religious duties which called him there, as may be seen from this record of his work in that city:

On Thursday he made a single tax speech before a great audience in Madison theatre. On Friday he took part in the yearly gathering of the Society for

prayer for the faithful departed at the church of All Souls. On Saturday he took part in a requiem mass at the church of the Ascension. On Sunday morning he preached at the church of the Ascension; in the afternoon he preached to the members of St. Andrew's brotherhood; in the evening he preached on the emancipation of labor in St. James's church. On Monday he visited and officiated at Kemper hall, a school for girls under the charge of the Sisters of St. Mary. On Tuesday he held a retreat for ladies in connection with St. Clement's parish, and in the evening spoke at the rooms of the Young men's Christian association. The restoration to all men of their equal rights in the bounty of their Creator is an integral part of Father Huntington's religion, and wherever he goes our single tax people will find him ready to speak for them if his time will permit. But whether rightly or wrongly, he is first and all the time a priest. On Saturday last he began a two weeks' mission in the leading church at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I will speak before the Woman's Saturday club in New Haven on Saturday, December 7th; in Rev. Mr. Halliday's church (Congregational), in Brooklyn, on the evening of Sunday, 8th, and before the Woman's society in Brooklyn on the afternoon of Monday, 9th. On Monday, December 16, I will speak before the Young men's Christian association in Youngstown, Ohio; on Tuesday, 17th, at Johnstown, Pa.; on Wednesday, 18th, before the Teachers' institute at Pottsville, Pa., and on Thursday, 19th, at York, Pa. On Monday, 23d, I will address a meeting of Baptist ministers in Philadelphia in the morning, and speak in Vineland, N. J., in the evening.

HENRY GEORGE.

THE HECKLING OF MR. MORLEY.

Mr. G. R. Griffith's letter gives in detail a few of the questions put to Mr. John Morley by the representatives of a labor organization in Newcastle. Mr. Morley's replies lack definiteness and coherency. He seems to have had a most unpleasant half hour, and we do not wonder that the acrid and acidulous Saturday Review seizes the occasion to get off the clever verses printed elsewhere as a thrust at the liberal statesman. The incident shows clearly that Mr. Morley is not well equipped for the new politics that he has himself done so much to bring about. He wants to treat each question as it comes up without relation to other questions. He evidently has no clearly defined economic principles by which to test the ultimate expediency of each separate proposition or its relation to other measures. He is out of touch with the forces that are rapidly making England the most democratic country in the world, in spite of a royal show that may shortly be removed to its appropriate place among Madame Tussaud's wax works. Mr. Morley thinks it worth while to demand the continuance of this show, but the old cry, "the king is dead, long live the king," is already on the tongue—tips of the men who are to shape England's destinies, and it will soon be uttered with a new and tremendous meaning.

The new king will be called by democrats "the people" and by aristocrats "the mob," but he will be a real monarch, caring much for the substantialities of power and nothing for the fuss and feathers with which his predecessors hedged themselves about. And he will, if possible, care even less for the wills and testaments and other papers and parchments with which they have attempted to cripple his freedom, curtail his power and narrow his inheritance. Democracy seems likely to come to power in England in no angry mood, but with an unmistakable disposition to question many of the accepted verities and to summon the very axioms of the old statecraft and

the received political economy to face its eternal "Why?" There is likely to be a trying time for those statesmen and economists who have by one or another process reached the conclusion that what ever is is right, or at least irremediable. The hungry who in a land of plenty cry for bread will not much longer be satisfied with the stone of precedent.

When Mr. Morley tells the people of England that their forefathers made a great mistake because they failed to reserve the mining land for the nation he unconsciously acknowledges the justice of the cry of "the land for the people" and suggests the need of remedying that mistake. When William of Normandy came to England, a conqueror, he made short work of the claims of the English people to the soil of England. When the yoke of that conquest is finally lifted the English freemen of this generation will regard but lightly the claims of hallowed wrong to continuance. If it was, as Mr. Morley admits, a mistake of the dead to alienate the land, the instinctive answer of democracy will be "let the living remedy the mistake and resume possession." Some ways of doing this are vastly better and safer than other ways, and it behooves the scholar in politics to set about studying these ways, and that quickly. There is no sense in attempting to paralyze the will of an aroused people by the theory that they are bound by the mistakes, the blunders and the crimes of their forefathers. It was to a restored and triumphant people that the prophet said, "What mean ye that ye use this proverb concerning the land of Israel, saying, the fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge. As I live, saith the Lord God, ye shall not have occasion any more to use this proverb in Israel."

YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS.

The World has been asking all sorts of public men to express their opinion concerning the obligation of young men to go into politics, and has elicited replies from a number, among them being ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland says that the warmth of his desire to see good American citizenship more prevalent is probably due to the opportunities he has had "for observing the motive power and strength of selfish interests in governmental affairs," and he declares that the disposition of representatives to look no higher than the promotion of personal benefit or the local interests of their immediate constituents creates a tendency toward the delivery of questionable votes for like votes in behalf of pet schemes. Mr. Cleveland therefore pleads for

the cultivation of a sentiment among the people which will condemn this conduct and these ideas, and which will impress upon those who act for and represent us in every official capacity the truth that their duty is only performed by activity for the public good and by the utmost care that the spirit of our institutions suffers no impairment.

Mr. Cleveland's enemies never miss a chance to sneer at his utterances as trite and impracticable, but such utterances appeal to the moral sense of the people, and the popular faith in Mr. Cleveland is based on the belief that they really represent his opinions on public affairs. That the mass of the people stand by a man who believes public office is a public trust, and that considerations of the general welfare should take precedence of local or private grabs at the public treasury, is one of the hopeful signs of the times. Nevertheless, mere exhortation has little effect so long as a surplus in the treasury invites extravagance and corrupt machines have it in their power to confine the choice of the people to the representatives of two opposing bands of professional politicians, held together by "the cohesive power of public plunder." What is needed is to remove the temptation by abolishing the opportunities now presented to selfish greed in public life.

No other man in this generation has done more to bring about a change in this direction than Mr. Cleveland. The most powerful incentive to log-rolling and unscrupulous greed in federal legislation is

the protective tariff, which was framed for the express purpose of giving one class of men a pecuniary advantage through legislation. So long as that system continues it is useless to protest against other men seeking like advantages. They will admit that the principle is all wrong, but while plunder is being divided they will argue that they and their constituents might as well have their share. In forcing the question of protection or free trade to the front Mr. Cleveland paved the way for the removal of the most powerful incentive to that narrowness and selfishness in politics which he laments.

He did something more. He brought about a tendency which gathers strength from day to day toward a new political division of the American people on lines of principle. This is the thing that will bring young men animated by unselfish zeal into politics, and they will come without waiting for the invitation of the bosses, and in defiance of the machines. They have come already, and, despite the derision and sneers of such papers as the New York Sun, they will remain in politics, and through such organizations as the Reform club of this city, the democratic societies of Pennsylvania, and the single tax clubs throughout the country, they will force questions of principle to the front and compel mere machine politicians to look about them for some other means of livelihood.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

The recruit subscription books advertised elsewhere are a most convenient device for the use of those who wish to take an active part in disseminating single tax ideas by extending the circulation of THE STANDARD. Quite a number of them have already been disposed of, but there must be hundreds of people who would like to have these handy order books in their pockets. A five dollar book will enable you to make a useful Christmas present in the shape of a four weeks' subscription to THE STANDARD to thirty-five different people.

In one instance a request has been made that the name of the person paying for recruit subscriptions shall not be given. Of course we shall respect such requests, but we hope they will not be made. People are somewhat indifferent to papers sent them by newspaper publishers. Some people habitually decline to take such papers from the post office, fearing that the paper may be continued and a claim be made upon them. Under our recruit subscription book plan no such fear can be entertained. Before any paper is sent the proposed recipient is informed by postal card that THE STANDARD will be sent to him for four weeks, by direction of the person signing the order, and he not only will receive the paper but look it over with more interest than he would feel if he regarded it as one of the ordinary sample copies sent out by publishers. Let our friends not be so modest about their good work. It is far better that they should send the paper than that we should do so.

TROUBLE FOR THE PROTECTIONISTS.

"Give me free ore," says Mr. Bent, president of the Pennsylvania steel company, "and I'll sell pig iron in Liverpool and send steel rails to London. What American industries most want is free opportunity and not legislative protection or restriction." This a remarkable utterance to come from the president of the great Pennsylvania steel company which has recently established enormous works at Steelton, near Baltimore. Mr. Bent goes on to say that the kind of ore needed for Bessemer steel is not found in sufficient quantities in this country, and that any attempt to protect American mines from Cuban and Mediterranean competition will simply close his company's works, throw tens of thousands of workingmen out of employment, and render unproductive tens of millions of capital. At present, he says, his company pays \$750,000 per year tariff tax, which must either come from the wages of American workingmen or from the profits of the American manufacturers.

Such utterances as these coming from Pennsylvania iron manufacturers indicate clearly there is trouble ahead for the republican majority in the coming congress. With all their audacity they will hardly dare disregard the protests that are sure to reach them from manufacturers like the Pennsylvania steel company and the New England woolen men. The situation will doubtless be further complicated by the clamorous demands of Pennsylvania mine owners and Ohio wool growers for the continuance and increase of existing duties on raw materials. How such violently conflicting interests can be reconciled it is difficult to say. Of course they cannot be reconciled in the long run, but great skill and much lying will be required to smother them, with a view to preventing an outbreak on the floor of congress.

IN THE SLUMS.

Mr. Riis's article in Scribner's Magazine entitled "How the Other Half Live," a brief synopsis of which is given in another column, is an intensely interesting report of life in the worst tenement districts of New York city. Mr. Riis has to the end preserved his character as a mere reporter, although temptations to condemn social wrongs and to speculate upon remedies are as numerous as his paragraphs.

He yields only enough to attribute the development of the "tough" to these poverty stricken and vicious surroundings. "No toadstool," he says, "was ever less justly to blame for not having grown up a spotless rose in its swamp than he for not being a tough." And he ventures the conclusion that all effort to reclaim the tough "must begin with the conditions of life against which his very existence is a protest." But how ineffective for the purpose are the efforts Mr. Riis reports. Model tenements, neighborhood guilds, children's friends, free reading rooms, flower missions and fresh air excursions! What are any of these and all of them together, but well meant plans for cultivating roses in soil where only toadstools can grow?

Referring to potters' field, where the denizens of these districts are laid at rest, shoulder to shoulder, packed three tiers deep, he says they are "crowded in death as they were in life, to 'save space.'" Here he must have seen, and if he had been other than a mere reporter he must have pointed to, the fundamental wrong that makes the slums and generates the "tough." Crowded, where there is plenty of room! Impoverished, where wealth is abundant and the means of multiplying it infinite! Objects of charity, where but simple justice is required!

Why the eagerness to "save space"? Because space is so valuable. Why is space so valuable? Because all available space is pre-empted, whether used or not. Every family in New York could have a comfortable home on Manhattan island if the space of the island were used; and the making and maintaining of these homes would afford opportunities for profitable employment, which would excite ambition, encourage providence, promote prosperity, and drain the slums.

But that can never be while men are taxed for laboring, and rewarded for monopolizing space.

A QUEER IDEA OF THE SINGLE TAX.

The Evening Tribune of Evansville, Indiana, begins an editorial article on the subject with the frank confession that it does not "fully comprehend the meaning and scope of the single tax idea," but it fears that "the single tax advocates go a little too far when they claim that any article should not be taxed more than once in the history of its existence, if this is their position."

We hasten to assure our modest contemporary that that is not our position. We are opposed to taxing any article produced by human industry even once in the course of its existence. We hold that neither houses nor barns, vehicles, tools, clothing, food nor any of the good things that men produce for their own use or gratification should be taxed at all, but that the only tax that should be laid for

the support of government should be a single tax on land values, including in the word "land" all mines, water powers, building lots in cities, and all other natural opportunities that have a value through the competition of men for the privilege of their exclusive possession and use.

The Tribune may at first refuse to accept such a theory, but since it has had the honesty to confess that it does not understand it, we hope it will take the trouble to ascertain why others do accept it before it rejects it. It says all thinking men admit "that sooner or later our system of taxation will undergo some radical changes." Knowing this, it ought to prepare for the change by seriously studying the only proposal that is radical in the true sense of the word—that is, the one system that goes to the very root of the existing evil.

We beg the Tribune to put aside at once any fear that we propose to increase the burden on the farmers—already almost too great to be borne. The proposal is to tax land values exclusive of improvements, and to tax nothing else. Where has the great increase in land values in Indiana occurred—in the cities or in the farming districts? Answer that question and then say if the burden of taxation were distributed strictly according to land values, whether the farmers' proportion of it would be heavier or lighter.

WHAT CAN WOMEN DO?

We recently printed a letter from Mr. Hicks urging that women take a more active part in the work of spreading the great doctrines that underlie and inspire the single tax movement. Last week we printed two letters, one from a Philadelphia woman suggesting the formation of groups for the expounding and discussion of our principles, and another signed by half a dozen St. Louis women asking what field there is for women's work. This week we print the story of what one woman actually did. It is an extract from a private letter written by Mrs. Ford of Jackson, Mich., and no one who reads it can fail to see that it required courage as well as devotion to principle to enable her to make her protest.

We do not propose to attempt to answer the question as to the best field for woman's work. Women should answer that themselves, and we hope that more of them will make suggestions. We suspect, however, that their most effective work can be done on such occasions as that utilized by Mrs. Ford and through their social relations. They have certainly done a wonderful work on these lines for religion and temperance, and there is no reason why they should not on proper occasion turn social conversation, when it drifts to serious subjects, in the right direction. The most ignorant and bigoted man will hesitate to cast aside as unworthy of consideration an idea clearly presented by a woman for whose good opinion he cares.

So far as organized effort is concerned, the reading circle and the question club have been suggested as well worthy of consideration. Thousands of men and women are now meeting regularly for the study of literary and scientific subjects, and they find pleasure as well as profit in such a course. Would not the similar study of the great and overshadowing social problem prove even more valuable and interesting? Original papers and addresses are of course to be desired, but now that the magazines are crowded with discussions of every aspect of the social problem, there need be no waiting for subjects. Let reading clubs be formed and let those comprising them exchange experiences through THE STANDARD. What can women do? The question might almost be answered by another; What can't they do, when inspired by zeal for a great idea?

Mr. F. S. Child, secretary of the Hyde Park, Mass., single tax league, says that their organization has taken great interest in pushing forward the work mapped out by the St. Louis single tax league in its resolutions of July 23, urging our

friends to use their influence to procure a statement in the forthcoming census of the mortgage indebtedness of the people of this country. The Hyde Park league has sent resolutions to the members of congress from Massachusetts, and has received favorable replies, with promises of assistance. The recent letter of Commissioner Porter to Mr. Hamm of the single tax club in Wymore, Neb., indicates that the persistent pressure of single tax societies and labor organizations has begun to have some effect, and this should encourage single tax men everywhere to push the matter with energy. If the investigation is made with honesty and thoroughness, it will demonstrate that the number of working farmers who really own their own land is very small indeed.

Mr. W. B. DuBois of Bayonne sends in a printed list of officers of the Farmers' alliance, and directs that recruit subscriptions be sent to them for six weeks. From all quarters suggestions are received as to the importance of bringing our principles to the attention of farmers. Mr. DuBois's plan is a good one and we hope it will be generally imitated.

The letter from Mr. W. W. Colfax telling how he obtained so many subscribers for THE STANDARD makes the process appear a simple one. Mr. Colfax, knowing the paper to be one worthy of the attention of intelligent people taking an interest in public affairs, simply said so to his friends and neighbors and asked them to subscribe. They did so, though they had refused a similar request made by him three years ago. If other single tax men would do likewise they would doubtless soon double and quadruple the circulation of this paper.

What a pity it is that so many of the good people of London, who are willing to do much toward housing the poor, give no thought whatever to the great problem why men able and willing to work should be so poor in the richest city in the world. If this problem were once solved, landlords could find no tenants for pestilential houses, and sanitary inspectors would find their occupation gone.

Chief Mayes of the Cherokee nation gives his people some sound advice concerning proposals to alienate their land. Have the white people not done enough wrong to the Indians without trying to let the land speculators cheat them out of their last refuge?

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Judge Brewer of the United States district court has decided that the meat inspection ordinance of Topeka, Kansas, is unconstitutional. The ordinance was designed to fetter the freedom of trade in the interest of local butchers, and the scheme hid itself under a pretended sanitary object. The ordinance provided that all meat offered for sale in the Topeka markets should first be inspected on foot and slaughtered within one mile of the city limits. It was designed to shut out Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago dressed beef.

Postmaster General Wanamaker's annual report expresses vain regret at the dominance of the spoils system; says we are not prepared for a parcels post, asks legislation empowering the department to establish a "limited post and telegraphic service," notes a growing sentiment in favor of postal savings banks, reports a deficit of \$7,109,000 for the last fiscal year, and prophesies an early adoption of a one cent letter rate.

By a decision of the United States district court, Mary Irene Hoyt, a young woman who has attained an unpleasant notoriety in New York by reason of strange conduct in various public places, and two other persons, become possessed of 480,000 acres of land in West Virginia. The land is rich in coal, and its value is placed at more than \$2,000,000. The judge in rendering his decision said that the effort on the part of the state again to sell this land when she had once got her taxes was, on the part of the school

commissioners, the most reprehensible conduct.

JASPER, Ala.—Under the present world wide system of taxation I am a protectionist. These are my reasons: If my government taxes my products it is but just, when the foreigner brings his products into competition with mine, that he should be taxed likewise. Otherwise my government offers a premium for competition with its own producers. Free trade between nations, when any of them taxes the products of its own laborers, is necessarily unequal, and, as to the taxed labor, unjust. But when every nation pays its own way out of its own resources (land values) natural justice will demand and enforce the comity of free trade between nations. I am not, therefore, in full sympathy with your policy of fighting protection in national politics, but believe that we should seek to plant the single tax system in the states and at the same time to adjust tariff taxation as near the line of labor protection and non-monopoly production as possible.

C. J. L. CUNNINGHAM.

It is to be assumed that when you speak of taxing foreigners you do not mean exactly what you say, for you show too close an acquaintance with the general principles of taxation to be ignorant of the truth that one nation cannot tax the people of another, unless it has a monopoly of the commodity upon which it levies its tax. What you are understood to mean is that when a tax is imposed upon domestic goods a corresponding tax should be imposed upon similar foreign goods, so as to maintain the same relation of values that would exist if the domestic goods were not taxed. When a tax falls upon a commodity of domestic manufacture, the manufacturer pays the tax in the first instance; but when he sells, unless foreigners can supply the market at a lower price, he shifts the whole tax to the consumer; and it is to prevent foreigners from supplying the market at a lower price, and to enable the manufacturer to pay his tax and shift it to the consumer, that you would put about the same tax on the foreign commodity that already falls upon the domestic commodity.

The effect of the domestic tax, unsupported by an import duty, would be to force the domestic manufacturer into another vocation, and to deprive the government of this source of revenue; but the effect of the two taxes operating together would be to force us to buy the domestic commodity at more than its value, and to yield to the government a revenue from indirect taxation. As a question of justice you cannot but admit it is better that the manufacturer should be drawn into another calling, and the government forced toward direct taxation, than that consumers should be compelled not only to pay an indirect tax to the government, but also a profit on the tax to the manufacturer. And as a matter of expediency, from the point of view of the single tax, you will concede, if you consider it, that the abolition of the tariff will tend toward the adoption of the single tax, while the maintenance of the tariff will act as a buttress for indirect taxation generally.

If the tariff were abolished all the commodities we manufacture would go into the market burdened with domestic taxes. So long as similar foreign commodities were likewise burdened our manufacturers would not produce at a disadvantage; but as soon as it was noticed that producers of countries where indirect taxes were lightest were best able to compete, our manufacturers, instead of screaming for more taxes as they do now, would throw the whole weight of their influence in favor of the single tax. At the same time the general government, having lost its revenues from imports, would in common with the state governments find it more and more difficult to collect indirect taxes on anything in the production of which other countries compete with ours, all on account of the very principle to which you allude, namely, that an indirect domestic tax needs the support of a corresponding import tax; and this governmental difficulty would give a still stronger impulse to the movement for a single tax.

What has been said relates to the taxation of some domestic commodities, others being exempt. You may have in mind, however, the general taxation of domestic commodities. But this would not need the support of tariff protection. Though it would give to the foreign competitor an advantage in our markets with reference to some classes of goods, it would not give it with reference to all. Since, in the last analysis, all trade is barter, no goods would be imported unless other goods were exported; consequently, foreign competition would be limited to certain classes of commodities,

and our production would be concentrated upon certain other classes. The variety of our productions would be less than if we had no domestic indirect taxes; but the supply would be as great, except for the usual effect of such a tax in reducing general demand. If it were otherwise, and foreigners were able to undersell us in everything, we could not export at all; and if we could not export we could not import; and if we could neither export nor import we should have to trade exclusively among ourselves, which would be the very ideal of protection.

It was the view you express that gave to us our present protective tariff. The war called for high internal revenue taxation, but it was impossible to keep up an internal revenue law against the opposition of manufacturers without imposing corresponding import duties. Consequently, according to Mr. Blaine in his "Twenty Years in Congress," within a fortnight after the passage of the internal revenue law congress rendered the internal revenue taxes "more palatable and less oppressive to the producers by largely increasing the duties on imports." And when, two years later, the internal revenue taxes on domestic manufactures were increased, a corresponding increase of import duties on foreign manufactures was made.

These considerations amply justify our policy of attacking protection. It is still further justified by the fact that a protective tariff is a subject of perennial log rolling in congress and a prolific source of competition both inside and outside of congress. And when we see that protection is already the issue in national politics, while the single tax is yet to become an issue in the states, and consider that the issue of protection leads directly to that of the single tax, we should be untrue to our cause if we shunned or neglected the opportunity that this great national question affords us.

It is not necessary to explain the futility of attempting to scale down import duties from time to time to make them correspond with domestic taxation, nor to point out the opportunities for corruption and the possibility of intermittent reaction, now toward the single tax and now away from it, that such a policy would involve. A little reflection will convince you.

Millers in Canada are agitating for a readjustment of the duties on wheat and flour so that flour made in the United States may be kept out of Canada. The millers have been unsuccessful in obtaining an increased duty on flour, and the tariff as it stands at present is so arranged as to give the American miller a bonus of 21 1/4 cents a barrel on flour sent to Canada, and thus causes importation. A very large quantity of American flour is made from American wheat, to the exclusion of home grown product, thus destroying the home market for Canadian wheat. The millers took the farmers into their confidence at a recent meeting and told them that either the farmers would have to help the millers or the milling business in Canada would cease. It is difficult to understand the density of intellect that can lead the farmers of Canada to join with any class at home or abroad to promote a protective system, injurious to themselves and designed to injure their friends and neighbors of like interests living just beyond an imaginary line to the south.

A cottage at St. Paul, Minn., built in 1851, has just been pulled down to make room for a business block. Says the St. Paul Globe: "Seven years ago, when the estate of Franklin Steele was divided, this house fell to the daughter, Miss Vincent, now of New York, at a valuation of \$5,000. She refused \$22,000 a year or so ago, and the property is now probably worth \$50,000."

Hugh Cavanagh writes to the Cincinnati Evening Post to tell of some things he saw in the south while attending the Knights of Labor general assembly. He says: "In the thirty-three cotton factories in the state of Georgia there are employed 2,000 white children between the ages of seven and twelve years, every one of whom were questioned by the Knights of Labor committee of investigation, revealing the fact that of the entire number only seventeen could read and write their names. The lowest number of hours worked by these children or any of the operatives in this industry in this state is sixty-eight per week, fourteen hours longer than is worked by the operatives

in the same industry in Great Britain. The wages paid are from twenty cents per day for the infants up to sixty cents per day for women and girls. Men in the picker room receive as high as eighty-five cents a day. A committee of gentlemen representing the district assembly Knights of Labor of Atlanta, presented a statement of this condition of affairs to the state legislature asking that it be given consideration. Failing to hear from that august body, the committee inquired the cause and were informed that a discussion of the subject would expose the illiterate condition of the people of the state to its disadvantage, consequently it would be impolitic to agitate it."

The Bridgeton Advertiser and the Single Tax Review is the name of a new weekly paper just started in Scotland by the Bridgeton branch of the Scottish land restoration league. In its declaration of principles it advocates and clearly expounds the single tax doctrine. It pledges itself to support national autonomy for each division of the British empire, "believing that each nation has an inalienable natural right to govern itself and that in federation alone can the true interests of each division and of the whole empire be properly and thoroughly promoted and conserved."

Mr. George's recent lecture in Kingston, Canada, has evidently started up a lively controversy. Mr. D. A. Gibbons has written a communication undertaking to show that Mr. George's ideas are mixed. He admits that the single tax has advantages, but thinks that these are greatly outweighed by the disadvantages. Mr. G. W. Goodwin answers Mr. Gibbons in the columns of the Whig. Other correspondents are taking a hand in the lively debate.

The English post office does the bulk of the express business in Great Britain, carries parcels at an average cost of eleven cents each, and makes a profit of \$2,250,000 a year.

A move to consolidate the three great window glass manufacturing syndicates of this country under one management is likely to be accomplished by January 1, 1890. Two of these syndicates have been formed recently. One comprises all the factories in the Pittsburg district, and the other all the natural gas town plants in Ohio and Indiana. The third is known as the United window glass company, and controls the factories in New York, Illinois and a portion of Indiana. The plants not controlled by any of these corporations are those located in Baltimore and New Jersey. A move to form a combination similar to the others is now being made in Baltimore. In the event of the latter being organized by beginning of next year, it will also be invited to enter the big trust.

According to the Saturday Globe of this city, there is a diamond trust organized to control the rough diamond market. Diamond dealers in Maiden lane say that the price of rough diamonds has doubled within a year. This question should commend itself to the attention of millionaires in the United States senate. So long as trusts seize only the necessities of life we can worry along, but when they attack luxuries it looks as if the country were going to the dogs.

It is now reported that the barbed wire combination has failed, the Federal steel company having found three firms unwilling to enter into the trust.

The United States district attorney has entered civil suits at Pittsburg in the United States court against James A. Chambers, H. Sellers McKee, trading as the Chambers & McKee glass company, and James Campbell and H. Slicker, presidents respectively of the American window glass workers' association and the Universal federation of window glass workers, to recover \$1,000 fine imposed by the alien importation labor law for every man alleged to have been brought to this country by or at the instigation of the accused for employment at the Jeanette glass works. Forty-six men are alleged to have been brought here in violation of the law.

The supreme court of Illinois has decided that so far as the Chicago gas trust "was organized with the object of purchasing and holding all the shares of the capital stock of any gas company in Chi-

cago or Illinois, it was not organized for a lawful purpose," and that "all acts done by it toward the accomplishment of such object are illegal and void."

The New York Christian Advocate having expressed the opinion that "society cannot be improved except as the individual is renewed," and that "the material condition of the masses cannot be changed by legislation," Dr. Boyd Cornick of Mascoutah, Ill., an earnest advocate, addressed a letter of protest to the editor. The letter is published in a recent issue of the Advocate together with a courteous editorial note declaring that the second utterance should have been qualified by the adjective "mere" before "legislation."

If all goes well this town will soon enjoy the luxury of a Chinese laundry trust. At a recent meeting of 600 Chinese laundrymen it was resolved to raise prices fifteen per cent.

At the recent meeting in Chicago of the Railway passenger and freight conductors' mutual aid and benefit association, Frank Campbell, who delivered the annual address, said of strikes that their futility was emphasized in a recent report by the bureau of statistics on labor troubles in the United States for a space of six years. From 1881 to 1887 there occurred 22,288 strikes, in which 1,323,203 men were engaged. The losses to the strikers amounted to \$51,814,723 and to the employers \$30,701,553. These strikes resulted in a loss of employment to 30,000 men. Labor troubles were not to be profitably settled by strikes and lockouts.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn Market News says that the Wallabout market men should all be favorably inclined toward the single tax proposition. He shows that if it were in force the market men would have no taxes whatever to pay on their stands or personal property, and that even the ground rents charged by the city would be reduced.

Johann Most, the anarchist, now says that his partisans should join hands with the socialists to fight the common enemy wherever they find him. At a recent meeting of the socialistic labor party, at a small hall in this city, Otto Reimer, a former member of the German reichstag, said that anarchy was nonsense, and the anarchists would do well to join with the socialists.

A real estate company of Kansas City is about to open an office in Toledo, Ohio, and give that town what the Blade calls a boom. The company has bought thirty-four acres of land within the city limits, and on this 1,500 houses will be built by a syndicate. Now let Toledo apply the single tax and see how handsome an income the city can get out of the expected land boom.

"A property owner" at Los Angeles, Cal., unwillingly read "Progress and Poverty" and then wrote an enthusiastic letter to a local paper, saying: "Think of it! A world without poverty, all willing to work could work, and with the lower class elevated, all would be better off, and all this can be done by taxing the bounties of nature enough to make it unprofitable to hold them on speculation; city lots, iron, coal, copper and other mines; oil wells, timber lands, etc., etc. Once more I must say to my friends, read 'Progress and Poverty.'"

The Los Angeles Herald learns that Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" has increased the demand at the town library for Henry George's works and other books on economic and social subjects.

P. F. R. urges the single tax upon farmers in a recent letter to the Dickinson County, Kan., News.

The largest land owner in the world is a woman, Mrs. Emma Forsythe, the daughter of a former American consul to Samoa, who is the proprietor of about 150,000 acres on an island near New Guinea, and employs over 500 people on her plantation.

The Richmond, Va., Dispatch, in an editorial article entitled "Natural Monopolies," congratulates the city on owning its gas and water works, moots the question of a municipal electric lighting plant, and says: "In their circular of last week Messrs. John A. Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore touch this subject of natural monopolies. They ask, 'Does the city furnish any part of the money?'

let us say of a street railway. There is no doubt, we take it, that this question can be answered in the affirmative. That portion of the streets which a street railway is permitted to use is worth more in some cases than the track, cars, and all other equipments, say, on Broadway, New York."

Here is what the Farmers' alliance of Illinois has put into its declaration of principles: Abolition of monopolies and trusts; reduction of the treasury surplus; free coinage of silver; reduction of taxes on necessities of living; and increase of taxes on whisky and tobacco; opening of the Hennepin canal; abolition of the double system of taxation on real estate and its mortgages; reduction of freight and passenger rates; government ownership of railroads and telegraphs; better control of the liquor traffic; election of United States senators by the people; and a uniform system of text books in the public schools.

A street railway company at Harrisburg, Pa., insists upon laying rails in the streets without consulting the city council and in defiance of its prohibitions, on the ground that the company's charter gives it power to lay rails wherever it will within the corporate limits.

John H. Blakeney writes to the Southern New Yorker, published at Binghamton, to say that protection lowers wages while inventions should raise them, but do not, because wage earners must accept what those who control natural opportunities will give.

A young man plowing on a ranch near Galt, Cal., found over \$1,600. His employer kept all but \$20 of it and left the plowman to plod his weary way in the field. Here is landlordism in its highest development.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Does not the single tax have the effect to do away with private ownership of land? X.

It does away with private ownership but not with private possession. All the benefits that are usually ascribed to private ownership are secured by private possession, and all the wrongs and dangers involved in private ownership are abolished.

The United labor league of Philadelphia at a large and exciting meeting has placed itself on record as opposed not only to all forms of anarchy, but to the expression of sympathy for those who seek to meet in commemoration of anarchistic deeds or doctrines.

Apropos of a discussion of the single tax in a recent sermon by the Rev. J. S. Jenckes of Indianapolis, L. P. Custer writes to the Sentinel of that city commending Mr. Jenckes' attitude of intellectual hospitality and recommending such discussion to other ministers of the gospel on the ground that the question involved is one of morals.

Mr. Martin Battle is moved by the perusal of Mr. Filmer's recent article to suggest that a series of articles by the pioneers of the single tax movement would be "mighty interestin' readin'." He thinks it will bring out a lot of facts that will prove valuable to the historian of the movement.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Land is Not a Salable Commodity."

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Land is not a salable commodity, and that is a point to keep the hammer on. By keeping the fact constantly in view in a face to face argument the objections of the most acute opponent are easily met. The great trouble with most people is the inability to distinguish "land" from "property." Once they come to see this distinction the rest comes easy. Nine years ago a friend of the writer read "Progress and Poverty," and the first thing he did thereafter was to sally forth, with mischief in his eye, looking for some poor victim whom he might paralyze with the new idea. I made a stubborn resistance and was as blind as the blindest of them; but when I once saw that land should never have been bought and sold I made an unconditional surrender. I enjoyed "Progress and Poverty" very much, though converted previously, and found it almost as delightful reading as anything the keen and witty "Autocrat" ever wrote. George and Holmes—typical Americans—how logical and acute they both are; how apt in illustration; how

powerful in carrying conviction with every statement! I wonder what the "Autocrat's" idea of the single tax is?

It is one thing to understand the first principle oneself and quite another to make some one else see it. But the poorest logician can argue with the best debater if he will only anchor on "Land is not a salable commodity." Nothing can break your reasoning on this; whereas, if once you allow yourself to be adventured on the high seas of statistical speculation, monkeying round catching straws, you may as well throw up your arms, give one bubbling cry, and sink, for your case is hopeless. C. G. WATSON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.

How Mr. Colfax Worked.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: From its initial number I have been an interested reader of THE STANDARD. With each succeeding issue I find myself more and more in harmony with its teachings. Not altogether selfish, it was my wish to share with others the intellectual feast I enjoyed from week to week. With this object in view I took the field two years ago as a solicitor for subscribers. The sum total of that effort netted one solitary hermit. It is putting it mildly to say that I was sorely grieved and disappointed.

A few days since I received your request for an expression of my views as to the best means of increasing the circulation of THE STANDARD in this community. The best answer, perhaps, I can make is a reference to the list of subscribers which I have forwarded the past week, the result of a little lively missionary work on the part of the writer. I am equally surprised and gratified at the result, which exceeds my most sanguine expectations.

Nearly fifty subscribers (and others in sight) as against a single capture two short years ago! Surely, the world *do* move. Is it not a hopeful sign? and does it not indicate the fact that liberalism is spreading, and that independent thought and action is superceding a blind, reasonless following of partisan leadership?

Among the names sent you will be found representative men of both political parties, and the list as a whole is one of men of much more than average intelligence. In conversation I have endeavored to avoid all partisan feeling and reference, asking subscriptions strictly upon its merits as an educational publication. It is not to be expected that each individual represents a convert to the single tax, or even to a moderate tariff reform. Indeed, in some instances intensified opposition will no doubt be created. Right down here I am reminded of a happy and forcible expression made use of recently in THE STANDARD, and which is decidedly apropos at this juncture: "The next best thing to making an advocate is to make an opponent. All we need fear is silence. Whatever brings our principles to attention, whatever promotes discussion, is for us a gain." Well, the seed has been pretty thoroughly sown, and I'll wager my reputation as a prophet that some has fallen upon good ground and will yield an abundant harvest. I confess I am not without apprehension as to the peace and serenity of my own immediate future. As the medium whereby THE STANDARD has been introduced here I may be called upon at times to expound ideas and measures new to many of its readers.

Though well grounded in the faith, without the shadow of a doubt as to its wisdom and justice, I am conscious of my inability to defend, in a verbal way at least, the merits of the economic questions so ably presented in its columns. However, I won't attempt to cross the stream before I reach its banks. If the emergency arises, and I am crowded to the wall, THE STANDARD will be within hailing distance and will surely come to the rescue. W. W. COLFAX.

Wyandotte, Mich., Nov. 25.

A Minister Who Means Well, but Don't Know.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Two Sundays ago I attended a fashionable Madison avenue church, and listened attentively to the pastor's sermon. I was pleased to see the earnest interest he manifested in the spiritual welfare of those he was pleased to call the poor of this city; still I hardly think he knows what poverty is. When he asserts that the kingdom of heaven will not come until the poor are brought into the church, he certainly does not mean the poverty stricken people who compose a large proportion of the people of this as well as most cities of the world. Does he sup-

pose that he can stir the religious sentiments of a people pinched with the pain of hunger, or shivering in the thin garments of poverty? His earnest manner indicated that his heart was all right, but his surroundings choke his desires to do the will of God. He thinks "the rich should be charitable to the poor;" so they should, and to one another. But why should not the pastor preach justice to the poor?

The poor carry the rich on their backs. Could not he, with the help of God, assist in lightening their burden, or is his belief so strongly fixed in the doctrine that God did not create this world with its natural opportunities for the benefit of all his creatures, that he, like our modern kings, believes, by the grace of God, that a few are the rightful possessors of the wealth created by all? I would like that pastor to study out these problems: Why are the rich constantly growing richer without exertion, and the poor poorer with excessive labor? and why does the burden of poverty become heavier as civilization advances and man's creative powers devise means to lighten man's labor? Does he think that this state of things foreshadows the millennium—if before that event the poor are to be brought into the fold of Christ? Charity, it is evident, will never do it. He surely does not know the condition of the poor of the present day. I would like to give him a few lessons. METHODIST.

New York, Nov. 25.

Lectures are Needed.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: I am of the opinion that we need more lectures now and right along up to 1892. They will do the cause more good than we can easily calculate. People are ready now to consider the question, and there is a grand opportunity for a lecturing campaign, not only in Chicago, but throughout the United States. CHICAGO, ILL. W. B. STEERS.

How to Use Recruit Subscription Books.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: I would suggest that you call on your friends throughout the country to follow a plan worked by me within the last few weeks, the points of which I make apparent in this letter. From time to time I selected one or two men whom I had learned to know as thinkers along our line, and sent them STANDARDS with articles and paragraphs marked. This last week I called on three of those, all well-to-do business men of our city, and solicited subscriptions, and each and all subscribed, the money for which I inclose. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. L. P. CUSTER.

Hunted Mealers.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: The New York Times quotes the following from THE STANDARD:

One thing I noted in Lewiston and Auburn was a use of the word "meal" which was new to me. To "meal" a man is to give him a repast. "Mealers wanted" means table boarders wanted, and the sign "Meal" over a door means that for a proper consideration one may obtain meals within.

A friend of mine who spent last summer at a seaside resort in Maine, told me that the word "mealers" was in use there in the above sense; and when, as was often the case, the keeper of the "meal" house sent a carriage around to collect his guests and carry them to and from their meals they were known as "hunted mealers." H. T. TERRY.

New York, Nov. 29, 1889.

LAND AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

Chief Mayes Warns of the Danger of Alienating the Soil.

In the third annual message of the Hon. J. B. Mayes, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, the discussion of questions bearing on land occupies an important place. The Indian chief submits the papers bearing on the United States government's proposition to purchase of the Cherokees 6,000,000 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre. He declares:

In my opinion there is but one way by which the Cherokees could entertain a proposition to cede any portion of our country for the settlement of United States citizens. If the constitution of the Cherokee nation means anything at all, it certainly means what it says about the tenure and ownership of our land when it makes it the common property of the Cherokee people and says it shall remain so. This article of the constitution was changed to comply with the treaty of 1866, where it gave the Cherokees the right to allot their lands when they see fit. But, mark you, if this change of tenure should be made, it still places the lands in the hands of the people. Therefore, a change in the constitution must be effected before the Cherokee nation could entertain the proposition to lay our land west of the Arkansas river. Any action on your part, outside of

this fundamental principle of your government, would be revolution, which would not only involve the safety of your government, but your lands also. In the formation of the Cherokee government every principle goes to show that the Cherokee nation never intended to part with this country, but that it should remain the common property of the Cherokee people. So you will perceive that it will be a hard matter to sell any portion of our country to the United States Government, if we chose to do so, for the settlement of her citizens.

At another point the message says:

The settlement of the public domain at this time requires your careful consideration. The complaint comes that it is being monopolized by contracts made with non citizens in the form of leases, by citizens placing non-citizens in the possession of improvement or employing said non-citizen to make said improvement for the exclusive use of the land for many years; and this privilege is being transferred from one non citizen to another—carrying on a speculation in real estate. From the information received this evil and violation of law has been and is being carried on at a fearful rate—thus placing a great portion of non-citizens with the apparent right or expectation of ownership in the same, while the Cherokees must wish and expect to see our rich agricultural districts developed and made a source of wealth and happiness to them. It must be done in a way consistent with the principles of our government wherein our lands are held in common—where everyone is equally an owner of every foot of land that belongs to the Cherokees—where no one can own any more of this common wealth than his neighbor.

It is true that at all times some citizen will use more of this landed property than others, but never can he really own more of the land than the most humble citizen that lives upon it. But this tendency to monopolize the use of it by non citizens will surely deprive some citizens of the opportunity of the use and cultivation of large tracts of our best country. I request that you provide a severe penalty for this absolute lease of our soil in this manner.

MR. MORLEY AT NEWCASTLE.

The Conference Stirs the Fears and Spurs the Wit of Tories.

In discussing the recent conference at Newcastle between Mr. Morley and the radicals of the city, the London Daily Telegraph betrays some terror. Mr. Hall, one of the deputation, protested strongly against the attaching of a purchase scheme to a home rule bill. The people of the country, he said, were opposed to it; to guarantee a benefit to the Irish landlords was a thing they did not desire. "In any future home rule bill the people of Ireland in their own parliament should settle that." He then demanded Mr. Morley's opinion, and the latter simply answered, "I note all you say." Mr. Morley, declares the Telegraph, "has few enemies, but if he had any nobody could wish him in a position of greater humiliation. He did not express his assent to the doctrines of deliberate plunder laid down by Mr. Hall, and probably disagrees with them altogether; but then he is member for Newcastle and a liberal leader, and he did not venture to repeat, in the face of this local politician, the views he proclaimed fearlessly in 1886. The silence of Mr. Morley, when he hears his own principles denounced, is significant."

The Saturday Review, which is perhaps the cleverest and most aggressive organ of British toryism, treats of the Newcastle conference in a bright bit of verse in the Greek form, with Marbles and a chorus of hecklers speaking in character. The following is a portion:

Cho. Our bosoms, like pomegranates at the prime,
Swell with the juice of questions. Will thou heed?
Mor. Aye, ask and fear not, heekel; fire away.
Cho. What if a man be doubly qualified?
Mor. One man, one vote; ye know the spoken word.
Cho. Three years gone by, what help in parliament?
Mor. Nay; but lestage corrupt it, let it cease.
Cho. Is it for good that members serve for naught?
Mor. Yet better that they serve ye for a wage.
Cho. Home rule, a word of many sounds and dark.
Mor. Too dark to darken thus our speech withal.
Cho. Us, too, it doth befog, leading astray.
Mor. Catch, then, the hare yourselves have set afoot.
Cho. Take we the land, and with the land the mines?
Mor. Buying or seizing them? Make clear your rede.
Cho. Nay, none but fools will market with a thief.
Mor. Hermes to help! What word 'scaped your lips?
Cho. Not ours the word, but Spencer's; blame thou him.
Mor. But what if Spencer have recalled the word?
Cho. It ski's not to recall it; truth prevails.
Mor. Eternal is it. Have ye more to say?

The Man Didn't Work as Well as the Rest of the Machinery.

Meriden Daily Journal.
William Seely of 25 Twist street works at the E. Miller & Co. factory. It is the custom at that factory to close the gate of the yard five minutes after the gong, and then those who are outside cannot enter for one hour. William was a little late and tried to get into the yard, but the gate closed so quickly that it actually cut the pipe he had in his mouth in two.

THE UNHEEDED MESSENGER.

There was once, not very many years ago, a holy council. It had come together in one of the greatest cities of the world, a gathering of learned and reverend men from far and near. There were ardent, enthusiastic young priests, hard working pastors with sober mien and moderate views, round faced rectors of fashionable churches, worn, eager eyed missionaries bringing their tidings from distant fields, venerable bishops with white hairs and peaceful smiles, dry professors of theology and laymen of many types, some wondering, some dreary, some zealous. It was a council which claimed to hold its authority from the very apostles and prophets themselves; the true church, the light and guide of the nations, the voice of the Living God. The Voice of God; think of it! think what a mission, what a glory, what an unspeakable honor and responsibility for any earthly body to possess! The world was waiting for some great sound of that Voice: it wanted guidance, wanted light, wanted a living faith, and now it would hear and see and know at last. And then there were millions of listening ears. Within a great church, the surrounding city roar softened and stilled as far as man's power could soften it, sat the holy bishops in secret session, receiving messages from the lower house of deputies, pondering, praying, advising with one another; and without, the world listened for the Voice. Away off in the heart of Asia there were ears strained to hear it, eager, anxious listeners; out in the west half-comprehending Indians watched dully for messengers to bring it; down in the south untaught children of God with black faces needed it; nearer still—ah, so near!—there were careless listeners, sorrowful, despairing listeners, self-satisfied listeners, thousands of deaf ears which had never cared to listen, thousands more which had never heard the Voice at all, never known what God's voice was; those "masses" which the great, wide, boundless church is trying to "reach." But on the morning of the great opening service, when the long line of bishops marched up to their places and knelt together at the altar, they seemed so sure and splendid an array of soldiers as to leave no doubt now but that the church militant was ready at last to grapple with all the powers of darkness which menaced her children.

It was on one morning soon after this opening service that a message came to the holy council. There had been a great missionary meeting the night before, at which noble pioneer bishops and priests, who had risked their very lives to carry the gospel into heathen lands, had told the breathless multitudes of their work and its needs. Every word spoken had been fraught with fiery emphasis; one heard echoes of the Voice as one listened, and a divine spark seemed to have fallen into the midst of the assembly and kindled it to fresh energy for its glorious object. So that the next morning, when all were still feeling the warmth of enthusiasm, looked like a hopeful moment for an entreaty. It was brought by a strange messenger to the door of the church, where the bishops were. No one seems even to have been quite clear what the actual outward appearance of this messenger was: some say he wore the garments of a laboring man, and had a face on which poverty and sin and ignorance had left marks; but others have maintained that the face was a mask, and that there were clear bright eyes shining through, and a glimpse of something white and gleaming behind the ragged folds of his coat. One or two volunteered the strange opinion that he might have been an angel in disguise; but of course it was the wrong end of the church for an angel; an angel would never have knocked at the door instead of descending at the altar, and there were plenty of priests who could tell you how such things ought to be done, even by angels. Whoever the messenger was, however, he came out of the noisy city streets, and stopped at the church steps to ask where the bishops might be found. He was told that he could not be admitted among them, but as the bearer of a message he looked for someone to whom he might intrust it; and as he stood waiting in the vestibule there came toward him a man whom we will call the ecclesiastic. His figure was scarcely more clearly defined than that of the messenger himself, and in the dim light of the church there seemed a strange contradiction about it. One could per-

ceive a priestly outline surely; a grave, gray beard and clerical clothes; but as the messenger gazed another aspect struck him, that of a prosperous man of the world. Were it the turn of his head or the expression of his mouth and eyes, something surely made one feel at times that here was a dual character; the business man walking hand in hand with the priest, or the priestly nature shadowing the practical one. The messenger saw this contrast, perhaps, more plainly than others would have done, and it was with a half-hesitating manner that he spoke.

"Sir, I am the bearer of an entreaty to this reverend company. I come from a great body of men, students in the scientific world. They are seeking truth in nature, and their labor is helping all the time to pour fresh light upon her mysteries. But there are many among them who cannot yet gain any insight into the supernatural world or the spiritual life. They want to believe in God, and in His Son, but they cannot understand. They have bidden me come and ask whether they may hope to gain any new light now from the church; whether the meeting of the bishops is to try and make the truth plainer to those of them who long to find it."

The ecclesiastic looked pleased. "Ah," he said, "you mean the agnostics and infidels? I am afraid they know very little of the great authorities on which the church bases her doctrines. The council is hardly for the purpose of expounding those doctrines to the ignorant—there are plenty of books on the subject. But just now, I think, some of your friends might be edified and instructed by a matter which is under discussion and brings up much interesting historical information. It is the subject of the Nicene creed and the *Jilique*, a question which has been often before the church. If we can only reach the point of having the repetition of it compulsory—"

The messenger looked a little puzzled. "Do you think that would really help a doubter?" he asked, "to hear it discussed, and the differences of opinion?"

"Well," stammered the ecclesiastic, "if we can get what we want established, you know, it will be a most important thing for the church. Think of it!—the Nicene creed, the confession of our faith!"

But even as he looked the messenger was retreating. "I thank you," he said, "I will try to explain to them." And without another word he had passed out again into the street and disappeared. "A strange man," muttered the ecclesiastic. "I wonder who he could have been?"

There was another morning when the two met again in the same place. The messenger looked grave and haggard this time; his face very pale as if with trouble. "Ah," he said, as the ecclesiastic came toward him, "I am glad to find you. I come with another plea to the holy council, from a far different source. Do you know—perhaps you do not, if, like so many, you are from far off—that all about us here in this great city there are thousands of poor human souls struggling in the depths of darkness and vice and poverty—the tenement house population? I find, incomprehensible as it is, that some of this property is actually owned by churches; that church corporations draw their revenues from those very dens of misery. Do you think anything could possibly be done about laying this before the American church and trying to make its members feel the great wrong of it? Could any committee be organized that would investigate it and bring back a report, now that so many bishops and priests are here together? Could the council devise some way of reaching that mass of humanity and helping to set things straight, and teaching its rich men to deal fairly and not 'devour widows' houses?"

"My dear friend" (it was the gentle voice of the clergyman, and yet, strange! that hard business tone in it too), "I have no doubt that many of our city clergy recognize these evils and are doing what they can to remedy them. But you must remember that this council cannot interfere with matters of property and ownership; it is not the church's province to undertake legislation with regard to those things. So long as her monies are used to beautify her sanctuaries and extend her charities, are not her members fulfilling their work as faithfully as they can?"

The messenger still seemed doubtful. "If the question could but be brought up for discussion," he said,

"I am afraid there is really no time for

it," sighed the ecclesiastic mildly. "There is a great deal to be done on the 'enrichment of the liturgy,' and I fear we may not finish even with that. There are all the new collects, you know, and that most excellent book of offices? And the proposed changes in the rubrics, not to speak of our new hymnal. They are discussing the wording of a line in a hymn this very day; you would hardly believe how much attention it needs. But if you tried the other house first," he added, brightening a little. "That is the way to start such movements. There are men among the lay delegates who would know all about property and that kind of thing."

"Yes," the messenger said bitterly, "men who have been chosen because of their wealth and power alone, many of them caring nothing whatever for the spread of the faith, or even fair dealing in business."

The ecclesiastic looked distressed, and rubbed his hands together with a deprecating air. "I—I wouldn't let them hear that," he whispered softly. "They are so kind to the church, you know, and so interested, and they really give a great deal. What should we clergymen do without our rich wardens? I should be sorry to have them offended by hearing you say anything like that."

"I shall be careful," said the messenger gravely, half to himself it seemed. "Yes, I will try them next time. I have more work to do."

It was to a layman that he came next, one busy morning. A great congregation was assembled in the house of deputies, listening confusedly to the speakers. The messenger succeeded in catching a busy, important little man with unmistakable signs of wealth about him. He was most pleasant and forbearing toward this interruption, and began in conciliating tones, "Well, my good man, what can I do for you?"

"I have brought a petition," was the answer. "I hear there are some manufacturers here, men of great riches."

"There are," said the delegate proudly. "I have some interest in those things myself. Can I serve you in any way?"

"I came," the messenger said, "on behalf of the many underpaid working women in this vast Union. I know that the holy council could send, if it would, a great stirring message to the men in the church, begging them in the name of its heavenly mission to take up the cause of these defenseless ones. There are so many of them who hardly dare look forward to existence even. You don't know, I dare say, what it is to have starvation staring you and your little ones in the face every moment—to wonder why you were born for such a frightful struggle."

But the delegate scarcely seemed to be attending. Something just spoken on the platform had caught his ear. "I'm so sorry," he murmured. "It sounds very sad, but I really fear that question will have to go over till 1892. We're so very much occupied just now. It's the General Thanksgiving, you know, and if we don't get it fixed all right so that it will be allowable for the congregation to join—why, just think of cutting people off from giving public thanks for their benefits. Every member of the church ought to have the opportunity. We bless Thee for our creation, preservation and all the blessings of this life," he repeated mechanically, listening still to the speaker. "Ah, there is a chance for me to say a few words myself! Excuse me—I'm very sorry—good morning"—and he was gone. There was something very bright in the messenger's eyes now; was it from a poor man's tears, or an angel's wrath?

He came just one day more. The ecclesiastic happened to be talking with another prominent layman when he appeared, walking wearily and hopelessly this time, with head bowed. "You have brought another message?" the ecclesiastic asked.

"Yes, just one more. You advised me to speak to a layman; is there one here who is interested in coal mining?"

The ecclesiastic's companion turned—"I have some influence in that direction," he volunteered willingly.

"They tell me," said the messenger, "that the church cares for all her children; every one. Out in the west there are some mines where the employers have cut down the wages to a sum on which the miners cannot live. They have struck, and now the mines are shut down and they are starving. There are baptized churchmen and communicants among them; they need spiritual help as well as bodily sustenance. Can anything be done in the holy council about it?"

Could missionaries be sent to them as they are to the Indians and the Chinese, do you think?"

The gentleman shook his head. "It is very unfortunate," he said. "Of course there ought to be some one sent to tell them how misguided they are and what a broad sympathy the church has always maintained with faithful laborers. But I'm afraid the question will have to go over. We're so very busy now, that's the trouble," he explained kindly. "We're introducing a new clause into the litany, for deliverance from earthquake, fire and flood. You see, everything else had been provided for but that, and now here's been the Charleston earthquake, and so many fires, and then this dreadful Johnstown affair—such a damage to business and such a loss of life. We really can't allow such a disaster to happen again without doing something to prevent it. We must get that clause in," he muttered, nervously. "I think I must go and speak to Dr. A and Judge B and the Rev. Mr. C; they are all in favor of it, and good pushing men. Good day!" and he slipped away, turning back, however, to say, "You know that might all be put into a pastoral letter, it would do quite as much good, I think."

The ecclesiastic and the messenger were left alone. They stood silently looking at one another, the clergyman gazing into the great bright eyes before him, awe-struck and trembling now, he knew not why. On him, as on St. Paul, had flashed a sudden light that had blinded him. The messenger had drawn himself up to his full height, and was looking down, grandly, pityingly; and a voice sounded, low and stern and infinitely bitter, repeating the words of the prophet, "Many pastors have destroyed my vineyard." When he looked up again, the messenger was gone. But clear before his listener's mental vision, as it had never yet dawned, came the sight of that sorrowful, suffering world which had been knocking at the doors of the council. Why was it that there could be no answer to the knocking? Could it be because of such as he? Was he one of the "many pastors," the careless shepherds who in leading sheep to the water springs had given no heed to the tender vines and grasses springing up about their path, but had let them be trodden ruthlessly down to make the ways broader? Did God mean that one single sign of life or growth in His vineyard should be crushed or neglected, or that His wells of living water should be polluted with the mud and filth which clung to the feet of His heedlessly led flocks? The ecclesiastic pondered long, looked back over his own ministerial life; then he, too, turned and went out into the streets of the city. It is not known exactly what became of him. The members of his wealthy parish did not search long; they have a more eloquent preacher now to fill his place; the same full church and splendid music, the same long list of guilds and charities. But in and out of dark places, in the midst of poverty, hunger and sin; among debtors and doubters and drunkards, goes one more man, struggling feebly but truly to make all men his brothers, and bear to them living echoes of the Voice.

JACOB ARMITAGE.

WHAT SHALL THE STATE DO FOR ME?

In the Chautauquan for December appears a striking article under the caption of "What Shall the State Do For Me?" by Thomas B. Preston of Brooklyn. The article is rendered all the more significant by the fact that it is placed in the prescribed course of educational matter which that magazine is presenting to its thousands of readers in the great and widely extended Chautauquan organization.

Mr. Preston's first impulse is to say that what the state should first do for him is to let him alone, to give him absolute freedom to think, speak or do as he pleases. This, however, quickly brings him face to face with the question of What kind of a world this would be if all were possessed of such insatiable desires? He is, therefore, led to the conclusion that the gratification of one man's desires must be limited by gratification of the desires of other men, and that the prevention of this clash of interest cannot be left in the hands of the parties concerned, but must be the care of the state. Mr. Preston then continues:

Individual liberty must be conceded as the first step. No one has a right to abridge it. What is this liberty? By the very fact of birth we prove our natural right to live. Otherwise nature enacts a lie. And this

right to life is equal among all the children of men. From the right to life flows also the natural right to work out the end of our existence, which some men mistakenly seek in animal pleasures, and others gloriously follow in obeying the promptings of their better nature, but which all men call the pursuit of happiness. Hence it was not only a determination of the sphere of government, but an enunciation of a fundamental principle of ethics and a profound religious profession when our forefathers in their magnificent Declaration of Independence asserted that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The state should see to it that no individual interferes with another's life, with his power to speak or to act or with his pursuit of happiness. This is the source of the police power of the state, one of the earliest functions assumed by every community. And as the state owes to all its citizens collectively what it owes to each one, it must also see that their life, liberty and pursuit of happiness are not abridged by citizens of other states. Thence comes the right of defense, and the power to maintain an army and navy. Moreover, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is inalienable. It cannot be bartered away or sold away or given away, much less stolen away. No man can own another. Slavery is a crime against nature, and it is the duty of the state to abolish it wherever it exists. Equal natural rights is the first principle applicable to government of the state.

This is but another way of saying that the state shall prevent the private rights of some from interfering with the private rights of others. While it is true that society owes no man a living, it is equally true that a just society should see to it that every individual has a chance to make a living for himself to the extent that the means exist. On a desert island, society, represented by a shipwrecked crew, might find it impossible to afford access to such means, because they do not exist. But on this island of a world, floating through space, teeming with a superabundance of all things capable of sustaining life and educating the higher faculties, where nature responds so kindly to every effort of the human mind, there is certainly enough and to spare for every individual that may be born into it. If the individual is wicked or lazy and will not exert his faculties to obtain the means of living, he deserves no sympathy. But such is not human nature. Man naturally seeks to acquire things with the least expenditure of time and labor, but that is a very different thing from saying that he would rather starve than work. And if there be such a man, he should be left to starve. The state should see to it that equal natural rights are secured.

A corollary of this is that equal natural opportunities should be maintained. Now natural opportunities are not equal if some members of the race are permitted to charge less fortunate fellow beings for their use. To be equal these opportunities must be absolutely free or their value for use must not be allowed to accrue to the benefit of private individuals. With the air or the water, for instance, which are of such a physical character that their use by one does not preclude their use by another, their very nature makes them absolutely free.

Land may be possessed and used in common and substantial equality be secured such as is found among the Indian tribes. But the whole experience of the world has shown that such common possession of land works against individual improvement, against progress, against civilization. It is worth while to consider whether equal opportunity here may not be secured in a better way by the state retaining for the whole people the annual value for use of the land, leaving actual possession undisturbed, as an inducement for individuals to improve it. Then no one would hold more land than he wished to use and men would be free to apply themselves directly to the land, the chief object of all labor. This would relieve competition and act as a balance wheel, so that when competition between workers became too strong, those displaced could always make natural wages by direct application to land. If competition should slacken men would turn from the land to more profitable occupations. Of course this does not imply any confiscation of improvements or products made by the individual. Those are his own as against all the world, and for the state to take any portion of them in taxation or otherwise is simply robbery. The state, then, should maintain equal natural opportunities. It should never permit any monopoly of the bounties of nature.

Furthermore, it should never permit any other unlimited monopoly. In the case of a patent, the monopoly granted an inventor is considered as a reward for his intelligence and an incentive to further discoveries. But it is very limited both in duration and application, and probably does not amount to more than the invention really is worth were there no patent and the state rewarded the inventor with a magnificent and well-deserved fortune instead, which perhaps would, after all, be a better way. It is different, however, with the perpetual monopoly of the means of transportation and the medium of exchange. Such monopolies seriously affect man's natural right to produce things, for things are not produced, in the

economic sense, until they reach the consumer. The transportation and the medium of exchange—money—are necessarily becoming functions of the modern state. To retain individual liberty it is necessary that the state should assume all those functions which, if left to individuals, would gravitate into monopolies through which these individuals could interfere with the freedom of their neighbors. Hence state franchises for postal service, railways and telegraphs, or municipal franchises for water or gas should never be given away, or, if given away, should be resumed. Experience has shown that private supervision of these agencies is productive of corruption, and that state ownership is the only means of preventing monopoly by individuals. Monopoly in them there must be from their very nature. The only possible way, therefore, to preserve individual liberty is that the state, the people collectively, should be the monopolist rather than any one man or set of men.

In assuming these functions should the state make compensation to present owners? Certainly there should be compensation for the plant and improvements, but none for the franchise unless something was paid for it to the state, and in that case only what was originally paid. It would be unjust to the individuals who have made improvements to refuse them compensation, but the compensation should be for the improvements in their now existing condition.

Now I begin to see that the ideal state should do many things for me and for all my fellow beings as well. It must maintain a police, an army and a navy—at least in the present condition of society; it must prevent anyone from enslaving me and see to it that I am free to apply myself to natural opportunities, to travel, to send letters or intelligence, to trade freely the world over, to pay no tribute to any man for anything which he has not produced by his labor or capital; and conversely, it must not allow me to charge other men for things which I have not produced by my labor or capital.

HECKLING BRITISH M. P.'S.

John Morley on the Stand—Failure of the Tory Allotments Act—Clergymen of the Established Church Evicting Tenants—Mr. Bradhurst and Sir William Harcourt Doing Telling Work.

CANBEVS, Wales, Nov. 5.—There are everywhere signs of great progress in public thought in this country. It is no longer a pleasure to be an M. P.—a "gentleman." Who wants to represent these howling masses with their grievances and their constant increasing complaints? It is a burlesque on representation to see an aristocrat of a tory standing before a representative audience, and his words are a mockery when he speaks of what he will do for the workingman. The tories and the unionists are coining set phrases, and are smoothing down the ruffled fringe of the great problem, and they promise some tinkering reforms which are bound to do a great deal for the workingman. But the indications are that the fringe will fray out and out until the whole of our imperfect and unjust social fabric will be destroyed, and a new one will be woven which shall be universally fashionable and suitable to all.

At Newcastle, November 4, Mr. John Morley received a deputation of the Labor electoral organization, and the account in to-day's Daily News is most interesting. A few of the questions are as follows: Are you in favor of adult suffrage, of one vote to one man, of elections every three or four years? He favored the three proposals. The payment of members of parliament he was inclined to think ought to be from the state, but he is not yet pledged to that. He was in favor of official expenses being paid out of the rates. He thought the deputation was going beyond the limits of the discussion, as the deputation was simply a representative body of the above mentioned organization. When asked whether he favored home rule for each nationality, and what particular kind of home rule, he objected, declaring that he would treat each case as it arose. He was not in favor of the abolition of monarchy.

As to the abolition of the house of lords, "it must be mended or ended." If mended, the hereditary principle in the upper chamber must be abolished. As for the nationalization of land, Mr. Morley said: "I am dead against it, and I will vote against it." As for minerals, Mr. Morley continued: "I have always thought that our forefathers made a great mistake when they didn't reserve the minerals for a nation. But as that question is now before a royal commission, I will not say anything definite on that point. Mr. Morley favors free education, and objects to a bill limiting the hours of labor of artisans to eight. On being asked whether he was in favor of the state acquisition of railways and other

means of transit, said it was a question whether the acquisition of railways would not be too gigantic an operation to be wisely undertaken. He had a shrewd suspicion that in large communities the people would be much worse served; but in a small community like Ireland it might pay. But he viewed such a proposition with less favor as he gets older; there was a time when he thought more of it. As for tramways being bought by the municipality, he had nothing but approval of it. "It would be a waste of money," said Mr. Morley, "for the state to start new railways simply for state ownership."

One of the questioners referred to state insurance, and said that it would tend to do away with a great many of the injustices of the present poor law system. Mr. Morley remarked "that a plan of state insurance is now being tried in Germany, where a very remarkable scheme has been gradually developed and framed. I am at this moment doing my best to form an opinion on that scheme. Of one thing, however, I am sure, that the state can do more than it now does for providing for placing means of thrift and inducement to thrift within the reach of the bulk of population. Beyond that I do not think I can go at present."

Mr. Morley asked the object of putting him over those steeples and ditches, and the deputation replied that in view of an approaching general election, they would like to know definitely his opinions upon the various subjects they had introduced.

Passing to other topics, it is instructive to note the condition of "labor." All over these islands labor is a great tribunal these days. In almost every department of labor we have had strikes, and in almost every instance success has been with the laborers. Trade is improving rapidly, wages have been advanced five, ten and fifteen per cent.

The tory allotments act is creating quite a discussion and is continually the politician's theme. It is undoubtedly a failure. The landlord in many cases still holds power over the holders, and can eject them at will. There is a clause in the act which gives power to force land owners to sell suitable land to the working people, but there is not much danger of the tories enforcing such an act, and they are coercing in Ireland as if they never possessed a conscience. I could mention of cases where clergymen in the church of England have evicted and even starved their tenants; one case in particular, where a parson compelled children to attend the national schools and church or suffer eviction. It is seldom that anyone can buy any of the glebe lands which belong to the clergy and are scattered all over this country and are held idle in many instances, and are invariably under poor cultivation.

The London radicals are taking the lead in all great reforms. The following letter to the editor of the Daily News appeared October 29:

Sir: The first skirmish of the London tradesmen against landlord rapacity has been well supported. Permit me to suggest that is a question which not only concerns the shopkeepers of England, but that the twenty or thirty millions of consumers are also vitally interested in removing this crushing burden from the shoulders of the community. If we calculate that the maximum landlord's interest should be ten per cent it is not difficult to estimate how many million pounds of the incomes from honest industry in manual and professional labor are, without one iota of just authority, swept into the coffers of supine landlordism; while in poor neighborhoods the cupboards go bare, the toilers are badly fed, the children scantily clothed, and among the middle classes also the pinch of proximate poverty—the difficulty to make both ends meet—is keenly felt. Strength lies in combination. The community is at the present moment far too much divided. This is a cause common to every section of society. I advocate nothing but the most scrupulously just and legitimate procedure, but a decisive step should be taken without delay. If the shopkeepers of every grade combine they can, through their county councilors and ultimately through their representatives in parliament, bring such pressure to bear as will, within a short period, secure a substantial measure of relief. Let the meeting at Guild hall tavern, Gresham street, city, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening next, be well attended, and the foundation will be laid for a reform the most needed and the most pressing of our age. Faithfully yours,

JAMES HAYMAN,
Liberal candidate for Mile end.

9 Moorgate street, E. C., Oct. 28.

The public interest has at last been awakened on the rent question.

Mr. Broadhurst, M. P., is doing good work in the way of breaking down the wall of considering things as they are. Speaking at Louth a few days ago he advocated "the obtaining of compulsory

powers for acquiring sites for places of worship. Landlords now often offer sites such as are alone eligible for smallpox hospitals or sewage farms. As a matter of fact, the present prime minister offered to the Wesleyans a site close to a sewage outfall. What is refused as a natural right must be seized by legislation."

Sir William Harcourt, speaking at Carnarvon, Wales, some time ago, gave expression to a notable utterance. He said that the title was a "reservation of part of the property in the land for national purposes and uses. What is the national use to which the title ought to be applied? A national use, highly advantageous and communicable to the whole people, is free education." I hope that some of my countrymen have come to see the cat through this remark.

I hope to return before long and join my friends in the states to fight for our principles.
G. R. GRIFFITH.

PROGRESS IN LONDON.

Gift of a Park to the City—Mr. Saunders Brings the Single Tax Before the National Liberal Club for Discussion—Everybody Interested in the Debate—Investigations by Mr. Benet Burleigh and Mrs. Jeanne in the East End.

LONDON, November 13.—The announcement made at the last meeting of the county council that Sir Sydney Waterlow proposed to present a park to the people of London, is an incident of considerable importance.

The estate to be devoted to this purpose consists of twenty-nine acres of beautifully wooded ground in the north of London, and has long been the private home of the donor. But perhaps the gift is even more important as marking the way in which the civil virtues of Londoners are being developed by the county council. Before this body came into existence our wealthy men did not know in what way they could make substantial gifts to their fellow citizens. The old metropolitan board of works inspired neither enthusiasm nor confidence. Our new elective council inspires both.

Proposals for the single tax are being rapidly pushed into prominence. When Mr. George was in England he gave a lecture at the National Liberal club on the taxation of rent, and so much interest was felt in the subject that Mr. William Saunders was asked to bring up the question on a future occasion.

Last night Mr. Saunders opened a debate at the club on the motion that all taxation should be shifted on to economic rent. In the course of his opening speech Mr. Saunders gave a good local illustration of the way in which the landlord absorbs all the special advantages of every plot of ground. In the borough of Croydon there are two water companies, one supplying good water at a low price, the other inferior water at a high price. Wherever a row of houses crosses the boundary line between these two companies the dwellers on the cheap water side have to pay higher rents for the same accommodations than those on the dear water side; the difference in rent being as nearly as possible the exact measure of the difference in the annual cost to the tenant of the water he uses. Mr. Saunders urged that the only way to deal with such cases as these was to tax economic rents up to their full value, so that the price paid for the special advantages of particular sites may go into the public pocket. In other words, as one of the subsequent speakers said, economic rent is the great equalizer which reduces all sites to a rough equality of value. So far as the tenant is concerned no one disputes the justice of this process. It is assumed as axiomatic that all tenants should be placed on an equality by the scientific adjustment of rent. But exactly the same principle holds good for the landlord. And reformers demand that landlords also be placed on an equality with one another with the rest of the community by the scientific evidence of taxation. A very animated discussion, in which Mr. O'Connor Power took part, succeeded Mr. Saunders's speech, and eventually the debate was adjourned till next week.

A very interesting move is being made by Mr. Benet Burleigh, the well known newspaper correspondent, with a view to helping the poor get better houses. Mr. Burleigh is writing a series of admirable articles in the Daily Telegraph under the head of "Justice for Workwomen," and in the course of his wanderings in the east end in search of facts for his articles, has come across many abominable cases of insanitary houses. The

other day, in company with Mrs. Jeune, a district visitor, this active journalist appeared in one of the police courts before Mr. Montague Williams, and applied on behalf of three poor inhabitants of Shorelitch for summonses against their landlord. Mr. Burleigh, in addressing the magistrate, described the houses as absolutely unfit for human habitation. In one case the walls of the room were saturated with a moisture to a height of six feet from the floor, and the smells were at times intolerable. In another case the room was built up against a stable, and only separated from it by a few boards. The room was extremely damp and was infested by rats. In the third case the complaint was that the rain came through the roof. The landlord in every case refused to do anything except exact the uttermost rent. Mr. Montague Williams, the magistrate, expressed sympathy with the steps taken by Mr. Burleigh, and granted a summons against the landlord. The feature of special interest in this case is the appearance of Mrs. Jeune and Mr. Benet Burleigh on behalf of the sufferers, who are thus spared the legal costs. Mrs. Jeune is the wife of the celebrated queen's counsel.

What the County Council is Doing—John Morley on Socialism.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—At yesterday's meeting of the county council an important question was raised in connection with the salaries of the clerks employed by the council. The standing committee which has the control of the staff reported that, owing to the large amount of work involved in the preparation of parliamentary bills for next session, many of the clerks were of necessity kept at work beyond their usual hours. The committee therefore asked for power to pay these clerks for their extra time at the rate of their respective salaries. Mr. Saunders at once rose and moved as an amendment that the extra payments should be at the rate of "time and a half," or in other words that the payment of overtime should be at a fifty per cent. better rate than the payment for ordinary time. This is a thoroughly well recognized principle among English trades unionists, and is based on sound considerations of equity and policy.

When a man has done a fair day's work, he ought not to be asked to prolong his working time into the evening or the night unless he receives in return solid compensation for the extra fatigue he has to undergo. At the same time, from the point of view of policy, the time and a half arrangement acts as a most useful check upon inconsiderate employers or incompetent managers. It is very easy for the manager of a work shop to ask the employees to work overtime, and the men are often only too willing to supplement their scanty earnings. But the results are: First, that these men are deprived of their proper rest and recreation, and thus become less capable citizens; secondly, that others who are wanting work are unable to obtain it, and thus the general standard of wages is by this competition forced down. So that the net result is a heavy loss to the community, and a delusive gain to the individual. All this is, of course, perfectly familiar to any one who has given serious thought to labor problems, and considering the previous record of the county council, the fate that befell Mr. Saunders's motion is most disappointing.

It came on quite early in the business, in rather an empty house. Mr. Saunders merely said a few words to place his amendment before the council, thinking that there were plenty of radicals behind him to follow it up. But instead, the chairman of the committee, Sir John Lubbock, a fossilized banker from the city, mumbled an inaudible explanation, and the motion was lost before the council had been fully aroused to the importance of the matter under discussion. However, the matter will not be allowed to rest here, and I hope in a few weeks to be able to report that the council means to set its own house in order as well as to lecture contractors on the wickedness of sweating. In fact, and this made Mr. Saunders's case even stronger, another committee of the council had already reported in favor of his proposal. Unfortunately the standing committee is largely composed of the reactionary members of the council, and led by Sir John Lubbock, has always done its best to give an illiberal twist to every subject it has handled. Quite recently it made an effort to reduce the salaries of the junior clerks

from £80 to £70 a year. But happily the council refused to entertain this mean and short-sighted proposal.

Last night Mr. John Morley, M. P., delivered a very important speech on social reform—perhaps the most important pronouncement yet made on the subject by any of the prominent liberal politicians. Both socialists and land reformers, especially the latter, are delighted with the speech, or at least with the greater part of it. A good deal of time was, as is probably not uncommon with politicians in your country as well as in ours, devoted to the ordinary political clap-trap, and the crimes of the Tories were denounced and the virtues of the Liberals extolled. But, when we have removed this surplage, there remains a solid kernel containing Mr. Morley's specific adherence to a far reaching programme of social reform. To take the points in order, Mr. Morley began the solid business of his speech by declaring himself in favor of a "free breakfast table." This is a phrase which has a very well understood meaning in this country, but perhaps needs to be interpreted for your readers. As Americans know, England has long ago swept away most of the customs duties that used to be levied here for the protection of industries or the raising of revenue, and our industries are much more prosperous and our revenue more expansive than they ever were in the old days of protection.

But there are still about a dozen duties left, because no chancellor of the exchequer has been bold enough to sacrifice the large revenue they bring in. Chief among them are the duties on alcohol and tobacco. These no one proposes to abolish, but in addition we tax tea, coffee, cocoa, dried fruit and gold and silver plate. Of these, tea alone brings in four and half millions sterling, and the rest together make up another million. A free breakfast table, then, practically means abolition of duty on tea, for coffee and cocoa would go with tea as a matter of course, and the other items would not long survive. The only customs duties remaining in England would then be that on alcohol and tobacco.

Next Mr. Morley passed to free education, quickly dismissing the subject while accepting the principle, and the dictum to public education was made compulsory for the good of the nation and ought to be paid for by the nation. Then came the still more controversial question of free meals in elementary schools. As Mr. Morley rightly said, this is not a question which depends on abstract theories but on proved necessities. We cannot go on allowing thousands of children to come to our schools every day starving. The thing is intolerable, and the numbers are so appalling that the problem can only efficiently be dealt with by the public authorities.

Then we come to the great question of the taxation of land. I have already described in earlier letters the proposals made by the London county council for the levying of a special rate on land that has been increased in value by the execution of a public improvement. Mr. Morley alluded to this proposal, and quoting the exact words of the resolution passed by the council, declared his adherence to them. In support of this obviously just proposal he referred to the "betterment" rate levied in the states. But the speaker went still further than this, and advocated the full programme of the land reformers for the taxation of land apart from the buildings upon it. "Lawyers are agreed," he said, "that it is possible to value land apart from buildings, and to charge a rate on that value." Turning to the connected question of the rating of unoccupied land, Mr. Morley again appealed to the authority of the London county council, and quoted the case of some land in Kensington—our most wealthy district—estimated to be worth £400,000, and rated for taxation at £62.

The rest of the speech was mainly occupied in a discussion of various proposals for a legislative eight hours' pay. A measure to this end has recently been demanded by the council of all the London liberal and radical clubs, but Mr. Morley still persists in his opposition on various grounds. Unfortunately space does not permit me to enter into his arguments.

The growth of public interest in proposals for land nationalization is shown by the correspondence which has been taking place during the last week in the columns of the Times. It began with a discussion of Mr. Herbert Spencer's views, and every day since there have

been long letters over well known names dealing with the principal aspects of the questions involved.

PERSONAL.

Richard Wilton, now of Emporia, Kan., directed a concert given at the formal opening of Austin chapel, Emporia, on November 23. The back of the last leaf of the printed programme is adorned with the picture of a "single tack."

The speech of S. B. Riggen, before the citizens' meeting at the Portland, Ore., real estate exchange, is printed in full in the Portland Oregonian. Mr. Riggen argued against the present taxation of mortgages and personality and in favor of the single tax.

By the death of J. Harvey Beard the single tax movement loses a strong supporter. Mr. Beard was in the prime of life, and his death in Brooklyn, on November 22, was very unexpected. He was one of a family of well known artists and had attained eminence as an illustrator of magazine articles, while as a painter he ranked high. His study of political economy, in which he took the strongest interest, made him a single tax man, and he used his influence among his associates on behalf of the cause. Personally, Mr. Beard was a most popular man, and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers.

Robert H. Cowdrey is proposed by some of the single tax men as one of the trustees of the great drainage system of Chicago.

Mr. Bolton Smith of Memphis has written a letter to the Vicksburg (Miss.) Daily Herald, setting forth with great clearness the single tax theory and insisting on it that it is logically the outcome of the democratic doctrine concerning taxation. The editor speaks of the article as "thoughtful and logical," and remarks, "Certainly taxation is too extensive and complicated, but which is the best method to restrict and simplify it is a vast question."

Dr. A. O. Pitcher was the democratic candidate in Henry county, Iowa, for the state legislature this year. He reduced the republican majority from 600 to 400. The Mt. Pleasant Free Press now proposes Dr. Pitcher as the democratic candidate for congress in that district next year. He is a well known single tax man.

Thy Part.

Written for The Standard.

Pause not to think how short the day,
Thy strength how frail;
Pause not to count the long delay,
The hopes that fail.

Thy times are in the hand of ONE
Who changeth not;
Thy part—to do, ere set of sun,
The task allot.

What tho' the shadow o'er thee fall,
While still afar
The goal thou seekest? Above thy pall
It shines—a star!

Love falters not, tho' small the deed,
And weak the hand;
And deep the gulf of human need
Her faith hath spanned.

Not what might be, but what is thine,
Behoveth thee.
Can'st thou, from earth's low bound, divine
Eternity?

Up! thank thy God, and courage take,
Tho' long the way;
The evening and the morning make
His perfect day.

High guerdon hast thou: Bow thou head:
For thou art come
To those pure ranks of spirits sped—
They bid thee home.

Art thou not one with present—past—
And time to be?
Earth's noblest own thee comrade—cast
Their lot with thee.

Then faint no more, whatever be
Thy effort frail;
Faith, hope and love companion thee,
And cannot fail.

FRANCES M. MILNE.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.

The Duke's Mosaic.

London Democrat.

"The duke of Westminster," says a newspaper paragraph, "is adding to the southern wall of his private chapel at Eaton hall life-size mosaics of Old Testament saints." We are curious to know what the duke's selections are. If it is not too late we beg respectfully to offer a few suggestions. "Moses abolishing landlordism in Israel" (Levit. xxv. passim); "Joshua asserting the equal rights in the land of all the families of the nation" (Josh. xiii. ff.); "Samuel denouncing monarchy and prophesying landlordism as one of its evil consequences" (1 Sam. viii. esp. vv. 14, 15); "Isaiah delivering his speech about big landlords" (Isaiah, v. 8); "Nehemiah demanding land restoration from the Hebrew aristocracy and plutocracy" (Nehem. v. 11); "Elijah denouncing the king for landgrabbing" (1 Kings, xxi. 19). All these would form excellent subjects for mosaics, and would serve to remind the duke and his aristocratic friends of biblical teachings which they do not take sufficiently into account.

FOREIGN NOTES.

James, the second Lord Hamilton, was one of the privy councillors of James IV of Scotland. He was sent to the court of Henry VII of England to negotiate a marriage between King James, and Margaret, the eldest daughter of the English monarch. The negotiations were successful and James rewarded his envoy by bestowing Arran upon him and his descendants, and creating him earl of the same. When the king gave away the whole island he assumed more power than he actually had. A small estate in Arran had been given by Robert Bruce to a man called Fullarton, and that estate is still possessed by his descendants. Fullarton got the land as a recompense for sheltering Bruce in his adversity. The title to Arran is no better to-day than it was in the beginning.

James Platt writes to a London paper: "Earl Wemyss asks in a contemporary, 'Why not create a bread and beef court as well as a land court?' The reply is obvious. The price of bread is kept down by competition, which is inoperative in the renewal of a tradesman's lease. The earl says 'he likes to call a spade a spade, and that leasehold enfranchisement is confiscation. He cannot understand fine distinctions as to what constitutes robbery.' What is robbery? To rob is to deprive us of, as well as to steal from. The unscrupulous usurer, who takes advantage of a man's necessity, has always been considered dishonest. If he be, why not the land owner, who mercilessly exacts a higher rent than the property is worth because his tenant cannot leave without incurring heavy expense, or the risk of losing his connection? Are there such landlords?"

Here is part of a circular issued from the "headquarters of the Salvation army" in London: "Fellow citizens, the annual wealth produced by the laborers in this country is £1,300,000,000, of which the small minority of capitalists and landlords take £1,000,000,000 as profits, interest and rents, leaving £300,000,000 for the people who create it all. Is it any wonder they can have their servants and carriages, their palaces to live in, with suburban villas for their mistresses? And all from the results of our labor, while the wealth producers have to live in filthy hovels and eat the offal and garbage of the town."

Says a New South Wales correspondent of the London Nonconformist and Independent: "Should Mr. George visit Australia, he will be astonished to find the large number of public and semi-public men who are already more than half converted to his view of the land question."

Trouble is brewing in the island of Lewis because of the crofters' claim to a piece of grazing land now occupied by tenants of a great landlord. The crofters have been restrained with difficulty from driving the tenants' live stock off the land. The crofters maintain that it belongs to their township, and that they pay rent for it.

Citizens of Kirkcaldy, in Fifeshire, are raising a fund to build a free library and endow an economic scholarship in memory of Adam Smith, who was born there. Some thousands of pounds have been locally subscribed, but £10,000 more is needed, and it is hoped that a portion of this will come from Americans who realize the greatness of the work Smith did. It is a rather whimsical fact that Andrew Carnegie is one of the committee and contributed £1,000.

Land and Labor is the title of a new paper in London. Its proposals are: As a first step, we demand that local bodies, locally elected, be established throughout the country. With power to take land from time to time on behalf of the state for small holdings, in such quantities and situations as the number and kinds of applications for it may generally indicate. Such lands to be taken over absolutely, not merely hired. "Fair compensation" being given to the landlord, payable in state bonds transferable. The land never to be reallocated, but to be let out—in limited areas; with fixity of tenure. And right to value of improvements if occupier wishes to retire. At reasonable rents. To be periodically revised, and raised and lowered according as the land, apart from improvements may have risen or fallen in value. Occupier to hold always direct from the board. And all mineral rights be reserved to the state.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Mr. Carnegie's Remedy.

Andrew Carnegie talks of "The Best Fields for Philanthropy" in the North American Review for December. Mr. Carnegie's paper is the outgrowth of a former contribution of his to the same periodical. He notes that in the first paper he assumed that the present laws of competition, accumulation and distribution are the best obtainable conditions, that great wealth must inevitably continue to be held in the hands of the few "exceptional managers of men," and that surplus wealth should be considered a sacred trust to be administered during the lives of its owners by them as trustees, for the best good of the community "in which and from which it has been acquired." The admission in the quoted words is delicious by reason of its unconscious truth.

The purpose of the article under consideration is "to present some of the best methods of performing this duty of administering surplus wealth for the good of the people." Mr. Carnegie insists that his supposititious benevolent millionaire shall not administer his trust so as to pauperize its beneficiaries. He cautions his fellow-millionaires against indiscriminate charity. "As I know them," says Mr. Carnegie, again with unconscious truthfulness, "there are few millionaires, very few, indeed, who are clear of this sin of having made beggars." He then suggests, as wise uses of wealth, the founding of seats of learning, free libraries, hospitals, and other institutions designed to promote the alleviation of bodily ills, the opening of public parks, the erection of fountains, statues and the like, the building of public halls, swimming baths and churches. He closes by noting that now, as in the days of Christ, reformers seem to be "against the wealthy," and he thinks there would be nothing to surprise the student, should society soon approve that unpleasant text in which the camel, the needle's eye and the rich man are joined in an unholy trinity. He believes, however, that riches properly administered will be no bar to the gates of paradise.

Of course, to those familiar with the attitude of the conscientious among the conservative and the prosperous toward current social problems, it is not surprising that the truly charitable Carnegie should find the socialistic idea of administering accumulated wealth for the benefit of the community, as a whole, a solution for present difficulties. Equally, of course, no single tax man, however much he may commend such uses of wealth as Mr. Carnegie suggests, can accept any such form of charity as a substitute for simple justice.

Farmers Leagued in Self-Defense.

"The Farmers' Defensive Movement," by William A. Peffer in the December Forum, tells the story of various organizations formed by farmers to aid them in their struggle against adverse social forces. Mr. Peffer thinks railroads, middlemen and banks chiefly responsible for this defensive movement. He sets forth the manner in which he believes these agencies have grown into oppressors of the farmer since the close of the civil war, and then briefly sketches the history of various farmers' organizations.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is the oldest. It was founded in 1867 by O. H. Kelly and six others, and in 1874 had 800,000 members. Last year thirty states were represented at the annual meeting, and the membership was reported at 109,000. This is a more compact and effective organization than the 800,000 of fifteen years ago.

The Texas farmers' alliance was organized at Poolville, Texas, in 1879. It was at first a state organization, but in 1887 it joined with the Farmers' union of Louisiana, a body then one year old, and the joint organization was called the Farmers' alliance and co-operative union of America. This order spread rapidly in the south and west, and in 1888 a union was formed with the Agricultural wheel, organized in 1882, and strong in the south and west. The new body was called The farmers' and laborers' union of America.

This week's meeting at St. Louis looks to a union of this body with the "National farmers' alliance," with a membership of 100,000 in the northwest. Mr. Peffer says nothing of the proposed alliance with the Knights of Labor. He gives the number of organized farmers as 1,000,000, and says that within a year the number will probably reach 4,000,000, which is within 500,000 of all the farmers in this country. He hopes that producer and consumer will now be brought close together.

A Preacher of Industrial War.

Professor William G. Sumner, in the December Forum, takes the strongly individualistic view that the present industrial struggle is a wholesome and necessary method of solving a great social problem. "Do we want industrial peace?" is the title of Professor Sumner's article.

He speaks with considerable contempt of the current discussion of the labor problem. "Inasmuch as its chief aim is, while maintaining some of the forms of a scientific investigation, to reach results which shall not brush rudely against the pet notions of any important school of social opinion or against any one of the strong interests which are in conflict."

Professor Sumner says that so long as the

discussion is solely in the hands of "socialists, social reformers, friends of the people, economists and prophets of a new social dispensation," it must be, so to speak, "up in a balloon." The progress of invention advances by conquering each difficulty as it becomes the one great obstacle to further advance. So of social and political problems. It is one of the tests of a real political question that it is "specific, narrow in scope and capable of simple formulation;" and it is an evidence that a question is yet unripe when it is "grand, vague, ethical, and aims at producing 'states of things,' and not at realizing a single positive result." He cites various questions in our politics as examples of one or the other sort, and says that the question, "Shall we abolish the protective taxes," answers the first named test.

Professor Sumner neglects, not, let us hope, from obdurate unconvinced, to note the present practical shape of the single tax question, and goes on to insist that, so far as he knows, no one has come nearer defining the labor question than to assume that it means "things in general and consists in a regret that this world is such a hard place in which to get a living, and in an enthusiastic aspiration for greater ease and facility in that respect." He thinks, too, that the discussion of industrial war has lost definiteness of late years, and has given us chiefly a vocabulary of ill-defined terms professing to be scientific. Professor Sumner will find in various parts of this country some thousands of persons who believe that the single tax theory presents a perfectly definite remedy for the labor problem.

The sanguine promise of brave young Emperor William of Germany to "stop strikes" moves Professor Sumner to the remark that that potentate seems just now to have the key to the universe. "But," inquires the professor, "how do you know that you want to put down strikes?" From this forth he insists upon the wholesomeness of the industrial struggle as a strife from which our civilization may be expected to emerge one step further advanced by reason of a problem solved.

He argues against governmental arbitration as either useless or an invasion of the individual's right of free contract, a virtual enslavement of him who is forced to sacrifice what he believes to be his own. "Industrial war, in fact, an incident of industrial liberty." Like any other war, it may entail hardship upon the innocent non-combatant, and it is on this ground and not in any interest of either party to the contest, that preventive legislation can be justified. "It is an interesting thing to notice that industrial war has arisen in modern society in proportion as greater state organization has modified the old form of chronic war and brigandage." A modern election under the advanced organization of society is really a form of riot and disorder which would have set the whole police of France in agitation a century ago. "A sarcastic critic might find many amusing analogies by which to sustain the proposition that a modern American election is only a revolution under legal form." But political liberty must have room in which to play and it will at times of crisis fall into disorder, struggle and strife. To police elections would be fatal; for he who policed would in time elect. The comparative license of an election is worth what it costs.

All this, argues Professor Sumner, is true of industrial war. It is worth all it costs to maintain industrial liberty. Such war is solving questions which can never be solved in any other way.

Professor Sumner ridicules the idea that there is any solution to be evolved in the philosopher's study. Doctrinaires can never reach a conclusion as to the principles of social dissolution and reconstruction that will be accepted readily made by the mass of Americans. There are millions of persons in the United States who do not know what the social philosophers are discussing. Professor Sumner instances the unscientific inaccuracy of terminology and definition as evidence that the social philosophers are not likely to reach any solution of the problem that they discuss. Indeed, these men differ radically as to what society itself is, for each defines it in accordance with the principles of the philosophical school to which he belongs.

The professor finally insists that we can not wait for philosophy because we must live today and to-morrow. Meanwhile the thing to do is to abstain from empirical undertakings and let the problems solve themselves, if necessary, by industrial war. He then interprets various manifestations of the industrial struggle in the light of the principles that he has laid down. "Socialism," he declares, "is nothing but a phase of that relation of the parts of the social organization; and its self-satisfied parading of itself as being at once the cause and the arbiter of the new social growth, is among the humorous features of the situation." He finally says, "Industrial war is a sign of vigor in society," and a promise of solution. All the philosophers and statesmen cannot stop it, and "it will be wise philosophy and statesmanship not to try."

Gloomier Views of the Negro Question.

Professor Henry A. Secomp sounds a note of warning in the December Forum on the negro problem. He regards the color of the negro's skin as the "first permanent and basic fact." Out of this springs the whole crop of social distinctions in all relations of

life. Professor Secomp states the only method of bleaching the negro race—that is, by scientifically directed inter-marriage with whites—by way of demonstrating its absurd impossibility, and then goes on to discuss other suggested solutions of the race problem. He sees danger in what he regards as the inevitable demand of the negro for a share in public office. "The majority, not the percentage, basis counts in politics. Nationalities may be reckoned as political factors when strong enough to have decisive force." The various European races in this country are conciliated by the politicians, but they in time are assimilated. The negro is not assimilated. The negro votes as a race, and the solidity of that vote begets a solid white vote. Elections become, a test of race strength.

Professor Secomp cites various familiar manifestations of race hostility, and expresses the hopeless opinion that the antagonism must increase. "On the same soil there is no possible relief from this friction and its consequences." "A 'dead line' runs through church, school, politics and business relations, as well as through social life. How can it be otherwise? An ever present consciousness of an iron race wall is before both whites and blacks. Dub it 'southern situation,' 'southern problem,' or what we may, the portentous riddle looms up before us, challenging, yet defying solution."

The danger from alienation of sympathies Professor Secomp regards as much more threatening than most persons suspect. "No two wholly separated races have ever yet occupied the same territory without collisions." The negroes do not view questions on their merits, but array themselves in opposition to the whites.

Professor Secomp sees "no rifted cloud even in the dimmest distance" to yield "a ray of sunshine or of hope for better things." In vocations "the poorest white man may aspire to all; the best endowed negro can hope for nothing." As to politics, even in the north there is nothing for the negro, and in the south race feeling is axiomatically expressed in "This is a white man's country." Then, adds the writer, perhaps unconsciously approaching another problem, "The white man owns the land out of which the negro must grow his bread." "The social status cannot be legislated into change. An inferior race, bearing indelibly its badge of distinction, cannot be leveled up to the ruling class. Spasmodic efforts in that direction may turn for a time order into chaos, but when the elements become calm again the white crest will ride the billows."

The writer finally scoffs at the idea that there is no race problem, and presents as the only remedy the deportation of the negro to some region where he will not be brought in contact with the white man. He rejects the idea of colonizing the northwest with negroes, of erecting a negro state, or of colonizing Africa. He thinks the races should agree to separate, and that the whites should aid the negro in emigration. He seems to think that the United States might purchase for the negro territory in some Spanish-American country, and offer inducements to colonization. He thinks that in a few years the bulk of the negroes might be persuaded to go, and that if they prospered in their new homes there would be a general exodus in less than half a century. The purchase of San Domingo is his final suggestion.

Another Way to Free Land.

"The English Poor—a sketch of their social and economic history," is the title of a recent book by T. Mackay. Mr. Mackay is an uncompromising individualist, but he yields to no socialist in dissatisfaction with present social conditions. He is remarkable, too, in that he believes, or seems to believe, that the present land monopoly in Great Britain is largely responsible for poverty among the masses, yet rejects the single tax remedy. He insists that individualism, not socialism, must be the condition of a regenerated society, and endeavors to show that socialism is proper to an infantile humanity, not to full-grown man. Early tribal organizations, later village communities and the feudal system, all were socialistic. He traces the misery of the working masses after the decay of feudalism to the unfortunate condition of helplessness to which they were reduced by the socialistic features of the system. The true idea would have been the equal development of property among all classes, but this was not in consonance with feudal tradition.

Mr. Mackay traces out the causes that he believes led to the enactment of the poor law in Elizabeth's time, and contends that the evils arising from such socialistic legislation have been fostered by subsequent laws. He admits the necessity for special treatment of morbid conditions, but protests against legislation tending to perpetuate such conditions. He makes the usual sound individualistic argument against socialized property, but thinks the strongest point against it is the fact that "socialized property carries with it no guidance for individual conduct, and yet on individual conduct depends the proper adjustment of society to the surroundings of the times."

His method of meeting the land question is, in his own words, this:

Government should simply refuse to enforce any contract whatsoever with regard to land. A landlord would have to receive payment in advance, or else trust entirely to

the good faith of his tenant. Under these conditions the ownership of land would very quickly follow its use. The user and the owner would be the same person. By such a bold return to first principles the whole system of burdening the land to carry out the wishes of former owners would be swept away. No former owner, whether dead or alive, could then by mortgage or settlement restrict the free flow of property in land. If a landlord required money he would have to sell his land; he should no longer have the power to deprive the community of a mobile piece of wealth by entangling the title in a mortgage or settlement.

This, taken in connection with another utterance of Mr. Mackay's, namely, that "The control of the wealth of the world should belong to the living," shows that his perceptions are perilously near right, and those who dispute the single tax theory can scarcely take much comfort from the utterances of its new adversary. He is an ally that concedes too much to the other side.

Hudson on Railroads Again.

James F. Hudson, author of a powerful book, "The Railways and the Republic," is contributing to the National Economist, the organ of the Farmers' and laborers' union of America, published at Washington, a series of articles on "Railways; Their Uses and Abuses." The last of the series discusses the relation of the transportation question to public morals. Mr. Hudson finds in "the condition of the transportation system, which forces the railroad to make actually less charge for the shipments of the industries that are located at the competitive points than they would do on the same industries if located at local points along the line of their railroads," a sufficient cause for the overcrowding seen in the tenement house regions of great cities.

When we find the condition of things which forces the location in cities of industries that might naturally be located in the country districts, by the rule of methods which refuses to the intermediate and rural shipper rates of transportation approximating those of the city shipper the result is inevitable that an unnatural concentration of population is formed. The city life is congested, and the necessity of bearing the cost of the wasted effort in the longer hauls, which are performed at less charges than those levied on the shorter ones, finds its revenge in the destitute and degraded state of the tenement house population of the great cities.

Having traced the well known relation between overcrowded poverty and morals, public and private, he calls for a solution of the question. He closes his discussion in these words:

I can imagine no subject more fraught with the public interest, more fruitful to the consideration of earnest and thoughtful men than the question of how these conditions can be reformed; than the pointing out of the influences which make them inevitable, and the way by which those false tendencies can be checked and replaced by those which will substitute for their evil effects, a natural and healthy distribution of population, by a normal distribution of the industries which keep the population employed.

Immigration and Crime.

William M. F. Round talks of "Immigration and Crime" in the December Forum, and brings an array of figures to bolster up the anti-Irish sentiment fashionable among conservatives in this country. He sums up his conclusions thus:

1. That there is a relation between crime in America and immigration.
2. That the foreign population furnishes a proportion of all proportion to its relation to the general population.
3. That the increase of crime has no more than tallied with the proportionate increase of immigration; therefore,
4. That the crime increase is not due to an increase in the mere volume of immigrant population.
5. That certain nationalities are more conspicuously represented in the increase of crime than others.
6. That the Irish, Chinese and Italian immigrants furnish a far larger percentage of prisoners than is their ratio to the general population.
7. That this indicates a special tendency to crime among the immigrants of these nationalities.
8. That this crime tendency is in conformity with the crime statistics of the nationalities named, elsewhere gathered and tabulated.
9. That the remedy is to be found, then, in rigidly restricting immigration from those countries which furnish a larger percentage of prisoners than their percentage of the general population; as, for example, Irish emigrants should have special restrictions put upon them until the 9.2 per cent of the Irish prison population shall have fallen to 3.6 per cent, which is the proportion of the Irish born to the general population.
10. That a precedent in this direction has already been established in the case of Chinese immigrants; and the Irish element of our population cannot complain, since it has not merely acquiesced in, but done much to originate and support, the movement for the prohibition of Chinese immigration.
11. That the dangers noticeable in the increase of actual foreign criminals are emphasized by the fact that there is a similarly appalling increase in the pauper, insane, and idiot classes, and that the figures as to ratios of nationality are much the same in all these indirectly crime-producing classes.

Mr. Round makes somewhat tardy acknowledgment of our debt to immigration and "especially to Irish immigration," and then discusses remedial legislation. He would supervise rather than restrict immigration. In

the main he would accomplish his object by this provision:

No person should be allowed to land here with the intention of taking up his residence, until he has a certificate stating such intention, signed and filed, with proper vouchers as to its truth, three months before his date of sailing. This would give our consuls time to have his character properly investigated. To cover the expense of this investigation, I would have the intending emigrant deposit \$5, or some other sum to be agreed upon, with the consul, this sum to be forwarded to the immigration bureau of the government in America, and to be returned to the immigrant without interest on application one year after arrival here, provided that for that time he shall not have, in any sense or for a single moment, become a public charge.

A Hint at Danger from the Chinese.

Sir John Cowing asks in the Popular Science Monthly for December whether exclusion will exclude the Chinese. He notes the wholesale destruction of life by natural agencies in China and actual starvation of many, and apparently believes that the passion to escape from the pressure of misery may become so intense as to threaten the bursting of any barriers erected.

LODGINGS OF THE POOR.

An Illustrated Article in Scribner's, and a Visit of the Health Board.

"How the Other Half Lives," is the title of an article on the tenement house district of New York by J. A. Riis in the December issue of Scribner's Magazine. It tells the familiar story of life in that dreary square mile of the east side Hebrew quarter, where 200,000 people find what they call homes. A significant fact is that the blind landlord of Blind man's alley, where the blind beggars of the city are lodged, has accumulated a comfortable fortune out of the rents paid by these wretched men for their poor apartments. Mr. Riis acutely says that of the \$20,000 distributed by a special charity to these and other destitute persons much goes to swell the blind landlord's money bags. This same landlord made strenuous objection some time ago when the city forced him to cleanse and improve his property.

Applly timed in view of Scribner's admirably illustrated article was the visit of the board of health to the cheap lodging houses, with a view to prospecting for possible improvements. A South Fifth avenue lodging house which rents 300 beds at fifteen cents a night, was found in good condition, and the proprietor wore a diamond pin. There are 300 such houses in the city with a "licensed capacity" of 12,000 beds.

Into 18 Pell street the party climbed. There was no poetry about this place. There were eighty-one beds and 197 hammocks. Up two flights were the hammocks. They were made of coarse sacking and were stretched between stout railings held up by rough posts. In width they were not over fourteen inches. There were four double rows of them slung one over the other. The stench was terrible. Some of the lodgers lay on the floor in a drunken stupor. As in the other places, a bad odor of tobacco was everywhere. The garret was one of the vilest looking abodes ever occupied by men. The tariff here is ten and twelve cents for a bed, and seven cents for a hammock or the floor.

No. 9 Mulberry street, in "The Bend," had 260 hammocks. Seven cents would entitle one to the shelter of a roof here. The last place visited was Mark Lannigan's, at 67 James street. There are 127 beds here. The charge is ten and fifteen cents. A strong odor of tobacco was noticeable, but the odor of whisky was much stronger.

The Sanitary aid society formally opened a new lodging house at 94 Division street last week. The building has recently been constructed on ground which is leased for ten years. The first floor is rented as a store, but all the space in the cellar and in the five stories above is devoted to lodging house purposes. On the main floor there is a sitting room, in front an office, and in the rear are rooms for the lodgers to lounge in and eat their breakfasts and suppers. The Sanitary aid society first rented a building at 9 Doyer street. The demand for places in the building became so great that the society decided to build a new lodging house, and this one on Division street is the result. The Doyer street house paid expenses, and there is every reason to believe that the new building will be self-sustaining. There are cots for 140 men. The applicant who goes in there at any time of night before 12 o'clock and says he expects to remain only one or two nights will have to pay 15 cents. Those who expect to stay for a week or longer will be charged only 10 cents a night. There are bathing rooms in the cellar, and each man before going to bed must bathe himself. Every morning there is served a breakfast consisting of coffee, milk, and sugar, costing one cent, and as many rolls as the man may want to buy at a cent apiece.

MILLIONS FOR IRISH LANDLORDS.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Ashbourne Present a New Land Purchase Scheme.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Ashbourne have presented to a committee of the British cabinet, presided over by Lord Salisbury, the draft of a land scheme. It is reported that the first demand is for £7,000,000 to £10,000,000, with which to deal with the disaffected portions of Ireland.

BALLOT REFORM.

A Group of Opinions.—Mr. Saxton, Governor Ames and Governor Bulkeley on the New Ballot.

In the December issue of the North American Review the Hon. Charles T. Saxton, Governor Ames of Massachusetts, and Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut discuss "The new method of voting," while William Mahone of Virginia closes the "symposium" with a partisan tirade presumably intended to furnish the horrible example.

Mr. Saxton describes his own ballot bill, says the Connecticut law is good as far as it goes, but is fatally defective because it permits the unofficial ballot, and shows the unimportant features in which his own measure differs from the Massachusetts law.

Governor Ames gives unqualified approval to the Massachusetts law, points out features already familiar to readers of THE STANDARD, and declares that no one would seriously consider the repeal of this law.

Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut notes salient features of the law in his state and says, "Under its provisions every voter can cast an absolutely secret ballot, if he so desires; yet I do not regard our experience in this state at our local elections held in October as sufficient to justify any expression of opinion as to the merit of the law under which it was conducted."

General Mahone says nothing of the new ballot law, but labors to show that his salutary defeat in the late election was due to gross fraud and intimidation at the polls. Perhaps General Mahone does not know that several of his most distinguished democratic enemies in Virginia have declared in favor of a secret ballot.

Maine Ripe for the New System.

An influential local politician named Looney tells the Bangor Commercial that there is hope that the Maine legislature will enact a ballot law much like that of Massachusetts this winter. He says: "If Governor Burleigh were to call an extra session of the present legislature this winter such a bill would, I am confident, receive an almost unanimous passage. Such prominent opponents of the bill in the house last winter as Speaker Dow, Mr. Manley and Judge Wiswell would, I am confident, now support the measure. Mr. Dow offered last winter to support the bill with certain amendments which its friends did not feel disposed to accept. I think now that Colonel Dow would waive his objections. Mr. Manley has from the first said that he was in favor of the system if a thorough trial demonstrated its efficiency and practicability. From a conversation with Judge Wiswell since the Massachusetts election, I infer that he would not oppose a bill embodying the main features of the Australian system."

Ballot Reform in Brooklyn.

Twenty prominent Brooklynites, democrats and republicans, met by invitation of the Brooklyn single tax club at the club's rooms, 56 Livingston street, on Monday night last, to arrange for the formation of a ballot reform club. The Hon. Mark D. Wilbur, ex-Senator Griswold, F. W. Hinrichs, Darwin R. James and William W. Ogden were appointed a committee upon permanent organization. The next meeting will be held at the single tax club's rooms on Monday next, and representatives of the newly organized ballot reform league will attend.

According to the Plaindealer of Cresco, Ia., the Australian ballot is needed in that town to protect timid republicans from a political boss. Many republicans were ready to scratch the ticket, but the boss watched the polls and actually terrorized men into voting "straight."

Press Opinion.

We do not think that another California legislature will refuse to give us a secret ballot.—(San Francisco Examiner.)

All that the supporters of the Saxton bill demand is that its provisions, which do effectually put a stop to corruption and which would purify the ballot, be embodied in any bill that may this winter come before the legislature. They do not care for the name of the bill—call it Linson, Smith or Jones, or Johnny Grant, so long as it sufficiently resembles the Australian system as to stop fraud and intimidation and corruption at the polls. Nothing short of that will satisfy the people of this state.—(Rochester Evening Times.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S PROGRAMME.

Local Self-Government Down to the Parishes and One Vote for One Man.

Mr. Gladstone spoke before the Liberal federation at Manchester on Monday last. He said that the local government bill did not meet the legitimate demands of the country. He advocated granting the county councils powers of taxation, the control of the police and the liquor traffic, the care of the poor, power to deal with the question of ground rents and to form district councils, and he would possibly go further and establish the parish principle of government, and thus convey to the rural population the first elements of their public education and create a sense of public duty, which is the highest aim of a statesman.

Since 1885 there had been an enormous stimulus to the public mind in regard to

dwelling for the poor, enfranchisement, leaseholds, crofter legislation, shorter parliaments, the disestablishment of the church in Scotland and Wales, the currency and the house of lords. The provisions for direct Scottish and Welsh home rule, Mr. Gladstone said, must be dealt with by future parliaments.

Mr. Gladstone predicted a liberal victory at the next election for members of parliament. He advocated an amendment to the registration laws removing the anomaly of a plurality of votes and the establishment of a system of one vote to one man.

He referred to his approaching eightieth birthday, and said it was not probable that he would have a direct interest in many future great reforms. When the idea of devolution, especially with reference to Irish affairs, became more familiar, parliament would be able to address itself to the discharge of its duties, and would be relieved of an intolerable burden.

NEW IDEAS, METHODS AND INVENTIONS.

Artificial Silk.

The extraordinary invention or discovery of artificial silk, for which Count Chardonnet was awarded the only grand medal of honor at the French exposition, is attracting the attention of the textile manufacturers here and all over the world. Chardonnet was impelled to his investigations by the fact that the silk worm was being gradually destroyed by disease. He is a man of means, but has always devoted much of his time to chemistry, and his knowledge of this science enabled him to first find the chemical composition of the silk fiber and then to discover how to artificially produce this fiber. His process, as developed, was to pour a solution of collodion through small glass tubes which terminated in capillaries. The solution was thus carried off in fine thread-like streams. Passing through another system of tubes filled with water the streams became fine threads, and these threads were practically the same as the silk fiber from the cocoons, but while even thinner than the real silk it made a harsh and somewhat coarse fabric. Moreover, as collodion it was combustible. Improvements were made by a process of "denitration," by which the combustible element was taken away and the silk at the same time made smoother. So that now the fabrics made from this artificial silk are, if anything, smoother than those made from natural silk, as the threads are finer, and since the threads are of unlimited length there are no "knots" and "ends." Moreover the color is more even, since the dye is mixed with the collodion when it is in a liquid form and washing only brightens the tints. A chief part of the work in weaving natural silk has been the watching for thin strands and broken threads and the knotting and splicing of them. This is done away with, and it is said that one girl can do work formerly done by six men. A company is being formed to build a large factory in the neighborhood of New York for making this artificial silk, and the inventor thinks it can be made cheaper here than anywhere else in the world, because cotton which is used as a base is cheaper here than elsewhere.

No More Smoke From Coal.

A company has been formed in London which proposes to make the city smokeless, or nearly so. A chemical compound, it seems, has been discovered which, sprinkled upon the coal, will prevent the millions of chimney pots in London from belching forth their carboniferous gas, and London, if an anti-fog company can be found, will shortly rejoice in blue skies and sunshine, and will set up as a rival of Constantinople. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds is the capital of the proposed company.

The Beginning of a Bottle.

The process begins with the gatherer. His blowpipe is a tube of wrought iron, five or six feet long, and of lighter weight than the pipe used in blowing window glass. He dips the end of his pipe into the molten contents of the boot, and brings out a mass of red-hot plastic glass. If the bottles to be blown are small, one gathering suffices, but, for larger wares, two or even three gatherings may be necessary to get the requisite supply of material on the end of the blowpipe. When the gathering is done properly, this lump of red-hot glass is a perfectly homogeneous mass. Its subsequent fortunes rest with the blower. He takes the blowpipe from the gatherer, and resting the plastic glass against a mangle of table of stone or cast iron, he gives the pipe a few adroit rotations, thus fashioning the glass into an even cylindrical shape. By further rolling it along the edge of the table he forms the smaller prolongation of glass which is afterward to become the neck of the bottle. Lifting the still red-hot glass from the table, he blows through the pipe, forming a small bubble of air in the interior of the mass of glass. This is afterward extended until it becomes the inwardness of the bottle. The partly fashioned bit of glassware is now introduced into the mold which one of the "shop" boys has already opened to receive it. For convenience in working, the mold is placed on a somewhat lower level than that on which the blower stands. It is made of cast iron, and is commonly formed in two pieces. One of these is stationary, while the other opens outward, its motion being controlled by a foot lever. When the blower places his incomplete bottle, still attached to the blowpipe, into the mold, he closes the mold with his foot, and blows through the pipe until the plastic glass is everywhere forced against the sides of the mold, and has impressed upon it the form of its prison.—(Professor C. H. Henderson in Popular Science Monthly for December.)

STRAWS THAT SHOW THE WIND.

Tax the source of wealth, is the only true law of taxation.—(Pendleton East Oregonian.)

The reform party of England has never contemplated for one moment the desertion of Gladstone, nor can the democratic party of the United States, if it aspires to be the reformer of the government system of taxation, afford to drop Grover Cleveland. There is no doubt that he is perfectly willing to subordinate his own claims and join heartily in advancing the personal interests of any other leader, if satisfied that such a course will be to the advantage of the party advocating tariff reform; but the party itself cannot afford to dispense with his personality. It cannot be denied that the record of the democratic party on this question has shown too much vacillation in the past to command public confidence in the future except through some practical pledge of its sincerity.—(Kansas City Star.)

Ohio's next United States senator will be a pronounced tariff reformer. No candidate is in the field who does not stand firmly upon the democratic platform of tariff reduction.—(Akron City, Ohio, Times.)

Many converts to the single tax have lately been made by the court of revision in this city. That institution, under the able chairmanship of Alderman Fleming, has been trying to carry out the law faithfully and impartially by raising assessments to something approaching actual values, and loud complaints are going up from property owners who are feeling the pressure. The consequence is that the whole subject of municipal taxation has come prominently forward for discussion, and the radical economic defects of our present law are being overhauled. Alderman Fleming and his colleagues are not to blame for the absurdity of a law which puts a premium upon allowing land to lie vacant for speculative purposes, and imposes crushing taxation upon needed improvements; the more faithfully it is administered the sooner will the public be brought to a realizing sense of its stupidity and injustice.—(Toronto Grip.)

Whether Mr. George's theories are sound or unsound, practicable or visionary, is not the question. There is no law against their expression and no reason why a bequest for their dissemination should not be enforced. That is the view the highest court of New Jersey now takes, and in giving the opinion Chief Justice Beasley pays a handsome compliment to the ability and earnestness of the author of "Progress and Poverty," which has all the more force because the chief justice says he does not agree with his views.—(New York Herald.)

It is not strange that the court of errors and appeals in New Jersey set aside the ruling of a lower court of that state, which held that Mr. Henry George could not receive the legacy left him for the purpose of disseminating his works, especially "Progress and Poverty." Whatever fault may be found with Henry George's views, the way to combat them is not by attempting to thus summarily suppress them.—(Boston Herald.)

As for land nationalization in the present, Mr. Spencer confesses to being "in a state of hesitancy" because he cannot see his way toward reconciliation of the ethical requirements [of stopping the outrageous privileges of landowners] with the politico-economic requirements [of compensation etc.]. May not Mr. Spencer's hesitancy be due to his living too much in the study, and too little in the street? Certain it is that he deals in his letter solely with the expropriation of landlords (which no practical politicians propose), and not at all with the taxation of ground values (which is the only form of land nationalization within the sphere of presently practical politics).—(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The timbermen of this section are very much incensed at the P. and A. railroad authorities, who control large bodies of timbered lands just above us. The complaint is quite frequently heard that the owners will not allow the logmen to cut from these lands without paying an exorbitant price for stumpage—such an exorbitant price, in fact, that the logman cannot afford to pay the price and make a profit out of his labor. This is wrong, and not only works a hardship upon the logger who wishes to do right, but it also militates upon the railroad authorities. Come, gentlemen of the railroad, put a reasonable stumpage upon your timber, then the Times will assure you that you will have no trouble in enforcing and collecting every cent due you.—(Apalachicola, Fla., Times.)

The advocacy of a single land tax necessarily led Henry George to the advocacy of free trade. Certainly, to convince the people that all government should be supported by taxing land, removes the great obstacle to free trade, namely, the popular abhorrence of visible taxation. The protective system is rapidly producing this result.—(Montreal Witness.)

The decision of the New Jersey supreme court awarding Henry George a legacy, which had been left him and which was denied him by the lower court, recalls the whimsical and dangerous decision of that court and makes its overthrow a cause of general felicitation.—(Indianapolis News.)

A Partial Restitution.

The Sheltering Arms.

Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, formerly of Pittsburgh, but for fifty years past residing in England, has determined to benefit the city of her childhood, where she owns large tracts of land. Her attorney, who has just returned from her visiting, announces that she will give 300 acres in the city of Pittsburgh for public park purposes, and will also build there an asylum for the blind at a cost of \$250,000. As the old lady's wealth has come from the increase in the value of the ground owned by her father, and never sold, this gift is only a small return out of the millions gained from the city's improvements.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

Jersey Democrats Unterrified.

Governor-elect Abbott said on Monday night at a reception given to him by the Hudson democratic society in Jersey City, that the democratic party stood on the principles fought for in 1888. Governor Green said that the presidential election of 1892 should be fought on the tariff issue or none at all, and even the weak-kneed McAdoo sent a letter applauding tariff reform. Mr. Cleveland sent a letter of regret.

In a private letter to Mr. Bolton Smith of Memphis, Tenn., a traveling agent of a mortgage company who was in Iowa during the recent election, writes as follows: "The fact that products do not command paying prices had a great deal to do with the result. The foolish farmers had expected to see higher prices when the republican party got back to power and they are disappointed. I think they begin to feel that there was some truth in Cleveland's message after all. The local papers of course attribute the change to the local prohibition issue. No doubt that had some effect on the vote in certain localities, but I do not think it had as much as claimed. I am surprised to find that Kansas has decreased in population about 43,000 during the last two years. Corn is worth ten cents a bushel and oats about sixteen cents a bushel. Farmers are certainly in a poor way."

The Hon. Cyrus E. Davis, vice-president of the Indiana tariff reform league, has issued an address to the people of the Second congressional district of Indiana urging the necessity for a reduction of the tariff. He says: "We believe the following propositions are as well established as any rule in physical or social science—(1) the consumer pays all indirect taxes; (2) manufacturing and agriculture in America can never mutually supply each other with a sufficient home market, since both branches now produce a surplus, and any increase in the force engaged in either, without a foreign outlet, would only cause an increase in the enormous over-production which already hampers them both; (3) a good foreign market is thus absolutely necessary for the healthful development of both these branches of industry; (4) any legislation that tends to check the importation of foreign goods, tends in the same ratio to hinder the exportation of domestic products, and thereby curtails our foreign market; (5) as a general rule, measured by its superior productive power, American labor is the least expensive labor in the world, and other things being equal its products can successfully compete with those of the labor of any other land."

General Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the census of 1880, declared at Auburn, Mass., the other night that the present tariff is a "schedule of abominations."

A free trade club was formed in Grand Rapids, Mich., last week. Of those present at the meeting fully two-thirds were single tax men. But one individual preferred the name "tariff reform" to "free trade," and he only as a conciliation to those who might not join a free trade club. At the close of the meeting a list of single tax men was made out and steps will be taken to form a single tax club shortly.

The Kingston, Can., Daily Whig, in speaking of Mr. George's recent lecture in that city, expresses no opinion as to the effect of his single tax arguments, but is quite enthusiastic over his answers to queries about free trade. It says:

No man has in Kingston shown up the absurdity of protection more clearly—no man has pictured the effects of the national policy upon the farmers more strongly—and no one has so decidedly impressed his hearers with the fact that the importer's duty, and the profit on the same, are paid by the consumer every time. Had some one risen and asked for a vote upon free trade it would have been indorsed by four-fifths of those who composed the audience, at least that is the conclusion which one came to who noticed the vigor with which Mr. George was applauded as he made point after point against protection. Out of his visit to the city a George club may be formed for the conduct of debates touching taxation in its various forms. Only by something of this sort can men be stimulated to read up and think over the great problems of the day. The one tax theory cannot be disposed of lightly. It is at this moment engaging the attention of the leaders of public opinion on two continents, and not one of them has been known to say of Mr. George, as did a Kingstonian, that he has mixed his ideas.

Press Opinions.

The protectionist newspapers are making a considerable cackle over the prosperity of the cotton mills at Fall River. The prosperity is due to two things—the cheapest labor in the world, and untaxed raw materials. The cost of making a yard of cloth at Fall River is less than in any of the cotton spinning centers in other countries. If the Fall River cotton should be taxed as the Kensington wool is taxed we should hear nothing about profits and dividends.—[Philadelphia Record.]

Tariff reform would raise and not lower the rate of wages, and the returns from the manufacturing districts show that the workmen are beginning to understand it. If

the Home market millionaires really believed that "free trade" would give them their labor cheaper they would all be free traders.—[Boston Post.]

Let us get back to the plain truth. No man can be a protectionist and be a democrat. To save the republic we must rigidly uphold the tenth amendment.—New York Saturday Globe.

Yes, the four cruisers are built of protected American steel. How proud the Home market club must be when they gaze upon these healthy infants, built at a sacrifice to all taxpayers which no private corporation could afford.—[Boston Globe.]

The Fall River mills boast of a profit of ten per cent on an invested capital of \$118,558,000 during the past year. Will the Journal inform us what is the relation between a prosperous industry, having raw cotton untaxed, and a declining woolen industry, with crushing taxes laid upon both imported raw wool and manufactured goods?—[Boston Globe.]

For our own part we need not say that it is the entire repeal of all duties on wool that we regard as the only sensible course.—[New York Times.]

Protection's effects are the same, only in a less degree, than the blockades of the war. The principle is hostile at all times to commerce, and to contentment and prosperity.—[Richmond, Va., State.]

It is strange that the people of the "first nation under the sun" should be debarred a liberty possessed by the people of all maritime nations—that of purchasing and registering ships built abroad. The working of the navigation laws exemplifies the fact that protection does not always protect; that under its important interests, farming for instance, as well as shipbuilding, languish.—[St. John, N. B., Telegraph.]

The prosperity of many of our important industries depends on the reduction or abolition of the duties on the raw materials entering into their manufacture.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep).]

Why is it that the national grange had not a word to say against land monopoly, the giant curse of all monopolies?—[Sacramento, Cal., Bee.]

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord has a necklace of brilliants on which, it is said, a valuation of \$100,000 is put by experts. She also has lace pins and bracelets and brooches, making a sum total of diamonds really remarkable.

A woman and seven little children were found at 2215 Eighth avenue last week in an almost starving condition. They were all huddled together in one scantily furnished room. On a bed was the woman's sick husband. There was no fire and nothing to eat in the room. The woman, whose name is Scannell, said they had lived there over a year and had got along well enough until about a month ago when her husband was taken sick. Then they ran behind and the landlord was now threatening to put them out. The children, she said, had had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours. The people in the house verified the woman's story, and said her husband was a sober, industrious man.

Miss Kate Wynkoop, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, and Mr. Harold Stanley Forwood, son of Sir William Forwood, of Liverpool, England, were married last week at Grace church, the rector, Dr. Huntington, officiating. The bride's gown was a copy of one recently ordered for the duchess of Fife (Princess Louise of Wales) and was from the same modiste. The train was three yards long, of silver embroidered white tulle and fell from a petticoat of white tulle and caught at intervals with embroidered silver daisies. It was edged with deep vandykes in silver, with clusters of orange blossoms between the points. The corsage was high with an embroidered silver Medici collar, and the sleeves were puffed. She wore a tulle veil falling from a coronet of diamonds presented by the bridegroom. The other jewels worn were a necklace of sapphires and diamonds, the gift of Dr. Wynkoop, her father, and three diamond stars given by Lady Forwood. The bouquet of heather and roses was for luck.

William F. Schweiker, seventeen years old, attempted suicide on Nov. 25 by shooting himself in the head at his residence, No. 216 East Fourth street. His mother at first claimed the shooting was accidental, but finally admitted that her son had attempted to take his life on account of despondency, as he had been out of work for several weeks.

The will of the late Mrs. Charles Crocker, dated October 17, 1889, ten days before her death, bequeaths the entire estate, valued at about \$11,000,000, to her four children—Charles F., William H., and George H. Crocker of San Francisco, and Mrs. Alexander of New York.

Near Shelbyville, Ky., James Bodkin, a farmer, discovered in a barn a man lying covered up in the straw. On awakening him he learned that his name was Charles Fulton and his home in Tennessee; that he had been teaching school in that state. On account of ill health he had lost his position, and started to this state to find some employment, but failing in all, he had given up to die. The last meal he says he had was on the 6th day of August, and since that time he has been living on nuts and berries. When found he was in a helpless condition and begged to die. S. D. Herit, farmer, living near the place, saw the man about a month ago, and he said he was "too proud to beg and too honorable to steal and was going to starve to death." Fulton is 33 years old and seems a refined gentleman. He was sent to the poor-house.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE,
36 CLINTON PLACE,
NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1889.

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work for the week ending December 3, are as follows:

Henry L. Hinton, Grand View-on-Hudson	\$3 00
S. B. Riggan, Portland, Ore.	60 00
C. A. Carlson, Escanaba, Mich.	10 00
Rome Adams, Oak Hill, N. Y.	3 00
Mrs. F. M. Milne, San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1 00
Mrs. V. M. Tenet, San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1 00
P. J. Snay, Galion, Ohio	6 00
Read Gordon, New York city	100 00
Denver S. T. Assoc'n, Denver, Col.	15 00
Chas. H. McGinnis, Pullman, Ill.	10 00
S. Byron Welcome, Los Angeles, Cal.	10 00
George M. Craig, Los Angeles, Cal.	10 00
C. F. Knight, Frankfort Springs, Pa.	4 00
George J. Ball, Olean, N. Y.	6 00
Charles P. Kelly, New York city	3 00
T. J. Werner, Newark, N. J.	30 00
D. Stuart, Oakland, Cal.	12 00
Cas. Newburgh, Washington, D. C.	12 00
D. McWilliams, Rockford, Del.	2 00
Bancroft Banks, Rockford, Del.	1 50
Wm. Wolstenholm, Rockford, Del.	1 20
"Forty Acres," Rockford, Del.	2 50
Charles G. Kidder, Orange, Miss.	12 00
	\$315 20

Subscriptions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD

Total \$2,133 50

The cash contributions for the week are as follows:

F. A. Neidig, Muscatine, Iowa	\$1 00
Howard M. Holmes, Cleveland, Ohio	50
Anonymous, Springfield, Mass.	1 00
"Ohio," Dayton, Ohio	1 00
R. A. Shearer, Kansas City, Mo.	1 00
W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., Fort Buchanan, Fla.	3 00
Edward Johnson, Fresno City, Cal.	5 00
Henry Walker, Springfield, Ill.	1 00
Wm. S. Kahnweiler, New York city	50 00
John Lanza, New York city	1 00
Edwin Platt, Irving, Ill.	25
C. H. Vorhes, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5 00
Isaac McClosky, Santa Monica, Cal.	3 00
John W. Callaway, Leadville, Col.	2 50
Ole Janasson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2 00
L. F. Nahouse, Erie City, Pa.	50
Thos. Dearie, Rockford, Del.	1 00
David P. Bevis, Rockford, Del.	25
J. H. Blakeney, Binghamton, N. Y.	1 00
James Brace, Waco, Texas	50
Chas. C. Terrill, San Francisco, Cal.	5 00
Sundry postage stamps (two weeks)	1 74
	\$87 24

Cash contributions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD

Total \$148 33

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	60,086
Received during the week ending Dec. 3	494
Total	60,580

WM. T. CROASDALE, Chairman.

WORK OF THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

Some of the Members Address a Knight of Labor Assembly—The Sunday Night Meetings and the Coming Election.

Following the adoption of the single tax plank in the constitution of the order of the Knights of Labor, several of the local assemblies of New York city and vicinity have taken the opportunity to invite before them members of the various single tax organizations to explain the doctrine.

Local assembly 2291 held a meeting in Military hall, 193 Bowery, last Sunday afternoon, to which it requested the attendance of its members and all others interested in the question. Such members of the Manhattan single tax club as could conveniently speak in the time, were invited to address the meeting.

Mr. McDonough, who spoke first, gave a general outline of the logic and justice of the theory and explained the rise of land values and the incidence of taxation.

Mr. Doblin followed by an exposition of the margin of cultivation, proving the benefit the system would be to farmers, and explaining how large a proportion of the laborers of the country the farmers are.

Mr. Steers spoke of its influence on purification of politics, and showed that the question was not one so complex and scientific that any intelligent and careful man could fail to master it if he read and thought. He took occasion to state that he was an absolute free trader, to ridicule the tariff and to score a point on Governor Hill and ballot reform.

The usual opportunity to ask questions was given to the audience after the speakers had finished, and an interesting discussion followed. When adjourning the meeting the master workman of 2291 said that in his opinion it had been an unqualified success, and that there would be other opportunities given single taxers to explain their ideas in the course of the winter. German and English copies of "The Case Plainly Stated" were distributed by the single tax men present.

At the Sunday night meeting of the Manhattan single tax club Mr. Post spoke on "Unearned Increment," giving a clear exposition of the single tax. The meeting was a good one, and much interest was shown.

On this coming Sunday Mr. Crowsdale will speak on the campaign of 1890.

The annual meeting of the club occurs this Thursday, December 5, when the annual reports of four officers and five directors will be read. The annual election occurs on Thursday, December 19.

A GAIN IN BUFFALO.

The Central Labor Union of That City Declares for the Single Tax.

The central labor union of Buffalo has just declared in favor of the single tax. The resolutions embodying the idea say among other things: "That the tax on improvements is a tax on industry, and that, in our opinion, the surest way to raise wages is to increase the opportunities for the employment of labor." The meeting at which this action was taken was addressed by Charles Boone, a single tax man from Warren, Ill.

CHICAGO AND THE SINGLE TAX.

How the Drainage Question is Received by All Classes of Citizens.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The effort of the single tax men here to have the cost of draining valuable city lands under water assessed upon the property owners is attracting much sympathy. The indorsement of the special assessment idea by the trades assembly was followed by a similar action on the part of the Chicago typographical union, and the single tax men claim that almost every other body of organized workmen in the sanitary district will go on record to the same effect before the election. The carpenters' council, the iron molders' union and several K. of L. assemblies have already given official indorsement of the single tax club's demand for the nomination of men for the board of drainage trustees who shall be favorable to the special assessment idea and formally pledged against the scheme of general taxation, which the new drainage law permits.

The political reform club, said to be made up principally of Judge Prendergast's adherents, has also adopted resolutions in line with the demands of the committee of twenty-five, and a committee from the political reformers will co-operate with the latter in endeavoring to compel the party conventions to recognize the issue of taxation in their platforms and their nominees. The pledges which have been circulated very actively among the voters are coming in quite rapidly by mail and otherwise. Several hundred workers are canvassing among the shops and factories, and even in the business districts for signatures, and all of them report success. In one shop forty out of forty-five workmen put their names down, and all of them took some of the blanks for personal circulation. One gentleman obtained nearly three hundred signatures in two days in a canvass of retail stores. A number of prominent business men are said to have sent in their signatures. The name of General Newberry is declared to be among them. The head of a leading bank is also said to be included in the list.

The convention to make nominations has been called to meet Dec. 7. Delegates from all the labor organizations have been invited and plans for getting a fair representation of professional and business men are maturing. Robert Nelson, Edward O. Brown and Robert H. Cowdrey have been instructed on behalf of the committee of twenty-five to prepare and present to both the party conventions a petition for the nomination of candidates pledged to the special assessment plan. Mr. Cowdrey has discussed the question in a signed article recently published in the Globe.

The Single Tax Men Have Probably Won in the Drainage Question.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—I believe we have practically won our battle in the drainage campaign.

The democratic convention, in session today, has expressly declared in favor of the special assessment method for which we have contended, and the nominees will doubtless give personal pledges in harmony with the party platform.

It has been a great undertaking on our part, and we naturally feel elated over what has been thus far accomplished. Our club took the initiative, and by dint of persistent and strenuous work the cooperation of almost the entire force of organized labor was enlisted.

The moment the date of the election (December 12) was fixed the committee of fifteen, which had been appointed to manage our campaign, opened headquarters in McCoy's hotel, and there, at its first meeting, it was joined by a committee of ten from the Tomahawk club, another single tax organization, which includes many of the most prominent labor leaders of Chicago. The two committees effected a coalition, and the work has proceeded with energy and without friction. Addresses setting forth the issue of the drainage campaign were sent out by thousands and blank pledges were distributed for the signatures of voters who were willing to put themselves on record in favor of candidates who should obligate themselves to oppose the method of general taxation in raising the revenue required for the great sanitary improvement.

We were poor, but we gave what we had

to give, and with the small fund at our disposal we pushed war into Africa. We made it plain to the democratic managers that we were in dead earnest, and that a failure to take the right course in this important matter was bound to end in disaster. The platform of to-day, incorporating our plank, shows with what effect our appeals fell upon the ears of the gentlemen who are in control of the dominant party.

Our demands will in like manner be submitted to the republicans next Tuesday. Some believe they, too, will heed them, but I do not expect them to go on record one way or the other. If they should declare themselves it would be a new departure, for it is their policy to go into local contests without the pretense of a platform or the suggestion of a programme.

We have called a convention to meet December 7. It will take cognizance of the nominees of both parties, and from them will select a ticket of five men, who shall have personally pledged themselves to the special assessment method. If there shall not be so many thus pledged, then new men will be named to make up the requisite number. I do not apprehend that it will be necessary to go outside the regular nominees, for our agitation has so aroused public sentiment that the politicians cannot and dare not ignore the demand for justice.

But even if we had not succeeded as we have, our campaign would not have been in vain. It has started a discussion of the principles of taxation which cannot fail to redound in the end to the advancement of our great cause. WARREN WORTH BAILEY.

A WOMAN'S WORK.

She Defends Her Principles Under Difficulties With Good Results.

Mr. A. L. Ford of Jackson, Mich., was one of the men who save communities from stagnation, and for such are enough now, as they were in the ancient times, to save a city. He was deeply interested in all efforts for freedom and the uplifting of man, and was probably the first subscriber for THE STANDARD in his city. In his death, which occurred last June, our cause lost a most efficient worker. Mr. Ford, however, leaves behind him a widow, who finds consolation in part for her great bereavement in faithfully working for the cause her husband loved. She is a member of the Home missionary society at Jackson, and was some time ago requested by the president to read at one of its meetings an article from a magazine, which contained the following paragraph:

These people (the immigrant population) seize on everything that works mischief. They accept the vile and blasphemous mouthings of Most and Aveling, and the specious sophistries of Henry George.

"After finishing the paragraph," says Mrs. Ford in a letter to a friend, "I turned to the president and ladies and made the following remarks:

"Just here I beg the clemency of our president while I turn aside from the reading and interpose a few words of my own. Let us suppose that instead of being the year 1889, it is the year 1849. A sister or brother is called upon, as I am to-day, to read an article before the Home mission society, and in the article occurs this paragraph: 'The people accept the vile and blasphemous mouthings of the French anarchists and the specious sophistries of William Lloyd Garrison.' Suppose further that this sister was an abolitionist, believed in her very soul that Garrison was a man chosen of God to do a great work, a man filled and fired with a great purpose, with overmastering love for humanity.

"Now comes the question, Would it have been right in the year 1849 for that woman so reading and so believing in her soul of souls, would it have been right, I say, for that woman to read such words about William Lloyd Garrison without comment, as though she agreed with the writer? Methinks for every right-minded, upright and downright soul there can be but one answer: 'No! a thousand times, no!' My friends, I find myself in exactly the same position to-day. I believe that what the writer here chooses to call the specious sophistries of Henry George, are grand, God-given truths. I believe that Henry George is giving his life to free men from a slavery more disastrous, because more far-reaching and insidious, than southern slavery. So believing in my very soul, could I pass over these words in silence, these words so unjust and so misleading? I confess to you, my friends, with shame and confusion of face, I was tempted to do so. I argued with myself after this fashion: 'What difference will it make? A word from you will be of no account! Let it pass—it may make you enemies! It may be misunderstood, and considered an impertinent seizing of an opportunity to aid your pet hobbies. But I knew that such reasoning was not true, and I did not dare remain silent. Only a word more. I have read most, if not all the writings of Henry George, which I can but think the writer of the sentence quoted has not done. These writings are imbued through and through with the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ. The lack of candor and principle which persons show in giving opinions about principles of which they know nothing (except what they gain from the press) is something astounding.

"If Henry George's principles do not reach

fruition in your day or mine, it will be because, as Christ said of words of His, the world cannot bear them now. You ask, perhaps, 'What has this to do with home missions?' I answer, 'Everything!' Every great principle of justice, such as Henry George teaches, if carried out in our laws, and lived out in the life of the nation, would prepare the people to receive the teachings of Christ, as sermons and talk about the spirit of Christ will never do, and were never intended to do by Christ himself.

"After the meeting several of the ladies greeted me with hearty handshakes and congratulations, but the majority looked the other way and said not a word.

"It may be that this incident will yet bear some fruit, as I have been invited by friends to lead a class of ladies in social science, and we begin by reading 'Social Problems,' and one lady remarked she wished 'the class could be held in the evening, that her husband might attend.' I had not self-confidence enough for this, but the suggestion shows a wonderful change in sentiment among the elite within two years or less."

THOUSANDS OF ACRES SAVED.

A Decision of the Court of Appeals Confirms Forest Lands to the State.

The Albany correspondent of the Tribune says: "At last the state, by a decision of the court of appeals, the present week, sustaining the constitutionality of Controller Chapin's forest protection act, has good reason for thinking that its forest preserve, composed of 855,977 acres, is owned by itself, and not, perhaps, by several hundred lumbermen." These lands were acquired by the state through the failure of farmer owners to pay taxes, and much of this property was recovered by the dispossessed holders through neglect of the state's officers. But in 1885, Controller Chapin drew up an act, which the legislature passed, creating a law of limitation so far as these state tax sale lands were concerned. In this act the former owner of any portion of these lands was given six months to prove any error in the legal proceedings by which the state had acquired his lands. If he should fail to come forward within that period, the state's title should be considered good, and when the controller should accept the account of such tax sales from the various county treasurers the account was to be considered conclusive evidence of the regularity and validity of all taxes levied on the lands in question. It is this law that has been declared constitutional.

The forest preserve lands which thus come into the possession of the state beyond question, owing to the decision of the court of appeals, are divided among the counties as follows:

Clinton, . . .	18,385	Oneida, . . .	4,808
Delaware, . .	17,340	St. Lawrence, .	38,112
Essex, . . .	195,216	Saratoga, . . .	9,892
Franklin, . . .	168,115	Sullivan, . . .	576
Fulton, . . .	22,427	Ulster, . . .	34,241
Greene, . . .	661	Warren, . . .	60,569
Hamilton, . .	252,411	Washington, .	1,019
Herkimer, . .	26,192		
Lewis, . . .	6,033		855,977

THANKSGIVING IN ST. LOUIS.

The Bitter Bread of Charity Doted Out Under a Perfect System of Checks and Balances in the Most Christian City of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Nov. 28.—I clip the extract that follows from to-day's Post Dispatch. Oh! for a Garrison with trenchant pen. Oh! for a Phillips with burning tongue to slash and scorch the hearts of men until they realize the depth of unconscious hypocrisy and driving cant which supports such a system as is here described. They were men, well meaning men, kind men, who paid for this bread and meal and coal, but my heart faints within me when I try to think of all that the system means and all that it does.

If I should stop now and analyze the report and comment upon its devil-born phrases (written, I have not the least doubt, by a reporter whose heart really bled for the scenes he witnessed), I would unman myself for the day's work which is before me, and even now there is a lump in my throat and a weight on my breast which admonishes me that I must stifle my feelings and draw my letter to a close, if I would retain the power to take up my own burden and earn by honest labor food for my own family. Go on with the work. Push the petition, organize the leagues, circulate the tracts, speak, write, cry aloud and spare not, for as Garrison said in the old reform, "Frenzy is moderation, transport, reason, here."

It was a long line that found this morning in the Provident association's southern distributing depot, 1901 South Twelfth street—a long, chilled, hungry line. There were great piles of bread there and the long sheds were filled with coal. Eyes looked out of the line upon the loaves hungrily and mouths watered in anticipation of just a little food.

Behind a railing white haired Frederick Lack, the association's superintendent, and Mr. Hurst, his assistant, sat. Behind the railing that guarded the piles of bread was a boy. Opening his record Mr. Hurst called forward the first person in the line, a man—a consumptive wreck. He presented a ticket, which showed that he had applied for assistance, had been visited in his home, had been found to be destitute and worthy, and had been given bread and coal. His ticket was checked, an oval bit of tin bearing the letter P was given him, and he passed on to the bread heap. On one corner of the ticket was

the figure 3. The boy behind the railing understood that the poor man's family consisted of three persons and he gave him two huge loaves of bread. Into a sack which the applicant had brought the boy put a scoopful of cornmeal. Sometime to-day eight bushels of coal will be delivered at that man's home, and the oval bit of tin will be surrendered.

The next in the line was a woman. She might have been thirty years old and she might have been sixty. Her face was pale with the bloodlessness of age and wrinkled, yet something about her—something indescribable—suggested youth. Her clothing was old and worn, but neat. Her fingers were flat at the ends and calloused. There were lines of restraint about her mouth. She had no ticket. It was her first application. She told her story simply, with no regard for its pathos. It is seldom that one of them does emphasize the tear-compelling parts of her story. They seem to realize how common suffering is, how trite are stories of misery. Her address was taken and she was promised that a visitor for the association would call upon her. That she might not starve, a huge loaf was given her to last until the investigation should show her worthy of continued relief.

The line moved on past the superintendent, old men and women, puny children sent by bed-ridden mothers, blind men, fearfully crippled orphaned girls, yellow checked men who long ago had lost the strength to work, and are now merely breathing out their last days on earth, moved past the bread pile and out of the building, giving thanks.

Superintendent Lack is very proud of the system under which he conducts the association's work. There are two distributing depots, the main one being at Madison and Hogan streets, in the northern part of the city. There the association has a bakery and two-thirds of the destitute poor of the city are furnished with bread. Nothing is given by the association but bread, meal and coal. Its object is to furnish temporary relief only, not to pauperize the poor.

THE BOOM AT PASADENA.

Its Little Finger Thicker Than the Loins of all the Saloons Put Together.

The following striking address on "Landlordism" was delivered by Mr. D. W. Leavens before the Nationalist club of Pasadena, Cal., on October 9:

I must refer to the ruin wrought by landlordism in Pasadena.

A few years ago we all wanted to be landlords; that is, nobody bought land to use and everybody bought it to sell—to speculate on—which means that they bought it as landlords, according to my definition.

I came to Pasadena on the 14th of March, 1887, and it is my belief that the "boom" culminated on that day. Though prices afterward advanced, the volume of business never anything like equaled that of the week ending on that day. It ran into the millions—I cannot give the exact figures. I came to a people drunk, not with whisky, but a more dangerous stimulant—gambling in land. The streets were thronged and every man I met bore traces of strong nervous tension. Eyes were almost wild in their restlessness. Men smoked strong cigars without knowing it, and bought and sold "business property" and "residence property" and "acre property" right and left with the utmost recklessness. "You can't go amiss," they said, and it really seemed as if you couldn't. It was hard to find a man who hadn't made from \$1,000 to \$40,000 in a single deal.

Millionaires were reckoned by the score. Was a church wanted? the subscription was forthcoming in twenty minutes. Liberal! I should say so. A library, an opera house, a street railway, a hotel! Subscriptions were equally ready. And one enthusiast actually told me he expected to live to see the day when there would be one continuous city from Pasadena to the sea—twenty-five miles.

And this unhealthy excitement kept up for months, and months, and months. It was well that whisky was tabooed—and yet it was better for Pasadena had there been an open barrel of whisky and a tin dipper at every street corner than that we should have had a boom at all. It would have worked less ruin. Nobody thought so then—few perhaps think so now. But I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that as a drunkard-producing cause, the little finger of the boom is thicker than the loins of all the saloons put together.

The boom is a case of spasmodic or paroxysmal landlordism. It concentrates and intensifies the evils of the system and makes them salient; and it would seem that the man who has not learned from it the lesson of the inequity of private property in land is almost hopeless of enlightenment.

The big drunk is now a thing of the past and we are suffering the natural sequence of the debauch. Alas, there is no seltzer that can relieve us. We must grin and bear the penalty of our sin.

The boom has gone; gone echoing down the centuries, leaving a smoke-blackened trail of broken fortunes, broken hopes and broken hearts. The same glorious climate that wooed us from the more inclement east is left to us; but the bright sun and blue skies and twinkling stars now look down upon neglected fields and ruined orchards, upon paralyzed business and decimated population. The fairest land that the sun shines upon is thus prostituted, desecrated—by spasmodic landlordism.

Of the poor victims of the tragedy, a few of us are still maintaining a not very hopeful struggle for existence on the old battlefield. Some have fled helplessly to friends in the

east. Some have joined the G. A. T., which being interpreted means Grand Army of Tramps. Not a few sleep in Mountain view cemetery, out of the reach of booms, let us hope. Some have found the unhonored grave of the suicide, and some have gone as recruits to our lunatic asylums. It is almost certain that many have gone to people the slums of our large cities—to run saloons and gambling hells—to become roppers-in and bunco steers, procurers, burglars, thieves.

What wonder that the poor wretch, having lost his all in the boom, heart-sore, destitute, utterly discouraged, should seek the temporary oblivion the cup can give! What wonder that he should fall step by step to lower depths!

Could Satan devise a more ingenious method of making drunkards of his victims than that of running them through a real estate boom? And yet our prohibition friends concentrate all their wrath upon the saloon, which in point of fact is hardly a prominent factor in the temperance problem. "Intemperance has its root in injustice" (so you nationalists have said in your declaration of principles), and landlordism is the trusted agent of injustice.

But this by the way.

Did the limits of this paper permit, it would be interesting to consider in some detail what would be the status of Pasadena to-day under land nationalized; but I can only throw out one or two hints, as I fear I have already exceeded my time.

Without private property in land, there of course could have been no boom and we should have escaped the misery which that moral cataclysm implies. The town would have had a natural growth and we would not now be saddled with expensive structures for which we have no use. The town would have been more concentrated and three-fourths of the residence lots would not have been held vacant for a rise. We would have built street railways as we needed them and could afford them, and not had a complicated system of unpaying lines worth ten cents on the dollar.

In the paroxysm that prevailed two years ago men lost their wits. Apparently they reasoned (if indeed they can be said to have reasoned at all) in this wise: "Smart towns have many street railways; let us build these and we will have a smart town. Smart towns have expensive opera houses, club rooms, libraries and numerous and costly churches with tall spires and beautiful architecture; let us build such and we will have a smart town." So they began at the apex and built downward, unmindful of the fact that true progress is a growth and not a manufacture; that towns made to order are built at great waste and never turn out just what is wanted. Legitimate institutions grow up as they are needed and cannot be anticipated. All these things that I have mentioned are doubtless useful in themselves and, coming in a legitimate way, would have been built as we had need of them and could afford them. Much may be said in extenuation of the rashness which prevailed in boom times.

Speculation was in the air, and he was a strong man who could resist the fascination of the hour. But the great fact that must not be lost sight of is this: That the evil and the consequences which we deplore are wholly due to the stupendous fallacy of private property in land.

ROBBED BY MILLIONAIRES.

Spring Valley, Ill., and Its Wretched Locked-Out Miners.

Henry D. Lloyd has published in the Chicago Herald a letter nearly four columns long addressed to "Messrs. Albert Keep, Chauncey M. Depew, N. K. Fairbank, William K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, John I. Blair, William L. Scott, Marvin Hughitt and other owners of the Chicago and Northwestern railway; Messrs. W. L. Scott, E. N. Saunders, C. J. Devlin and other owners of the Spring Valley coal company; Messrs. W. L. Scott, C. J. Devlin and other owners of the Spring Valley town site company, and Messrs. Saunders, Scott, Shepard and other owners of the Northwest fuel company of St. Paul."

In this letter Mr. Lloyd gives the industrial history of Spring Valley Bureau country, Illinois. He charges the company with having attracted laborers to this new town by false representation, sold them land without giving a title, and finally with having locked out the laborers from the mines, and refused to treat with them until they had abandoned their union. Mr. Lloyd says that the company sold in building lots, at the rate of \$1,400, land for which it paid between \$50 and \$80 an acre, the total sales being \$200,000 and the original purchasing price not above \$20,000. He shows from figures furnished by a commission appointed by the governor of Illinois that the average earnings of the Spring Valley miners were only \$31.62 per month. Mr. Lloyd also declares that when the company was saying that it could not pay more than thirty-five cents per ton to miners, in other neighboring mines, no richer or better situated, miners were paid ninety cents per ton. Later, the company offered seventy cents per ton, but coupled with the offer a demand that the miners desert their union. Mr. Lloyd estimates the company's holdings at \$400,000,000, the largest of any concern in the world, and says that the company's contemplated reduc-

tion of wages would amount to five per cent on its entire capital stock. He closes with a prophecy that a continuance of this policy will bring disaster upon those who seek to profit by such injustice.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mr. Brokaw Presents the Single Tax to the Farmers' Alliance With Gratifying Results.

BRISTOL, S. Dak., Nov. 29.—I enclose eighty-four signatures to the petition obtained at the Farmers' alliance meeting in Aberdeen. I did not solicit signatures through the town, but stuck right by the alliance meeting. I posted bills on either side of the entrance to the hall of the opera house stating the single tax idea.

At one side the entrance, at the head of the steps, I placed a small stand upon which I piled tracts. There I sat through most of the session, overlooking the audience. As people passed in and out I gave them tracts and got them to sign the petition.

Reaching Aberdeen Monday evening I went at once to the Alliance building and was introduced to many of the incoming delegates by Secretary Soderberg. Of course the introduction immediately elicited questions as to what the single tax is. Thus the ball was early set in motion. Near 100 delegates stopped at the hotel where I put up, and I soon had them all discussing my petition and platform. Day by day the interest waxed greater.

The K. of L. delegate from Grant county, Henry S. Volkmar, who is mayor of Milbank and editor of the Grant County Review, pushed the school land question—that is, the leasing of the state's school lands instead of selling them. J. W. Hardin and other prominent members also aided in pushing the resolution.

I had conversations with a number of the leaders of the alliance, both of North and South Dakota, who privately indorsed the single tax, and were glad to have me there openly advocating it.

After the adoption of the platform I was surprised to hear President Loucks say: "There was one plank I should have liked to have had in this platform. I am sorry it is not in it. It is that personal property and improvements be exempt from taxation." Some one then said that that subject was being considered by the committee on legislation.

Last night the committee on legislation reported. The division of the alliance had been made, and the North Dakota men had mostly gone, and the South Dakota men had elected officers. This report was the last of the unfinished business. A delegate who had been opposing me all the week, both on the school land and tax questions, introduced a resolution asking for the exemption from taxation of the improvements of farmers. It read something like this: "Resolved, That improvements shall not enhance the value of farm lands for assessment." President Loucks said he didn't like the wording of it. He said it was in the nature of class legislation, that farmers didn't want any special legislation; it would be better to extend it to the cities also. The mover of the resolution objected to that, and a substitute was offered.

While being debated one of the alliance lecturers spoke to me about it and I told him what Mr. Loucks had said regarding the platform. Thereupon, he offered a substitute, but got confused in trying to state it. While I was writing it out for him the mover withdrew his resolution. Then the lecturer again stepped forward to read his substitute. They laughed at him for getting left, and then he said he had attempted to palm off as his own one of my ideas and that was why he could not word it. This brought out a big laugh. Then President Loucks read a resolution which he requested some one to move, namely: Resolved, That personal property and improvements be exempt from taxation, and a graduated income tax substituted therefor. (I quote from memory.) While reading the first clause several turned and looked at me, and when he closed near half of them were looking at me. Up spoke some one: "Please take notice of the smiles of the face of the single tax man." Then they broke into a roar and called for a five-minute speech from "the single tax man." When the meeting was brought to order the secretary said that if they would dispose of that resolution I could have ten minutes to explain it.

When they finished that there was a general call for me again, and I accepted an invitation to take the platform, and briefly expounded our ideas, after which I answered questions for fifteen minutes. After that I read the national petition, explained its object and invited signatures. Quite a number signed and many asked for literature. Several of the delegates sent to the national convention at St. Louis are single tax men.

I have been accused, even by Minneapolis single tax men, of being too sanguine of early success, but my experience with the South Dakota farmers' alliance betters even my expectations. I succeeded in arousing a vastly greater and more general interest in the subject among the delegates than I could have possibly hoped. It was largely due to the hearty reception and secret sympathy extended me by the most influential delegates. In a quiet way they managed to keep me talking it whenever about the hotel.

I feel confident that among the alliance members of Dakota, especially of South Dakota, that the single tax will be thoroughly discussed this winter. As the Lever (prohibitionist) said not long since: "There is a Conemaugh dam about to break, and it is chock full of farmers, and they are coming a mile deep, and if you (politicians) would save yourselves, flee to the mountains, for they mean business!" W. E. BROKAW.

The Brooklyn Club.

A public meeting was held at 8 Butler street, in the Tenth ward of Brooklyn, on Saturday night.

J. T. O'Neill presided, and the principal addresses were by Everett Glackin, secretary of Typographical union No. 6 of New York, and Peter Aitken of the Brooklyn club.

G. W. Thompson, secretary of the Brooklyn club, also spoke. The audience was large and much interest was shown. After the meeting the single tax men present remained and organized a district club, which will number twenty or twenty-five at the start.

This Saturday the point of attack is the Twenty-first ward, and the meeting will be held at Samples' real estate exchange, 788 Myrtle avenue. M. E. Ferguson is advertising the meeting, and a good attendance is expected. In addition to single tax speakers it is proposed to try and get ex-Assemblyman Aspinwall to say something.

On Sunday afternoon a conference was held at the residence of Mr. A. Pettenkofer, No. 18 Shaffer street, in the Eighteenth ward. Those present decided to meet again this Sunday at 3 p. m., same place, for the purpose of organizing a club.

The new piano of the club was brought into requisition for the first time Sunday evening, the regular exercises being preceded by a piano solo by Mrs. Peter Aitken. Mr. F. E. A. Curley then gave a short but admirably rendered reading from "Progress and Poverty." In the absence of a formal speaker for the evening, Mr. Aitken undertook to entertain the audience with a short dissertation upon the silver question, at the same time reading extracts from the letters which have recently appeared from W. P. St. John and John Jay Knox. The discussion which followed was extremely animated, disclosing considerable diversity of opinion upon the subject.

The club is constantly in receipt of applications for membership, three new members being elected last Wednesday, while the club will pass upon several more applications December 4. A regular meeting of the central committee was held Saturday evening, when various measures to advance the usefulness of the club were proposed. The meeting broke up at midnight without having agreed upon a line of action, and the matter will be finally settled at the next meeting.

Among the visitors to the club house during the past week were Mr. F. S. Arnold, secretary of the Poughkeepsie club, and Mr. Matthew Kirsch of Albany, the latter of whom helped materially to elucidate the currency question on Sunday evening.

This Sunday evening Everett Glackin, secretary of typographical union No. 6, will speak on "The Relation of the Single Tax to Trades Unionism."

New York State.

At a meeting of the Lennox labor council, representing three local assemblies of the Knights of Labor and Cigar-makers union No. 12, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we favor the abolition of taxes upon industry and the products of industry, and the taking by taxation upon land values irrespective of improvements, of the annual rental value of all those various forms of natural opportunities embraced under the general term—land.

Resolved, That we hold that to tax labor on its products is to discourage industry.

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

The representative of the council was instructed to introduce the resolutions at the Workingmen's trades association, which will meet at Albany on Dec. 10.

Flushing, L. I.—The single tax club of Flushing has appointed a committee to oppose the application of George Brandish for a grant by the state of land under the waters of Little Neck bay, adjoining his upland. Fishermen have signed a protest against the application because were it granted Mr. Brandish would be able to exclude them from valuable public oyster beds.

Massachusetts.

W. L. Crosman, Roxbury.—The Roxbury single tax club will meet hereafter twice a month, on the second and fourth Mondays, at Forester's hall, 2373 Washington street. At the next meeting the first chapter of "Progress and Poverty" will be read and discussed. An article by a socialist refuting Mr. George's arguments at Lynn was in

type in a newspaper office of that city on the day of the fire there, but the devouring element got around before the paper went to press, and the world is temporarily deprived of whatever enlightenment the article contained.

Missouri.

The single tax club of Kansas City has gotten out a circular giving a succinct statement of the single tax theory and the benefits that would flow from its application. The petition to congress is described and people are urged to sign it. In a foot note the names and addresses of newsdealers who keep THE STANDARD on sale are given. This is an excellent idea and worthy of general imitation.

Warren Wasson, Kansas City, Mo.—A change is coming over this place; a single tax cyclone is expected soon. It is not a congenial home for a "high protective tariff," but in a steadily diminishing degree is still a paradise for landowners. The vanishing point will however be reached sooner than they expect. We have the best club in the country, and have the most need of it. The task of making this a single tax community looks hereafter, but it must and will be accomplished. We have the Australian system now, and voting will be by individual volition and not by "blocks of five." We are formulating a scheme looking to increasing the circulation of THE STANDARD, of which you will hear soon.

We have had 5,000 circulars printed containing a short single tax address, the time and place of meeting, and a list of the news stores where THE STANDARD is for sale.

J. W. Shaw, Highgate, Mo.—I was a wheel, but the order of the wheel consolidated with the alliance, forming the Laborers and farmer's alliance. This fall, on a train, I met Dr. Boyd Cornick of Illinois, and from him I learned the "good news." He took great interest in making everything clear to me, and gave me a copy of "Progress and Poverty." When I got home I went to our lodge intending to make a long speech, but my voice failed me. Our county representative, Hon. J. H. Love, caught the meaning, and talked at length on the subject. Since then I have been talking the matter to my friends, and all seemed pleased with the single tax idea. I am preparing to deliver a series of lectures in this and adjoining counties.

Charles E. Reid, Kansas City.—There are a number of earnest single tax workers here, and we are beginning to get into practical working order. At the next meeting of our club steps will be taken to organize ward committees; it will probably take the remainder of this year to get them in working order, but if this is accomplished single tax doctrines will ring forth in each and every ward at least once or twice a week.

St. Louis.

Our single tax league is booming. We have enlarged our room by renting another and throwing the two together. We have bought twelve dozen chairs and other furniture and obtained quite a number of books. We commenced our lecture course on Tuesday, November 12, and intend to have two public meetings each week, one on Thursday evening and one on Sunday afternoon. The subject last Sunday was the "Ethics of Georgeism." One of the speakers raised the question of furnishing books free to pupils in public schools, saying that Mr. George advocates it. I could not sit still and see our present system of taxation mixed up with the single tax doctrine, and I stated that under our present system the poor man has to pay for his books directly and so does the rich man, and the latter cannot shift the cost, whereas if the poor man is compelled to hand his earnings over to the public under the name of tax, he will have to pay for all the books used by the rich and the poor. The land is the only thing that raises in price through public improvements, and the land therefore ought to pay all the cost of such improvements, and until this is done no advantage is to be gained through any such change as he proposes.

J. W. Steele, St. Louis.—On Sunday, Nov. 24, Professor E. W. Bemis lectured before the Ethical society of this city. He was very outspoken in favor of municipal control of gas works and other monopolies, and ridiculed the idea of taxing bonds and so forth. He spoke of Henry George's books as doing great good, saying he expected much of him and believes the single tax probably the best to be had. If it would open opportunities for employment, he said, it certainly should be tried. Professor Bemis believes, however, that we should shut our doors to emigration from foreign countries and force the people of such countries to suffer the results of their own faults, political and social institutions.

Texas.

W. J. Morrison, San Antonio, Texas.—It seems difficult to arouse our single tax men to active work. With one exception the entire membership of our club is composed of men whose whole time is occupied in earning a living. Of my own knowledge there are quite a number of single tax men here, but they seem to think that their whole duty is performed when they read a copy of THE STANDARD. No city in Texas can show such glaring inequalities of wealth and poverty as are shown here. A few adobe houses occupy land adjoining the finest opera house in the

state, and pay the owner of this valuable land some \$300 a month rent. A gentleman writing to THE STANDARD from this city suggests the building of a single tax city. If he will help the cause here with his personal influence, he will feel that he is doing really something to make the single tax possible. Our cause has become so widely known that there are many men who see its truth and acknowledge its practical value, but these people do not take an active part or contribute toward the work of propaganda.

California.

S. E. Moffat of Berkeley, Cal., wants to know if there is any exhibition at which a unique idiot is entitled to a prize? If so, he wants to enter the writer of some editorials in the San Francisco Bulletin, copies of which he incloses. The writer denounces the single tax as a scheme to exempt all the rich men in the United States from taxation and throw the whole burden of supporting public affairs on the poor. He is quite stirred up through the failure of the national committee of the Patrons of Husbandry to pass resolutions denouncing the scheme.

D. Stuart, Oakland.—The examination, to which the existing conditions are now subjected can only bring about one result. Men are not wholly selfish; on the contrary, I believe the majority desire to be just. The present state of society does not represent the will of the majority in any country. The present inhabitants of the earth have had no voice in establishing land laws. We must, however, bide our time and justice will surely be finally established, whether the United States, England or Australia leads in the work. It is but a question of time.

New Zealand.

Joshua Johnson, Pictou, New Zealand, in renewing his subscription, says he cannot do without THE STANDARD. Mr. Johnson says: "I have just received a card of membership in the single tax society of Wellington. The light is spreading here, and the land question is the topic of the day. The papers are forced to discuss it in some form or other, but many of the editors are completely ignorant of the subject."

A True Labor Movement.

J. M. Bailey, Monmouth, Ill., December 22.—A dispatch announces that the single tax is made the policy and aim of the Knights of labor. If true, this is the beginning of the end. The "bull" has begun to untwist himself. The movement for free land becomes what it was at first; what it must be to succeed a labor movement.

Struggling for Third-Rate Land.

The Western Watchman of Eureka, Cal., notes that recent scenes at the land office in that place afford a subject for serious reflection. "The eager scramble to get a piece of second or third-rate land," says the editor, "is not a complimentary commentary upon existing systems." He then describes the scenes thus: "As early as Wednesday night parties procured chairs and carried them into the building, taking their places next to the land office door, with the avowed intention of holding their places all day Thursday, Thursday night, and until the office opened on Friday morning. Mr. Boom informed us that orders had been given by those having charge of the building to clear the halls and stairways and lock the doors. In this we think the register of the land office was entirely sincere, but from all we can hear it was only a pretense on the part of those having charge of the building. Statements made to us are as follows: At an early hour a few favored ones were permitted in the building; some had previously hired rooms, and were thus inside, while another class were let in by the janitors for \$5 a head, some for \$2.50, until the hallway was pretty well crowded, when about 11 o'clock, the doors were thrown open, or anyone permitted to go up. Some who the janitor wanted \$2.50 to let in, refused to pay and stayed out. One man claims to have seen the janitor afterward make a divvy of the spoils with a deputy sheriff."

WILLIAM G. BROWNLEE.

The Death of One of the Best Known Free Traders of the West.

On Friday of last week Mr. William G. Brownlee, head of the firm of Brownlee & Co., Detroit, Mich., was accidentally killed in his mill yard in that city. While himself a protected dealer in railway and telegraphic supplies and lumber, Mr. Brownlee was one of the best known absolute free traders of the country. He was a subscriber to THE STANDARD, and much admired and respected by the single tax men of the north-west.

Starting in life with little or no money he built up a large business, finding in his leisure hours sufficient time to make himself a master of political economy, and, as the Detroit Free Press says, became "the recognized oracle of free trade in the west."

Seven years ago he ran for congress as an absolute free trader against a republican and a democratic protectionist. He received 1,000 votes only, but when the next election took place the contest was between a tariff reformer and a protectionist, and the protectionist was beaten. To the candidacy and the work of Mr. Brownlee this result was largely due, and to-day it would be impossible to elect an unqualified protectionist from that district.

MORE NEWS FROM THE ANTIPODES.

Delegates From All the Municipalities in New South Wales Call Upon the Premier to Embody the Single Tax Principle in the Local Government Bill—Sir Henry Parkes's Significant Answer—Breaking Down of Party Lines.

The news from Australia grows more and more encouraging. Hard upon the intelligence of the enunciation of the single tax by the free trade and liberal associations in conference at Sydney; of the premier's, Sir Henry Parkes, avowed conversion, and of the pronouncement of many of the municipal governments in various parts of the colony of New South Wales for the reform—comes the very important announcement that at a conference of the municipal association—representing all the municipalities in the colony—held in the town hall, Sydney, a few weeks ago, this resolution was unanimously passed:

That the Municipal association of New South Wales considers that all taxation for municipal purposes should be raised from land value only, and that the association endeavor to have this principle embodied in the new local government bill.

A deputation went to Premier Parkes with this resolution, and the Sydney Morning Herald, the leading newspaper in the colony, in its issue of September 30, says "that the speeches made in support of the resolution tended to show that the present system of taxation is inequitable and unfair. It was taxation on enterprise, while the proposed system would apply fairly in all cases. It was pointed out that the proposed reform was supported by both political parties, and that a tax of one penny and a farthing (two and one-half cents) in the pound would be sufficient to meet all municipal requirements."

The deputation suggested that a provision be inserted in the proposed local government bill to this effect, but they shrewdly added that its application might be left to the option of the municipalities.

Sir Henry Parkes, in his reply, said he would be "extremely glad" if the "gentlemen of the association would lay their plan before the government." He was inclined to think that the councils should have a wide option in the matter of taxation. "If they are to manage their own affairs," he said, "and that is the prime object of the new legislature, they are equally competent to settle on a scheme of taxation." He didn't think that their powers of taxation should be limited. This is as much as to say that the wish of the municipalities will be complied with.

The single tax idea is upsetting the party arrangements in the colony, which at present are rather peculiar. In Australia the protectionists are the liberals and the free traders the conservatives. Sir Henry Parkes, for instance, the head of the present conservative ministry, is a free trader. The protectionists include many republicans, while the free traders are the imperialists. But the single tax idea came along and the protectionists—whose protection is of the local rather than general kind—could not, as advanced democrats, but accept it, and the conservative party, as free traders, could not reject it. Thus the single tax is supported by members of both parties, and will soon be supreme in the colony.

This is the general state of affairs, though in some places still more strange conditions exist. The Boomerang, of Brisbane, Queensland, points out, for instance, that the so-called free traders have until this opposed the single tax idea. The Boomerang remarks:

If Henry George comes out on an Australian campaign it is rather curious to speculate what effect he will have upon Queensland politics. Here the free traders have been bitter anti-land tax men, indeed it was the stamping of "free trade and no land tax" on the Dickson banner, when that politician succeeded from Griffith, which drove the great body of radical free traders en masse into the protectionist camp.

These free traders belong to the large landed aristocracy who are much impressed with the idea of getting for themselves all the benefit that might come from half way measures, but are singularly forgetful of anybody else's interests.

"But George on the land question," says the Boomerang, "is a reformer, indeed, even while on the fiscal question he is a free trader."

He wants to "take all taxes from industry and put them on to the land," and under the name of single tax his proposals are being actively agitated and are even nominally advocated by the free trade party of New South Wales. Here, then, is a pretty kettle of fish for our Queensland free traders. They want "no protection and no land tax." George, the great free trader, is coming along with all his tremendous prestige and is going to fling it all for "no protection and a tramping land tax." Just how the Dickson corner lot party will get out of the quandary is hard to tell. They won't get out, probably, but they'll keep on voting and working for their own selfish class interests just the same.

In Sydney, N. S. W., there is steady activity. On October 23 "the first of a series of meetings in anticipation of the coming of Henry George" was held. There was a large audience, and there were many influential and representative men on the platform.

Things are also marching on in the neigh-

boring colony of New Zealand. The New Zealand correspondent of the London Daily News, in a letter published in that journal on November 12, says: "Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty' has nowhere been received with greater enthusiasm than in New Zealand. Sir George Grey and other opponents of land monopoly had prepared the way for him. All over the colony the conviction is strengthening that unless some drastic reforms are brought about, it will not be long before some of the worst features of British pauperism are developed in our midst." Some years ago, the correspondent explains, there was great prosperity in the colony, and people paid little attention to the doings of parliament. But the paradise of the worker was also the paradise of the land grabber, so that hard times are now awakening the workman. "He is turning politician, and Mr. George found him in a blessed state of preparedness for his formidable indictment." The reformers in parliament—though not so strong as they will be after next election—recently proposed the substitution of an income and land tax in place of the property tax now in force, and the prime minister, Sir Henry Atkinson, only saved himself by the skin of the teeth through the "ratting" of two members. The colony has been in the habit of building its own railroads, but through the dominance of the land grabbers an English company has obtained a large slice of land for the Midland railway. This is also helping to rouse the people. The correspondent in conclusion says: "It ought to encourage British land reformers to know that their contention is thus universal, and that earnest men all over these Australian colonies are waking up to the vital importance of this subject. Although the greater pressure of population in the old world must necessarily aggravate the evils of monopoly, it should nerve English reformers with fresh zeal to learn that their battle is being fought even at the antipodes."

Nevertheless the People Created the Value Mr. Shaw Gave Back to Them.

St. Louis Republic.

The editor of the Paris (Ky.) Citizen, in a recent issue, perpetrates the following: "Henry Shaw, the millionaire of St. Louis, donated the whole of his property to the people for a public park. More honest than many other millionaires who have given back to the public some of the money they have stolen, he said:

"I have lied, cheated, conspired, gambled and saved this money from the people. I desire to make restitution. Here it is. I cannot give it back to the wronged persons in fair proportions. Some have died with broken hearts, insane or suicides, and some of murder. But here is the park, I hope a thing of beauty, and a joy forever. And may God forgive me!"

"If the millionaires who have made their wealth by robbing the people in one way or another would follow Mr. Shaw's example, public parks would be much more numerous than they are at present. But it could be used to much better advantage."

Henry Shaw is dead, and were he living the serenity of his nature would not be disturbed by the blatant rantings of such a newspaper. But broad as was the beneficence of Mr. Shaw in his lifetime, there may be those who did not know him for what he was and whom the slander quoted might bias against his memory, and to correct any false impressions that might be disseminated by the Citizen, the Republic refers to the matter. Henry Shaw never voiced such sentiments as are attributed to him by this Kentucky paper; and every man, woman and child in St. Louis resents the imputation as a personal insult. When he retired from business he was comparatively a poor man, and his millions came to him as the natural accretions from property purchased at nominal figures long ago in the greatest city in the west.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

PAINLESS BEECHAM'S PILLS EFFECTUAL
THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness, and Swelling after Meals, Disinclination and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushing of the Face, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Constipation, Nervous, Hiccups on the Stomach, Distended Veins, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. **BECHAM'S PILLS** DO NOT GIVE SLEEP IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these PILLS, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine. "Worth a guinea a box."

BECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. For a **WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; CONSTIPATION; SICK HEADACHE; DISORDERED LIVER;**

they **AUT LIKE MAGIC!**—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular system; restoring long lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite; and arousing with the **BLOOD UP LIFT** the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "Facts" admitted by thousands, in all climates of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that **BECHAM'S PILLS** HAVE THE **LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.** Full directions with each box.

Prepared only by **THOMAS BECHAM, Esq.** Holborn, Lancashire, England. Sold by Druggists generally. **S. F. ALLEN & CO., 345 and 347 Canal St., New York** Sole Agents for the United States, who, if you do not get them, will send you a box.

WILL MAIL BECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX. But require first of your druggist. An offering mention **THE STANDARD.**

What Scott's Emulsion Has Done!

Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks. Experience of a Prominent Citizen.

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE, SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1886.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my airdupsols went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased. **C. R. BENNETT.**

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.



A DIVINE CREATURE.

In poetry and song we are never without enchanting descriptions of some divine creature who is the compeer of all in loveliness. But how impossible is it to imagine such a divinity without the requisite charm of

A LOVELY COMPLEXION.

And with what positive certainty a skin as fair as a

NEW-BLOWN ROSE

Is sure to follow the use of

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

This most wonderful of all purifiers removes every possible blemish from the face, and leaves the complexion as fair as a

HEAVEN-BORN LILY.

For sale by all druggists. Beware of Imitations.

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

THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB, No. 36 Clinton place, Eighth street, New York. All single tax men visiting New York are cordially invited to make our rooms their headquarters while in town. The rooms are open every evening from six to midnight, and from twelve o'clock noon to midnight on Sundays. Lectures on economic subjects of interest to every citizen, every Sunday evening, and once during each month throughout the season, on a week-day evening. Any information as to the club, its lectures, work, and objects can be had on application to the secretary, **A. J. STEERS, 39 Nassau St., N. Y.**

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, 909½ Market st. Reading room open every evening, 841 Market st. Pres., H. L. Pleace; sec., G. A. Hubbell, 1135 Mission st.

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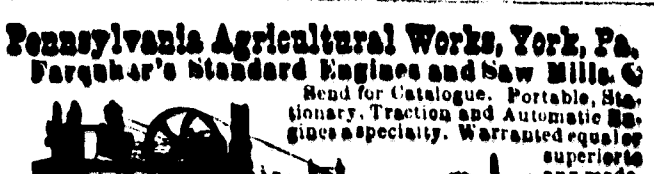
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