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THE STANDARD

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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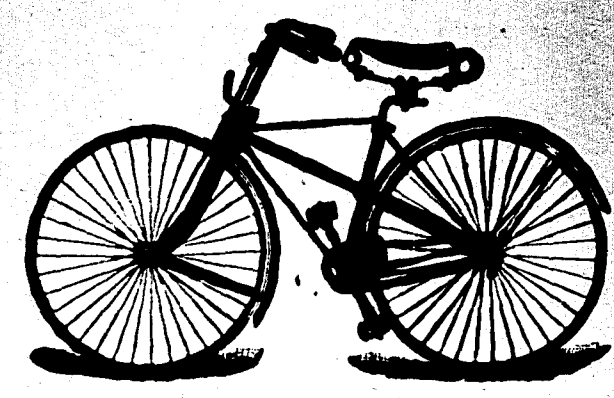

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VOL. X. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1891. No. 9.

MORE LIGHT FOR FARMERS—In THE STANDARD of May 27 last, Congressman John DeWitt Warner was quoted as saying that the Single Tax would "decrease the proportion of taxes which the farming community would have to pay as compared with our cities, and would increase, faster than would our present system, the proportion of taxes which cities would have to pay." Mr. Thomas Shearman had proved substantially the same conclusion in his address before the Ohio Legislature in 1889. And both gentlemen are now supported by the official valuations made as the basis of taxation for the next ten years in Ohio.

Ten years ago the farms of that State were officially valued at $684,826,516, and during the intervening period improvements to the value of $40,815,739 have been added. The farms ought, therefore, fairly to be worth at this time not less than $725,642,255. But they are worth, on precisely the same basis of valuation as before, only $627,278,974, or $57,547,542 less than they were worth ten years ago. So it appears that the farms of Ohio have, within the decade just closed, so fallen in value as to obliterate over forty millions of improvement value, and nearly seventeen millions of land value on top of that. This goes to show that the Single Tax, in its application to farmers, would tend to fall.

But only half the story is told. The real estate values of the villages, towns, and cities of Ohio, which were but $412,683,314 ten years ago, have risen to $639,026,724. Since $93,000,000 of the latter sum represents improvements, the increase in land values is $133,343,410. This net increase in urban land values contrasts sharply with the $16,731,803 decrease in farm land values, and fully bears out Mr. Warner's assertion that the Single Tax "would increase, faster than would our present system, the proportion of taxes which cities would have to pay." It goes to show that the Single Tax in its application to cities would tend to rise.

INCREASE OF WEALTH.—The Census Bureau makes a preliminary statement of the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the United States in 1890, as compared with that of 1880, from which it appears that, according to the tax assessors, there was within the decade an average increase of wealth for each inhabitant of $50.61. In making calculations from these figures, it must be remembered that they include increase in land values, which is no more an increase of wealth than is the value of a patent. It represents merely the higher sums people are willing to pay for using particular land rather than to go without. Nor do the figures give any assurance that an actual increase of values of any kind—whether of land or wealth—has taken place, for they are assessment valuations, which are notoriously below, and often fluctuate from year to year without regard to, actual values. Higher assessments would give an appearance of increased wealth, when there was in fact a decrease. And even if the deduction from these figures, that there has been an average increase of wealth to the extent of over fifty dollars might be trusted, how could that indicate general prosperity? People are not made rich by averages, but by the wealth they have; and if the wealth of some enormously increased between 1880 and 1890, as we know it did, the average must be badly disturbed. One new millionaire would eliminate 19,999 other people from the computation.

PREPARED TO GO THE FULL LENGTH.—Senator William E. Chandler has the courage of his superstitions. He believes that foreign goods should be kept out of our markets "for the benefit of American workingmen," and he declares that if it shall appear that immigration of foreign workmen tends to reduce American wages the Republican party will enact more rigid laws, limiting or prohibiting immigration. It takes the Senator from New Hampshire a long time to realize that immigration under existing conditions tends to depress wages. But since he is willing to stop it as soon as it begins to produce that effect, we may look forward with confidence to the time when, seeing that immigration from the celestial regions has the same tendency, he would limit or prohibit that; or, better yet, would take a hint from Herod and kill off the first born. The latter course would serve the double purpose of keeping down competition in the labor market and of fostering the undertaking business.

A TAXATION TENDENCY.—The tax rate in New York city for 1891 has been reduced .07 per cent. It was $1.97 in 1890, and this year it is $1.90. This is not really a new departure, for the rate for 1890 was a reduction from that of 1889. This decrease of rate indicates, not a decrease in public expenditure, but an increase in assessed valuation. The total assessed valuation is greater than in 1890 by $88,878,948. This is very largely due to a rise in the assessment valuation of vacant land. Until two years ago a marked distinction was made between the valuation of vacant and improved lands in favor of the former. The assessments of improved real estate fluctuated around 60 per cent. of actual value, while vacant land was assessed at figures that varied from 18 per cent. or less, up to 45 or 50. About that time THE STANDARD and the Record and Guide, the New York real estate paper, began to call attention to this unfair violation of the law, and since then efforts to assess both kinds of real estate alike have been apparent. Owners of improved real estate now notice that though the total assessment of values is higher, their taxes are about the same; while owners of vacant land complain of increased taxation. To a slight extent, therefore, even in New York, landowners are punished for keeping their holdings out of use, and rewarded for making them serviceable.

INDISCRIMINATING CRITICISM.—The Tribune is not sufficiently cautious when it criticizes individuals. Its last balk is in the case of one Sanial, who, in the Socialist Congress at Brussels, declared that in the United States seventy thousand million dollars are annually stolen from the producers. As this sum is some thousands of millions of dollars more than the estimated value of all the property in the country, the Tribune in charity regards Sanial as a falsifier instead of a fool, and expresses its astonishment that he should dare to pose as a representative of American industry. There is nothing remarkable about that. Sanial learned to pose as a representative of American industry in the same school of art in which he learned to

make astounding symphonies in figures. Before he went to Brussels as a delegate to the Socialist Congress he was editor of a Protection newspaper. If the Tribune falls into the habit of attacking the figures and the poses of political artists like Sanial, it may some day undertake the ungracious task of exposing Nat McKay.

EXTREMES THAT DO NOT MEET.—While Sanial talks of plunder in figures that overleap themselves, another distinguished American Protectionist talks as recklessly of prosperity. In one of his speeches on the way to the Bennington celebration, President Harrison said:

> We rejoice in the freedom and happiness and contentment that are in our communities and in our homes.

If President Harrison were to visit the isolated homes of mortgaged farmers, or the tenement-house homes of city workers, he might find contentment there; possibly happiness, and an appearance of freedom. Freedom to perish or drudge that others may revel; happiness that chills the beholder, so vividly does it suggest the playfulness of plantation slaves; contentment born of submission to the decrees of a bitter fate. But it is not over such conditions that humane and patriotic men rejoice.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.—The New York Tribune, in calling a Baltimore paper to account for assertions that the materials and labor required in the construction and operation of railroads is, on account of Protection, 30 per cent. more than it need be, says that if this is an admission that the wages of American labor have been advanced 30 per cent. under the operation of protective duties, it may be noted for future reference. The Tribune then goes on to quote approvingly the acknowledgments of maufacturers and railroad men that "the higher efficacy of labor secured by high wages here to a great extent conterbalances the difference in wages paid," and adds that it is "a demonstrable fact that American railroads are operated with a smaller number of men to the mile than the foreign railroads." This admission of the Tribune may be also "noted for future reference." When Protectionists next year tell us that a protective tariff is necessary to enable our manufacturers to pay the higher wages that prevail here, it will be convenient to remember that the Tribune confesses that, in consequence of the greater efficacy of our labor, the difference in wages is at least to a great extent counterbalanced. In fact it is more than counterbalanced; but confessions always stop short of the whole truth.

ELIMINATING POLITICS FROM POLITICS.—On Sunday a new Socialist labor union was organized in New York, which, after declaring in favor of an eight-hour law, the prohibition of child labor, and a variety of other reforms that can be secured only by political methods, provided that no subjects of a political nature should be discussed in its meetings.

G- VICE TO A CRITIC.—The critic who, in the Evening Post of August 26th, reviewed an English book on "The Unearned Increment," would find it more profitable, intellectually at any rate, to review some standard work on political economy with sufficient patience, perseverance, and intelligence to learn that "rent, in the economic sense," does not represent a value to which landlords contribute.

NATIONAL FOOD EXPOSITION.—The Food Manufacturers' Association, composed of leading food manufacturers in the United States, is out with an announcement that an exposition of food products will be made under its auspices at Madison Square Garden, New York City, in October, 1892. This date has been selected because it is the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. At the exposition no exhibits will be admitted except such as the manufacturers are willing to put their names upon, and to warrant as the same that they habitually offer to the public. It is intended that an elaborate and complete display of all fruits, vegetables, and dairy products, as well as manufactured products in the food line, shall be made. As E. C. Hazard, the well-known wholesale grocer of New York, is president of the association, and Read Gordon, whose name is familiar to every reader of THE STANDARD, is first vice-president, there is every assurance that the exhibition will be both honest and successful.

RENT AS PART OF COST.—In analyzing the cost of producing commodities, rent is often named as an element. It is said, for example, that cost includes wages of labor, wear and tear of capital, interest on capital, taxes, interest on taxes, *and rent*. This is a mistake, and, for Single Tax advocates, a dangerous one to make. If rent were an element of cost it would enter into the price of commodities, thus shifting taxes on rent to the consumer; and a shrewd adversary, by pointing out the deduction, might easily confuse the Single Tax advocate who was guilty of this false analysis.

A little reflection will make it perfectly clear that rent is no part either of cost or price. The only distinctive elements of cost are wages of labor and, using the term in its original signification, blackmail. The former includes wear and tear of capital and interest on capital; the latter includes taxes on labor, interest on such taxes, and the exactions of monopoly. But normal rent is neither wages nor blackmail. It is the difference in value between the least profitable opportunities to which labor resorts, and better opportunities. It is not part of cost, because at this least productive point there is no rent; and it does not enter into price, because price is determined by cost of production.

The farmer who tills soil naturally fertile gets in the same market no more for his grain, bushel for bushel, than the farmer who produces equally good grain from less prolific soil; his advantage is his ability to produce more grain with equal labor, and the value of this advantage determines the difference in rent between the two farms. The merchant who occupies a choice location in the heart of his business district can charge no more for the same goods than one whose store is on cheaper ground; his advantage is his ability to sell more goods in given time and with given labor, and this advantage determines the difference in rent between the two places. The smoker who buys his cigar where rents are high pays no more, if as much, than one who buys the same quality of cigar where rents are low. The higher rents of the former place are paid, not by means of higher prices, but in consequence of quicker sales. Wages, house hire, value of furniture, and interest are lower, relatively to the volume of business done, in places of high rents than in places of low rents; and the accumulation of these advantages constitutes the difference in rent.

It is obvious that rent in these illustrations is no part either of cost or price. Supposing the poorer land in all the illustrations to command no rent, rent cannot possibly be part of the cost of producing from it, or selling on it; and as produce sells at cost (cost of selling included), rent can be no part of the price. And since this is so of produce from the poorer land and of goods sold at the poorer locations, it must be so of those produced from and sold at the better. Or, as

equal commodities sell in the same market at equal price, rent cannot enter into the price of one unless it enters into the price of all; but it does not enter into the price of produce from land bearing no rent, and, therefore, it cannot enter into the price of land bearing rent. And, inasmuch as no product can sell continuously below cost, the absence of rent as an element of price proves its absence as an element of cost. For simplicity, we suppose the poorer opportunities in these illustrations to be rent free: but the principle would be the same if they were not, provided they commanded lower rent than the better opportunities, as they undoubtedly would.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, is one of the men who makes this mistake of regarding rent as an element of cost, and proclaims rather than argues that a land value tax would be shifted. Because merchants and manufacturers charge up their rent as one of the items of their business expense, he infers that rent as well as wages is part of the cost of their produce, and that they embody it in the price of their goods. If any man knows less about economic principles than Mr. Atkinson, the average merchant or manufacturer is that man; it is, therefore, quite appropriate that Mr. Atkinson should offer as proof of one of his vagaries the form of bookkeeping adopted by merchants and manufacturers. It is a modern instance of the blind leading the blind. When Mr. Atkinson shows that merchants and manufacturers whose rent charges are high, habitually sell the same quality of goods for more than is got by competitors whose rent charges are lower, his proof will be pertinent. That which he now offers would be ruled out as irrelevant and incompetent in any court above the grade of a backwoods justice of the peace.

ATKINSONIAN FIGURES.—Mr. Edward Atkinson has been telling an audience of working people in Rhode Island that the production of the country furnishes only $200 a head annually, and advising them that it is only by hard pinching and careful economy that we can make it go around. This is less than $4 a week. If it is true that only $4 a week is produced by each individual, is it not time to inquire why the amount should be so small? Is it because people do not work? That cannot be the reason, for of this small amount some of the idlest people absorb many times their proportion. Idleness and poverty clearly are not kindred terms. What, then, is the reason? Mr. Atkinson, who prides himself on his dexterity with figures, says it is because workingmen are not economical. But how can economy that keeps within $4 a week further go? Mr. Atkinson must try again.

GLADSTONE MOVES WITH THE WORLD.—Mr. Gladstone is one of those statesmen who watch the drift of public opinion, and appear to lead by simply following. Recently, when giving assurances that "the Liberals who, in the teeth of the House of Lords, procured the franchise for the laborer, did not then arm him for nothing," he said that his party hopes to do full justice to the laborer,

— bringing local government to his door and *securing him a freer access to the use of land.*

This expression may mean little or much in the way of definite legislation; but it indicates a drift in English politics that will soon run like a mill race.

HOW THE SINGLE TAX WOULD AFFECT HIM.—A correspondent tells of a prize fighter who owns half an acre of land in the centre of a tract bought by the City of Grand Rapids, Michigan, for a park, and who refuses to sell to the City for less than $6,000, although his land is worth only $300, and threatens to start a beer garden there if he is not bought out; and our correspondent asks how the Single Tax would affect this case. The Single Tax would compel the prize fighter to pay taxes on the full value of his land. That would make it unprofitable for him to keep it idle, and he would either sell for what he could get or start his beer garden. But it would not prevent the establishment of a beer garden on private land in a public park any more than it would prevent the erection of a factory on private land in a public cemetery. Such things are necessarily subjects of special regulation.

WILLIAM T. CROASDALE.

WHERE THY FOOTSTEPS LED, WE FOLLOW.

Not for thee the requiem strain,
Friend beloved and comrade truest!
Gazing upward, we would fain
Watch the path that thou pursuest:
But from yearning mortal sight,
Clouds of heaven, do ye receive him.
Ah, the gateway opening bright,
Closes dark for us who grieve him.

Fought the fight, and kept the faith!
Not for him be wild lamenting.
He—unrecking life or death—
Gave his gifts without repenting.
Shall we falter, shall we fail—
We, who named him friend and brother?
Still his memory shall prevail,
Kindling light Time cannot smother.

When did Freedom's roll-call sound,
That she found her son not ready,
Foremost still to take the ground,
Eye alert, and footstep steady?
"Forward—March!" the bugles rang;
Old the fight, yet just beginning.
Why the stern, relentless clang
Of the "Halt!" that stayed his winning?

Why? oh, why? We may not ask.
Ours to tread where duty beckons;
Ours the faith, the hope, the task;
God alone the future reckons.
Press we where our hero fell!
Fell? Nay! Rose to heights supernal!
Yet, with us his thought must dwell,
Even 'mid the peace eternal.

Beating heart that, full and warm,
Pulsed with human joy and sorrow—
Soul for sunshine and for storm!
Not for thee earth's brief to-morrow.
Loosed the clasp of mortal hand;
But the Spirit, what can sever?
Life, nor death, can break the strand
Love and truth have knit forever.

Not for thee the requiem strain,
Tho' our lips with sorrow quiver,
And the tears, that fall like rain,
Mingle in grief's ceaseless river.
Friend beloved, and comrade tried!
Hearts are faint and eyes are hollow;
But, whatever fate betide,
Where thy footsteps led, we follow.

San Luis Obispo, Cal. FRANCES M. MILNE.

REFORM CLUB MEMORIAL MEETING.

Everett P. Wheeler presided at a meeting of the Reform Club, August 27, called to take action upon the death of William T. Croasdale and of James Russell Lowell. Forty or fifty persons were present, mostly the friends and associates of Mr. Croasdale. Mr. Wheeler announced the object of the meeting in these words:

Gentlemen of the Club: We have met to take such action as may seem appropriate respecting the death of two men who were very dear to us all, and who, while they differed in many things, yet were alike in one. They had most strongly and deeply at heart the great objects for which this club was formed, and for which we have struggled together for years.

It was said by one of the old Romans, who appreciated perhaps as well as any people the great currents that actuate the best of men, that to think alike concerning that which is for the public good is one of the strongest points of friendship. We have felt that ourselves. We have struggled together through good and evil, through victory and through defeat; and as we have increased our number and pressed more vigorously, and I think I

may say more unitedly, on in the contest, we have felt ourselves drawn along more closely, our hearts warmed through and through with the feeling of more mutual affection than would have been possible at first. It is in that feeling that we meet to-night to express our personal sense of loss at the death of two men who did so much in the cause of individual freedom and liberty.

But it is not to listen to anything from your presiding officer that you are here. There are others who have perhaps a keener sense of grief, and I am sure it will be with a certain melancholy satisfaction that we shall listen to their expressions of personal loss—expressions of that recollection, that personal friendship, which is so consoling at such a time, and which leads us to feel that the souls of these two fellows of ours are immortal; that their works, which were done with that nobility of purpose—that sincerity of endeavor which characterized them—that their works also are immortal: and that we need not complain of our nature, for though weak and short-lived, it is in itself and in its labors and their results imperishable.

Henry George followed Mr. Wheeler, and spoke thus:

Mr. President: I can only express for Mr. Lowell my deep sense of the noble words he spoke for freedom, and my belief that they will live as long as the English language shall endure. And there was a great deal between these two men. Though differing so widely, they both had, I think, that sense of justice, that love of truth, that determination to stand for the right, that after all makes the best and most useful that is in a man. I spoke by Mr. Croasdale's coffin, and now I prefer, instead of saying anything myself, to read the noble tribute to his memory by Mrs. Frances M. Milne, of San Luis Obispo, Cal., that has reached me this evening.

Mr. George then read the poem printed at the head of this department.

Mr. Wheeler then called upon R. R. Bowker, saying that perhaps no resident member of the club was so intimately acquainted personally with Mr. Lowell. Mr. Bowker said:

Mr. President: It has seemed to many of us younger men, I suppose, that Mr. Lowell occupied in American literature the place of the prophet, and I often think that in American literature many generations hence his work will be what the book of Isaiah is in the Bible. Indeed, one wonders whether Lowell has not, after all, touched the high water mark so far reached in our American literature. No one was more American; no one was more alive to and informed with the true spirit of our national life and work. And no one who knew him in England, as I did, could believe for a moment that he could be otherwise than true, there and everywhere, to the spirit of American institutions.

Those of us who were among the original members of the club, when he also was a member, will not easily forget that very first night when we came together—when Mr. Lowell was with us, and when one of his oldest, nearest and dearest of friends, Mr. Curtis, spoke so fittingly of his friend, to us his friends. It was a very happy—I cannot say happening, because it was so thoroughly in the fitness of things, but it was a very happy event, that the christening, as it were, of this club should be done by a high priest of freedom like Mr. Lowell. For he had been from the beginning, in every way, an apostle of the several causes which this club has from the start represented. I remember speaking to him once as to Free Trade, and he said of course he had always been a Free Trader. How could he be anything else? His loyalty to all the causes with which this club has been identified cannot be questioned.

Once I was talking with him about another ode which should speak of the new spirit which the younger men who came after the war were showing, not in the battle fields of war, but in the battle fields of politics. He appreciated fully the work that these men were trying to do, and he was anxious to write such an ode; but the illness of Mrs. Lowell made any work impossible, and, after talking it over more or less, he added, "Why should I write this when I have done so already." He then went to his library and found a copy of his own poems, and he read to me a passage which I have been looking up to-night, because it is so thoroughly evidence of the identification of Lowell with our work. It is this passage from the Concord ode, and the more we read it, the more it is seen to be an expression of this new spirit in American politics, the spirit of the educated man dealing with the larger problems in the life of the nation:

I, Freedom, dwell with knowledge; I abide
With men whom dust of faction cannot blind
To the slow tracings of the Eternal Mind;
With men by culture trained and fortified,
Who bitter duty to sweet lusts prefer—
Fearless to counsel and obey.
Conscience my sceptre is, and law my sword,
Not to be drawn in passion or in play,
But terrible to punish and deter.
Implacable as God's word:
Like it a shepherd's crook to them that blindly err.

I think it will be scarely possible to put in a more noble and lofty way the essential spirit which animated Lowell's work for this country.

It is interesting to remember also that that first address, through which he identified himself, as it were, with this club, was on independence in politics. And I remember his telling me a good while ago how he came to the Court of St. James, because, as an independent in politics, he happened to do what he thought was his duty. He had gone to some local nominating convention at Cambridge, for which he did not have much inclination, for he rather shrank from public life; but those of his friends in Cambridge who were active in such work, said to him once that they thought he ought to go to this convention, and he went. Then they made him go, as he said, to the State Convention, and put great pressure upon him to consent to go to the National Republican Convention. This he declined to do, but the episode brought him a little into politics. After President Hayes was elected Mr. Howells was in Cambridge, and it was suggested that the Mission to Italy should be offered to Mr. Lowell. Mr. Lowell said promptly "No;" but then accidentally or incidentally said that if the Mission to Spain had been offered him, he did not know but what he might have been tempted to accept. Mr. Howells repeated this to Mr. Hayes, and by and by Mr. Lowell was astonished to have the Mission offered him. Then he felt that he could scarcely draw back. In that way he went to Spain; and, while in Spain, he was promoted to the Court of St. James, where he made the most admirable of representatives.

There were a good many curious incidents connected with that position. I remember his telling me one day how an American woman had come to him and wanted him to present her at Court. He did not care to do so, for, he said, "There is one thing I will do; I mean to keep my country respectable." She went away telling him he would suffer for it. It was soon after that that the Irish agitation was started, and she had the impudence to come back and say to him: "Now you see what an American woman can do when she tries."

The feeling which England and all the English had toward Lowell was something we can scarcely appeciate at this distance. I think sometimes he had as many as forty calls in one day, to go here, and there, and everywhere, as a public speaker or as an honored guest of some sort or another. And Englishmen were always glad to recognize in him not only the poet, statesmen, scholar, but the American.

He never flinched in any cause of reform from his earliest days to his latest. He never was satisfied with his own work, but always felt that he ought to do more. He was always willing to give himself where he thought he ought to give himself, as in such causes as those which this Club represents. In honoring him we honor to the full the true American spirit.

Let me add one word, Mr. President, because of the juxtaposition which suggests itself to-night. I cannot but remember that while Mr. Lowell did his work with such splendid effect, Mr. Croasdale, whose loss also we mourn, a man always ready to lead a forlorn hope, always willing to put himself aside in any work that might come before him, never, I think, fairly won the laurels which his work really deserved. In losing him we lose a man, most of whose work seemed to be yet before him, and I think there is an added grief in such a loss as that. Many of us know that Mr. Croasdale was looking forward to renewed effort in the cause of Free Trade, and in the cause of freedom from taxation, both of which causes he had so near at heart; and it is certainly a great pity that so valiant a soldier, so self-sacrificing a worker, is lost to us at the age at which he was called away.

Congressman John De Witt Warner then, in response to a call from Mr. Wheeler, addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. President: The loss of Mr. Croasdale is too late to assume that to this audience, in this place, there needs to be recalled his many sterling, his many agreeable qualities. It is not, as I take it, for the strength and brilliancy of his intellect, which we all know, for his sterling and straightforward character as a man, which we grew to admire more and more, or for that social charm, which those of us who had indulged ourselves in sharing the peculiar pleasure of his company can appreciate, that we honor him. Those, as I take it, were not the titles through which Mr. Croasdale's memory has a hold upon this club; neither are they the most proper reasons for us as a club to come together to-night to do tribute to his memory. Those rather were qualities which made him known to and loved by friends and acquaintances, as friends and acquaintances. But there was more than that about Mr. Croasdale, and I do not doubt that in one form or another it was the one quality that, as we have thought of him, has occurred to all of us—his intense, his absolutely pitiless jealousy of any aggression, from any source, upon the individual rights of himself or any, whoever he might be, of his fellow men. In that, sir—and no words can express that quality so well as it will be remembered by us who knew him—he has seemed to be one of those who have been described as men who, under any government, would be free men! I trust, sir, that in his death we have not so much lost one of the pillars of freedom in this country as we have gained another of those bright examples by which we have developed, and by which we shall continue to develop, to such freedom as will make of us an ideal nation.

Such, sir, it seems to me, is the quality which, aside from those others of which I have spoken, is the one which specially endears his memory to this club; and, therefore, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of William T. Croasdale the principles advocated by this club have lost an able and devoted champion, whose efficient and self-sacrificing effort was always at the service of the cause he believed to be right.

Resolved, That we recognize in him a character of rare force, sincerity and social charm; and of absolute courage in the assertion and defence of his guiding principle—that of human liberty in its fullest and best sense.

J. Bleecker Miller followed Mr. Warner, and offered these resolutions:

The Reform Club laments that, in the death of James Russell Lowell, identified in the very beginning of the club with its public work, our country has lost a true American, literature a great poet, and mankind a fearless apostle of freedom. Every just cause found in him an advocate, and every citizen who comes after him will find in his life and in his work new inspiration for sincere and useful service to his country.

In speaking to the resolutions, Mr. Miller said:

I came here this evening entirely unprepared for the honorable duty of offering a resolution commemorative of Mr. Lowell. I felt only that as his personal friend and great admirer I must come here to-night; and now, as the opportunity offers, I cannot refrain from humbly adding one leaf to the laurel crown which the whole English-speaking race is making in his honor.

As I was thinking over his many admirable qualities, as a statesman, a poet, and a friend, on my way to this meeting, it seemed to me finally

that they could all be summed up only in this sentence: "He was an ideal American."

Of course, that means the highest type of man; and I think that all who knew him personally will agree that such he was. For those who had not this good fortune his works remain, and I know of no other writings which express so clearly and genuinely the nobility of their author.

I put into my pocket this evening when I left my home this worn copy of his poems, which has accompanied me, as sole companion, on many a weary journey; and I know of no way of better proving what I was last saying than of reading from two or three of his poems a few lines.

What could better describe the inevitable conflict in the heart of a poet like Mr. Lowell, who ventures into the political arena, than these lines "On a portrait of Dante by Giotto":

"Yet there is something round thy lips
That prophesies the coming doom,
The soft, gray herald shadow ere the eclipse
Notches the perfect disc with gloom;
A something that would banish thee,
And thine untamed pursuer be,
From men and their unworthy fates,
Though Florence had not shut her gates,
And Grief had loosed her clutch and let thee free."

What could more beautifully express the charm of old friendship than these lines from "Under the Willows":

—"the years between
Have taught some sweet, some bitter lessons, none
Wiser than this—to spend in all things else,
But of old friends to be most miserly.
Each year to ancient friendships adds a ring,
As to an oak, and precious more and more,
Without deservingness or help of our,
They grow, and, silent wider spread each year,
Their unbought ring of shelter or of shade."

Of his heartfelt piety I will only, in conclusion, quote the closing lines from what is to me the greatest of nineteenth century poems, "The Cathedral":

"If sometimes I must hear good men debate
Of other witness of Thyself than Thou,
As if there needed any help of ours
To nurse Thy flickering life, that else must cease,
Blown out, as 'twere a candle, by men's breath,
My soul shall not be taken in their snare,
To charge her inward surety for their doubt
Muffled from sight in formal robes of proof;
While she can only feel herself through Thee,
I fear not Thy withdrawal; more I fear,
Seeing, to know Thee not, hoodwinked with dreams
Of signs and wonders, while, unnoticed Thou,
Walking Thy garden still, communs't with men,
Missed in the commonplace of miracle."

George Foster Peabody followed Mr. Miller in these words:

It seems to me that this is an exceptional occasion. Not many of us had the pleasure of personally knowing our fellow member, Mr. Lowell, but it is the good fortune of all that we may have his so elevating and inciting writings. We may hope, I think, for a deeper and higher and stronger inspiration for our work in this club of earnest men to come by reason of the special significance that we now attach to Mr. Lowell's membership; and I am glad to add my word of testimony to what has been said of Mr. Croasdale. It delighted me to observe his keen and broad and earnest interest in all that touches the welfare of the human race, and particularly of those members of it that needed aid. It seems to me that it is a very interesting suggestion of the essential democracy of our fellowship here that these two men, who were so widely different in their outward experience of life, should yet seem close together now as we consider their memory. There should be a new inspiration and large increase of courage for each one of us in this juxtaposition, and also in the fact that Mr. Croasdale was taken when he seemed to be most valuable to the cause. I certainly hope that by reason of the needs that are now called to the attention of the club, many recruits will come forward to take up the work that Mr. Croasdale has left for others. I am very glad, as I am sure we all are, that Mr. Post is going to carry forward the particular work which he was doing so ably in THE STANDARD. There are very many members who certainly can be far more efficient as members if they will take the lesson given to us of what can be done by a confident belief in human nature, and in the essential honesty and ultimate intelligence of the masses of our people in this country. We have of course many members who are doing good work. We have many more who will do more when they have taken inspiration from the events which have called us together to-night.

George Cary Eggleston, of the World, being called upon by Mr. Wheeler, responded in this fashion:

Mr. President: I did not come here to-night with the slightest intention of making a speech, but I appreciate it as a favor to be permitted to say a word. To every word that Mr. Warner has said with regard to Mr. Croasdale's character, I say, Amen. And more than that. I think it was not simply that he was a man jealous of the rights of men as men, and ready to do battle for those rights in his own person, with absolute impartiality; I think behind and above that, and directing its course, was another trait that to me was always the most luminous one in his character, and that was his absolute honesty. That which Croasdale thought, he said; that which he believed, he propagated. It didn't make any difference if all the devils in Hades stood in the way. The man, or the cause, or the action which he believed to be wrong he condemned, and the man or the cause or the act on had to take the consequences. That was his attitude toward a world to which he was friendly, so long as it was right, and which he was ready at any moment to fight, no matter, to use his own expression, "how much crockery was broken in the struggle." He hated wrong, he hated oppression, he hated falsehood, he hated every form of untruth. There was not in the man the possibility of the disguise of a feeling, or a pretence of any kind whatever. That we all know. I am telling you nothing that every man here does not know. That, it seems to me, was the character of the man. I honor that even more than I do his love of freedom. I honor him because he had the courage of his convictions, and of the purposes he set out to accomplish. He was a man who would sacrifice nothing of the truth to any gain whatever; a man who readily sacrificed position, readily sacrificed opportunity, to his love for the truth. I know that he repeatedly sacrificed opportunities in life that would have been precious to him, simply because he could not accept them without some small compromise of that which he believed to be true, some small concealment of his opinions, some little keeping back of that which he felt. I confess that in the presence of his death I bow with supreme reverence before such a character.

Ex Congressman J. Hampden Dougherty made the closing speech of the evening. He said:

Mr. President: I have listened with a great deal of interest to what has been said here to-night. I trust that I may be permitted to say a word myself. First, I have awaited some expression from those who were members with Mr. Croasdale in the Electoral Reform Committee of this club. I had not the pleasure of much of an acquaintance with Mr. Croasdale, but it is quite evident to me that all that has been said here has been thoroughly deserved. It does not always require an extensive acquaintance with a person to enable us to ascertain what after all are his best qualities, and I was certainly at all times, and in the few interviews I had with him, impressed with his earnestness, and above all with his shrewdness and accuracy of judgment. At times he seemed to me to possess something of that almost divine faculty for which we so much admire Mr. Lincoln. There is nothing I can add to what has been said of him, but I shall always cherish his memory.

Now, with regard to Mr. Lowell, while I never enjoyed the intimacy of a personal acquaintance, there is a sort of compensation in the position of a person like myself, who has never had the pleasure of exchanging a word with him, because, as I recall his words, I feel I am to Mr. Lowell in the same position which he occupied, and which he was emphatic in impressing in much that he wrote, towards the greater men of the past. It is my pleasure to know Mr. Lowell as he knew Calderon, as he knew Chaucer and Pope, perhaps Wordsworth and certainly Fielding. In fact, in that admirable essay of his, delivered at Chelsea, on books and libraries, he advises us to cultivate the acquaintance of those who are gone; and he reminds us how much deeper an intimacy with these great writers we may enjoy than would probably have been our privilege could we have known them in life. And he speaks of them as if they were his own familiars. In that sense I trust I may claim something of an acquaintance with him. As we judge a writer by his faculty of condensing into an epigram a luminous expression which appeals to the emotions and burns itself into the memory, so I cannot help admiring and loving Mr. Lowell.

I shall never forget, among other things which he expressed in the lecture to which I allude, that, speaking of the works of past writers of fiction, he says that we hold all the deepest as well as the highest satisfactions of life as tenants of the imagination. It occurs to me that Mr. Lowell was necessarily and essentially, in the philosophical make up of his mind, a man who would have stood foremost at the organization of such a club as this. No man with his views of life could have been anything else than a man who saw the utter futility of attempting to change or to improve the nature of things by legislation. He understood the value of the natural evolution of society. And so I think we may regard him as entirely consistent not only in his literary work, but also in his political work, and I speak particularly of this work in his latter years, because he understood that government could not undertake to improve the condition of mankind, but that we must trust to the natural evolution of society. And, therefore, I believe he was, from the essence of his nature, a revenue reformer—a Free Trader. His detractors do not understand his works, or they would not say that he was not a thorough representative of democracy. That man stood for democracy, if he stood for anything.

After Mr. Dougherty's address the resolutions touching Mr. Lowell were adopted.

OUR FEARLESS AND FORCIBLE PLEADER.

He is dead, our defender and leader,
Our fearless and forcible pleader;
No more shall we see him or hear him;
No more shall his enemies fear him;
His eloquence, brilliant and clever,
Is silenced forever, forever.

His mind was a mind of great splendor;
His soul was exalted and tender.
He loved Right and worked to sustain it;
He loathed Wrong and strove to restrain it.
Truth and Justice he honestly sought for,
Earnestly thought for, and wrought for.

He cared not for creeds, cliques, nor classes;
He trusted and toiled for the masses;
He sacrificed self for all others;
He looked upon all men as brothers;
He labored to have all wrongs righted,
And have all the nations united.

The selfish and ignorant sneered him;

The proud and the opulent jeered him;
Old friends and companions denied him;
Fierce foes and opponents defied him;—
Still he preached from humanity's altar
As unmoved as the rocks of Gibraltar.

He died fighting wrongs, grim and hoary;
Passed from life to a death of true glory.
But the cause that he nobly defended
Will survive until all things are ended.
Wrong withers, but Right remains vernal;
Truth, Justice, and Right are eternal.

Omaha, Neb. J. W. EVANS.

ACTION OF SINGLE TAX CLUBS.

Houston Single Tax Club, Houston, Tex.—The following has been placed on record in our minute book: "In view of the death of Mr. W. T. Croasdale, we desire to record our respect and appreciation of his strong personality, determined character and unswerving devotion to the truth as he saw it. We also desire to express thankfulness for the life, teaching and general helpfulness of our late friend, many of us being indebted to him for stimulus and encouragement. And, if possible, we would that our good wishes might follow him to that rest into which all true and honest workers at last enter, and to which rest, we believe, our late friend is entitled by his long and faithful service in the cause of truth on earth." E. W. BROWN, Secretary.

Single Tax Propaganda Committee.—In expressing our belief that by the death of Mr. William T. Crosdale, the Single Tax cause loses one of its staunchest advocates, a leader true, wise and brave, and a large circle of men and women a friend whom they admired for his ability and loved for his worth, we feel that we are also expressing the belief of all the members of the Single Tax Propaganda Committee. We feel that they have our heartfelt regrets and tender, as we do, the deepest sympathy to his relatives and friends and all Single Taxers, in their irreparable loss.

SARAH MIFFLIN GAY,
C. ESTELLA BACHMAN,
MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL.

HIS THE HEART THAT NEVER FALTERED.

Could the poor, dumb, driven cattle—toiling millions, blind, deceived,
Know their brother as we knew him, they'd know themselves bereaved;
And the badge of manly sorrow, all around the world would show,
For our Croasdale, hero-hearted, by the shaft of death laid low.

His the hand that held the standard; his the sword of burnished steel
Flashing in the front of battle, pointing to the people's weal;
His the heart that never faltered in the grim, unequal fight;
His the soul that stood undaunted for the cause of God and Right.

By this handful of poor ashes—all that's left of him we knew—
Let us swear the wrongs he fronted shall be turned to ashes too!
See! before our stricken columns, goes his spirit like a flame!
Close the ranks, and forward, forward! in his talismanic name.

Toronto, August 27. J. W. BENGOUGH.

LETTERS.

W. R. Gardner, New York.—I was much grieved to learn of the death of Mr. Croasdale. The cause can ill afford the loss of such men. We privates can easily be recruited, but our great captains are difficult to replace.

F. G. Anderson, Jamestown, N. Y.—It was with great sadness we read of William T. Croasdale's death. It is undoubtedly a great loss to the Single Tax cause, and his memory will long be cherished with love and gratitude.

W. Symington Brown, M. D., Stoneham, Mass.—I had just returned from a short visit to France and England, and was on my way to Newburgh, when I saw a copy of the New York World, which contained the notice of Mr. Croasdale's death. I never met him personally, but I admired exceedingly his brave, outspoken method of argument, and the ultra self-denial which induced him to throw himself into the breach when THE STANDARD was threatened with extinction.

Edward Barker, Pawtucket, R. I.—I cannot refrain from adding my testimony of love and admiration for our departed brother and leader. To know such noble and courageous men is an inspiration.

J. Barber, Bradford, Penn.—The Single Taxers here who read THE STANDARD deplore the death of Croasdale.

Mark F. Roberts, Pittsburg, Penn.—The Single Tax men of this place were greatly shocked when they heard of Croasdale's death. They feel that the movement has received a great blow.

Harold Sudell, New Castle, Del.—As a Delawarian, I, of course, feel Mr. Croasdale's loss particularly. He was interested in the work we are trying to do here, and we feel as if we had lost the best friend we had in the movement. But no matter who falls, the work must go on; and Mr. Croasdale's death ought to teach us all the necessity of work while it is yet day with us.

William Geddes, M. D., Washington, D. C.—The sudden death of Mr. Croasdale was a great shock to me, and all Single Taxers with whom I have talked look upon his loss to the cause as well nigh irreparable.

Chas. Fred. Adams, Washington, D. C.—The report of Croasdale's death was many days old before it reached me at all, I having been sick in bed in the country, out of the way of papers and hardly up to reading them if I had had them. This very delay seemed to make the news all the more shocking when I heard it, as I had had occasion to have him in my mind—thinking of him, of course, in the full exercise of his singularly energetic powers—at times when, as it turned out, he had already finally given up his life. His untimely death seems very sad to me, under the circumstances, his great vigor and aggressive zeal to the cause to which he was devoted having appeared to identify him so closely with that great movement, that it is hard to realize that he has so soon dropped out of the ranks of its most conspicuous leaders. It is pitiful that he could not live to see the triumph of the ideas for which he fought so fearlessly and so well.

Mrs. S. P. McManus, Washington, D. C.—I have read and re-read through blinding tears your announcement in THE STANDARD of the 12th inst. of the death of your friend and mine, Mr. Croasdale; and but for several days illness would earlier have sent this expression of my deepest sympathy with you, and this poor tribute from a full heart to one of the few men I have known who "wore without abuse the grand old name of gentleman."

My acquaintance with Mr. Croasdale and his most lovable mother began in Baltimore during his editorship of The Day, and from the moment when I first met him until this, when with tears that will not cease I mourn that "the strong man has ceased from among men," I have known no one who so fully met all the requirements of a manly man, nor any one so full of great and good possibilities; and it is hard indeed to realize that he has gone in the prime of manhood with the full measure of his powers undeveloped. "I cannot make him dead!"

In a letter dated July 10 he spoke of the hard work done on THE STANDARD, and with his usual bright hopefulness of its future as identified with the cause to which he so freely gave himself, and added that he was not very well and would take a short rest. Alas, alas! In one short month he had entered into rest eternal, and his friends are praying that he may find a place of refreshment, of light, and of peace! Surely, where our weak perceptions saw so much that was true and noble and lovely, God's perfect knowledge of His creature may be trusted to receive our friend into infinite love and mercy.

James Charlton, Houston, Texas.—The Single Taxers in this part of the vineyard fully realize the great loss to our cause through the death of W. T. Croasdale, and when our club meets after the Summer vacation, we will put our feelings in shape in suitable resolutions.

George W. Knight, San Marcos, Texas.—I am deeply grieved at the death of our talented leader, W. T. Croasdale. I had come to regard him as almost a personal friend, there breathed such an earnest conviction of truth in his masterly articles in THE STANDARD. His wisdom in counsel will be long missed.

O. F. Young, Galveston, Texas.—In the course of human events death perhaps never cut short a more useful career than when it struck William T. Croasdale. I trust, however, that it may not prove a calamity, and that THE STANDARD will be kept up the same as he left it.

Walter H. Beecher, Hudson, O.—During a brief absence from home I have seen THE STANDARD only as it has been forwarded to me. From last week's copy I learn with surprise and grief that our noble comrade, Croasdale, has been called to the great army beyond. It is a heavy bereavement to our cause, and a personal affliction to every one who has observed with grateful pride his steadfast loyalty to the broad faith that

"He's true to God who's true to man."

His generous and splendid manhood had kindled so strong a hope in others that it almost seemed as though to him, surely, should be vouchsafed the promise of beholding the great redemption of human liberty—the entrance of his race into the Canaan of a true brotherhood. But though fallen in the very battle eve, and far from the Promised Land, I cannot doubt there was for him, as for every faithful heart, many a Pisgah's top from which he caught glimpses of the glorious and sure coming heritage of mankind. He did not pass from us without a foretaste of the great kingdom. Peace to his spirit. The memory of the just is blessed.

I write this simply as a token that among those who knew him only through THE STANDARD and by correspondence his name will be cherished with love and admiration.

R. G. Brown, Memphis, Tenn.—Since the news of Croasdale's

death reached me I have been too full of sorrow to do anything but grieve. What a man and what a comrade has gone from us! When again shall we find the rare union of qualities which made the brilliant journalist and earnest reformer the whole-souled companion and warm-hearted friend? My personal acquaintance with him dates only from the meeting of the conference last September, when I was thrown with him constantly and intimately, for about five days. It hardly seems possible for me to realize the limited extent of my knowledge of the man, when I consider how dear he became to me in that short time and the keenness with which I felt his loss. Among all the pleasant memories, which for me cluster around that first gathering together of the Single Tax men of the United States, more and more vivid, none will be more lasting than the recollection of the hours spent with Croasdale. Whether in the consultation of the inner circle, which to a large extent molded the thought and guided the action of the Conference, or upon the floor, when logic and eloquence were needed to clearly point out the right and persuade men to it, or in the lighter hours of social converse where wit and wisdom mingled, Croasdale easily took and held the leadership.

Since the conference my relations with him have been so intimate, so delightful, and so beneficial that I feel shorn of more than half my power for good in the cause, since I know that he is no longer here for counsel, for guidance, and for aid.

W. L. Miggett, Massilon, O.—I was very much surprised and shocked to hear of Mr. Croasdale's death. He was certainly an able and indefatigable worker in the Single Tax cause, and the cause has lost one of its strongest pillars. I read the Wilmington Every Evening for a long time, and though I had access to all the Wilmington papers I always preferred Every Evening.

T. W. Graham, Dubuque, Ia.—The news of Mr. Croasdale's death was a shock. I have disagreed with him on many minor questions and have felt hurt and sometimes angry at his treatment of them, but his loss to our cause seems none the less to me. Perhaps it is intensified by a feeling that I had misunderstood him. We shall miss him as a positive force for reform.

Mayor L. W. Hoch, Adrian, Mich.—The news of Mr. Croasdale's death was a great shock to us. THE STANDARD brought us the first news of the sad event. The cause suffers a great loss.

O. H. Schram, Kansas City, Mo.—It was with deep sorrow that I learned of the death of Mr. Croasdale. He had a great work to do. It is unfinished and we must now work harder than ever for our great cause.

Charles Monaghan, Denver, Colo.—All Single Tax men and women in this section were thunderstruck at the taking away of William T. Croasdale, and they send their heartfelt sympathy. They will prove their sorrow by making a vigorous effort to fill their quota of the five thousand subscribers wanted.

J. B. McGauran, Denver, Col.—I was surprised and grieved beyond expression to hear of Croasdale's death. While we revere his name now on account of his honesty and courage; we will venerate his memory in future years as that of a wise counsellor as well as an upright man. We will rembember him as a man who assisted in guiding our ship aright ere it had been fairly launched on a troubled sea.

Jeff. A. Bailey, Cornwall Station, Cal.—I don't see just now how we can sustain the loss of Mr. William T. Croasdale. When THE STANDARD reached me with the account of his death, and the press notices from friends and political foes, I felt as though one of my family had been called to the silent majority.

Henry George, Jr., London, England.—I am terribly shocked at the news of Croasdale's death. It has affected me in writing this week to THE STANDARD. At other times New York has seemed close at hand; now it seems very far away.

Thos. G. Shearman, Beatenberg, Switzerland.—I learned from the Paris Herald with deep regret of Mr. Croasdale's sudden death. I have no particulars as to its cause, and suppose it was quite unexpected. We shall miss him very much.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Lawrence (Kan.) Jeffersonian.

On Sunday, August 9, W. T. Croasdale, editor of THE STANDARD and President of the National Single Tax League, died of peritonitis, at Merriewold Park, N. Y. His death is a serious loss, not only to this nation, but to the world. Few men saw things so clearly or stated them so forcibly. As an editorial writer and public speaker he had few peers, and as a man of unswerving principle and a true friend of humanity he had no superiors. Next to Henry George he was the leader of the Single Tax and Free Trade movement. For the present, at least, his place will be taken on THE STANDARD by Louis F. Post, who was here last Winter.

Boston (Mass.) Globe.

William T. Croasdale, who died yesterday, was a leader among the Single Tax advocates of the United States. Next to Henry George himself, this veteran journalist ranked in influence and ability. Radical in opinion and strong in its utterance, he has been no small factor in shaping that higher public opinion which finds ultimate expression in political action.

Tacoma (Wash.) News.

There died last week in New York State one of the most brilliant men of the country, a reformer who labored earnestly and unselfishly in the people's behalf, a writer of great force, a speaker of power, a man of strong character and delicate sensibilities—W. T. Croasdale, editor of THE STANDARD, the Single Tax weekly founded by Henry George. Croasdale was a man loved because of the people he hated. Of him it was true as was said of another whom Croasdale most intensely admired: "We love him for the enemies he has made." All those who treated with indifference the interests, longings and efforts of the struggling masses were the objects of Croasdale's bitterest attacks. He hated hypocrites, toadies and corruptionists, and was a lover of purity, honor and unselfishness. The world has few such men as Croasdale, and every good cause will be the weaker because he is gone.

San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner.

The death of William T. Croasdale deprives the Single Tax movement of one of its three leading workers. Henry George, of course, stands first. Next to him came Croasdale and Thomas G. Shearman. Mr. Croasdale was the candidate of the New York County Democracy for Congress last year, but Tammany was too strong in his district and he was beaten. He was a clear and logical writer, and under his management THE STANDARD lost nothing in interest or power when Henry George was compelled by ill-health and overwork to give it up. The Single Taxers will find it hard to fill his place.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, August 22.—The news of the sudden death of William T. Croasdale has deeply shocked all the friends of the movement over here, for, though only Henry Ancketell, Silas M. Burroughs, Frank Smith, and a few others had personally met him, yet he was a familiar figure to all as a man of splendid parts and splendid courage. As he was known to be a man hardly yet in the centre of his prime, he was expected to play a great part in the fast approaching stirring times ushering in the Single Tax era in the United States. All eyes followed him as they followed Tom L. Johnson and John DeWitt Warner, in his canvass for Congress last Fall, and his defeat came like a personal blow to them. Over and again I have been questioned with anxious solicitude about it during my visit here, and it has been the fervent wish that he might have succeeded next time. "In Congress," said they, "along with Tom L. Johnson and our other men, he would have made a splendid name for himself and for our cause." As I write word comes from Frank Smith, ex-commissioner of the Salvation Army. "Poor Croasdale's death is a sad loss to our movement, but we shall win notwithstanding. It is a righteous movement, and therefore other men will be found to push the battle."

But it was to those over here who knew the tender side and had seen the warm heart of the blunt, outspoken man—to Thomas G. Shearman, Arthur Moxham and myself—that his going must be the heaviest blow, and to us at least in those hours of depression, in those places in the march through which our army shall yet be called to go, that ringing voice which was wont at such sore times to bring such cheer, will be most keenly missed. He led in the true way, he fought the good fight and kept the faith. "He hath a heart as sound as a bell and his tongue is the clapper, for what his heart thinks his tongue speaks."

Looking out from this station the world seems to be coming most surely to the end for which our Croasdale worked so hard. Here in England and Scotland and Ireland the progress is steady by quiet diffusion of thought, and though as yet the signs are small as compared with the end aimed at, the next election will undoubtedly show great things. The new spirit of the recognition of natural rights must strongly assert itself, and a strong following be in the next House of Commons to push Gladstone toward starting the work of restoring to all the people in the kingdom their birthright in vigorously continuing his Radical propaganda. He is advocating the imposition of a land value tax exempting improvements, and an income tax including bondholders. He, however, does not press the latter proposal in deference to the views of others.

As to the English colonies in Africa, in the East and West Indies, they follow the mother country, and as discussion goes here it is reflected there.

The effort to draw Canada into an "Imperial Federation"—a scheme which is now on foot—can only hasten her withdrawal from the Empire and entrance into the union of the United States; for federation means little more than a reciprocity trade arrangement with Great Britain and an exhibition of trade hostility to the country south of her from which and to which, if she does not now draw and send most of her products, is yet the country which she knows will sooner or later be of greatest value to her. There are

said to be many of Canada's best thinkers and writers who look forward to the day when Hon. Edward Blake, the ex-leader of the Liberal opposition in Dominion politics, will successfully lead a strong national party to victory. Yet he would, if for no other reason, oppose Imperial Federation, because, as he has recently said, he does not think "it either desirable or possible to restrict the importation of the food of the masses of England, even though this might at once raise rents there and prices here." To raise rents in England is the chief reason why such a federation is talked about, because while United States manufactures would be excluded from Canada and her markets be reserved for English manufactures, yet Canada could not raise from her land euough agricultural products to meet the English demand, and so the English lands would be called into this cultivation, out of which they were largely taken when the corn law tariff was abolished and the cheaper products from other lands were admitted free. Mr. Howard Vincent, M. P., who is one of the chief workers for the federation idea, and who is making a tour of the provinces in public support of it, having just been through Canada, and now on his way to Australia, said, in a conversation in the House of Commons, Canada would most assuredly be lost to the British Empire and would join the Union if some sort of trade federation was not soon made with Great Britain. Mr. Vincent is an active member of the Conservative party, and takes the landlord view of things. But the idea gathers little strength, though its mere discussion serves to loosen the Canadian ties. Perhaps, one who is just as strongly outspoken as Hon. Richard Blake is the Canadian Liberal leader, Sir Richard Cartwright, who, in other things, is doubtless more radical, and seems likely to take the first steps toward raising Dominion revenues by a tax on land values.

Looking toward the continent of Europe, the future seems darker. Each nation is armed to the teeth, as though war were impending. War to-day, which, as the great German Field Marshal, Von Moltke, says in his posthumous history of the Franco-Prussian war, just issued, "calls whole nations to arms;" war, by which "there is scarcely a family that does not suffer." And even while they stand in arms they begin to suffer the horrors of famine. Twenty-six of Russia's European grain provinces are reported to have been almost entirely destroyed. In six others half the crop has gone. In thirteen only, it is said, will there be a yield fit to feed the tillers of the soil. And, if report is true, the Russian peasantry have nothing to fall back on. There was once a large famine fund, but it has dwindled to 11,000,000 roubles, 10,000,000 of which will, it is said, be required to administer to only one province. There are six other provinces which, it is estimated, will need from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 roubles each to keep their populations alive. Free Russia asks "what will become of the mass of the peasants who have no bread to eat, no property to sell, and no grain to sow for next year?"

The Russian Government has attempted to meet the disaster by prohibiting the exportation of rye, but what good does this do to people who have no money to buy with, and who are trying to sustain life on grass boiled in water? The peasants pay eighty-five per cent. of the taxes. Forty-five per cent. of their earnings in good times are said to go to the Government in taxes, and to the tax collectors in bribes, with what, besides, can be squeezed out to pay the interest on debts to the money-lending Jews. And now, though these Jews are being driven out of the country, still the Government officials are hustling about, while yet there may be time, wringing out the taxes that go to support a huge military despotism.

Out of it all springs the curse of private property in land, for, as a writer in the London Daily Chronicle observes, what most struck the commissioners sent to investigate the failure of crops in the Volga basin last Spring, was "the fields of rich landlords covered with teeming crops side by side with peasants' fields entirely barren of vegetation." The peasants' fields were starved of fertilizers as the peasants were of food. Says the Chronicle writer: "The country is simply being exploited for the small class who hang around the court and army, and the result is that every three years, while the Russian noble can squander his millions at Monte Carlo, the peasant's family, whose blood he sucks, have to live on a daily ration of 'grass porridge,' a compound made by boiling up two pounds of grass, a little salt and a handful of flour in a pail of water."

And the famine in Russia must extend to Germany and France, for both are dependent upon Russia for their grain supply. Already Russian rye, on which the German laborer largely lives, is cut off, and soon the supply of wheat may stop. Shall the people remain submissive and starve peaceably. It seems rather that they must rise in terrible and destructive frenzy. The end may not be now, yet it will come, and soon; and though the long centuries of outrage and repression be answered by wild discord and even carnage, yet it seems certain that the people of all nations have seen, if but confusedly, the central truth of equal rights to life, liberty and happiness, and that the world is hastening on through seeming confusion to the establishment of that end.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR.—Francis Adams occupies fifteen pages of the Fortnightly Review for August with an uncommonly ill-written article on "The Labor Movement in Australia." Mr. Adams tells, after a lame and unsatisfactory fashion, the story of labor's recent defeat in Australia, and goes on to say, in effect, that labor and capital will join in opposing Imperial Federation and perhaps in demanding for Australia absolute severance from the empire.

Mr. Adams pictures two sorts of workingmen in Australia—him of the Pacific slope, who is only a transplanted Briton, and him of the interior, who is a transformed Briton utterly at war with all that the Englishman of to-day is and hopes. Both these kinds of laborers knew a sort of good times. The coaster had his cottage and his quarter acre, his good wages, his wife, children, leisure and political influence. The man of the interior had his own little run of sheep and his good wages as a shearer. Both have seen the change wrought by time, and as Mr. Adams omits to say, by land monopolization. Wages tended downward, and then at length came the great struggle of last year between sheep owners and shearers, between ship owners and dockers. The laborers lost, but they still have immense political power, and they will use it. When the question of Imperial Federation ripens laborers and capitalists, both Australian to the backbone, will be found opposing it, and demanding freedom from Imperial relations.

Mr. Adams closes his article by a misinterpretation of the news concerning the balance of power in the Assembly of New South Wales. He thinks that the thirty labor members are going to finish Free Trade for half a century, whereas they are committed to a practical Single Tax programme, and of this Free Trade must inevitably be a part.

POPE LEO REVIEWED.—Thomas B. Preston, nephew of Monsignor Preston, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, discusses, from the Single Tax point of view, in the September Arena, Pope Leo's recent Encyclical letter upon the labor question. Mr. Preston promptly seizes upon the fundamental error of Pope Leo, that of using the word property to include things that cannot justly be regarded as property.

"Public institutions and laws," complains Pope Leo, "have repudiated the ancient religion," and Mr. Preston inquires whether this is not due, at least in part, to the fact that the Church has failed to keep up with the social and political progress of the age? "The condition of the working population is the question of the hour," says the Pope, and Mr. Preston promptly congratulates him upon having given a rude awakening to those conservative Catholic Churchmen who have been insisting that everything is lovely. The victories of the Church were won, says Mr. Preston, when she possessed the sublime strength of weakness. When she placed upon her brows the crown of the Cæsars, she became conservative. What the Church needs is a return to Christianity. The Pope discerns that the interests of labor and capital are not antagonistic. What he does not see, thinks Mr. Preston, is that the interests of labor and the interests of capital may both be antagonistic to monopoly. The Pope refers to the greed of unrestrained competition, but does not grasp the idea that under just conditions such competition would be an advantage. The competition of those that have brawn or brain to sell to the owners of monopolies is the sort of injurious competition that needs to be restrained, and this may be done, not by abolishing the "custom of working by contract," or by other such legislative tinkering as the Pope suggests, but by the abolition of monopolies or their absorption into the functions of the State.

The Pope, individualist as he professes to be, forgets that individualism is impossible in practice so long as the State neglects to assume the administration of such monopolies as, left in private hands, would benefit the few at the expense of the many. This individualism requires equality of opportunity. It is the Pope's failure to see this that sends him floundering about in a sea of contradictions, now proclaiming principles almost like those of the Anarchists, and again favoring extreme socialism. There can be no other outcome of a politico-economic system that lacks a governor.

The Pope's sound arguments against socialism are weakened by his want of a logical conception of what constitutes private property. His arguments are still further weakened by his leaning toward compulsory Sunday rest and an eight-hour day, trades unionism and regulation by church societies, all of which savor of the very socialism that he condemns. Mr. Preston quotes a significant paragraph of the Pope's Encyclical, and suggests that the word "slave" be substituted for the word "land." Here is the paragraph; our readers may make the substitution for themselves:

If one man hires out to another his strength or his industry, he does this for the purpose of receiving in return what is necessary for food and living; he thereby expressly proposes to acquire a full and real right, not only to the remuneration, but also to the disposal of that remuneration as he pleases. Thus, if he lives spar-

ingly, saves money, and invests his savings for greater security, in land, the land in such a case is only his wages in another form; and, consequenty, a workingman's little estate thus purchased should be as completely at his own disposal as the wages he receives for his labor.

Purchase, says Mr. Preston, cannot amend a bad title. It is from failing to distinguish between possession and ownership that the Pope falls into the ludicrous blunder of insisting that only through private property in land can be secured to each the fruits of his labor. Once divide the earth among private owners, and those not in that number must pay the latter for the privilege of access to land.

The Pope insists that all human subsistence is derived either from labor on one's own land or from some laborious industry; but Mr. Preston reminds him that the subsistence of some human beings is obtained from laborious industry upon the land of others, and, furthermore, some human subsistence is obtained from owning land and from taking for its use part of the product of other men's labor. Finally, Mr. Preston takes up the Pope's declaration that "the limits of private possessions have been left to be fixed by man's own industry and the laws of individual peoples," and suggests that such laws might be so amended as to tax the monopoly value of land. Would the Pope excommunicate the Assesssors who, under present laws, tax land and thus encroach upon its absolute private owership?

Mr. Preston closes his admirable article with the reminder that labor needs not the protecting arm of church or State, but only free access to Nature's bounties. The whole article is distinguished by that clearness of economic thought and accuracy of definition that have come to so many men through acquaintance with the great principles accepted by all Single Taxers.

A MILLIONAIRE UNMASKED.—C. P. Huntington is a millionaire whose assets at various times have included railways, newspapers, and members of Congress. Mr. Huntington, doubtless with the aid of one of those private secretaries with which a benevolent Providence equips most millionaires, has written for the September issue of the North American Review an article entitled "A Plea for Railway Consolidation!" Mr. Huntington's plea is in the main so obviously the plea that one would expect on his side of the question, that the argument need not be presented here at great length. We all know what consolidation would do, or might do, in the matter of economy and efficiency. It would destroy rate wars of course, and Mr. Huntington professes to believe that it would abolish discriminations against individual shippers and against localities. But let all that go and hear Mr. Huntington, in his character as a professional millionaire, speak for his order.

Mr. Huntington would have railway consolidation in order to furnish a medium of investment for the savings of good citizens. He does not regard a national debt as a national curse, but some folks do, and the national debt is fast disappearing. Then let us have railway shares, bonds, mortgages and what not, to take its place. Mr. Huntington is sure that such capitalists as would be evoked by the placing of all the railways of the country under one control would not threaten the liberties of the people. Indeed, Mr. Huntington is troubled less for the liberties of the majority than for the privileges of the minority. Most of the monopoly shriekers are, in his opinion, demagogues, who seek by a cry to reach public places of which they are unworthy, and for which they are unfit.

Mr. Huntington's great hope lies in the Federal judicial system: for he feels sure that it will take care of him and his, no matter what the public clamor. Here is how he expresses it:

> The branch of the Government in which all good people have faith—the sheet-anchor, so to speak, of all we hold dear—the judicial department of the Government, will stand between the rights of the many and the few, and—what is even more important, because the danger is greater—will see that the rights of the few are protected against the improvident, and hence impecunious, many. The rights of all should be, and, I believe, will be, protected. If not all, very soon none.

How C. P. Huntington, the cynical promoter of railway legislation, is able to guess what may be the faith of "all good people" it is hard for us to imagine. Mr. Huntington closes his article with this characteristic utterance: "Surely the time has come to call a halt, and, in the words of the great jurist, for the conservative branch of the Government to step in between individual rights and public greed?"

STORY OF THE WEEK

FARMER'S ALLIANCE.—President Polk has been persistently assailed by the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer because of an alliance resolution boycotting that newspaper. His friends advise him to challenge the editor to a duel, lest the assaults of the latter injure Polk and weaken the North Carolina Alliance.

—The Farmers' and Laborers' Union of St. Louis in session at Pertle Springs refused to endorse the Sub-Treasury and Government loan schemes by a vote of eight to four. The demands adopted by the Convention are the Ocala platform, with the exception of the land loan and Sub-Treasury clause, which were remanded to the sub-unions to decide upon.

—The first Alliance flouring mill is now building at San Miguel, Cal.

—The Alliance of Oklahoma Territory has adopted the Ocala platform and condemned the action of the People's Party Convention at Cincinnati. This apparently means that the Oklahoma Alliance is opposed to the formation of a third party.

—There is a fight in the Alliance of Mississippi over the Sub-Treasury scheme, and an effort will be made to expel the men opposed to the measure. Lecturer McAllister is to be tried, and, if possible, impeached for his opposition to the Sub-Treasury scheme. McAllister had a personal encounter with MacCune, a Sub-Treasury man.

—The Georgia House of Representatives refused, by a vote of 94 to 62, to accept for the State the Confederate Veteran's Home erected by popular subscription in the movement started by the late Henry Grady. The principle opposition to acceptance came from the Farmers' Alliance.

In the State Convention of that order, a resolution against the acceptance of the home was adopted, and the members of the House almost to a man opposed acceptance. The home cost something more than $50,000, and subscriptions to the fund came from all parts of Georgia and from Georgians and Southerners both in the South and in New York.

TO SUCCEED SENATOR EDMUNDS.—Governor Page, of Vermont, notified Secretary of War Redfield Proctor that he will be appointed United States Senator November 1, to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Edmunds, resigned.

A VOICE FOR BLAINE.—The Onondago County (N. Y.) Republican Convention recognizes James G. Blaine as the greatest statesman of the present century, and commends Mr. Harrison's administration.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.—They have nominated for Governor William G. Van Nort, an Eastern Shore farmer and president of the Kent County Farmers' League, a body just about to be admitted to the Alliance. The platform reaffirms adhesion to the Republican national declarations of 1888; praises the fifty-first Congress; commends the Harrison administration and especially the management of the State Department; denounces the Democracy of Maryland for its meaningless silver platform, because its leaders unite with the Democracy of Ohio and Iowa in demanding the free coinage of cheap silver dollars to cheat labor of its daily wages and the farmer of the value of his grain; commends the silver law passed by the late Republican Congress, and condemns the Democratic ballot law of Maryland "robbed of the wise features of the Australian." One of the most significant features of the resolutions was added as an amendment when the platform came up for adoption. This favors the adoption of such treaty arrangements by the Government with countries to which the tobacco crop is exported as will secure the abolition or material reduction of foreign import duties upon it, and appeals to the President and Secretary of State to make propositions looking to this end, and, if need be, to agree to reasonable concession in remission of tariff duties.

REPUBLICANS AND KNIGHTS OF RECIPROCITY.—The Republican League of Kansas, in session at Topeka, August 26th, admitted 100 delegates from the Knights of Reciprocity and adopted resolutions commending President Harrison's administration; condemning the People's party and the Sub-Treasury plan, and favoring the free coinage of all the American product of silver. No reference is made to the Prohibition issue. The Knights and the League will henceforth act in concert. The Knights will operate in many parts of the State not reached by the League. The Knights of Reciprocity were organized in Kansas to fight the People's party and the Farmers' Alliance.

PENNSYLVANIA PROHIBITIONISTS.—Their convention at Harrisburg numbered 403 delegates. The permanent chairman denounced the ballot law because of its discrimination against the Prohibition party. Candidates for Auditor-General and State Treasurer were named. The platform makes the usual demand as to the liquor traffic, and denounces both the great parties.

MR. POWDERLY A CANDIDATE.—General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, has been nominated by the Republicans of his own district as candidate for a seat in the coming Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. He says that he has given no pledges, and is free to accept a nomination from any other party. He will go to the convention prepared to battle for ballot reform.

MR. HARRISON'S TRAVELS.—President Harrison passed much of last week in traveling through Vermont, where he made many speeches and was well received. He told this story in one of

his speeches: "A statesman of one of the Southern States said to me, with tears in his eyes, shortly after my inauguration: 'Mr. President, I hope you intend to give the poor people of my State a chance.' I said in reply: 'A chance to do what? If you mean, sir, that they shall have a chance to nullify any law, and that I shall wink at the nullification of it, you ask that which you ought not to ask, and that which I cannot consider. If you mean that obeying every public law and giving to every other man his full rights under the law and the Constitution, they shall abide in my respect and in the security and peace of our institutions, then they shall have, so far as in my power lies, an equal chance with all our people.'"

At Bellows Falls he said: "I am one of those who believe that Providence did not set apart the United States to be a purely agricultural region, furnishing its surplus to supply the lack of other people of the world while they do all the manufacturing for us. I think there are suggestions in our very geographical position, and a great many of them in our history and experience that we may well desire and reach for that condition in which we shall raise our own food, and in which a manufacturing class withdrawn from agriculture and other pursuits shall furnish the farmer a market for his surplus near to his fields and gardens, while he exchanges with the farmer the products of the shop and the loom. I think we all agree, though we may differ as to the means by which it is to be done, that the nearer together the producer and consumer can be brought, the less waste there is in transportation and the greater the wealth. (Applause.) It is known to you all that our sixty-five million people furnish per capita a larger market than any other like number of people. This grows out of the fact that our capacity for purchasing is larger than is found in those countries where poverty holds a larger sway."

MR. FOSTER'S LITTLE DEVICE.—According to several New York newspapers, Secretary Foster managed to increase the Treasury gold reserve $12,000,000 in two months by a clever little trick. The express companies charge 75 cents a thousand dollars for shipping currency from the East to the West. The Western bankers have been interested for a month or more in making arrangements for shipments of money from the East to move the great crops of grain. Secretary Foster notified these Western bankers, through Assistant Treasurer Roberts, of New York, that the United States Treasury Department would charge only 15 cents a thousand dollars on these shipments. The Western bankers gladly accepted the offer and instructed their Eastern correspondents to ship their money through the Sub-Treasury at New York. The Eastern bankers complied with the instructions, but when they offered Mr. Roberts legal tender for shipment, he announced that the Secretary insisted that the Eastern bankers in this emergency deposit either gold certificates or the coin. The stipulation was complied with, but the Sub-Treasury shipped to the Western bankers currency instead of gold or gold certificates. This was satisfactory to the Western banks, and no charge of wrong doing is made.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—Secretary Tracy has issued an order to the Navy Yard that only efficiency and skill shall be considered in the employment of labor; that political assessments shall not be tolerated, and that persons found attempting such assessments shall be dismissed from the service of the Government.

NATIVE CHINESE NOT EXCLUDED.—It has been decided that Chinese born in this country may return after visiting China.

FREE DELIVERY IN VILLAGES.—Congress, at its last session, appropriated $10,000 for the purpose of making the experiment of extending the free delivery to small towns. Since February last the residents of forty-eight towns of this class have had their mail delivered to them by carriers. As a rule one carrier was able to perform the entire service, but in some towns two carriers were employed. The average annual rate of expenditure on account of this service per town was $192.42. From a comparison with the gross receipts of these offices for the last two quarters of last year, it is found that the gross receipts of eight of these offices not only have not increased, but have fallen off. The revenues of thirty-two of the offices have increased in sums varying from $4.03 to $311.09. The increase in the receipts of only seven of the forty towns exceeded that of the average cost of the new service. Great Britain has long had free postal delivery for every dwelling in the United Kingdom. The idea originated with Anthony Trollope, the novelist, long an energetic and efficient officer of the British Postal Service.

EMPLOYERS COMBINE.—Three hundred employers in San Francisco have organized a manufacturers' association, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of trades unions. The organization will extend all over the State, and will ally itself with similar associations in other States. A board of nine directors was elected, which will have extraordinary power in settling disputes between members of the association and employees. It is worthy of note that some trades unionists in Great Britain have suggested such organizations of employers as a step toward arbitration.

END OF THE MINERS' STRIKE.—The miners' strike in the district about Springfield, Ill., is at an end. All the coal shafts around Springfield have started up upon the terms proposed by the operators, and are now working under the system of day wages.

TENNESSEE'S CONVICT MINERS.—The acting Chancellor of Tennessee has issued a fiat commanding that an injunction be issued restraining the Warden of Briceville branch prison from executing the order of the State Board of Prison Inspectors to remove certain convicts from the branch prison at Briceville, but in nowise to interfere with the order of said inspectors prohibiting the working of said convicts in the mine at Briceville, it appearing to the court that such mines are not in the condition required by law. This order refers to the matter noted in THE STANDARD of last week under the same title that heads this article.

END OF A RAILWAY STRIKE.—The strike of switchmen at Peoria, against Yardmaster Bell, of the Lake Erie & Western, and the strike of train hands at other points along the line, ended August 25 in a surrender of the men, though at some points they seem likely to gain something. According to the agreement with General Manager Bradbury, the men returned to work at the same pay received before they struck; the company agrees to re-employ them all; the company within five days is to submit a new schedule of wages to the men; the company dismisses the suit in the United States Court; no discharges are to be made because of the strike. The suit was for a rule to show cause why the strikers attempted to interfere with the company's business.

TIRED OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.—The Decatur Co-operative Housekeeping Club, at Decatur, Ill., has disbanded after running eighteen months, most of those connected with it preferring to set up establishments of their own. Ten or twelve families rented a dining room, hired a housekeeper to take charge of the servants, and paid the expenses of furnishing board to the members of the club. It was a success for a year and a half, and was regarded as exemplifying some of Edward Bellamy's ideas.

PLATE PRINTERS RE-EMPLOYED.—The recent controversy over the removal of the six plate printers at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for alleged insubordination has been settled by the re-employment of the men under the terms originally fixed by the department. Under this arrangement the men have been placed on the "chance" roll, and will be given permanent positions as soon as vacancies occur.

It will be recalled that this is the case in which Mr. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, and Mr. Gompers, of the Federation, were in conflict. Seven Knights of Labor were discharged, and, after conference among Republican leaders in Ohio and later between Secretary Foster and Mr. Powderly, a specific agreement was reached that the men should be reinstated. While this latter conference was in progress Mr. Gompers and a committee of the Federation of Labor were announced, and when Mr. Powderly departed they were admitted. Mr. Gompers insisted that the discharged Knights be put at the foot of the chance list, and Mr. Foster assented. Mr. Powderly charged that the agreement to replace the men was actually concluded before Mr. Gompers arrived, and that Mr. Foster had written a letter to one of them, named Jordan, offering him a place. Mr. Foster replied that the arrangement was mutually satisfactory as to six of the men, but that as to the seventh, Jordan, he was offensive to the superintendent, and the letter offering him a place was given with the understanding that he should decline it. There was a belief that a failure to reinstate the men would imperil the Republican ticket in Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA'S POPULATION.—A census bulletin shows these facts: Population in 1880, 4,282,891, and in 1890, 5,258,014, an increase of 975,123, or 22.77 per cent. There are sixty-seven counties in the State, of which only twelve show decreases. In no case is the decrease greater than 9 per cent.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE CENSUS.—In a recent special census bulletin the statement is made that the assessed valuation of all property in the State was $1,377,097 less in 1890 than in 1880. The State Comptroller-General's report gave the total assessed value of all property in 1880 as $133,062,834, and for 1890 as $150,602,457, an increase of more than $17,500,000. The new assessment this year will add thirty millions more to the assessed values of the State.

ALASKA'S POPULATION.—For 1890: Aleuts, 900; Indians, 5,000; Esquimaux, 18,000; Chinese, 2,300; whites, 4,800; total, 31,000, a decrease of 2,000 in ten years. The decrease in the native population was about 8,000, and the census agent says that

strong drink is the cause. The white and the Chinese population has increased.

DUNDEE AND OUR TARIFF.—The leading manufacturers and exporters in the American trade at Dundee, Scotland, are divided in opinion on the effect of the McKinley law in the linen trade. The prohibitive tariff has killed the exportation of cheap domestic linens, and manufacturers are using smaller yarns and exporting only expensive goods. The jute trade has been but little affected. The abolition of the duty on raw jute, it is held, should create a jute industry in the United States. A heavy demand is beginning for British burlaps for the transportation of American grain to Europe.

VANDERBILT'S YACHT SEIZED.—Frederick W. Vanderbilt' yacht Conqueror, built in Great Britain, has been seized at New York for non-payment of duties. Mr. Vanderbilt courted the seizure, and will fight the case in the courts. If the yacht is appraised as a manufacture of iron, she will be subject to a duty of $35,000.

NO CORNER IN RUBBER.—The great rubber syndicate of Para, New York, and London has collapsed, and John C Gonclave Vianna, alias the Baron de Gondoriz, the bugbear of the trade, has once more been defeated in an attempt to corner the world's supply of crude rubber.

NEW TELEGRAPHY.—Experiments at Chicago prove that it is possible to telegraph the Morse alphabet by means of the vibrations of air in a rubber tube. An ordinary receiver provided with a mica disc was used. The vibrations of air in the tube caused the disc to flutter, and the disc being connected by electric wire with the receiver, the letters were distinctly tapped. The only electricity used was that furnished by one cell. The experiment has been made only on a very short circuit.

RAIN MAKING EXPERIMENTS.—Latest reports from the rain making experiments near Midland, Tex., indicate success, and the experimenters have received letters from many points in the region begging them to come and make rain. On the night of August 25, when all the indications were for dry weather, four hours of experimenting resulted five hours later in a rain of several hours' duration. The experiments are now ended, and a report to the Agricultural Department at Washington will be made.

NINETY-ONE MILES AN HOUR.—An engine, with two ordinary passenger coaches and the private car "Reading" (equal in weight to two coaches), made a mile in 39 4-5 seconds on the Bound Brook Railroad, between Neshominy Falls and Langhorn, Penn. This is the fastest mile ever made on any railway in the world. It was at the rate of more than ninety-one miles an hour. The train made on the same trip the fastest five miles in 3 minutes, 26 4-5 seconds, the fastest ten miles in 7 minutes, 12 seconds, averaging 43 seconds per mile.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.—The Association met last week in Boston and its most significant discussion was that upon the jury question, the Committee on Remedial Procedure presented a report recommending the support of the legislation which should provide for a verdict by three-fourths of the jury in civil cases. There was a minority report from the same committee in favor of the existing system, which requires unanimity in the jury before a verdict can be rendered. After a long discussion, the association decided to postpone the further consideration of the question until its next annual meeting.

Prof. Simon E. Baldwin, of the Yale law school, president of the association, said, in reviewing the changes in the election laws:

"Our president reported last year that fourteen of our States and territories had adopted the Australian ballot. The number has since grown to twenty-nine by the accession of Arkansas, California, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont and West Virginia. There are some practical inconveniences in adapting this system to our American plan of voting for a large number of officers at the same time and often on the same ticket. One of the ballots printed by Montana for her recent election contained eighty-four names with forty-two blank spaces for writing in an unnominated candidate, and was nearly a yard in length and nine inches broad. Another difficulty arises from splits in party organizations and rival conventions, when each present to the State what is claimed to be the regular ticket. The new laws in this case generally provide for the recognition of the conventions called by regularly constituted party authorities, or for affixing to each list of names not only the party they claim under, but the party principle they represent.

SIXTY-ONE VICTIMS.—Sixty-one bodies have been taken from the ruins of the collapsed building in Park place, New York City, and the search is over. The Board of Walking Delegates will investigate to see whether the building was in a dangerous condition, and the District-Attorney has begun such an investigation.

CENSURE REFUSED.—The Canadian House of Commons refused, by a majority of 26, to pass a vote of censure upon the Minister of Finance, because of his method of dealing with the subsidies to West Indian steamship lines.

The House on August 28th refused, by a vote of 97 to 82, to pass Sir Richard Cartwright's motion of censure upon the Government for an abuse of power in the Governor-General's warrants during the last year.

CANADA'S SLOW GROWTH.—The total population has reached 4 823,344, compared with 4,324,810 in 1881, an increase of only 11.52 per cent. The Maritime Provinces are stationary. Quebec only holds its own, while Ontario shows a slight gain. The population in the western part of the Dominion had an enormous increase, and will accordingly receive an increased representation in Parliament. Manitoba has grown to 154,442, a gain in ten years of 92,182. Montreal, the largest city, has a population of nearly 250,000.

CLIMATE OF LABRADOR.—According to the Bowdoin College Exploring Expedition, Labrador is a better country than it has been reported to be. The coast is bleak and wintry because of the Arctic current, but fifteen miles inland is a much milder climate. One plague of the country is the mosquito. This pest swarms in the warm inland forests.

NINE DAYS FROM JAPAN.—The Canadian Pacific Railway steamship, Empress of Japan, has broken the record in crossing the Pacific, having made the run from Yokohama to Victoria, B. C., in 9 days, 19 hours and 39 minutes.

BALMACEDA CRUSHED.—Chilian Congressional forces completely crushed the army of President Balmaceda August 28, and captured the city of Valparaiso. Later Santiago was surrendered. The battle occurred at Vina Del Mar, the suburb, five miles across the bay from Valparaiso. The insurgents had been intrenched at Vina Del Mar for some days, and Balmaceda attempted to dislodge them. The Government's troops were twice repulsed with great loss. including two generals, and then the Congressional forces sallied forth and pursued the retreating army. Whole regiments deserted to the Congressional army; the Vice-President went on board a German man-of-war for protection. The Intendente offered to surrender the city, and the foreign men-of-war in the harbor landed marines and sailors to protect the lives and property of foreigners. Subsequently the Congressional forces entered the city and were received on all sides with enthusiasm. The battle lasted five hours and 5,000 men were killed and wounded.

When Balmaceda learned of the fall of Valparaiso he sent to General Baquedano and proposed a conference. This was held at the house of General Velasquez. Here the Balmacedists decided that it was useless to prolong the struggle and that Santiago should be surrendered. The place was accordingly turned over to Baquedano and Balmaceda fled, whither it is not yet definitely known. On Saturday night a mob took possession of Santiago, sought in vain for Balmaceda with the design of killing him, burned his house and the houses of many prominent supporters of the fallen government and terrorized the city. On Sunday a strong body of Congressional troops entered Santiago and prompt measures were taken to suppress mob violence. Like measures have been necessary in Valparaiso. The victorious army is received everywhere with enthusiasm. The capture of the two cities practically ends the war.

President Balmaceda was elected as a Liberal five years ago. His first serious difficulties with Congress began in January, 1890, when he announced as the official candidate for the next term of the Presidency a personal favorite instead of a party leader. Later Balmaceda withdrew him, and a sort of compromise was reached. Congress alone can vote supplies, and they were withheld with a view to coercing the President. Finally Balmaceda, on the resignation of the compromise ministry, appointed his own partisans to the cabinet, and later dissolved Congress. On January 7, 1891, the President of the Senate and the President of the House went on board a friendly Chilian man-of-war, organized a provisional Government, and eventually settled down at Iquique, one of the northern cities. A large part of the navy, several of the northern provinces, many officers of the army, and large bodies of the people all over the country sided with the Congressional party, but Balmaceda held Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso, one of the chief cities. At a recent election a creature of Balmaceda was elected to the next Presidential term. Ever since the formation of the provincial Government there has been occasional naval battles between the contending parties. An incident of the war was the seizure at San Diego, Cal., of the steamship Itata, charged with violating the neutrality laws in loading in a United te port with

arms for the insurgents. The Itata escaped from San Diego, but subsequently surrendered to a United States man-of-man.

Chili has an area of nearly 300,000 square miles, and a population of about 3,200,000, including 50,000 Indians. Santiago has a population of over 200,000, and Valparaiso (Vale of Paradise), a population of considerably over 100,000.

GOOD NEWS FROM HAYTI.—An Associated Press correspondent writes from Port-au-Prince to say that the recent fall of the cabinet resulted from rumors of bribery in the matter of a proposed concession to the "Societie Francaise des Telegraphs Sous-Marins" (French Sub-Marine Telegraph Company). No trouble was expected. The correspondent denies the worst stories of cruelty concerning President Hyppolite, says that the administration of the President is strengthening; that during a tour of the south, where Hyppolite is weakest, he was well received; affirms that the rights of foreigners have been respected, and reports a marked improvement of the finances. The letter sounds like that of a man under Government influence, but it agrees with the opinions held by United States naval officers that have passed much time in Hayti.

ARGENTINE FINANCES.—Here is the budget for 1892 of the Finance Minister: Estimated receipts, $44,740,000 gold and $16,720,000 currency; estimated expenditure, $27,640,000 gold and $50,990,000 currency; surplus, $17,100,000 gold and deficit $37,270,000 currency. Estimating $250 currency equal to $100 gold, there will be a net surplus of $3,390,000. The Minister includes in expenditures an item of $15,000,000 currency to be burnt in case there is any surplus. Omitting this item and estimating the currency at $360 equal to $100 gold, the present rate, the surplus would be $11,800,000. The Minister predicts that the exports for the two years of 1891 and 1892 will reach $240,000,000 gold, and that the value of imports will not exceed $145,000,000. The imports for 1890 were $142,050,000, as compared with $164,500,000 in 1889, and the exports for 1890 were $100,350,000, an increase of about 40 per cent. over 1889. In estimating the value of imports the Minister does not include materials for railways, which form about 70 or 80 per cent. of the articles imported free of duty, on the ground that they are paid for by European capitalists. The Minister proposes these reductions in import duties: Kerosene, from 5 to 3 cents a quart: coffee, from 8 to 7 cents per kilo (2.2 pounds); tea, from 30 to 25 cents per kilo; yerba, from 45 to 40 per cent. ad valorem: iron and steel, from 10 to 5 per cent. ad valorem. The total reductions are estimated at $568,600. An increase in duties, amounting in all to $198,600, is proposed in the following articles: Tobacco, from 55 per cent. ad valorem to 60; matches, from 45 per cent. ad valorem to 50; perfumery, from 50 per cent. ad valorem to 60. The expenses of administration are set down at $35,576,249 currency.

CUSTOM DUTIES IN GOLD.—The Brazilian Minister of Finance has issued an order in accordance with a law passed in November, 1890, instructing the Custom Houses to collect all import duties entirely in gold, and after October 1 next to stop the sale of gold at the Custom Houses.

MEXICO AND SAN DOMINGO.—The Government of Mexico has just concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with San Domingo.

NICARAUGUA'S TROUBLES.—The shooting at Granda, Nicaraugua, reported in this department last week, resulted from the attempt of the Sacasa Government to rid itself of several ex-Presidents, conspicuous enemies. Besides the six persons killed, fifty were wounded and the town has been placed in a state of siege. The expulsion of the men arrested has been ordered.

President Sacasa is leader of the Iglesiasts, or Roman Catholic Church party, and the half dozen men whom he arrested are leaders of the Progressist, or Liberal party. Sacasa was chosen to fill out the unexpired term of President Carazo after the latter's somewhat mysterious death two years ago last October, and he managed to have himself re-elected. The President is charged with using the army to influence elections and the Progressits demand that the practice be discontinued.

GUATEMALA'S FINANCES.—The financial condition of Guatemala is deplorable. For the last three months neither the army nor the Federal employees have been paid. The Minister of Finance has just issued a circular letter stating that he expects to be able to pay off this indebtedness by the receipts of the tax levied upon coffee exports. Two financial agents are now in Europe endeavoring to negotiate a loan; but, owing to the insecurity of the country, it is believed that their efforts will be unsuccessful. There is a great scarcity of food in the city of Guatemala, and in consequence the prices are high and the poor are suffering.

LOSS BY THE HURRICANE.—The loss of property by the recent hurricane at Martinique reaches $10,000,000, and official reports place the loss of life at 378.

STATISTICS OF SALVADOR.—It is the most densely populated country in this hemisphere. With an area of 9,488 square miles it has a population of 664,153. Out of a total revenue of $4,153,000, the internal tax on spirituous liquors is $1,241,000.

PACIFIC MAIL AND SALVADOR.—According to the detailed story of the seizure of the Pacific Mail steamer City of Panama, at Libertad, Salvador, Captain White, by his firm attitude, prevented a repetition of the murderous Barrundia affair. The vessel had on board Generals Letona and Hernandez, the former of whom, as commander-in-chief of the Salvadorian army, had caused President Ezeta, when a private soldier, to be whipped for theft; Senors Ayola and Rivas, the former the legally elected President of Salvador; and P. P. Brannon, an American railway contractor to whom the Salvadorian Government is indebted, and who has been proscribed because of his political activity. When the vessel reached La Union, Salvador, Salvadorian officers came on board and tried to engage some of the passengers in a quarrel. Later the Commandante refused to grant the ship clearance papers unless Letona should be given up. Captain White refused to comply with the request, and left the port without his papers, after having armed all his men and threatened to turn the hot water hose on any Salvadorian that might attempt to board the ship. At La Libertad the Commandante came on board and said that he had orders to seize the ship. Later Captain White heard that Ezeta was hurrying troops to the port with a view to arresting or slaying the passengers. The captain then received a belated dispatch from the Pacific Mail Company ordering him to proceed with his passengers, and this he did. He landed them at San Jose, Guatemala.

REFORM IN VENEZUELA.—The Congress of Venezuela has passed a bill guaranteeing many rights to individual citizens. The bill abolishes the death penalty. It provides that the absolute right over private property, except that which is subject to taxation, must be respected. The mail service, it is declared, is to be inviolable and the secrecy of private letters is guaranteed. The inviolability of the home is also provided for, it being declared that the home must not be entered by force except to prevent a crime. Slavery is prohibited, and also forcible recruitments for the army. It is declared that every slave stepping on Venezuelan territory becomes free. The free expression of opinion is guaranteed, and the right to travel without a passport. It is provided that citizens may assemble in public or private conventions if unarmed. The right of petition and appeal from the decision of any functionary is guaranteed. Any citizen past the age of eighteen is to be allowed to vote. The Government is to provide for all primary instruction in schools, as well as in arts and trades. Full religious liberty is guaranteed. No citizen can be arrested for debt unless incurred through grand larceny, nor be arrested without a legal warrant, nor imprisoned for more than five days without trial, nor be sentenced to hard labor for more than fifteen years, nor be deprived of his liberty for political reasons. No titles of nobility will be conferred.

VENEZUELA AND RECIPROCITY.—It is now denied that the Venezuela Congress has definitely rejected the treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and asserted that the Congress has merely postponed ratification until the treaty shall have been modified.

TURKEY YIELDS TO RUSSIA.—Turkey has assented that hereafter Russian merchant ships that may be transformed into ships of war may pass through the Dardanelles. Sometime since several such vessels were detained by Turkey, upon the ground that in accordance with treaty stipulations they were not permitted to enter the Dardanelles. Turkey charged also that the ships were not only easily transformed into war vessels, but they were carrying Russian troops. Russia's answer was that the ships were not carrying troops, but men bound for duty as railway laborers. Turkey not only guarantees that such ships shall not in future be detained, but apologizes for this detention, dismisses the officers responsible, and promises to pay Russia an indemnity.

It will be recalled that the Dardanelles is the strait leading from the Ægean Sea, an arm of the Mediterranean, to the Sea of Marmora. The Sea of Marmora is connected with the Black Sea by the Bosphorus, and Constantinople stands on the northern shore of the Bosphorus, within a few miles of its junction with the Black Sea. The latter washes the eastern coast of Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania, and the southern coast of Russia. The Crimea is a peninsula extending into the Black Sea. Thus the freedom of the Dardanelles gives Russia a passage for merchant ships transformable into war ships, from the Mediterranean right up to Constantinople, while the Turkish capital is easily approachable by Russian war ships in the Black Sea.

In accordance with a treaty made in 1841, and confirmed in 1871, and again in the treaty of Berlin in 1878, the powers guarantee to Turkey that no vessel of war shall enter the Dardanelles without her permission. It is supposed that when Russia made the demand

touching these so-called merchant vessels, Turkey asked the powers whether they would support her in a refusal to grant the demand, and it seems, from Turkey's action, that the powers thought the matter not worth a diplomatic disturbance. It has been the policy of the great powers for the last fifty years to support Turkey against Russia, not so much from love of Turkey as from fear of Russia. As matters now stand in Europe, Germany, Austria and Italy are associated for offence and defence in the Dreibund or Triple Alliance. Russia and France are tacitly joined in a similar alliance, and England stands aloof, with a leaning toward the Triple Alliance. England is specially interested in checking Russia's advance upon Turkey, since the fall of Constantinople would bring Russia one step nearer to Great Britain's Eastern possessions.

The St. James's Gazette, of London, holds that the submission of the Porte to Russia's demands establishes a precedent which permits Russian war ships to use the passage of the Dardanelles as they please, while the war ships of other nations must not enter those straits. This news, therefore, according to the same paper, is by far the gravest published for some time.

The Berlin press is incredulous regarding the report of the Turkish Sultan's submission to Russia's demands respecting the recent detention of her steamers at the Dardanelles. The Vossische Zeitung says that such action on the Sultan's part would justify the removal of Turkey from among the independent States of Europe.

SEALERS PROTEST. — British Columbian seal takers have addressed Lord Stanley, Governor-General of Canada, a protest against the close season in Behring Sea, and suggest that the sealers thus deprived of work should be reimbursed to the extent of the average value of the catch in periods corresponding to the close season in other years.

VIOLENCE AT AN ELECTION.—John Penn, Conservative, a descendant of William Penn, was elected to Parliament for the borough of Lewisham, Kent, England, to fill the seat vacated by Viscount Lewisham's elevation to the peerage, over G. S. Warmington, Liberal, by a vote of 4,585 to 2,892, a Liberal gain over the last election, when the Conservative vote was 3,839 and the Liberal 1,688. The election just held turned upon the liquor question alone, the Conservatives having the support of the liquor men. During the canvass each party repeatedly made violent attacks upon the headquarters of the other, and there were several savage fights.

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR.—At a conference at Leeds, England, of delegates from the various labor union organizations of Great Britain, representing 50,000 workmen, a motion to form a federation of the unions of skilled and unskilled workmen was approved. Subsequently a committee was appointed to organize the federation. Unions comprising a membership of 116,000 men have already announced their adherence to the new movement.

AUSTRIA'S IMPERIAL SCANDAL.—The suicide of Prince Rudolph, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, is recalled by an article published in the New York World and the London Times. The prince, it will be recalled, was found dead, a bullet through his skull, in his hunting lodge at Meyerling. Dead in the same room, slain by the same instrument, was found the young daughter of the Baroness Vetsera. The story just published comes from the mother of the young woman. It charges that the Countess Larish, a niece of the Empress, brought the young people together, and letters of the girl show that she contemplated suicide. The imperial family tried hard to hush up the matter, and the girl was denied even a hearse at her burial. The Countess Larish was banished. A correspondent of the World, professing to be an Austrian nobleman, writes to say that there can be no doubt that the Prince killed the young woman with her own consent, and then committed suicide. He adds that the girl was reputed to be the natural daughter of the Emperor of Austria, and therefore the half-sister of the Prince. The Countess Larish used the girl to extort money from the Crown Prince.

NO LONGER A FREE PORT.—Trieste, Austria, has ceased by law to be a free port, and is now on the same foot as to customs duties as other Austro-Hungarian ports.

INSANITY OF AN EMPRESS.—The Empress of Austria has developed signs of the insanity hereditary in her family.

FREE PORTS IN BELGIUM.—Belgium will make Antwerp and and other ports free, with a view to making Belgium the warehouse of Europe. It is believed that many firms in France, and in other countries, would gladly transfer their works to ports unvexed by tariffs.

ITALY'S ENORMOUS BURDEN.—The provincial debt of Italy, which corresponds as nearly as may be to the individual State debts in this country, amounts to $2,980,500,000, or $103 per head. In addition, there is the national debt of nearly $5,000,000,000.

RUSSIA'S SHORT HARVEST.—Peasants in the Russian city of Vitebsk attacked the railway officials who were sending rye out of the country, and insisted that no more should be exported. They also roughly handled the Jewish grain dealers and plundered their houses. Soldiers were called out to quell the riot, and two peasants were killed and many wounded. The Government reports that a general revolt of the peasantry had been planned. Vitebsk is on the Drina, about 275 miles due south of St. Petersburg, and 250 miles from the Prussian frontier.

Russian newspapers entirely confirm the recent reports of terrible distress among the peasants in the valley of the Volga. The people are in the utmost destitution, wandering about in rags, on the verge of starvation. Swarms of families have left their homes and resorted to begging on the roadsides. The situation of the entire population is extremely critical.

The Kiewlanin, published in Kieff, considers the condition of the peasants desperate. Already immersed in poverty and indebted to the State, while their taxes continue to accumulate, by next Spring the entire Russian peasantry will probably be bankrupt. Reports from Warsaw show that the peasants of Central Russia are emigrating by thousands. Five hundred men have abandoned their families.

A clergyman writes from the province of Kazen, Russia, to the Pall Mall Gazette to say that many peasants in that district are starving because of the failure of crops.

GRAIN DUTIES TO BE SUSPENDED.—The German Government will call upon officials in the agricultural districts to make a report upon the probable yield of wheat, rye, and potatoes. A suspension of the import duties on grain has become a recognized necessity, and will immediately follow the reports from rural officials. The North German Gazette says the Government feared to submit the question to the Reichstag lest that body would suspend and never restore the duties, but other journals protest that this is absurd.

GRAIN CROP OF THE WORLD.—The Hungarian Government has issued an estimate of the world's grain harvest, based upon consular reports from all parts of the world. The yield of wheat is estimated at from 725,000,000 to 736,000,000 hectolitres, and rye at from 350,000,000 to 360,000,000 hectolitres, being from 44,000,000 to 50,000,000 hectolitres below the average for wheat, and from 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 hectolitres below the average for rye. Austria requires to import from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 hectolitres of wheat and 6,000,000 hectolitres of rye: Germany, 10,000,000 hectolitres of wheat, and from 23,000,000 to 26,000,000 hectolitres of rye; and France, 30,000,000 hectolitres of wheat. Hungary has a surplus of 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 hectolitres of wheat, but in rye there is a large deficit. In Russia the wheat surplus amounts to 16,500,000 hectolitres, and the rye deficit amounts to 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 hectolitres. The hectolitre is equal to about two and five-sixths Winchester bushels.

DISASTROUS TYPHOON. — Confused reports from Japan announce a typhoon on August 16, which destroyed 250 lives, mostly of Chinese and Japanese sailors. The German ship Helene Richmen was wrecked, and from twenty to thirty lives were lost. The British war ship Tweed was wrecked at Yokohama, and from other points the news comes that the typhoon was the worst known in the Oriental seas for many years.

EMIN'S VICTORY DENIED. — Emin's reported defeat of the Dervishes in Equatoria, Africa, is denied.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

August 12, 1891.

Lowell! thou art not dead, thou canst not die
Till Letters' children all shall cease to be;
For tho' thy form no longer we may see,
Thy bodied thoughts shall claim the eager eye,
As on thy page their glittering jewels lie,
And stir the stagnant waters of the soul
With such serene, yet masterful control,
That none thy witchery can ever fly.
Thou art the perfectest of all the flowers
E'er blossomed on New England's wondrous soil,
Blending high character with mighty powers,
And making every literature thy spoil;
While on the beadroll of thy country's fame
Stands first, of lettered men, thy golden name.

San Francisco, August 14, 1891. EDWARD ROBESON TAYLOR.

WE DO THE GENTLE SIMIAN MUCH WRONG.

Boston Globe.

In pursuing the study of the language of monkeys, Professor Garner says he has discovered that monkeys object to gathering pennies for their board and clothes, and enriching other people at the risk of breaking their own necks. And yet Darwin thought men were descended from monkeys.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SINGLE TAX UNCONSCIOUSLY APPLIED.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: Your correspondent. W. A. Douglas, a recent issue of THE STANDARD, says: "In the voluminous work by Professor Ely on Taxation in American States and Cities. I can find only one case of separate assessment of land." This is strange, if true, for the proposition to tax lands irrespective of improvements is no new proposition; it was urged and adopted so far as to be embodied in the form of an ordinance of the Common Council of this city, passed May 19, 1852. See printed charter, Ordinance No. 29.

This ordinance provided for the levy of a special tax of $5,000 for the purpose of constructing a harbor at the south mouth of Pike Creek, in the city of Kenosha, and after stating the day on which the assessment should be made "of all such taxable real estate and lots in the respective wards," and making provision for the ascertainment of the ownership and listing of the same, and providing that the Assessors should ascertain and set down "the full cash value of such lot or parcel of land, not including any improvements made thereon," it proceeded to levy the tax.

Another ordinance (No. 30) passed May 15, 1854, provided for a like levy on land irrespective of improvements, under which an additional $5,000 was levied; $4,000 additional in 1855, and $5,000 in 1856, for the same purpose, and $50,000 in aid of the Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, by ordinances 31 and 33, passed May 7, 1855, and June 10, 1856, and by ordinance 36, passed October 19, 1857, $3,000 more was levied for harbor purposes: all these ordinances provided that the taxes should be levied and collected within the fiscal year upon the assessed valuation of the real estate and lots, exclusive of the improvements thereon, leaving out of the category personal property and betterments, and making valuations to depend upon proximity to, or remoteness from, the enterprise in question.

In short, it was "the Single Tax" as near as practicable, unwittingly accepted and adopted by the authorities from 1852 to 1858 as the true method of apportionment.

This method of assessment was, however, declared to be unconstitutional, and has since not been resorted to; but the facts show conclusively that correct ideas as to special assessments then prevailed, as the authorities well knew that to tax merchants' stocks for these purposes would drive them out of town. And it is further conclusive of the fact that there would have been no abandonment of the practice, but for the Constitution of the State (Article VIII.), which provides that "The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature shall prescribe."

Any one can see that this city was then in advance of the general idea as to taxation, and that legislation is all that is necessary to change the rule of uniformity in Wisconsin, or to provide for the operation of the Single Tax methods: and that the obstacles to their practice can be removed in response to public sentiment by a uniform adoption applicable to all taxation, instead of collecting taxes for general purposes by one method, and for special purposes by another.

That taxes on land, pure and simple, leaving out improvements in the valuation, were levied and collected in the city of Kenosha nearly forty years ago, is an undeniable fact.

Kenosha, Wis. S. Y. BRANDE.

BROKAW STANDS CORRECTED, AND STANDS HIS GROUND.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: By your permission I will make an explanation. In THE STANDARD of July 29 (which I have just received), Rev. Garst takes me to task for calling the Single Tax "the true Gospel." In the first place, I am not responsible for the title to the article referred to, it having been made by the editor. I said that "he who preaches truth preaches the Gospel." Since Mr. Garst has called my attention to it, I stand corrected, and will admit that it may not be the gospel of Christians, but it is the gospel of truth and justice.

John Ruskin said: "The first thing you have to do, essentially the real 'good work' is, with respect to men, to enforce justice, and with respect to things, to enforce tidiness and fruitfulness. And against these two great human deeds, justice and order, there are perpetually two great demons contending—the devil of iniquity or inequity, and the devil of disorder or death; for death is only consummation of disorder. You have to fight these two fiends daily. *So far as you don't fight against the fiend of iniquity, you work for him.* You 'work iniquity,' and the judgment upon you, for all your 'Lord, Lord's,' will be 'Depart from me, ye that *work iniquity*.'" (The italics in both cases are mine.) As justice—equity—is *impossible* so long as land values are allowed to go to some individuals, while the industry of others is taxed for public use, and as most social evils grow out of this primary injustice, the Single Tax may be called the mainspring of justice. As to the truth of what Ruskin said, I leave for others to judge; but if it be true, the application may readily be seen.

I believe, with Ruskin, that "the one Divine work—the one ordered sacrifice—is to do justice." Mr. Garst says that "we know it (the Single Tax) is true." Why? Because we can prove it—we can demonstrate it to the satisfaction of reason. The very fact that Jew, Catholic, Protestant, and Deist are alike susceptible to the power of this truth speaks volumes. I am more than ever inclined to think THE STANDARD gave my article the proper title.

Knoxville, Iowa, Aug. 20. W. E. BROKAW.

STELZNER'S GRUNDZINSGEMEINSCHAFT.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: This heading appeared in last week's STANDARD, deluding the hapless and unwary reader into the belief that he could learn by wading through the article of which it formed the caption who was Stelzner, and how and where he captured the "Grundzinsgemeinschaft," and what sort of a ferocious beast it is that it should be cursed with so terrible a name.

Alas, for the unwary reader, naught of this doth he discover in that curious article. Much there is about the ungodly vanity of old man Stamm, and there is mention of one W. D. McCrackan, but how he came to encounter the dread Grundzinsgemeinschaft is not told.

Stelzner probably remains a good subject of His Majesty, the Emperor William, and the terrible Grundzinsgemeinschaft whose habits, and why Stelzner called him by his awful title, and whether he really belonged to Stelzner, or if he was an imported Grundzinsgemeinschaft or a native, whether he was male or female, and where the rest of the family lived, all these interesting and important questions must remain unanswered. The article says not one word thereanent. Now I call this abuse of patience. We Single Tax men can stand a great deal at your hands with quiet and peace, but, for one, I must raise my voice against a Grundzinsgemeinschaft of any kind being let loose in these United States. Shades of McKinley, what duty could ever be commensurate with such a name!

New York, August 27, 1891. A. J. STEERS.

REPLYING TO FLURSCHEIM.

I am glad that my short notice of Stelzner's Grundzinsgemeinschaft should have elicited a letter from so valued a brother Single Taxer as Michael Flurscheim.

Of course I know nothing of Dr. Stamm's personality, or of that of his follower, Stelzner, and my only idea in noticing Stelzner's pamphlet was to show the readers of THE STANDARD the universality of the hope for land reform.

At the time when I wrote this notice I had only a review of the pamphlet to work from. Since then, however, Mr. H. Schakel, of Indianapolis, who is an admirer of Dr. Stamm, has sent me the pamphlet itself.

After reading it through carefully I cannot help regretting that the movement in Germany should be weakened by the existence of two schools, with apparently so little to differentiate them. Judging from this pamphlet the hostility between them is of the bitterest kind, and has taken a strong personal turn. The main difference between Dr. Stamm and Mr. George seems to be in their theory as to the origin of interest—not necessarily a vital question in the Single Tax movement, I should say. It is a great pity that the non-essentials cannot be left to private opinion, in order that the main truths may be presented in Germany by a party both solid and strong. The Single Tax propaganda ought to be kept catholic and broad.

I can only regret that when I was in Baden-Baden last October I did not know that Mr. Flurscheim was to be found there, in order that I might have exchanged greetings and talked over the cause which is so near our hearts. The reference to Payne as one of Mr. George's predecessors reminds me of an incident which happened at Marblehead this Summer.

I was going over one of the steam yachts anchored there with the owner, when, discovering that I was a follower of Henry George, he called down into the engine-room to some one at work there: "There's a gentleman up here who believes in Henry George; he don't know anything, for he only writes articles for the magazines." At these words a figure came to the hatch covered with coal dust and sweat, and hailed me as a brother Single Taxer. I gave him my hand with more than usual cordiality and he remarked: "I don't care so much about Henry George; it's the principle I'm after." From the little chat which followed I saw that the great principle had sunk into that man's being, and I went away full of admiration for the silent heroism of that stoker, working at this most trying of occupations, revolving in his mind the great economic remedy which is to rejuvenate mankind. As Mr. George himself once said: "This cause is greater than any man." Let us hope that no personal hostility will retard the Single Tax in Germany.

Boston, Mass, August 27. W. D. MCCRACKAN.

NEW BASIS FOR A LAND BOOM.

In their Single Tax Mayor, L. W. Hoch, the people of Adrian, Michigan, have found not only an exemplary chief magistrate, but a progressive and public-spirited first citizen. Largely through his influence a public meeting was held last July, for the purpose of promoting the industrial welfare of the city. At that meeting a committee of fifteen, of which Mayor Hoch was made chairman, was appointed to prepare and present a practical plan: and at a second meeting, held a few days ago, the Mayor read the reports.

The committee assumed that its duty was to devise a plan for increasing the population of the city by increasing its industrial establishments, and securing for them the best possible advantages that could result from united effort and earnest co-operation; and that, to secure the means necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose, land should be purchased at its present value and sold at the increased value which manufacturing and mercantile industry, actual and prospective, gives it; the net profit of the transaction to constitute the fund for carrying on the work of improvement.

Guided by this interpretation of their duty, the committee asked itself, "What can be done to promote the general welfare of the city of Adrian, and to inaugurate a substantial and lasting improvement?"

In seeking the answer to this question they first decided that the plan of appropriating the values which manufacturing institutions give to land, for inducing such institutions to locate, was the most practical and feasible, and one that could be carried out without asking anything from the citizens of Adrian for which they would not receive full value in return; and in order to familiarize themselves with the details of this plan, they sent a sub-committee to Muskegon, where it is in operation under most favorable auspices. After hearing from the sub-committee the committee reported on this point, that—

While the movement is generally referred to as the Muskegon boom, it is in reality of very little benefit to that city. Muskegon Heights is a separate and distinct corporation, located some three miles from Muskegon City, and may expand into a city as large as the latter, or even outgrow it, without necessarily becoming a part of it. The same can be said of the Saginaw boom. Both are from their very inception huge schemes of land speculation, engaged in for the sole purpose of personal gain. Public benefits are merely incidental. In reality the community receives a very small percentage of the values it creates. The company, owning all the land, is in position to secure for itself every dollar of the increased value which a growing population gives to land, without expending another dollar on improvements after its first promises are fulfilled.

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But it is the judgment of your committee that the motives underlying this movement are not of a speculative character, but that it is the desire of the citizens of Adrian to unite in an effort to do something for the general welfare—something that will result in further development of our splendid resources, and be of permanent benefit to our city and all her people. And to accomplish this, it seems to us necessary that such improvements as are made should be made in our very midst.

After briefly outlining a plan in accordance with this view, the committee submitted a charter in which the proposed company was named "The Adrian Land Purchasing and Improvement Company," and its purposes were stated to be the promotion of the industrial welfare of the city of Adrian by the purchase of land in the said city and vicinity, platting that not already platted, and otherwise improving the same, and selling, leasing, improving, fencing, ditching, and encumbering the lots so platted for the purpose of raising funds, and investing the proceeds thereof in such property, bonds, good secured notes, mortgages, securities, franchises, companies, factories, and things, as a majority of the board of directors shall determine; such funds to be used to assist manufacturing institutions now located in the city of Adrian, and to induce other institutions to locate in said city, in accordance with a plan substantially as follows: Lots to be sold at a uniform price; ten dollars per lot to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in monthly installments of ten dollars each, until said sum is fully paid; upon the payment of ten dollars per lot, the purchaser to be entitled to receive a certificate or contract for the same from the corporation. Four months from the date of said certificate or contract the lots to be apportioned among the purchasers by a drawing.

Deeds are to be given to the several purchasers when the lots are paid for; no interest is to be charged on deferred payments; and upon the failure of a purchaser to make any subsequent payment the whole sum theretofore paid to be forfeited after thirty days' notice.

The capital stock of the corporation is one hundred thousand dollars, and the number of shares is four thousand, at twenty-five dollars each. No more than twenty-five per cent. of the capital stock is to be called in before the day of sale, and out of the moneys arising from lot sales the amount so paid in are to be refunded before the company shall be required to invest money for other purposes.

No profits accrue to the stockholders of the corporation other than five per cent. of the gross receipts. The funds of the company are to be used as before set forth, except for the actual expenses of conducting its affairs. Before any contract can be closed with any concern, asking aid from the company, the affairs of such concern must be investigated by a citizens' committee, consisting of five members, not any of whom shall be a director or officer of the corporation.

After Mr. Hoch had finished reading his report he subscribed for forty shares, and before the meeting closed subscriptions for eleven hundred shares were recorded.

FURNISHING OUR GOVERNMENT WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

The United States Government has almost overrun Europe with mini-ters, consuls, commissioners, and all sorts of other officials supposed to keep us posted on anything new going on there, but for some of the most important public information it has received in a long time it has had to look to Henry George, Jr., our correspondent in London, who, in a letter to the post office department described the workings of the postal telegraph system of Great Britain. The information given by Mr. George was considered so important that the department issued the following bulletin:

Interesting accounts have been received at the post office department from Henry George, Jr., a newspaper correspondent now supplying a syndicate of American daily newspapers with letters from England touching the postal telegraph system in that country. He says the charge for telegrams to all parts of the United Kingdom is one cent a word, including the address, the minimum charge being twelve cents for twelve words or less. Ordinary postage stamps are affixed to the messages in payment. A moderate additional charge is made when the addressee lives beyond the limits of the free delivery. Telegrams can be repeated at half the original cost. The cost of a reply not exceeding forty-eight words may be prepaid, and a "reply form" is then delivered to the addressee, who can send his reply from any telegraph office within two months. Five figures are counted as one word; in this country the telegraph companies count every figure a word. As a measure of economy where many messages are likely to be sent, an abbreviated or arbitrary address may be registered for five dollars a year. In addition to these direct benefits, the people enjoy very substantial indirect advantages such as result from a cheaper service for newspapers and news agencies.

The rate for news messages to all parts of the kingdom is 24 cents for every 100 words transmitted between 6 P. M. and 9 A. M., and during the day it is 24 cents for every 75 words, with the additional charge of 4 cents per 100. or 75, words, according to the hour, for every duplicate telegraphic communication. A correspondent in London with 300 papers on his list, for instance, pays for sending out a piece of news after 6 P. M. at an average rate of a fraction over four cents per hundred words. In this way, Mr. George says, the vast bulk of the news telegraphing is done.

The Delaney multiplex is one of a number of American inventions, in use in England, by which it is possible to send out six messages over a single wire at one time. The British Government pays $10,000 a year royalty on it. Although it has been in profitable use there five years, it has been steadily refused in this country, where the companies have no need of inventions that would increase their facilities and reduce their charges. A prodigious amount of work, in an incredibly short time, is accomplished in the English postal telegraph system by the Wheatstone automatic process. This is an English invention, transmitting 400 words a minute, and is used in newspaper telegraphic work.

Since the Government regulation of the telegraph lines in England, the number of telegraph offices has been increased from 2,488 to 7,600, the rates have been reduced more than one-half, and press rates cut down to a fraction over four cents per hundred words; and, more important than all that, the service has been equally and impartially cheap to all. Universal sentiment, according to Mr. George, testifies to the immensely greater convenience and efficiency of the postal telegraph system, and no one would ever think of going back to the old plan of private companies. Mr. George thinks that as good, if not a better, postal telegraph system could be established in the United States. The American letter service is really much cheaper than the English, taking into account the fact that our territory is thirty times larger; and electrical invention, instead of being checked, would be stimulated.

SIAM TELLS THE SAME STORY.

Henry Ware Allen, late of Kansas City, but now in the City of Mexico, sends part of a communication from Mr. Aage Westenholz, manager of the Bangkok Tramway Company, Bangkok, Siam, to the Street Railway Journal, New York, which was handed to him by Mr. F. O. Maies, of the Mexican Financier. He forwards it as another evidence of the world-wide prevalence of the Single Tax idea. It is as follows:

Trade is free, except for a general 3 per cent. ad valerem duty. The Siamese have sufficient self-reliance to dispense with commercial "protection;" in fact, I do not think it has occurred to them as a misfortune to be "flooded" with manufactures cheaper and better than their own. Poverty and want are unknown, for means of subsistence are cheap and wages comparatively high. This latter follows from the fact that land may still be had almost free; and in Siam, as elsewhere, a man who has easy access to the opportunity to earn money for himself will not take from another wages less than he could earn by employing himself. The consequence is that in three or four days a man can earn enough to live upon for a month, and it is sometimes difficult to induce him to work the other twenty-seven days; for the Siamese are philosophers enough to reason that we make money to live and not the contrary. To a joint stock company, however, whose acknowledged aim is to make money, this philosophy is often disturbing, and it is difficult long to retain a good servant, for the higher wages he is paid, the sooner he will be able to retire, at least, temporarily.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the ideal of taxation lies in the Single Land Tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements.—New York Times, January 10, 1891.

The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place; that is land.—New York Sun, August 26, 1891.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Sept. 1, 1891.

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

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

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz: $1,684 40
Cash contributions remain as reported last week, viz..... .... $1,586 52
The enrollment now stands as follows:
Reported last week..... 110,016
Signatures received since last report..... 148
Total 110,164

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Certain statements about methods of taxation, made in the Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal, were commented upon in THE STANDARD of Aug. 5. Letters on the subject should be sent to its editor for publication.

Russell Errett, one of the editors of the Christian Standard, 16 East Ninth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, describes, in a recent issue of that paper, a visit to a large meat packing establishment.

He laments the inevitable dwarfing of the individual by the endless monotony of a constant performance of one special task assigned him, and sees that the present system of employment can only result in miserable slavery for the toilers. Mr. Errett believes that machinery should aid in raising, not in crushing the market, as it now does; but he can give no solution of the social problems forced upon our attention by such false conditions, except the reduction of the hours of labor. The Single Tax, from the side of justice and morality, ought to appeal to a man of Mr. Errett's vision.

Mrs. Laura Johns, of Salina, Kansas, is a well-known and influential woman, prominent in W. C. T. U. and Woman Suffrage circles, to whom some of our letters might well be directed.

1674 Broadway, New York. MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

HOW OUR READERS CAN DO GOOD.

STANDARD readers may contribute to the interest of the paper and increase its usefulness in the field it aims to occupy by sending in brief and clear statements of local conditions regarding taxation and public works. Illustrations from actual experience of the operation of existing modes of taxation, and explanations with local facts for a basis of how the Single Tax would affect localities and different classes of property owners, if forwarded from a great number of places, would make a most valuable contribution to Single Tax literature. Correspondents might also aid us by advising us of the features, subjects, or articles in THE STANDARD that are approved or disapproved in their neighborhood, and without long arguments by giving reasons or causes for the opinions they report.

NEW YORK CITY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club will be held to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at the rooms, 73 Lexington avenue, when a full attendance is asked for.

The urn, containing the ashes of the late William T. Croasdale, was delivered at the rooms last Saturday afternoon. It will be in the custody of the club until arrangements are completed for burial beside the grave of his mother, in the Friends' cemetery, in Brooklyn. The many friends who have written for pictures of Mr. Croasdale are informed that there are none in the possession of the club; but they can be ordered from Fredericks, corner of Ninth street and Broadway, at a cost of fifty cents each.

Before Mr. Van de Velde returned to the city of Mexico, he presented the Manhattan Single Tax Club with a statuette of a Mexican water carrier, for which he will please accept the thanks of the members. It is made valuable from the fact that there are only two of them known to be in the United States. The peculiarity of the statuette presented to the club lies in the fact that it is all made, with the exception of the water jar, of pressed cloth, while nearly all the garments worn by the figure are of leather—precisely as the water carriers are dressed in Mexican cities.

A third central body, representing local labor organizations, was formed in this city last Sunday. It is styled the New York City Federation of Labor, and is composed of socialist trade unions who have split off from the Central Labor Federation, who about a year ago split off from the Central Labor Union. The constitution adopted by the new organization is in many respects similar to that of the Central Labor Union. One of its declarations is "that the soil of a country is free and common, and all people should have access to it without paying tribute to landlords."

BROOKLYN.

Alfred J. Wolf, Brooklyn.—The Single Tax local of the Knights of Labor which was organized here this Summer, is gaining in members by transfers from other local assemblies. Other Single Tax Knights should do the same, so as to enable us to command respect in point of members. With the abundant and ever recurring occasions for successful propaganda and effective political work that are always offering within this organization, there can be no excuse for lethargy or indifference on the part of those who really want to exert themselves. The principles of the order will in the main command the acceptance of Single Tax people, and are in truth largely on lines laid down by them. The cost of organizing a local assembly need not exceed $25, of which $18 goes to the general assembly for charter, account and record books, etc. The balance will cover necessary supplies and postage. A suitable room can be rented at about $2.50 a night in Brooklyn, and meetings need not be held oftener than twice a month. The initiation fee is $1 for men and 50 cents for women. This may be increased by each local assembly which also fixes its own dues. With a membership of thirty to forty all necessary expenses would be met by dues of 25 cents per month, which, with a smaller number, might have to be increased.

It is seen, therefore, that the expenditure is so small, and, indeed, even for poor men, so insignificant when compared with results that can be accomplished, that there ought to be at least one Single Tax local in each important centre of the Knights of Labor. Delegates from each local go to the general assembly, and both there and in the general assembly Single Taxers can do a world of good. Numbers don't count, for even one clear-headed and aggressive Single Taxer is easily a match for a room full of honest but discontented men, without any definite ideas about the cause or remedy for their grievances.

Application for membership in L. A. 3,249 may be sent to the secretary, F. E. A. Curley, 149 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Lavis, Boston.—The Rapid Transit Commission appointed by the last Legislature to take testimony anywhere, any time and always, "as to the best means of rapid transit for Boston," and three members of which, at the last session of the Legislature, put their signatures to a petition against the granting of a charter to any elevated railroad company, as it would disfigure our streets, and the members of which receive $6,000 a year salary and traveling expenses, and a majority of whom are heavy real estate owners or trustees for valuable estates, have been heard from. They think it is advisable to widen Boylston street, between Tremont and Pleasant streets, by taking a large slice off of the Common. This is to be done at the expense of the city, and the property on the other side of Boylston street will be increased in value by this improvement and not taxed a cent for it. It would be well for the citizens to keep a close watch on this commission.

In the Boston Traveller of August 26, in an article headed "Our Race," first article, I find the following:

There is a negro question in the South—a question with anarchy, among our foreign population, and a worse question of native corrupt politicians, selling the liberties of the country. There is also the settlement of the labor question, the quietus that will have to be forced upon corrupt rings, thieving corporations and trusts, and the suppression of stock gambling and lotteries. There is the pauper immigration evil, and the vices inherent upon the excitement of dishonest business practices, and a society, mad in pursuit of worldly pleasure.

But what of the present age? Is the evil of to-day less intense than formerly? Is there less crime? Is life more sacred, and is there greater antipathy to bloodshed! What are the characteristic sins of our day? Have we not avarice with its greedy grasp; with its iron heel grinding the face of the poor; with its conscienceless monopolies and heartless corporations? Have we not lust with its corrupted passions, its foul revellings, its indescribable uncleannesses, its devilish inventiveness and indulgence? Have we not lawlessness, with its murderous horde of assassins pouring out the blood of the innocent? Is not our commerce debased and degraded.

But what of the refined rascals, the educated swindlers, the polite gamblers, the licentiously bad and indecently bold rakes and rascals of aristocratic parentage?

Is it true? and if so, after a dive beneath the smooth exterior, has not the time arrived when every thoughtful man and woman in the race must rise and act, to fight and subdue the powers of evil that present themselves in such overwhelming array? Away with self, and in our God-blessed race, let gratitude be shown to him by never ending resolution to banish from our realm at least the demons that confront us!

As an instance of the present unjust system of taxation in Boston, and one that working men ought to interest themselves in, is the following: My brother bought a house for $2,900 at Crescent avenue station, on the Old Colony railroad. He is taxed for $2,900 and water taxes this year. At Neponset, on the same railroad, the Oakes Ames estate owns a piece of land on Minot street which is worth $12,000, or 15 cents a foot, which an offer of $10,000 was refused for, and it is assessed for $12,000, or 1½ cents a foot, and the heirs of this estate are the richest people in Massachusetts, one of them, Fred Ames, estimated to be worth $15,000,000. This certainly is a matter for the Central Trades Union to look into. Will they do it?

Q. A. Lothrop, East Templeton.—Business and pleasure combined keep me in this locality until September 15th, when I return to Neponset. I met Brother J. B. Pendleton recently in Athol, chuck full of enthusiasm, as usual. He presented the Single Tax by request to the high-school teacher and twenty of his friends, and they all stated their positive belief that Henry George had discovered the correct method of abolishing the inequality of present social conditions.

I also noticed in Athol a man posting notices of a grand gala day—band, concert, clambake, etc., to be held September 1st, on the common; the profits to be expended in making said common beautiful. I asked him if this would not increase the value of corner lots in that locality. He thought it would; in fact, he owned some land there himself. He also informed me that Mr. ———, who owns lots of land in that locality, is at the bottom of the whole affair. They have here in East Templeton the "Round Table," which meets every Monday. This week they discuss the tariff, and I have an invitation to be present and say a few words. I have been fishing for

this opportunity, and as they have no real unadulterated Free Traders here, I shall give them a look at the animal, and endeavor to teach them the true law of wages. I may give a Single Tax lecture before I leave here.

John A. Dawson, Boston.—Twenty-eight petitions. I live out of the city about seven miles, and took twelve signatures one morning coming in on the steam and electric cars. I allowed a New Jersey Protectionist his whim in scratching one petition, so long as he agreed to raise all revenues from a Single Tax. I hope to send more in the near future. It seems as though every worker should redouble his energies, and every believer should become an earnest worker when we have suffered such a crushing, I had almost said, rather such an inspiring loss as the noble, brave Croasdale. I shall do my best to encourage Mr. Post in the grand work he has undertaken.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, August 28.—We have never had a better meeting than that of last night, when Mr. James A. Herne delivered his masterly lecture on "The Extremes of Wealth and Poverty," and read Hamlin Garland's powerful sketch, "The Return of a Private," before an audience that packed our hall and overflowed into the passageways leading thereto. Mr. Herne had not been feeling right well since his arrival in the city, but last night he appeared to be in the best form, and it is certain that his address was something long to be remembered. Speaking for myself, and I must crave this indulgence, I must say that I was never more impressed and carried away than I was last night by Mr. Herne. He is not only an orator, he is a thinker. Possessing the powers of a rhetorician, he adds to them the passion of a man who deeply feels, and the perspicacity of one who himself sees what he would bring to the knowledge of others. It would be impossible for me to give any just notion of his speech in this connection, and I will not attempt it. Let it suffice when I say that in every word and every line it was instinct with truth and that divine fire which deep conviction alone can give. It was, indeed, a moving effort, and I think I do not exaggerate when I say that the strangers who had been induced to come, and there were many such present, were not less impressed by Mr. Herne's oratory than we who were better able to measure the value of what he had to say. And his reading of Mr. Garland's touching story was equally effective. There was nothing theatrical in his methods, yet somehow he brought out the lights and shadows, the humor and pathos, the comedy and tragedy of the sketch, with a touch that was scarcely less than magical. It is very seldom, indeed, that one hears anything so well done, and perhaps few readers could so faithfully interpret the meaning that to us is clear between the lines of "The Return of a Private."

The meeting was opened with a piano solo by Mr. Edwin Schneider, and then Mr. Frank Pearson, who always sings well, gave us "Jessie's Dream," a baritone solo that was received with marked approval, the audience clamoring for an encore; but, as the programme was long, the chair was obliged to disappoint them of hearing their favorite again. There were two other musical numbers, a solo, "The Bedouin's Love Song," by Mr. E. J. Nolan, a new and valuable recruit to our vocal corps, and "Anchored," by Mr. Arthur H. Beebe, who was so vigorously encored that he had to respond, despite the lateness of the hour. Both the gentlemen possess good voices, and they sing with discrimination and feeling. It is to be hoped that they and others will continue to contribute so happily to the success of our meetings.

Mr. Ralph E. Hoyt is underlined for next Thursday evening, and following him on the 10th of September we will have Mr. Clarence S. Darrow, one of the cleverest speakers in Chicago. On the 17th we shall have Prof. Thomas Hanford, whose lecture before our club two years ago on John Bright is still remembered as one of the great efforts that have been heard in our hall. Prof. Hanford is a man of tremendous force, and his appearance on the platform is always greeted by enthusiastic audiences. It is earnestly hoped and strenuously urged that when he honors us again, two weeks hence, a gathering worthy of so powerful an orator and so vigorous a champion of Free Trade will be present. John Gibbons, LL.D., has promised to speak October 8.

Single Tax, Bloomington.—The Prohibition Chautauqua, which concluded its sessions a few days ago, gave all the "cranks" an opportunity to ride their hobbies. The woman suffragists had a day, the W. C. T. U. a day, the G. A. R. a day, the Democrats and Republicans, Free Traders and Protectionists a day, the Single Taxers a day, and the F. M. B. A. a day. The management of the Chautauqua asked me to secure them one of the speakers for F. M. B. A. day, and knowing that our good friend Clinton Furbish, of the Chicago Times, had often addressed the agriculturists to their delight as well as profit, I urged him to come here and address the farmers. Need I say that he responded to the call? The fact is, he seemed delighted to have a chance to reason with our deluded brothers of the plow and field. After his arrival it was arranged that Mr. Furbish should talk to the farmers after Rev. W. H. H. Boles, the state organizer of the F. M. B. A., had concluded his address. This was over two hours long and left Mr. Furbish little time in which to show his colors. He spoke just thirty-five minutes, but long enough to puncture Mr. Boles's speech. Mr. Boles advocated, among other things, restriction of immigration, and it was really cheering to see how completely Mr. Furbish vanquished him on that score. Single Tax men can imagine better than I can write what Mr. Furbish said. In a most eloquent and polished manner he fairly mopped the earth with Mr. Boles. The latter gentleman was so completely surprised that he mustered up courage to challenge Mr. Furbish to a joint debate; and, as the crowd was evidently struck with the idea, the programme was changed and the joint debate arranged for the night meeting. A very large crowd came out, having got wind of the fun ahead. Mr. Boles opened and Mr. Furbish closed. The former recited his speech of the afternoon, endeavoring now and then to strengthen his position. Mr. Furbish came back at him harder than ever, making many decided hits, much to the discomfiture of Mr. Boles. Before concluding Mr. Furbish endeavored to impress the Prohibitionists with the fact that whatever they might do to advance the morals of cities and towns the landlord, and not the poor, would be the gainers; that if all the saloons in Chicago and New York should be wiped out of existence, and those cities made better places in which to live, the masses would be compelled to contribute more to the landlords in the shape of rent. This part of his speech was so clear and forcible that the Prohibitionists were astounded. Mr. Furbish, in fact, succeeded in opening the eyes of many, and so successful was he in his effort that his speech was the only one made during the entire encampment which was printed in full in the daily paper here.

Mr. John Z. White, of the Chicago Single Tax Club, was the only speaker on Single Tax day. He spoke afternoon and evening. He gained the credit of making the most logical and forcible speech of the encampment. He not only did that, but he won several converts, and started many others to thinking. Mr. White is one of the clearest and most forcible reasoners in our ranks, and I hear something every day which goes to show that what he had to say took firm root in the hearts of many of his hearers. As a result of his speech, I am satisfied a club will be organized here soon. Already several articles have been contributed to the Lancet, the Prohibition organ here, commending Mr. White's speech, and urging Prohibitionists and others to study the Single Tax.

TEXAS.

James Charlton, Houston.—The Third Party Convention which met recently at Dallas adopted a platform which would indicate that there were a number of Single Tax men there. After going over the usual ground, showing how unjustly the farmers have been treated in the matter of taxation, and how heavy burdens have been placed on the poor and taken from the shoulders of the rich, and after advocating in strong language the Australian system of balloting, it comes down to the land question as it affects the State of Texas. The plank which will especially interest Single Tax men is as follows:

We demand and pledge ourselves to support a law requiring that wild or uncultivated lands belonging to private individuals or corporations, in large or small bodies, be rendered for taxation at the same valuation per acre as improved lands of the same quality in the same county and district.

Your article in THE STANDARD of the 12th, entitled "Delightful Simplicity," recalls a case in an adjoining county of this State, which thoroughly refutes A. B. K.'s second proposition and sustains the Single Tax position. Here are the facts as related to me:

Some people of Tyler County were desirous of having a new court house and jail, but the plan to raise the money for that purpose brought about a storm of opposition from all the taxpayers of Tyler County, except, possibly, the immediate landowners at the county seat. Tyler County's principal product is pine lumber—farming and merchandising being secondary and more or less dependent on the milling industry. The farmers, merchants and mill men away from the county seat kicked against any increase of taxation, claiming that they were already overburdened, and the court house scheme was about to fall through, when a Single Taxer, Mr. David Russell, came to its rescue, and asserted that the idea could be carried out and the benefits secured to the residents of Tyler County without any increase in taxes to them. Of course that kind of an assertion, coming from a person of Mr. Russell's standing, went from individual to individual until it got to the County Commissioners, sitting as a Board of Equalization, who sent for him and asked him to explain his plan, which he did.

Tyler County's natural wealth, said he, is in pine lands, which are principally owned in large tracts by non-residents, and which are valued on the tax lists at $1.20 per acre. It was well known, he said, that the millmen were paying these same landowners $2.00 per thousand feet for stumpage, while after the land had been cleared of the timber it was more valuable than before the work had been done. The average yield of pine timber per acre, Mr. Russell said, was eight thousand feet, which made a taxable value based on the stumpage price of $16 an acre, as against the assessed value of $1.20, not to speak of the value the land had after the timber had been cleared from it. He therefore argued that no injustice would be done to the owners of this pine land if their rating on the tax books was increased to $15 an acre, and he demonstrated that were the rating made at even half that amount ($7.50), sufficient taxes would be raised to pay the interest on the cost of the court house and provide a sinking fund for the bonds when they would be due. To make a long story short, the Commissioners fell in with Mr. Russell's view, and they raised the valuation of these pine lands to seven dollars per acre. Now the result, according to A. B. K., would be that the owners should raise the price of stumpage to mill men, but quite the reverse is true. The people of Tyler County have got the court house, but the price of stumpage has fallen to one dollar per thousand, so that, instead of making the producers of lumber charge more for their product, the effect of increasing the valuation of those timber lands has been to give them a better margin of profit, unless they are like the much-hunted-for-but-never-found protected manufacturer, who is in the business for the sole purpose of increasing the wages of his American laborers.

IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw, Des Moines.—In my rounds at Creston one day, I dropped into a tin shop and was soon in a heated discussion with a Protectionist. During the fracas my antagnonist turned to the tinner and said, "Tin is jnst as cheap as it was before the McKinley tariff, isn't it?" Pointing to a box of tin plates the tinner said, "I pay $2.50 a box more for those than I did a year ago." It was a stunner; it didn't harmonize with the statements the Protectionists had been in the habit of reading in the papers. The confident way in which he asked the question showed that he believed the Protectionist lies regarding it.

I remained at Oskaloosa from August 12 to 18. The Single Tax was new to most of the people and I could get very few signatures to the petition, but it was not so hard to get up an argument. The remark of a wholesale fruit dealer (who thought Spencer's "Right to the Use of the Earth" the silliest thing he ever read) that he had never heard of the Single Tax before I came to town, but now it was all the talk, was as good testimony as I

wanted to the effectiveness of my mission. The more it is talked about the better for us. Quite frequently I would hear some one say, "That's the fellow they were talking about," etc., showing that the talk did not cease when I left.

The chairman of Nebraska County Democracy agreed to distribute 500 circulars regarding "Protection or Free Trade?" and pay the freight on them from Keokuk, where they had been sent to my address. I hear a good many people say that they are working with the Democratic party for tariff for revenue, but they believe in Free Trade and a direct tax. These are men who do not believe in the Single Tax. I silenced a man very quickly in a crowd where we were discussing the Single Tax and he had just got it into his head that it would include Federal taxes. "Why," he said, "you want Free Trade with England, do you?" Said I, "You're a Free Trader." He looked amazed, and before he could retort I continued: "You buy where you can buy the cheapest and sell where you can sell the dearest. We are all Free Traders in practice." Then he looked confused, but said he did so inside the United States. I replied that he would not be apt to ask where a thing was made so long as he knew he was getting it of good quality and cheap. He had no more to say. Opponents of Free Trade are mere bluffers, bullies. They come sailing up with a pompous, "You want Free Trade?" and if you retort boldly, "Yes, and what of it?" the wind is all taken out of their sails, and they begin to cast about to see how they can back out of the difficulty.

I arrived at Knoxville Tuesday afternoon, got my package of No. 39 tracts from the freight office, and distributed quite a number of them among the delegates to the Democratic County Convention as they left the court house. When I said that the tracts were good Free Trade documents, they took them eagerly. My little cards attracted the usual attention, and brought forth the usual call for an explanation, and I soon had a score of signatures to my petition, and disposed of other tracts I had with me, catching nearly all who had not left the building. I met a miner from Flagler's, at Knoxville, who bought "Pa" Chase's book of me. He belongs to the Alliance and Miners' Union both, and he took a lot of tracts home to distribute. Got into a discussion with three Protectionists on a corner Wednesday afternoon, and our loud talk soon brought a crowd. I gave them Free Trade straight and denounced Protection as the vilest scheme of robbery ever invented. They soon lapsed into silence, and the crowd took my literature readily. Occasionally I find men who believe in tariff abolition who will not sign the petition, because they want personal property taxed, regardless of the fact that the petition asks only for an investigation. Quite a sprinkling of enclosed signers are farmers. Rain stopped the fair Thursday. Friday I distributed tract 39, and others, on the fair ground, and sold the Alliance vice-president one of "Pa" Chase's books. I came to Creston at night.

Enclosed find 236 signatures. No. 1 claimed to be a friend of W. F. Thayer, of West Virginia. No. 2 is a Republican lawyer who bought a "Protection or Free Trade?" No. 3 bought "Progress and Poverty," is already a Free Trader. No. 4 is chairman of the county Democracy and thinks of distributing "Protection or Free Trade?" No. 5 is an old time Greenbacker who signed the petition with pleasure. No. 6 edits a People's party paper. Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 are straight Free Traders. No. 11 is a Single Taxer, but thinks it's too far ahead of the times. No. 12 is County Clerk and 13 County Recorder. Nos. 14 and 15 were delegates to a County Republican Convention. No. 16 is editor of the Express and will probably help circulate "Protection or Free Trade?" No. 17 is chairman of a county People's party. No. 18 took literature to distribute among miners. A money loaner who would not sign the petition bought "Progress and Poverty." No. 19 is a campaign speaker who says he always talks straight Free Trade. No. 20 is vice-president of the Iowa State Alliance (northern order). He said that he has been frequently asked if they were running the Alliance off into the Single Tax, and that he replied they would run it into anything that would secure justice. As he does a good deal of public speaking he said he wanted to post up on this subject. I called his attention to the scheme of government loans on land, and he readily saw the absurdity of the Government loaning money to private parties on the security of a fund (land values) which belonged to the public. I loaded both these men down with tracts and will send them THE STANDARD four weeks. No. 21 I met between trains at Albia, his home is at Ottumwa, but he will be in Cheyenne, Wyo., for some time. He knows some of the Chicago Single Taxers and thinks it about right.

I reached Creston late Friday night, August 22, and went to the Blue Grass Exposition (on the fair grounds) Saturday afternoon, and heard Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge speak. Whenever he made a good Free Trade point he was applauded. I supplied the audience with Extra No. 39 tracts. Sunday afternoon Rev. Lyman Abbott preached at the Palace. In naming the various plans offered to avert the dangers confronting society, he mentioned "those who would tax land only." While this reference to us shows his appreciation of our growing influence, the phrase used ("tax *land* only"), conveys no more definite idea than the word "Nationalism." He needs to be impressed with the fact that there is a world of difference between "land" and "land *values*." As the audience dispersed I distributed what religious economic tracts I had.

Monday afternoon Congressman R. G. Horr spoke at the Palace, and while he was working off his stale jokes and clownish wit, I quietly passed around the circle of the audience and supplied the men with "Protection the Friend of Labor," "Protection and Wages," and "Plain Talk to Protectionists." After a long-winded attempt to prove that "Protection" had reduced the price of every article "protected," he met the statement that things are cheaper in England than here by saying that he "did not know," as he had never been to England, and "did not care," for he would rather pay more for American made goods if by so doing laborers in this country received good wages. If the Protectionists think that such word juggling will make votes for them, I wish them luck.

Tuesday several school principals spoke in the forenoon, and children entertained visitors in the afternoon by their performances. There was a big crowd on the grounds, and I disposed of a good many tracts and cards. Wednesday it rained, and I came to Des Moines in the afternoon, where I hope to meet a good many Single Taxers at out tent in the State Fair grounds during the coming week.

CALIFORNIA.

Jeff A. Bailey, Cornwall Station, August 23.—Mr. August Heinme, District and County Lecturer for the Alliance; Burdette Cornwall, Organizer for Alliance, and myself, Assistant Lecturer, addressed a mass meeting at Antioch yesterday. The weather was too warm for a big turnout. I spoke over an hour, mostly from manuscript, on "The evils of indirect taxation, and how Free Trade would relieve the people," no absolute Free Trade under land monopoly, etc., etc. I shall plant Single Tax seed all over the country when out visiting the lodges. The audience yesterday was appreciative for this locality.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

NOTE.—All checks and post office orders should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. By complying strictly with this request, correspondents will save the publisher from much trouble.

FOLLOWING IS THE TABLE OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26.

	Subscriptions.	Receipts.
John Black, South Chicago, Ill	1	$3 00
E. Q Norton, Daphne, Ala	1⅓	4 00
A. J. Steers, New York, N. Y	1	3 00
Henry Ware Allen, City of Mexico	1	3 00
John W. Nevedile, Coon Valley, Wis	1	3 00
John W. Hopper, Belfontaine, O	⅓	1 00
John Lavis, Neponset, Mass	⅓	1 00
W. N. Martin, Pender, Neb	⅓	1 00
Tom Elliott, Knoxville, Tenn	1	3 00
Walter Mendelson, M. D., New York, N. Y	1	3 00
E. C. Weidman, Rochester, N. Y	1	3 00
A. Kubner, Washington, D. C	2	6 00
R. Passmore, New York	1	3 00
Charles E. Matthews, Braceville, Ill	⅓	1 00
Albert Plulfet, St. Jo, Tex	2⅓	7 00
L. P. Custer, St. Louis, Mo	⅔	2 00
Robert White, Buffalo, N. Y	⅓	1 00
S. E. Jennison, Brushlen, N. Y	1	3 00
H. M. Holmes, Detroit, Mich	1	3 00
George McGee, Upper Lehigh, Pa	1	3 00
Charles Ness, S. D	1	3 00
James Crosby, Highlands, Col	1	3 00
L. Schuster, Dubuque, Iowa	1	3 00
A. A. Curtis, Danbury, Conn	1	3 00
Miller A. Smith, Santiago, Cuba	1	3 00
Owen Seery, New York, N. Y	1	3 00
Total for the week	25	$75 00

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2.

John J. Lee, Anacortes, Wash	1	$3 00
A. W. Davis, Box 37, Oxford, N. J	1	3 00
L. Dillingham, Lisbon, N. Y	1⅔	5 00
M. W. Mabry, M. D., Augusta, Ga	1	3 00
M. P. Russell, Maryville, Texas	1	3 00
H. Sherrner, Cleveland, Ohio	1	3 00
F. G. Anderson, Jamestown, N. Y.	1	3 00
J. H. Platt, Siffin, Ohio	1	3 00
T. L. Foster, Stoughton, Mass	1	3 00
E. E. Eldridge, Cumberland, Md	1	3 00
J. H. Delaney, Albany, N. Y	1	3 00
Charles H. Govan, New York, N. Y	3⅓	10 00
R. G. Brown, Memphis, Tenn	1	3 00
J. Warburton, Northampton, Mass	1	3 00
E. Butterworth, West Conshocken, Penn	1	3 00
J. Barber, Bradford, Penn	1½	4 50
George H. Neal, Plainfield, Penn	1	3 00
J. H. Sheets, Hartford, Minn	1	3 00
J. B. McGauran, Denver, Col	1	3 00
William Thomson, Toronto, Canada	3	9 00
J. Edwards, Cleveland, O	1	3 00
Thomas T. Gaunt, New York, N. Y	1	3 00
Wm. W. Rose, Kansas City, Mo	2	6 00
B. C. Keeler, St. Louis, Mo	1	3 00
Tom Pitts, New York, N. Y	1	3 00
Edward Osgood Brown, Chicago, Ill	2	6 00
M. H. Purtell, Denver, Colo	2	6 00
H. Sudell, New Castle, Del	3	9 00
H. G. Seaver, Flatbush, N. Y	2	6 00
Edward Barker, Pawtucket, R. I	1	3 00
F. Bestelmeyer, New York, N. Y	1	3 00
Charles A. Cross, Sandusky, O	1	3 00
Edward Johnson, Waterville, Wash	1	3 00
C. P. Whitney, West Haven, Conn	⅓	1 00
R. Munro, Chicago, Ill	1	3 00
Charles Fischer, New York, N. Y	⅓	1 00
F. W. White, Madison, N. J	1	3 00
T. G. Drake, Long Island City, N. Y	⅓	1 00
Rupert Brown, West Jordan, Utah	⅓	1 00
D. Drummond, Dubuque, Iowa	⅔	2 00
C. W. Dougherty, Hartford, Conn	1	3 00
A. E. Todd, Providence, R. I	⅓	1 00
William Geddes, M. D., Washington, D. C	1	3 00
C. G. Harsh, Wyoming, Penn	1	3 00
H. K. Myers, Lancaster, Penn	1	3 00
W. S. Brown, M. D., Stoneham, Mass	⅔	2 00
C. H. Govan, New York, N. Y	1	3 00
M. R. Benton, Leedsville, N. Y	1	3 00
H. C. Goodwill, Springfield, Mass	⅓	1 00
J. Lavis, Neponset, Mass	1	3 00
S. H. Matthews, Brooklyn, N. Y	2	6 00
Total for this week	58 5-6	$176 50
" for last week	25	$75 00
Total since August 19	83 5-6	$251 50

We specially call the attention of THE STANDARD's friends to our announcement on the first page of this issue. Though responsibility for the success of THE STANDARD rests in large degree upon its friends throughout the country, it is the duty of the publisher to assist them in every possible way; and we are trying to do this by offering premiums that will enable them hopefully to solicit subscriptions in their neighborhoods, regardless of whether their neighbors are as yet interested in the Free Trade and Single Tax, or are Democrats or Republicans. No man who wishes to be really well informed can afford to ignore our offers. In STANDARD editorials and

correspondence he will find frequent and full expositions of the principal social and political questions that are now agitating society. In the department of "Current Thought" he will find a resumé of the magazine literature of the day, so far as it relates to matters in which public spirited men take an interest. And in the "Story of the Week" the current history of the world is so told as to excite his interest, and so arranged as to enable him readily to understand its relations, and to grasp its significance. The "Story of the Week" is not a substitute for the daily newspaper; it is rather a weekly compendium of the daily newspaper. It furnishes to the reader as much knowledge of the public events in which he is not specially interested as any fairly well informed man need to know, and regarding the events in which he is specially interested, it gives him an outline and a connection that enable him to read the daily news, as it appears, more easily and more intelligently. These features are alone worth the price of the paper to any one, no matter what his opinions, provided he cares to indulge in opinions above the intellectual level of horse racing or baseball; but to further aid friends of THE STANDARD in the work of soliciting subscriptions for it, we offer some remarkably attractive premiums, which are catalogued in our prospectus on the first page.

We receive letters complaining that THE STANDARD cannot be found upon news stands. The explanation is simple. Dealers are not willing to pay the high price we are compelled to ask for this paper and risk their sales. They therefore usually take only as many copies as they have subscribers for. We cannot blame them, for the loss of one sale would kill the profits of two. Neither can we afford to receive unsold copies back. And we cannot reduce the price until the circulation is much larger.

We give this week two tables of subscriptions, beginning with the week ending August 26, and we shall continue these tables from week to week to enable friends to see exactly how their work is progressing. A little later we shall classify the entire list by States, so that every one may know whether his State is doing its share. Following are extracts from letters:

L. G. Booth, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—If the expression of opinions, promises, etc., of the friends of THE STANDARD are to determine its fate, the sooner they are made the better. I am not one of those who believe that the fate of a great cause is wholly dependent on any one man or set of men. While I deeply mourn the loss of W. T. Croasdale, who has so ably conducted THE STANDARD in and through what seems to me the shoals and quicksands of its existence, I feel that the ground has been thoroughly broken, the way has been paved for the establishing of THE STANDARD in the public confidence of the civilized world. Let Louis F. Post take the helm. Let it be known that he enjoys the full confidence of Henry George (whoever edits THE STANDARD to succeed *must* have this). Let each subscriber appoint himself a committee of one to secure at least one subscriber, and the work is accomplished. For my own part I will agree to secure at least five subscribers, even if I have to pay for them out of my own pocket.

Why would it not be a good plan to put a good man into a few of the larger cities of each State as a special solicitor of subscribers? I am quite sure that localities, containing quite a number of "Single Taxers," in this State have not been worked as they should be for subscribers. We now have W. E. Brokaw at work in this State, attending conventions, county fairs, shows, etc., distributing literature, hunting up Single Tax men, and compiling names for future propaganda work. When he begins to retrace his steps, I think, in all probability, he will be able to take quite a number of subscriptions. We find it necessary, as a first step in propaganda work, to thoroughly advertise, and are now devoting our energies in that direction.

I keenly feel the necessity of a permanent National organ for the dissemination of our ideas; have looked on THE STANDARD as such, and so long as it is held up to the plane which it has attained, it shall receive my cordial support, let its editor be who he may.

[Mr. Booth's suggestion as to the employment of special local solicitors is a good one; but for the present THE STANDARD cannot undertake it. Friends in different places, however, may, by uniting, find this an excellent plan for making up their quotas.—PUBLISHER.]

H. W. Stone, General Secretary Young Men's Christian Association, Fort Worth, Texas.—The Y. M. C. A. of this place has, without doubt, the best supplied, best kept, and best attended reading room in Texas or the South. We are receiving over two hundred and fifty religious and secular periodicals; yet we have heard surprise expressed that among our exceptionally large list THE STANDARD did not appear. Now, if you could send us your excellent paper we would take great pleasure in seeing that it is given a prominent place, on a separate file, and that no copy is clipped or taken from the rooms.

[The publisher cannot afford to supply free copies of THE STANDARD, even for so excellent a purpose as Mr. Stone names; but friends of the paper have provided funds to enable us to comply with this suggestion, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Fort Worth has been placed upon the subscription list. It occurs to the publisher, and he wishes to make his acknowledgement to Mr. Stone for the idea, that one excellent mode of extending the circulation of THE STANDARD would be by means of regular subscriptions for the supply of local public libraries. To four or five readers in a city or town the cost of placing THE STANDARD on the files of the local library would be so trifling that it would repay the expenditure over and over. Some libraries might refuse to receive the paper, but not many; and those that did would not repeat the refusal if they were judiciously talked to.]

T. W. Graham, Dubuque, Ia.—I am in receipt of a letter from J. G. Kennedy, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., requesting that contributions be made for Single Tax literature for distribution at the Iowa State Fair, to be held in Des Moines in September. I understand that remittances should be made to THE STANDARD. I therefore enclose $4 from myself and F. Thornby to apply to that purpose.

[The publisher of THE STANDARD acknowledges receipt of the above $4, and will apply to the purpose indicated any additional funds that may be sent him.]

R. G. Brown, Memphis, Tenn.—The establishment and maintenance of THE STANDARD as the national organ and rallying post of the Single Tax men was by Mr. Croasdale regarded as absolutely necessary to the efficient prosecution of our work, and to this opinion I have always given my endorsement. To bring this about, so far as in me lies, shall be my task from now on, and to this end I want you to send me a list of all the signers of the petition in Memphis, with their addresses, marking those who already subscribe for THE STANDARD. If for no other reason, THE STANDARD should be firmly established as a memorial and monument to Croasdale, until such time as a public, grateful for his labors in their behalf, shall raise to him a monumental shaft.

Mr. J. T. Ripley, of Chicago, Ill., suggests that THE STANDARD might be assisted if Single Tax clubs were willing to advertise their meetings in large type at regular advertising rates. It is our desire, as a matter of news, to publish the cards of Single Tax clubs as we have already done, and we shall continue doing this without charge; but if clubs wish to aid THE STANDARD by the publication of special notices at advertising rates, we shall be glad to receive assistance in that form. Our rates for such advertising will be for each insertion 75 cents per inch for standing notices, and $1 for notices changed weekly. The cards of clubs so advertising will be printed in distinctive type, and to them will be appended any notice that may be desired.

W. G. Spencer, Thomaston, Conn.—You may count on my hearty support.

Wm. Geddes, M. D., Washington, D. C.—I will endeavor to fill my quota to THE STANDARD's subscription list in the near future.

H. G. Seaver, Flatbush, N. Y.—To say that it is the duty of Single Taxers to support THE STANDARD inadequately expresses its value to the cause of good government. It is absolutely necessary to our work to have such a non-partisan journal bringing us in touch with others working in every State of the Union, in Australia, and in all other parts of the world where men labor and love the right.

Harold Sudell, New Castle, Del.—I hope to get you some more subscribers ere long. It will be very much to the shame of Single Taxers if the paper should have to stop for lack of circulation. It ought to have fifty thousand subscribers, and would have if all would do their duty.

Charles Monagham, Denver, Col.—I am going out of business, and for the next two months, during which I shall have but little to do, I will spend my time working for THE STANDARD.

Edward Osgood Brown, Chicago, Ill.—Whether or not THE STANDARD can be made self-sustaining is a question; merit does not always win. But I am going to hope and work for its business success. I have no fear of its lacking in any other direction.

John Edwards, Cleveland, O.—I pay for THE STANDARD ungrudgingly, because I get a paper well worth the money, and which discusses public questions in a fearless and straightforward manner.

J. Barber, Bradford, Penn.—You can rely on us to sustain you to the extent of our ability.

Mr. William Hancock, Wyoming, Penn.—In sending a check of $18 in addition to one of $12 two weeks ago, he says: "This fully fills my quota and some over. Keep up courage! Should we all die, the great truths we advocate will live and triumph."

M. W. Mabry, M. D., Augusta, Ga.—I shall not cease to work for THE STANDARD.

Henry Shermer, Cleveland, O.—THE STANDARD must be maintained at all hazards.

Friends and correspondents must not expect personal acknowledgment unless the nature of their letters demands a reply. Acknowledgments of tracts will be made by forwarding the tracts; acknowledgments of suggestions by acting upon them or explaining in this column; acknowledgments of advertisements by their appearance in the appropriate place; and acknowledgments of subscriptions in the weekly table in this department.

Charles H. Govan, Brooklyn, N. Y.—I want to congratulate my fellow-readers on the fact that the editorial chair of THE STANDARD is filled by so worthy a successor to its late occupant. I hope every subscriber will work as though the progress of our movement and the existence of its organ depended on his individual exertions.

"AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?"

W. B. Coolitt, in Good Housekeeping.

There's a storm abroad on land and sea,
The stars are veiled, and in ecstacy
The white snow whirls in cruel glee,
The breath from the north cuts icily!

Ah, the glowing grate is good to see,
The silken curtains drawn cosily,
The shaded lights—a faint perfume
Comes from the rarest plants in bloom.

"Born to the purple"—whence my right?
Is it well with my brother and sister to-night?

In this snowy dove-cote my babies fair,
Warmly cuddled, 'neath laces rare,
Strong-limbed and rosy, weary with play,
Are sweetly sleeping the night away,
As in rapture of love I gaze on them there,
My heart stands still with a fearful care:
Is the sign on my lintel—the blood-stain there,
Will the Angle of Death heed the sign and spare?

Peace, foolish heart! Sleep, my doves,
Safe in your snowy cote, sleep, my loves.

The storm is sobbing and shuddering round,
The snow lies deep on the icy ground,
My book is unread—my mind distrait,
In a sad unrest doth my soul abound;
I draw my chair to the fire bright—
Are all the little ones housed to-night?

PERSONAL.

Lawrence Dunham, a member of the Executive Committee of the Single Tax League of the United States, and one of the active members of the Reform Club in its ballot reform and tariff reform agitations, has for four weeks been dangerously ill at his home in Sharon, Conn. The Recorder says of his illness: "The Reform Club, which lost one of its leading members—William T. Croasdale—a short time ago, nearly lost another during the past week in the person of Lawrence Dunham, of the St. George's Flats, in East Seventeenth street. Mr. Dunham has been lying at the point of death in Sharon, Conn., where he contracted typhoid fever. He is one of the most persistent workers in the Reform Club, and was prominent in the recent ballot reform agitation. He has been chairman of a committee to which the literature work of the club was largely indebted. He is a young man, and before his illness had a fine physique, which seemed to place him beyond the reach of disease." Mr. Dunham was fairly on the way to recovery until early this week, when he had a relapse. Mr. George St. John Leavins, who has been constantly with him, is however still hopeful.

* * *

Mr. Isaac Price, who was so devoted in his attention to William T. Croasdale during his last illness, arrived in the city from Merriewold Park last Wednesday evening. He had intended to spend a week in town before resuming his business, but the weather was so oppresively hot here that he took the first train back Thursday morning. If he had had wings he would have flown back to the park on the evening of his arrival.

* * *

William Blakeney, well known to the members of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, the brother of Mr. Blakeney, the well-known Single Taxer of Binghamton, left Saturday morning on the steamship Wisconsin, en route to South Africa. Mr. Blakeney leaves his native land because he finds it impossible any longer to make a living in it, and he says he won't come back until the United States is a Free Trade country. Mr. Blakeney belongs to the old school of minstrels who flourished in the days when the genuine "cumplumgum" "Bob Ridley," "Essence of Old Virginny" darkey used to be portrayed on the stage. He is a violinist, and was for many years orchestral leader of that class of shows. Mr. Blakeney is as earnest a Single Taxer as his brother. A. J. Talbot, who goes to South Africa with him, says that it is only three or four years ago that Mr. Blakeney used to be considered a crank, and the boys used to have "lots of fun" with him because of it on the road; but in the course of time they realized that what Mr. Blakeney used to tell them about social conditions had a great deal of truth in it, and by degrees they came to listen respectfully and attentively to what he had to say. Mr. Talbot says that Mr. Blakeney, while traveling, used to make close calculations as to where he ought to be when the next issue of THE STANDARD was due, and when that time and town were reached he would go from store to store until he found it. Talbot says Blakeney on several occasions stayed up all night waiting for the paper when it had been delayed in the mails, and when he got it he would go to his hotel and read it from front cover to finish before he went to sleep. There is no more popular man in the minstrel profession than Mr. Blakeney, which is testified to by the large number of his fellow-workers who went to the steamship dock to bid an affectionate good-bye and good speed.

* * *

The Single Tax national committeeman for Alabama, Mr. Edward Quincy Norton, has invented a system of binding books which, experts say, will revolutionize the entire business, because of the cheapness of the process. The invention consists of a reamer, which, when the pages to be bound are brought together runs grooves through the back of the sheets. These grooves are then filled with glue which bind all the leaves together. It is said that books bound in this way will last much longer than those bound by present methods, and that when opened they lie perfectly flat, thus doing away with the annoying "bellying" of books bound in the ordinary fashion. Mr. Norton is so certain of the success of his invention that he has given up the piano and music business in Mobile, so that he can devote all his time to pushing it.

* * *

Hon. John De Witt Warner has come out of the West, where he went on his vacation a few weeks ago. He went to the State of Iowa, where he rested himself by taking the stump for Governor Boies, and making campaign speeches every night. Some people would call this sort of thing work; yet it is in this way that the Congressman strengthens himself for the drudgery and tug of his work in this city. He was at the Reform Club Thursday evening at supper, where, while absorbing a juicy steak, he aided his digestion by explaining his views on the free coinage bill to a circle of listening friends. What those views are is not necessary to dilate upon here, for he will make them widely known at the coming session of Congress. Mr. Warner, in his discourse, told Mr. Doblin something that he did not know before, namely, that the English pound (or twenty shillings) was originally a pound of pure silver, and was marked so, and used to circulate as such; that the shilling was the measure of one-twentieth of the pound of silver, and that the penny was one-twelfth of the one-twentieth of the pound; that in later times a monarch, in order to increase the circulating medium, debased the currency of his realm by ordering the pound mark to be placed on less than a pound weight of silver, in the hope that his subjects would accept it in the place of the full weight.

* * *

Sherman Cummin, a well known printer of this city, was one of the victims of the Park Place horror of August 22. He had been missing ever since that time, but it was not known what had become of him. Inquiry finally developed the fact that he was seen last on Park place, corner of Greenwich street, at about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, where he told a friend that he would go over to Peterson's restaurant and get some lunch. This led his wife and brother to go to the morgue to view the unidentified victims of the accident; and upon one of the burned and mangled bodies William Cummin found marks sufficient to prove it to have been the remains of Sherman. Mr. Cummin was well known among the union printers of the large cities of the East for his activity in trade union labor matters. In 1884 he was a candidate for president of the International Typographical Union, and for a number of years he had been especially prominent in the affairs of No. 6. In 1886 he took a very active interest in Mr. George's mayoralty campaign. He did not appear prominently in that movement, but in his modest way he did a great deal of good work, notwithstanding that he declined to place himself under the orders of the C. L. U.'s campaign committee of that year, for personal reasons. At the time of Mr. Cummin's death he was employed on the Mail and Express as a proofreader. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

* * *

On Thursday, the 26th inst., at Mystic, Conn., Mrs. M. L. Ormsby, of New York City, addressed the Universal Peace Convention on the subject of "A New Way to Abolish War." The audience before whom she spoke numbered ten thousand people. She argued that the private ownership of land has ever been the curse of the land, and she declared it to be her belief that if the Single Tax were enforced, there would be a universal brotherhood, and war would disappear. Mrs. Ormsby is one of the best known members of Sorosis, and now that she has become interested in the subject will be sure to have the Single Tax discussed in that distinguished body during the coming Winter. She is one of the most influential women connected with that body, and her influence reaches beyond the United States. Three of her cousins are married to Peers of the British realm, one of them to a nephew of Lord Salisbury. She is a most intellectual woman, and is a graduate of Vassar College. W. E. Hicks claims Mrs. Ormsby as his convert, and in view of what she has already done Mr. Hicks is to be profoundly congratulated, while she is to be admired for her great courage in defending the Single Tax before that tremendous audience.

* * *

James H. Barry, editor and proprietor of the San Francisco Star, has reduced the work day in his printing office to nine hours. Mr. Barry did so because the last convention of the International Typographical Union recommended that it be done; and as Mr. Barry is a Single Taxer, and, as a matter of course, a member of the union of his craft, he hastened to set a good example to his brother employers in the city by the Golden Gate. The San Francisco union has shown its appreciation of Mr. Barry's kindly act by posting a notice in the union rooms, asking all printers and their friends to see to it that he does not lose, but, rather, gain, by what he has done in the interests of the printing business.

* * *

H. Martin Williams, of St. Louis, Mo., has an article on the Single Tax in the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture, in which he urges with his usual ability that the Single Tax should be the first reform, since after that all other reforms will be easier.

* * *

Rev. E. A. Stafford, LL.D., of Toronto, Canada, aired himself on the social question in the last Methodist Quarterly in a way that woke up S. T. Wood, president of the Toronto Single Tax Association, who "went for" the reverend gentleman with an intellectual sharp stick in the Toronto Mail of August 19. Mr. Stafford said in his article that the practical application of the theory that "ground rents belong to the public" "would lead to a vicious extension of Governmental functions, and so pave the way for some Napoleon to a crown and a despotism." After routing the doctor horse, foot and dragoons, Mr. Wood concluded his letter to the Mail by saying: "When industry is thus despoiled, when the producer of abundance secures only scarcity, surely ridicule and sarcasm, in defence of this system, are hardly becoming in the mouth of the preacher of the Gospel, that is nothing if it is not a gospel of justice." Perhaps this never struck Mr. Stafford before.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

A man cannot be truly eloquent if he knows not how to listen.—Century.

The office that seeks the man is generally the police office.—Puck.

He's not unkind to me, this dear philosopher
Whose happy wife I am; far from it, very far.
He's only on occasions somewhat hasty, sir,
And rather thoughtless, as you know most thinkers are.—Century.

It is easier for us to escape from our shadow than from our vanity, for we can blow out the light.—Puck.

Morris: "Has Dumley any rare coins in his numismatic collection?" Norris: "Yes; he has the first quarter ever saved by Russell Sage, and the only honest dollar ever made by Jay Gould."—*Life.*

Boggs: "Don't you think Quay is a fool to resign?" Toggs: "Oh, I don't know; the surplus is gone, you know."

O'Hoolihan (standing on the dock and gazing out over the waters of the Sea of Galilee): "So this do be the wather that Christ walked on?"

Proprietor of boat-house: "Yes, sir."

O'Hoolihan: "Well, begorra, I'd like to have a row on it wanst. Phat's the price av wan av thim boats wid a mon to row yez?"

Proprietor of boat-house: "Three dollars an hour."

O'Hoolihan: "Phat's that? Three dollars an hour? Bijabbers, it's aisy to see why Christ walked!"—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Laziness is the fruit of philosophy.—Puck.

There is probably nothing more debasing to a human soul than incessant brooding over its wrongs.—Life.

America sends to Europe all her great storms because, in virtue of our protective system, we can afford to make better bad weather than anybody else.—James Russell Lowell.

There is said to be a very clear understanding between President Harrison and Mr. Blaine as to which of them shall occupy the White House during the next term. Now, when the other sixty odd million people in the land come to the same understanding the matter will be settled.—Detroit Free Press.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol. F. Clark; sec., Theo. Hartman.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.—Single tax club. Pres., Clarence A. Miller; sec., S. Byron Welcome, 523 Macy st.

OAKLAND.—Oakland single tax club No. 1. Meets every Friday evening at St. Andrew's Hall, at 1056½ Broadway. Pres., A. J Gregg; sec., E. Hodkins.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 841 Market street. Pres., L. M. Manser; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 841 Market street.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Single tax club. Headquarters 303 16th st Pres., Geo. H. Phelps; sec. James Crosby, P. O. Box 257, Highlands.

PUEBLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. Regular meetings fourth Friday of each month at office of B. D. V. Reeve, corner Union av. and Main st. Pres., B. D V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger.

CONNECTICUT.

SHARON.—Sharon single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. Pres., Geo. W. Kreer; sec., Frank L. Reardon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 2) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 150 A st, n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 64 Defrees st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st., n. w.

Washington single tax league. Executive Committee meets at the residence of President H. J. Schulteis, 923 H st., n. w.; Wm. Geddes, M.D., sec., 1719 G st., n. w.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. M. Beath; sec., J. Henley Smith, 12 W. Alabama st.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 338 Hudson av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax club of South Chicago and Cheltenham. Pres., John Black; sec., Robt. Aitchison, box K. K., South Chicago.

BRACEVILLE.—Braceville single tax committee. Pres., John Mainwaring; sec., Chas. E. Matthews.

PEORIA.—Peoria single tax club. Meetings Thursday evenings in Court House. Pres., Jas. W. Hill, 310 North st.; sec., Jas. W. Avery.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. 5th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Single tax league. Pres., Thos. J Hudson; sec., Chas. H. Krause. Every Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Mansur Hall, cor. Washington and Alabama sts, room 12.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 5 South 3d st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 305 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur, Mosena, 920 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—Single tax club. L. G. Booth, pres.; J. T. Kennedy, sec.

KENTUCKY.

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

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Dunning; sec., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 703.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; rec. sec., J. W. Hasel, 26 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 522 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kilby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 73 High st., Boston.

Boston.—Single tax league. Public meetings second fourth Sundays e each month, at 3:30 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M White; sec. Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st, Pres., Wm A. McKindrick; sec., A. S. Parnard, 54 Belmont st.

DORCHESTER.—Single tax club. Meetings first Tuesday of each month at Field's building, Field's corner. Pres., Edward Frost; sec., John Adams, Field's building, Field's corner.

HAVERHILL.—Haverhill single tax league. Meets every Thursday evening, at 73 Merrimac st. Pres., Geo. W. Pettengill; cor. sec., Edward R. Collum, 4 Green st

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

NEPONSET.—Single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, Wood st court, Neponset.

NEWBURYPORT.—Merrimac single tax assembly. Pres., Andrew R. Curtis; sec., Wm. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac street.

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., Frank W. Mendum, 141 Hampden st.; sec., W. L. Crosman, 131 Marcella st,

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

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCartey; sec., Geo. C. Madison, corner East Sixth and Cedar sts.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Pepoon, 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

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

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

ST. LOUIS.—Single tax league. Tuesday evenings at rooms of the Clerk of Criminal Court, Four Courts, 12th street and Clark avenue. Pres, Hon. Dennis A. Ryan, 1616 Washington st.; sec., T. J. Smith, 1515 Taylor av.

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6839 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

WYMORE.—Wymore single tax and tariff reform club. Meetings every Wednesday evening at Union hall. Pres., Julius Hamm; sec. and treas., H. C. Jaynes; P. O. Box 137.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres. Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 520 Line st.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 233 Grand st.

PLAINFIELD.—Single tax club. Pres., John L. Anderson; sec., J. H. McCullough, 7 Pond place.

NEWARK.—Single tax and free trade club. Pres., C. B. Rathburn; sec., M. T. Gaffney, 211 Plane st.

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

New York.—Manhattan single tax club Business Meeting first Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. Club rooms, 73 Lexington av.; open every day from 6 p. m. to 12 p. m. Pres. Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

Equal Rights club. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 490 8th av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred. C. Keller.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Cor. sec. G. W. Thompson, 9 St. Marks av.

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Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 256 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Pottenhofer, 256 Evergreen av.

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BINGHAMPTON.—Tax Reform Association. Pres., John H. Blakeney; sec., Edward Dundon, 38 Maiden lane.

BUFFALO.—Tax Reform Club. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec. T. M. Crowe, 777 Elk st.

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

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

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom association meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwalenberg's hall, corner Vernon and Borden avs. Sec., T. G. Drake, 215 Kouwenhoven st.

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

WEST NEW BRIGHTON.—Richmond County single tax club. Sec., A. B. Stoddard.

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HATTON.—Hatton single tax reform club. Pres., A. Forslid; sec., T. E. Nelson; treas., M. F. Hegge.

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CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robertson's Hall, Lincoln's Inn Court, 227 Main st. (near P. O). Pres., Jos. L. Schraer sec., Dr. David De Beck, 139 W. 9th st.

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

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

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

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PENNSYLVANIA.

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

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec. E. D. Burleigh, 13 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 P. M.

JOHNSTOWN.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres., A. J. Moxham sec., S. E. Clarkson.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia every Thursday 8 p. m., 1341 Arch st.; cor. sec., A. H Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

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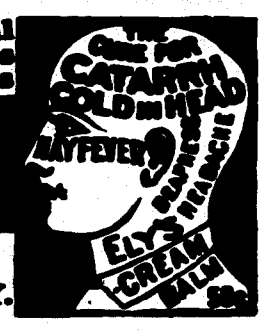

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