THE STANDARD

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HARRISON A SOCIALIST.—In the course of a speech at Omaha, President Harrison declared that he desired, "by every method, to enhance the prosperity of all our people, and have this great government in all its undertakings touch with beneficent and equal hands the pursuits of the rich and the poor." He further declared that his own administration had been engaged in efforts to secure larger foreign markets for our farm products, and that the reciprocity scheme and subsidised ships would eventually accomplish that object. These declarations interpret the phrase first quoted, and show that Mr. Harrison, probably without knowing it, is simply a rank Socialist, who imagines that it is the business of government to take care of the people. Such a notion is entirely irreconcilable with true Democratic ideas, and is a part and parcel of the old monarchical notion that the government is a king, who is the father of his people, and bound to promote their prosperity by benevolent methods.

All that the Government of the United States need do to enable Western farmers to obtain more in exchange for the products of their toil is to take its hands off, and cease to restrict trade by tariffs. It does not need to treat with any other nation in order to accomplish this. It then will only remain for it to devise a system for meeting public expenditures that will not restrict industry or cramp exchange at home. Having done so much, the States can follow its example in adopting rational systems of taxation, and needless burdens now artificially imposed upon the necks of the people being thus removed, the people will take care of themselves and of their Government also, and there will be no demand that any Government shall "touch with beneficent hand" the business pursuits of either the rich or the poor. It will find that about all asked of it will be to preserve the peace and let honest people alone.

INVESTIGATING PRICES.—The treatment of all questions as to wages and prices by the Protectionists has been so dishonest that few people hoped for much from the investigation by the Finance Committee of the United States Senate of the workings of the new Tariff law. Fortunately, however, Senator Carlisle is one of the minority members of the committee, and he can be trusted to do his best to make the inquiry thorough and intelligent. If the committee will adhere to the course indicated by declarations Senator Carlisle is reported in the newspapers as having recently made, its report will be of enormous value.

Mr. Carlisle is represented as saying that the first work of the committee will be to ascertain the commonly-accepted designation of numerous articles of consumption, so that it will know whether or not a man in Boston and one in St. Louis are talking about the same thing. This, of course, is necessary in order that the report, when made, shall be intelligible in all parts of the country. Having accomplished this, retail dealers will be called on to testify as to the actual prices at which articles are now sold to consumers and to state the prices at which the same articles were sold before the passage of the bill. The next stage of the investigation will be a careful inquiry into the wages received by each class of workmen, the same care again being taken to use terms with a definite meaning, so that a single word, like engineer, shall not be made to indicate at once the man who runs an elevator engine and the man who superintends the motive power of an ocean steamship. Having in this way found what men actually receive for their labor and what they pay for staple articles of consumption, the committee will inquire as to the prices the farmer receives for his product in the market in which he actually sells it. This will be quite different from the ordinary quotations of prices of grain at the seaboard or in the Chicago elevators. In all cases the figures will be given as to prices prevailing before and since the enactment of the new tariff law.

Of course, such an inquiry ought to be supplemented by some examination as to prices in other countries during the periods covered by it. For instance, take wheat. The present outlook is that the crop will be short abroad. In that case any increase in price in this country would be due to increased prices elsewhere, and not to local legislation. Such facts will, however, be ascertained by others, and the line of inquiry indicated by Senator Carlisle ought to produce more satisfactory results than have even been sought by any previous committee in a tariff investigation. As the Senator says, it "reverses the customary tariff investigation, which usually began and ended with the manufacturer and importer." The statement that such an investigation will actually be made seems almost too good to be true. If honestly conducted, it will bring straight home to the people a complete demonstration that protection does not raise wages but does increase the price of commodities to the consumer.

STANDARD EXTRAS.—We have started, as a continuation of the Single Tax Library, the regular issue of STANDARD Extras in tract form. These will appear weekly, and a special effort will be made to get out those like Mr. Carret's tract, the first number of the new series which are of special value to a single locality, though of general interest to all studeuts of the question of taxation. The change in the width of column of THE STANDARD compelled a change in the style of the tracts, while numerous complaints that the old issue was printed in too small type has led to an effort to condense the matter and enlarge the type. As it is the intention of the publisher to issue one extra a week the number will be sufficient to include articles on other topics, such as the railway question, the tariff question, ballot reform and so on. The circulation of such tracts in quantities is ofttimes impeded by a title that appears to limit them to the Single Tax movement, while the name of THE STANDARD fully justifies the publication in the series of Single Tax matter. That is to say, that name repels nobody in the Single Tax movement, and makes it easier to get the tracts before thousands who would not otherwise purchase them.

The series as already published consists of Mr. Carret's article, showing how the Single Tax would fall on a Massachusetts town; a reproduction of the series of articles by Mr. Shearman arguing against the substitution of a new question for that of taxation, and Mr. Chase's article answering the questions "Are there any unearned increments in other things besides land?" and "Cannot a tax upon land values be shifted?" This article makes a four page tract. It is probably one of

e most effective answers yet made to these frequently recurring questions, and it illustrates what the publisher desires to accomplish through this series. Now and then some tract like Ring's "Case Plainly Stated" and Henry George's San Francisco speech is put out, which covers the whole question, and is in constant demand by people who are attempting to show others what our doctrines are. At a later stage, however, come discussions on this and that detail, and we hope to have tracts in sufficient variety to enable any one who is engaged in propaganda work to get a special tract on a special question. The prices will be the same as in the old Single Tax library.

Of course, the Single Tax library itself will be maintained and all orders for back numbers will be met. The only change that will be made will be in the case of some tracts like Ring's, in which the plates are so well worn that the matter will have to be reset. In such cases the new matter will have to appear as THE STANDARD Extra. We hope that the new form of tracts will meet generally with the favorable comment that we already hear from those who have seen the first issues, now for the first time advertised. The price per year will be $1, but to STANDARD subscribers we will send all the regular numbers for one year for 50 cents. If we receive any considerable number of such subscriptions we will reproduce in this form many of the articles that appeared in the early numbers of the paper.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENTS. — The Duke of Marlborough has been making a tour of inspection through our Southern States, and in a long article in the New York Herald he recently gave his impression as to the opportunities the South offers to English investors. He deprecates investments by English capitalists in enterprises in South American countries that really have "no settled form of government." "In America, on the other hand," he says, "you have the most stable and conservative form of government in the world." The Duke therefore advises Englishmen to invest in American enterprises, and particularly in those controlled by American stockholders. There are, however, great differences among such investments, the Duke explains, and he says:

> Breweries and stock yards and elevators are very fine things, so long as you can get them managed by local American boards, who have a strong share interest in them, but do not let us blind ourselves to the fact that you are really only buying good will, a four-walled factory, and a lot of beer barrels. The real value of America is in real estate, and in real estate I include not only such property as Middlesborough, but also all American railways in which you can hold an effective block of stock which will control the management. It is in this real estate of one form and another that future unearned increment of value lies. Breweries will vanish, but coal regions and railways will remain.
>
> You have an Anglo-Saxon race of sixty millions of people who work like beavers, developing your property and adding to its value every day if you own real estate investments, and this is far better property than Buenos Ayres Waterworks and Argentine Great Western, or even Buenos Ayres and Rosario or Great Southern rails, where there is nothing in the way of population, except a few million slow-going Spaniards or Italians. This is simply a common sense view of investment generally, and it seems strange that our English public do not see the advantage that is to be derived from joint enterprise with American companies, managed and directed in New York, rather than in schemes that are run from London, and where the water that gets into the concern before it ever belongs to the English public is quite colossal.

This is surely frank, and it indicates that the Duke has not only "seen the cat," but that he proposes to harness the animal for the use of himself and his friends. It is in real estate, he says, "that future unearned increment lies." "Breweries," he continues, "will vanish, but coal regions and railways will remain." Invest in those everlasting sources of "unearned increment," he says, in effect, and "an Anglo-Saxon race of sixty millions of people will work like beavers, developing your property and adding to its value every day." The Duke is right. This is just what those Anglo-Saxon and other millions will do until they wake up to the folly of their performance. Then they will begin throwing on the ground the burdens they now carry, and the Duke of Marlborough's friends will find that the hand of the tax gatherer is beginning to take for the public these indirect results of individual labor. Thenceforth capital will have to concern itself with four walled factories, beer barrels and other products of industry, or go without interest. That is to say, the monopoly of natural opportunities having ceased to offer chances for profit, capital must go to work and earn anything it gets by performing its true function, the facilitation of the production of commodities by labor. For the present the Duke's advice is sound. How long it will remain so, depends on the length of time required to enable a people to understand their own rights and interests after the truth has once been made plain.

FOR FREE TRADE AND SOCIALISM. — The Knights of Labor Journal can see no justification for THE STANDARD's opinion that the Democratic party is tending toward Free Trade, but it does answer our direct question as follows:

> As to THE STANDARD's question regarding the course of the Journal in the event of a Free Trade party being started by those who now contend that the Democracy is a Free Trade party, we have only to say that it would entirely depend on the other planks of that party's platform. Free Trade by itself we should not consider worth fighting for. If, however, such a party were in other respects a thoroughly labor-reform organization —if it also favored the nationalization of the railroads and telegraphs, the substitution of a national currency for our present bank issues, and such initial steps as are calculated to lead up to the national organization and direction of industry—we would certainly give it a hearty support.

We are glad to find that the Journal would not object to a Free Trade plank in such a platform. To be equally frank we will say to it that THE STANDARD would not support even a Free Trade party that advocated the national organization and direction of industry. All that industry needs is that the Government shall cease to bar it out from natural opportunities with one hand while it hangs burdens on its neck with the other. Under conditions of justice individuals will be able to make a good living and manage their own affairs without Governmental aid. Able-bodied men who cannot do this are not fit to be freemen. With all due respect, therefore, we fear that the Journal and THE STANDARD are not likely to "get together" on politics.

THE TIN PLATE HUMBUG.—If we were to attempt to print in THE STANDARD all of the recent exposures of the falsehoods the Protectionists are circulating concerning the upspringing of a great tin plate industry in this country, on account of the increased duty imposed by the McKinley tariff, we should have no room for anything else. A single instance is sufficient. Mr. Niedringhaus, a member of Congress from St. Louis, who was not re-elected, distributed at the recent convention of the National League of Republican Clubs samples of tin plate made by him. These plates were received with enthusiasm as the visible evidence of the establishment of a new and important American industry. A correspondent of the New York Times recently visited Mr. Niedringhaus's factory, and found that the whole plant is housed in a shed fifteen feet wide and fifty feet long, built against the side of an old mill. Three or four men and a few boys constituted the whole working force, and the only skilled workman among them was an Englishman from the great tin-making Swansea district. The factory, the correspondent declares, "is simply a doll's house, a plaything," and its whole output will hardly be sufficient to meet the

demands of Republican conventions in the Fall. Any tin plate made in it and not needed for political purposes is used in Mr. Neidringhaus's factories, and none of it is offered for sale. In fact, it is a humbug intended to deceive.

A responsible manufacturer writing to the Evening Post, says:

To show the gross injustice of this tax, works in Canada are producing, or will produce, after the McKinley duty goes into effect, a line of goods which we also manufacture for packing fruits and vegetables at $14.50 per 1,000, costing on this side of the line $20.50 per 1,000, each made from the same quality of tin plate, and costing to each of us the same price in Wales. As for tin plate being produced in this country to *supply the trade* during the year 1891, it is absolute *bosh*. We will undertake to cut up in our *regular trade* all that will be made in just *one week*. We have kept track of these *tin-plate mills* and know what they are doing. For pure, unadulterated *lying* recommend me to a *so-called* American tin-plate maker.

This is entirely in accord with the statements made in last week's STANDARD by Mr. C. B. Cooper, concerning roofing plate. We agree with the Post's correspondent that this tin-plate talk is "pure, unadulterated lying," and it is high time that this was recognized and the liars excluded from association with decent people. We have already quoted the old Ohio mossback who declared that Republicanism "is not a business—it is a disease." The tactics of the Protectionists will soon make it more than a disease—a crime.

A SINGLE TAX DAILY.—The Single Tax men of Detroit are to be congratulated on the fact that they have in their city a good daily paper that is an open advocate of the Single Tax. Of course, the Detroit Evening News was not started as a propaganda organ, but it is a newspaper, supplying the general public demand for news, but, having become convinced that the Single Tax is not only the proper method of taxation, but the true solution of an even greater problem, it has the courage and candor to express its opinions on its editorial page. This course does not appear to have injured the paper's business, from which it may be assumed that though all its readers may not agree with its views, that there is in Detroit no longer an unreasonable prejudice against a radical reform in taxation. No more gratifying evidence of the growth of the Single Tax idea could well be presented. The existence of the Evening News, the attitude of Mayor Pingree of Detroit, the recent utterances of Don Dickinson and the election of Mr. Hoch as Mayor of Adrian all go to show how effective has been our work since we began to ally ourselves with those going our way instead of standing apart, and antagonizing everybody.

It is particularly gratifying to find that the Detroit Evening News appreciates the great object that lies beyond the establishment of the Single Tax as a mere fiscal reform. It sees clearly the futility of the Socialistic experiments urged by organized laborers and farmers, and shows how the restoration of men to their obvious natural rights will enable them individually to work out their temporal salvation without the aid of a paternal government. Such a paper can be depended on to continue the good work to the end.

HOW TO START CLUBS.—The letter of Jas. W. Hill of Peoria, Ill., in THE STANDARD of May 13 contains a useful suggestion to Single Tax clubs that find difficulty in maintaining a room. The club in Peoria has obtained permission to use a room in the Court House for holding public meetings. Such an arrangement can doubtless be made in many county towns and, even where this is not practicable, clubs not numerically strong will find it wiser to hire a room when they need it instead of paying a week's rent for the use of a place one night in the week. It is eminently, proper where a club finds itself able to do so, that it should have permanent headquarters, such as our Chicago friends have just secured, or as New York and Brooklyn long have had, but there are many clubs that have weakened their efficiency by an attempt to adopt this course before they were ready for it.

There is no good reason why a Single Tax club should not exist in every town where a dozen or more Single Taxers can be found. Such a club can practically be maintained without any expense whatever, since its executive committee can meet at the houses of members and transact such business as is necessary for carrying on propaganda work. The important thing is to have a list of Single Tax people, and another list of those likely to take an interest in such subjects, in order that, whenever it is possible to obtain a speaker, those likely to attend may be readily notified.

Taking this as a model for a small organization it can be permitted to grow into whatever form its resources and membership may warrant, but every place where there are people really interested in the Single Tax should have an organization of the kind suggested. Nothing elaborate is needed. The platform adopted by the Single Tax conference will serve as a declaration of principles, and a president, vice-president and a secretary will make a sufficient executive committee for a small club; or, in case it is deemed desirable, a few members can be added. It is always a great mistake to put so much energy into the mere work of organization that there is none left to expend in other directions, and it is particularly undesirable that clubs shall subject their members to burdensome expenses for rent that make a constant drag on them.

A MATTER OF CONSTITUTION.—Mr. Hemingway objects to merely one detail of our denunciation of his proposal, and we have no disposition to argue that with him. He says he is not "so constituted" as to see any immorality in his proposal. We do not doubt that this is so, and we regard it as unfortunate. He says that there are a number of others similarly constituted. We are sorry for it, but that is not our business. All we desire is that the organized Single Tax movement may be saved from the disrepute and injury it would receive through any connection with people "so constituted." The broader the line of demarcation the better it will be for all concerned. People have a perfect right to organize movements in opposition to that of the Single Tax League of the United States if they choose. The Executive Committee of that organization is, however, carrying out the mandate of the National Conference that called the league into existence to the best of its ability with the means at its disposal. All that THE STANDARD asks is that those who, for any reason, wish to adopt antagonistic plans and create opposing organizations, shall make it plain that they are doing so, and not complain that THE STANDARD proposes to proceed on the lines laid down by the only body of men ever empowered to formulate a declaration of principles and a plan of work for the Single Tax men of the United States.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—We print in this issue of THE STANDARD the first of a series of letters by Henry George, Jr., giving an account of the Single Tax movement in England. Mr. George expresses privately the opinion that he will have a great deal of such news to send. His first letter was, of course, written almost immediately after his arrival, and before he had time for any elaborate inquiries. Yet it indicates that there is a strong feeling on the land question, but apparently that it has not yet taken the practical shape of the advocacy of the Single Tax.

THE SINGLE TAX AND ENGLISH PARKS.

John Rae in his "Contemporary Socialism" in speaking of private parks, deer forests and shootings of England, says that they are most of them at present rented and not owned by their occupants, and the "change that Mr. George suggests would not suppress them, or even in the slightest degree check their spread, and would not throw the ground occupied by them into the ordinary market for cultivation."

Also Robert Mackenzie, in his "Nineteenth Century," says that if a workingman in England wishes to abstain from alcoholic stimulants and tobacco he may enjoy the privileges of British citizenship for the sum of about a penny a week paid in taxes.

Now is most of the unused land in Great Britain held in "private parks, deer forests and shootings?"

If this is the case, and it is true that most of the land thus used or disused is rented, and if a laborer need only pay a penny a week in taxation, what special good for a poor man would the Single Tax accomplished in Great Britain?

I am greatly interested in the subject, and would be very glad to be informed on the previous questions through the columns of THE STANDARD.

OBERLIN, Ohio. H. J. HASKELL.

I do not think it true that most of the private parks and grounds in England are rented. On the contrary, they are held by their owners, and on them and on the mansions and castles that surround them the rates levied are ridiculously small, on the theory that although enormously valuable they could not on that very account be rented on anything like their value. But it is true that many of the deer forests and shooting moors of Scotland are rented, and at rents which yield their owners more than they could get in any other way.

At first glance it may seem from this that Mr. Rae's contention is thus far true, that the appropriation of rental values by the community, while it would divert to public uses the large sums that now go to owners, would do nothing directly to reverse the process which has gone on in Scotland of supplanting with wild beasts the land that once bred men. But what gives plausibility to this is the assumption that the rental most profitable to the owner is never less than economic rent. This is not so.

Let me illustrate the principle by an English case. I cannot trust my memory for the exact figures, but those that I give are relatively correct. Our friend William Saunders some years since pointed out to me in that part of Wiltshire, where he was born, and where his ancestors have presumably lived since the Saxon conquest, a certain piece of land. For this piece of land in small lots agricultural laborers and other small people would gladly pay £4 an acre. It had been rented in five lots to five farmers at £2 10s. an acre. But the owner had recently let it in one lot to a single larger farmer for £2 an acre. The reason of this was perfectly clear. It was that the owner, risk, time and convenience considered, deemed it on the whole more profitable to let his land at a smaller price to one large capitalist than to let it at a larger price to a greater number of smaller men. The rental that he gets is not the real economic rent, but a smaller rent which special circumstances, arising from the fact that he is a large land owner and rich man, induce him to take in order to obtain one large tenant.

So it is with the owners of the Scottish deer forests. The crofters would even now gladly pay for at least large portions of these deer forests much higher rents than they yield as play grounds for the rich. But the absentee owners of these forests deem it on the whole more profitable and more prudent to let their holdings in one lump to some one who will pay his rent with a yearly check on a London banker and give no trouble whatever, than to let them for larger rents to a number of poorer tenants harboring more or less definite ideas that in making Scotland God had some thought for all Scotchmen.

Now, as in the Wiltshire case, the payment that would be called for under the Single Tax would be £4 an acre, not £2 an acre, so the tax which would be imposed on the Scottish deer forests would be not what the Winanses or Bradley-Martins pay for play grounds, but the larger rate which those who wanted to use the land in lots to suit would be willing to pay for it.

That this would very largely and very quickly re-tenant Scottish glens with men instead of beasts there is no doubt. And if any deer forests remained it would be because that was the most profitable use which, not the absentee owners, but the whole people of Scotland, could make of their common property and birthright.

I have thought it worth while to speak at some length of this matter because it is an idea similar to that advanced by Mr. Rae, which leads the English Land Nationalists, led by Alfred Russell Wallace to think that the Single Tax would not sufficiently open the land of England to the English people, and that for this the State must step in with regulations and restrictions. The truth is that all it is necessary to do to secure the largest production and the fairest distribution of wealth is, what would be accomplished by the Single Tax, to put all men on an equal level of opportunity and to let things alone.

And in addition to this direct effect of the Single Tax in opening to cultivation the deer forests of Scotland, it should also be remembered that the general effect of the Single Tax would be to reduce all, and very largely to reduce most, of the great aggregations of wealth which enable a few men to hold for pastime great bodies of valuable land; and that in the second place it would, by raising wages and increasing the wealth in the hands of the many, greatly enhance the demand for land on their part, and thus increase the price that must be paid in the shape of taxes for holding land in deer forests and grouse moors.

HENRY GEORGE.

THE SUGAR-TARIFF LESSON.

Previous to April first, the retail price of granulated sugar in Boston had been 7½ cents per pound. The tariff coming off that day its price simultaneously fell to 5 cents.

This was a kindergarten tariff-object-lesson for those poor benighted souls who heretofore confidingly believed the Protectionist doctrine that "the tariff is not a tax."

On woolens, worsteds, carpets, velvets, etc., which can not be accurately graded and judged by non-professionals, the fluctuations of price may escape the notice of the uninitiated, but, on sugar, even a child can discern it.

And, if lowering the tariff on sugar lowers its price, then raising the tariff would raise its price. Likewise a corresponding rise and fall of price accompanies the rise and fall of tariff on clothing, carpet, glassware, hardware, and thousands of other protected articles. For the very feature of a tariff, from which it derives the name "protective," is that by which domestic producers are "protected" from being *under-sold*, by reason of the increase of price it adds to similar imported products, thus enabling these "protected" domestic monopolists to exact advanced prices for their goods.

Meanwhile, many Protectionists are inconsistent enough to claim the lower-price benefits of this free trade in sugar as due—not to free trade in that article, but—to "protection!"

Conversely, such fallacious reasoning, consistently followed out, would make them claim the disadvantages of high tariff prices, previously existing on sugar, as due to the free trade in that article which did not then exist.

But, with that audacious confidence in the ignorance, stupidity and inability of their following to detect their bold sophistries, so characteristic of Protectionist arguments, nothing seems too absurd for them to teach.

'Tis true—as both Protectionists and Free Traders teach—that, lessening the expenses of our people by sixty million dollars, through reducing to that extent the cost of the commodities they purchase, is a good thing. But, it also follows, that a reduction in the cost of those purchased commodities of five or ten *times* this sum would be five or ten times a *better* thing. And this larger saving to American consumers could have been as easily secured as the smaller one, without any greater decrease in United States revenues, if, instead of sugar duties, those on raw materials and their concomitant compensating duties on woolen, worsted, iron, steel and other highly protected commodities had been selected as objects of tariff reduction. For, in altering tariff rates, it is evident that the United States revenue is affected only by that small percentage of these goods,

which, by importation, pass through our custom houses, while on that percentage of them produced inside our custom house cordon, American consumers would reap the full benefit of reduced prices thereon, without thereby reducing our United States revenue one iota.

For instance, in 1880, we consumed 193 million dollars worth of domestic made woolens and worsteds, and only 33 million dollars worth of imported. The same year, 335 million dollars worth of our iron and steel consumption was domestic made, while only 35 million dollars worth was imported. Now, it is evident that, while a 10 per cent. reduction of tariff on these two items would reduce the Government revenues only some 7 millions (that is, 10 per cent. of the 33 plus 35 million of these two imports), it would save the domestic consumer from paying this 7 million tariff duties plus some 53 million (that is 10 per cent. of the 193 plus 335 million of these two domestic products) of "protection" to domestic monopolists, thus making a total saving of some 60 millions in these two items alone. Moreover, when duties are inordinately high, a reduction in them frequently increases the revenue, by increasing importations to the extent of more than compensating, at the reduced rates, the former restricted importations at higher rates.

But, in reducing the tariff on sugar, which, being produced almost wholly abroad, sheltered no such nest of extorting domestic monopolists, consumers get only that small measure of relief which comes through their exemption simply from paying the surplus revenue tariff formerly collected from them. And it was with the obvious intent of forestalling the possibility of that larger measure of reduction in prices to American consumers, above indicated, that Protectionists selected sugar as the article making the greatest reduction in United States revenue, with the least proportionate benefit to American consumers.

The satanic hypocrisy or stupendous ignorance which allows men unblushingly to masquerade as the benefactors of American consumers, because of the comparatively slight benefits of this meagre reduction they were forced to grant us, in lieu of a much greater one, is almost incomprehensible.

The accumulating revenue surplus made a tariff reduction imperatively necessary, and, when unable to squander it all in subsidies, appropriations and extravagant pensions, and absolutely *forced* to it, they grudgingly chose the least beneficial of all measures within their power.

Are any thanks, then, due them for thus reluctantly granting us the very least they dared?

A thousand times *no*.

Boston, Mass. D. WEBSTER GROH.

A BUSINESS BASIS FOR THE CURRENCY.

It is quite evident from the letters that have appeared in THE STANDARD that however effective the new political economy may have been in freeing its advocates' minds of the Malthusian theory, the wage fund theory and the protection theory, together with many other grotesque absurdities handed down to us by our fathers, the time-honored theory of money still holds sway in many minds. And however strange it may seem to us that some of our good brothers in dragging themselves, or in being dragged, from the slough of the "dismal science," should bring with them some of the filth, it is a fact, and must be taken into account. It may not be advisable, perhaps, at this stage of progress to enter into a discussion of principles with those who still believe that the only way to circulate a dollar note is to first deposit a dollar's worth of labor in some place where it can be of no use to any one, but we can discuss methods. Let it be granted for the present that there is no science of money, that the people have not faith enough in themselves to honor their own notes, and that we must abide still by the old custom of maintaining a "basis" for our currency, we may well question the policy of storing up gold and silver as that basis.

The advocates of "hard money" have come to recognize the fact that gold and silver will not circulate in considerable quantities so long as the Government will issue certificates in their stead, and would do so in even less degree if there were a fractional paper currency, but they still maintain that the gold and silver must be in the hands of the Government before the paper dollar is issued. But why must the Government hold gold and silver? They are but a product of labor and possess an exchange value as such in the same sense only that pig iron, copper or grindstones do. To store away in the vaults at Washington a half billion of gold and silver dollars, which are never disturbed except at the incoming of a new custodian, is to lose the use of that much accumulated labor in the same sense as in the storage of that value of iron, copper or grindstones.

But suppose that the Government were to store away, as a basis for the currency, a legitimate product of labor that does not depreciate—but rather appreciates—in value, and one that must be stored in the course of its making, in a word, high wines. Suppose the Government instead of withdrawing from the arts vast quantities of the precious metals, should buy whiskies and wines, and store them (well out of reach of Congressional funeral committees) for a period say of ten years. After that it can begin exchanging the old wines and whiskies for new, thus maintaining the currency basis entirely free of cost, and at the same time giving the people pure beverages.

Is it not manifest that, granting the necessity for the storage of labor's products as a currency basis, high wines are vastly better than gold and silver? What should we think of a man who, desiring to issue notes to people who were so distrustful that they would not take them unless he deposited property of their value in some place where it might be seen, and having some which must be kept for seasoning and some which he wished to use at once, should deliberately offer the latter as surety? This is what our Uncle Samuel is doing, and this is what many business men who would scout the idea of so conducting their own affairs, stoutly maintain he must continue to do.

Apart from the advantage of storing high wines, which grow valuable as they grow old, over that of gold and silver, which are a dead loss to society so long as they remain out of use, there is the gain to morals and health. For by such a method of precedure only pure and well seasoned wines and whiskies would be put on the market, and at the bare cost, instead of the drugged poisons which are now used.

It may be said in anticipation of the objection which will naturally arise in the minds of hard money men to being called soft money men that should they consent to change their basis, we can start with an entirely new name, and call ourselves liquid money men. The facetiously inclined will suggest many appropriate names for such a basis, but whatever one may be chosen its intrinsic merits remain the same and its odor as strong.

If we must store up labor at all as a basis for our currency, let us do it on business principles and select that form from which most advantages will accrue to society.

Maywood, Ill. STOUGHTON COOLEY.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, May 9.—The steamship Veendam reached Boulogne on the evening of April 28, ten days after leaving New York, and the next morning made fast to the dock at Rotterdam. The passage had been a very pleasant one, the only rough weather being met with off the banks of Newfoundland.

The Veendam was built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1871, for the White Star line, and was known as the Baltic. In her short history is shown the rapid course of improvement in ship building. She is something over 4,000 tons, gross measurement, and was at the time of her appearance, for speed, size and appointments the crack steamship of the North Atlantic. But she did not long retain this place. Other ships were built for the line, each in succession being larger, faster and more splendidly furnished, until in much less than a score of years the once "Greyhound of the Western Ocean" was left far behind, and, even before the launching at Belfast of the present magnificent White Star boats, the Teutonic and the Majestic, she was laid aside.

The Baltic was purchased by the Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company. Her old engine was taken out and a powerful triple expansion engine substituted, increasing her speed to that of a nine-day boat to Liverpool. She was thoroughly overhauled, provided with an electric lighting system and many other improvements; and her name was changed to Veendam, after one of the cities of Holland. With good weather, she now makes the trip from New York to Boulogne in ten days, and in twelve hours more reaches Rotterdam, Holland. The Veendam is, perhaps, the fastest boat in the line, but the other boats make good time, and this, with the excellent service and table provided, and the low charge for passage, has attracted such a large passenger business that the company has concluded to build two racers. A very noticeable thing about the Veendam is that all the officers are young men, the commander, A. Roggerveen, being in his 28th year.

In the cabin of the Veendam was a mixed company, made up for the most part of Americans going abroad on business or pleasure. The third day out, after we got off the Banks, and into quieter water and the warmer weather of the Gulf Stream, the passengers began to get acquainted with each other, and it was not long before the cat made its appearance in the smoking room. Mr. F. A. Atherton, of San Francisco, a lawyer and somewhat extensive landowner, had seen it and in a quiet, confidential, way was showing it to others. Mr. Atherton says the idea is traveling so fast in California that it would be no surprise to him to learn of its being brought prominently forward in politics at an early date. From another passenger I heard that Crocker, the many-times millionaire of California, had said that he did not consider land any longer a safe medium for investment and that he did not give the present system of land tenure twenty years to last.

After spending a day in Rotterdam, with its splendidly paved and very clean streets, its quaint buildings, its canals and windmills, its people with wooden shoes and women with strange head-

dresses, I arrived, on the morning of April 30, in London. At the rooms of the Land Restoration League, 8 Duke street, I found the secretary, Mr. Frederick Verinder, who talked with the greatest enthusiasm and reported much progress, referring particularily to the work of William Saunders in the London County Council; to the work of Rev. Stewart D. Headlam in the London School Board; to the remarkable evidence bearing on the land question being brought before the Town Holdings Committee of the House of Commons; to the starting by the league of what is known to New York Single Tax men as a "cart-tail campaign," detailed information as to all of which will be given in subsequent letters. Mr. Verinder, morecver, pointed to the unsettled condition of politics; to the amazing organization of such great bodies of hitherto disintegrated workers as the dockers and their formulation of political demands; to the advance of the eight hour movement; to the discussion in and out of Parliament of the Irish Land Bill; to the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the relations of labor and capital, wrung as it was from a Tory government; to the wide distribution of Single Tax literature; to the lectures, sermons and debates dealing with the question and to the large space devoted to it in the newspapers and periodicals scattered over the country.

Not long ago Mr. Verinder prepared eight questions to be put to candidates for Parliament. The Land Restoration League approved of them, and they have been printed and been sent far and wide. All of them aim at the Single Tax. Here are two, for example:

Will you, if elected, press for the abolition of the "breakfast table duties" and for the substitution of direct taxes on land values?

Will you press in Parliament for the abolition of all the taxation which now presses upon labor and the products of labor, and the earnings of labor, and the substitution of a Single Tax upon the value of all land, whether used or let or held idle by the holder?

It may have been in response to these questions that Mr. Charles Harrison, an influential member of the London County Council, standing for Parliament as a Liberal candidate from Plymouth, in a long speech on the land laws, a few days ago, before the electors of that city, pointed out case after case of the injustice arising from private property in land; and although he did not say much that was definite about a remedy, it is likely that the Single Tax idea was in his mind.

But what is, perhaps, the most important of recent occurrences here, grew out of what is known as the Leaseholder's Enfranchisement bill, coming before Parliament. This bill, while ostensibly intended to put a stop to the rapacity of the great ground landlords of London, would, in effect, do what the Irish Land bill is intended to effect in Ireland—exchange a small class of large landlords for a large class of small landlords, and thus raise up a breastwork against the movement on privilege in land. The bill compelled present land owners to sell to leaseholders at terms very favorable to the latter. When the bill came up last week on motion for its second reading, Mr. Haldane, a Liberal, moved this amendment:

That it is inexpedient to pass a bill which professes to enfranchise leasehold holdings without providing powers for the regulation and control of such holdings in the interest of the community, and the acquisition in that interest of such increment in the value of such holdings as may hereafter take place by reason of public necessities and other causes independent of improvements by the owners.

In support of his amendment, Mr. Haldane said he objected to conferring, as would be done by this bill, a benefit on a small number of the working classes at the expense of the remainder of them. The bill would create a number of small freeholders, not necessarily occupiers, in place of a few large ones, and the many small freeholders would be more difficult to deal with than the few large ones were at present. The great ground landlords of London were carefully watched and sharply criticised, and, on the principle of noblesse oblige, he should expect more consideration from them, if they were appealed to in the interests of the community, than from a great number of small ground landlords. With regard to the unearned increment, the bill would leave matters as at present, except that it would make a present of this increment to one set of landowners at the expense of another set. Mr. Haldane went on to urge that it was possible to give to local authorities, without injury to the rights of private property, such powers as would protect the interests of the community, and enable the local authorities to expropriate the owners of urban land when public necessity arose. The County Councils should, he said, be armed with adequate powers, and educated in the duty of exercising them; and not only should municipal authorities be able to purchase land compulsorily, but should be able to purchase on the basis of having given notice that they would not buy at a future increased value, other than that arising from the landlords' own improvements. "The bill," concluded Mr. Haldane, "will render any form of municipalisation of land an idle dream."

The discussion was very brief, and on this distinct enunciation of the principle of the public appropriation of the unearned increment of land the vote was taken, and 39 votes were cast in the affirmative. This was a small vote compared to that cast in the negative —314; but the measure itself was unpopular, and the motion for a second reading was beaten. The significant point was that 39 members of this parliament, under unfavorable circumstances, should cast their votes for this principle. Respecting this point Mr. H. W. Massingham, the new editor of Michael Davitt's paper, the Labor World, says:

The people are to be congratulated on having just 39 members out of 670 who are sound on the land question. Precisely that number had the courage to vote with Mr. Haldane's amendment to the Leasehold Enfranchisement bill, suggesting that the real object of land reform was to secure to the community the future increase of values which it and not the landlord creates. The rest—Tory and Whig—were divided between support of and opposition to Mr. Rowland's bill, equally unenlightened and equally hostile to progress and the people's genuine interests.

Michael Davitt, by the way, in withdrawing from the editorial chair of the Labor World, does so because ill health compels it, and he will at once start on a trip to California, and perhaps thence to Australia, traveling by easy stages and lecturing from time to time. He will retain his directorship in the paper, and will contribute signed letters. Mr. Massingham, who assumes the editorship, is a young, pushing and accomplished journalist, who was one of the central figures in the brilliant staff which helped T. P. O'Connor make such a splendid newspaper success of the Star. From Mr. Massingham's pen came most of those sharp, clear-cut, Single Tax editorials which have appeared in the editorial columns of the Star.

Another newspaper man to whom attention should be called is Mr. Frank Smith, until very recently Commissioner of the Salvation Army. He this week brings out the first issue of a weekly paper called the Worker's Cry, and in it he makes the Single Tax one of his foundation principles. He would abolish the House of Lords as "useless and dangerous," and says of monarchy: "If we are to have kings and queens (at any rate while poverty exists) royal expenditure should be curtailed. Their cost ought not to exceed the salary of the President of the United States, viz., £10,000 a year." I have had a very interesting talk with Mr. Smith. He withdrew from the Salvation Army because he disagreed as to certain matters relative to management. The social features of the Army, he says, have been astonishingly successful, and the putting forth by General Booth, in his book, "Darkest England," of a programme for the extension of those features, has called forth a large amount of money. But it has likewise produced a result that was totally unexpected. It has drawn strength away from the religious side of the army, the contributions to that work having largely fallen off. This, to Mr. Smith, is but another evidence that the times are pregnant with great things. HENRY GEORGE, JR.

"JERRY."

Many of our best critics have assured us since its appearance that Sarah Barnwell Elliott's "Jerry" is the novel of the generation. However true time may show this judgment to be, here is certainly a book well worth reading. Furnished with a plot of pronounced human interest, and so well constructed that perhaps the only fault to be charged against it is its too rigid fidelity to artistic consistency in the strict logic of its sorrowful climax; happy in a literary style that is pure and restrained without becoming tedious, it further thrills with a pathos such as but few, except among the highest class of writers, have attained. More than this, its characters have had a genuine life breathed into them, and do not have to be presented to us with that minute personal description which is so commonly used; and it is certainly refreshing to note so complete an avoidance of the putrescent tone that has crept into so much of the literature of the day—and perhaps most to be found in books written by women—for "Jerry" is clean as well as strong; dispensing entirely with the element of immorality in our civilization, in illustrating which so much of the interest in the majority of novels depends, and to the readers of THE STANDARD it will have yet another reason for their attention in the evidence that it presents of how the economic question is permeating all departments of human thought, and how the evils of land monopoly are beginning to dawn on the minds of men and women who have been feeling blindly for the remedy that will cure the social disease, even though as yet they may think crudely about it.

The story is of a waif, the child of a brutal Tennessee cracker, from whom he runs away after his mother's death; and after a series of adventures, simple enough in themselves, but full of a strange wonder when we see them through the boy's eyes, is picked up, half dead, by a miner in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. *Joe Gilliam* is a particularly well-drawn example of the type that Bret Harte has made familiar to us, but "the doctor" whom *Joe* calls in to save the boy, *Jerry's*, life, is a more novel character sketch. The doctor has exiled himself to the mining settlement of Derdan's to expiate by a life of pure duty that has but little of philanthropic sentiment in it, some unexplained sin of his earlier life. Little as we actually see of him, his personality is so distinct that one hardly notices that his name, alone in the entire list of characters, is never mentioned. *Jerry* becomes in a measure his protege, receiving

from him an education that raises him from his first state of apparently hopeless ignorance to an appreciable elevation above his environment, by virtue of which the schoolmastership at the neighboring village of Eureka falls naturally to his share when he comes to manhood. He conceives a passion of admiration for the doctor, but as the latter sees his work accomplished in awakening this closed mind, he withdraws into himself, so that *Jerry* feels the outgoing of his soul to his benefactor painfully repulsed.

Derdan's is a dead mining town, founded on a mine that had promised great returns, but suddenly gave out, and was reputed to have ghostly traditions that prevented more thorough exploration. Eureka grew up on a distant outcropping of the same lode, less rich but seemingly more lasting. It would destroy the interest of the book to those who may read it after this review to unravel the plot and describe how the enterprise which *Jerry* headed took the old mine in hand and changed the tide of population, only to lead up to the final catastrophe; but the whole book turns on the land speculation which ensues. *Jerry* has learned from the doctor that speculation in land is wrong and injurious to popular welfare, and he labors to din this idea into the dull ears about him, and to persuade them to thwart the efforts of speculators who began to come amongst them by holding on to their lots, and thus reap for themselves the increase in value that immigrants will bring! In the midst of his work he is startled by the news that his idol, the doctor, has quietly bought up all the land that surrounds Eureka and is about to lay it off for settlers, as *Jerry* surmises, in the interest of his ward, between whom and *Jerry* there is hatred to the death.

To *Jerry* and his followers it never seems to occur that the doctor may be doing a more useful work in this way to head off speculators than would their own scheme of clinging each to his own private speculation—the one making opportunities for employment more available, the other seeking to hold them unused—nor is it clear that the author has seen this. The same confusion of thought appears in the details of *Jerry's* counter plot, the organizing of the Eureka men to transfer their interests to Derdan's, where a town government is formed on semi-communistic lines, the settlers all laboring together without pay to supply such common necessities as fuel, but holding their land titles in severalty. A similarly curious sort of arrangement is made in respect of the Derdan mine, title to which *Jerry* acquires in behalf of the Commune (as the new village government is styled), with the purpose of following out the old vein; and then places on a stock basis, hard to distinguish from that of any other mine, so that—though the exact details of organization are somewhat indefinite—it seems to be later on perfectly simple to absorb practically all the shares and eliminate the co-operative feature utterly.

Not only in the minds of these mountain economists, but in the author's mind also, the strength of the notion that ownership rests rightly upon possession rather than use, is shown by the horror expressed at the secret working by *Joe Gilliam* of the haunted mine, during the many years that none but he dared venture into it. To one who has learned that the fruits of labor justly belong to the laborer, it would seem hard to conceive a better title than *Joe's* to the wealth that he has thus grubbed out; so long as the rights of the whole people to the natural advantages utilized by him were altogether ignored. On the economic side, in short, the book is a disappointment; yet even here, there is a fine artistic truth in the vividness with which it portrays the inevitable collapse of half-baked co-operative schemes, that fail to recognize, or at least do not attempt to eradicate, the central injustice—the appropriation for individual profit of the common heritage; and it is at least possible that the author was not unconscious that this was the lesson which her book would teach. Not the least of its merits is that it is *not* a dialect story.

New York City. E. J. SHRIVER.

BUT TWO GOOD METHODS OF VOTING.

There are but two correct modes of representation: one—the ideal one—that of proxy representation provided for in "The Draft of a Constitution for Colorado," published in 1875; but this ideal method is incompatible with secret voting. The other, that of proportional representation embodied in a proposed amendment to the Constitution, introduced into the Legislature of California in 1883, in "Scientific Legislation Practical," published in 1887, and is suggested in "Constitution Making," published in 1889.

This admirable system was devised simultaneously by two workers, each acting in ignorance of the work of the other, viz., W. Hare, of England, and Dr. Andrea, of Denmark, in which latter country the proportional system was partially introduced with admirable results.

I noticed with great pleasure an article on the subject in THE STANDARD, and hoped you would keep up the fire. I repeatedly urged Mr. George to make THE STANDARD the organ for this reform, as well as for the Single Tax; and in the amendments introduced by me at the Syracuse convention was a clause calling for its adoption. Although the so-called "Australian ballot" is an improvement on the old methods, it is but a very *small part of what is needed for the purification of the machinery of voting.* The Australian ballot ought to be called "the Bentham ballot," for, as I have repeatedly pointed out, every one of its provisions was distinctly formulated seventy-five years ago by that master genius—Jeremy Bentham.

It forms a part, too, of the proportional system, as can be seen on reference to "Scientific Legislation Practical," mentioned above.

University of Virginia. MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON.

BIRTHDAY OF JEFFERSON.

APRIL 2, 1743.

[Read on April 2, at the celebration of Jefferson's birthday by the Chicago Single Tax Club.]

I.

Some lives there are so truly great,
Adorning history's pages,
They bright and brighter grow with time,
Through all the coming ages,
And children's children early taught
These names to love and cherish,
With jealous care the annals guard,
That not one line shall perish
From out the drama of their lives,
To mar or dim the glory,
And evermore the tale is told
In song, and speech, and story.

II.

What times they lived, what great deeds wrought,
Befitting high ambition,
What dreams they dreamed, what dreams came true,
And brought a full fruition.
We crave all records of their days,
No date or fact e'er shunning,
We bid historians note the year
And day that brought their coming,
Then do we hallow it with praise
And loving celebration,
The living to the dead pour out
A grateful heart's oblation.

III.

Immortal Jefferson, thy name to-day
A people's praise is winning,
For 'twas a smiling April morn
That saw thy life's beginning.
The century past boasts many names
Evoking admiration,
But what birthday so dear? save one—
The birthday of our Nation.
Yet our loved country's natal day
From thine we ne'er can sever—
And *seventy-six* with *forty-three*,
In memory lives forever.

IV.

A lover of the people, thou,
By words and deeds oft showing,
The mighty measure of that love,
Pressed down and overflowing,
On thee, the legions of to-day
Are joyously bestowing.
The banner which you bore aloft,
The inscription so transcendent,
Proclaimed the people's right to be
Forever independent.
Now, freeman seeking truths to write
On banners which shall lead them,
Inscribe thy name upon their flags,
A synonym for Freedom.

V.

Illustrious teacher, thine the task,
To show the close alliance,
Between all great religious truths,
And governmental science.
A worthy mentor thou hast proved,
This lofty truth in giving,
The earth belongs not to the dead
But unto all the living.
Inspiring lines! Great "central truth,"
To which our age is turning;
Far reaching thought, in which the fierce
Promethean fires are burning!

VI.

How keen thy vision, which discerned

That ever true progression
Is made by unrestrictive laws,
And never by repression.
Not mighty armies on the land,
With swords and sabres gleaming,
Not increased navies, but our seas
With ships of commerce teeming.
These were the hopes and these the themes
Your ready pen defended,
By you these economic truths
How clearly apprehended!

VII.

Learning in thee a votary found,
While Science claimed a lover,
Save the great interests of mankind,
Thy heart prized none above her.
Knowledge, you taught, gave freemen power,
And ignorance, naught but fetters—
A man so near the People's heart,
And still a man of letters!
Scorning all superstitious rites,
Much too devout to heed them,
How righteous were the words you wrote
For true religious freedom!

VIII.

In earlier days, 'mid youthful scenes,
It is the loved tradition,
A sweet accomplishment was thine,
The grace of the musician.
To praise thine art on violin,
Oft the historian lingers,
Seeming to hear the trembling strings
Waked by thy skillful fingers.
Harmonious echoes of thy youth,
With manhood's toils are blended,
On thee all pleasing, gracious gifts,
Unfailingly attended.

IX.

Founder of true Democracy,
Thy holy spell upon her,
Shall not our age be like thine own,
A century of honor?
All class and sumptuary laws
Disdaining and rejecting,
Still holding that the People's rights,
Not interests, need protecting;
Invoking thy high aims and creeds,
All false allies forsaking,
Shall we not prove the words you spoke
Are still for freedom making?

X.

Though on Virginia's mountain heights
Right calmly now thou'rt sleeping,
A myriad host of patriot hearts
Are waking and are keeping
On Freedom's hills the bright watch-fires,
Which souls like thine have lighted,
And tyrants note that still we live,
A people free, united.
No title lost, no right abridged,
Nor sacred truth discarded.
Our precious, inborn, human rights,
Still cherished, honored, guarded.

XI.

In coming days, when Nations sing
Still newer songs of Freedom,
When all our rights all shall perceive,
And willingly concede them,
When economic rights are ours,
Their justice none denying,
Man by his labor, not by toil,
His every want supplying,
Oh, in that larger, ampler time,
Still bright and brighter showing,
The name of Jefferson shall be,
With the old glory glowing.

XII.

Then, in the people's temples, vast,
With domes and spires gilded,
At Liberty's most sacred shrines,
Which loving hands have builded,
Shall his heroic image rise,
Majestic in its stature,
Towering, like Saul, above the rest,
As one of loftiest nature,
Who scoffed at tyrants and defied
All sovereign legislation,
Save sovereign people, who should make
And grandly rule a nation.

XIII.

There a glad multitude shall throng,
His fame and name revering,
While to the eternal truths he taught,
Unfalteringly adhering,
Songs they will sing and gifts will bring,
A joyous homage paying,
His birthday to commemorate,
And say, as we are saying,
Great Commoner, though long since passed
Beyond celestial portals,
In Freedom's cause a leader still—
One of the World's Immortals.

MRS. M. BECK.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

("LES ANIMAUX ATTAQUES DE LA PESTE.")

[A free translation from La Fontaine.]

Among the Animals a pestilence
Raged with unwonted strength and violence,
Nor could relief be found, and far and wide
The terror went and all that died
Were left unburied. It was then agreed
That Heaven had sent this plague upon the breed
Of Animals for unrepented sin.
A council forthwith met, and sat therein
Grave representatives, who wisely sought
Some means by which deliv'rance might be wrought.
And so that pardon might be soon obtained
A day of general penance was ordained,
When every Animal might come to tell
Whatever on his conscience seemed to dwell:
And whoso had the greatest crime confessed
His life should forfeit be to save the rest.
The Fox, in sober guise, with rev'rent mien,
Mounted upon the judgment seat was seen.
First came the Lion with a haughty air,
As though 'twere condescension brought him there.
And then his tale began: "My crimes are great,"
(Implying that they well became his state.)
"Full many a harmless wether have I killed,
And with its flesh my stomach's craving stilled.
And once, for I wish nothing to conceal,
A lonely shepherd made my evening meal."
The Fox looked grave, then said "Your Majesty,
The *error* you have just confessed to me
In any other were enormity.
But then, it must be clear to everyone,
Your rights should never be infringed upon.
And if you find your constitution needs
Some surreptitious mutton from the meads,
Why, take it, and if in severe distress
Don't spare a shepherd or a shepherdess."
The Fox's judgement met with loud applause
Among all Animals who make the laws.
Then came to him the Tiger, Leopard, Bear,
All with such tales of crime as made him stare;
But still they found him quite considerate,
Unwilling to regard their sins as great.
At last a poor, old Ass, who stood unnerved
By all the gentry whom the Fox had served,
Came up to tell the heinous crime that weighed
Upon his mind, since one day he had strayed
Into an abbé's garden and had cropped
Some of the grass (the Judge's eyebrows dropped).
'Twas true, with hunger he was almost dead,
He only tasted it and had no dread
But that his crime confest would be forgiven,
And he was sorry now, so help him Heaven,
And hoped—"What can you hope for?" Renard cried,
In thundering accents, and almost beside
Himself with rage. "What! eat an abbé's grass!
'Tis sacrilege, it cannot, must not pass.
No wonder, brothers, that there has been sent
This plague upon us for our punishment.
This wretch has brought the vengeance on our land:
This is the victim that the heavens demand."
On hearing this, the Lion, Tiger, Bear
And all the others that were standing there

Set on the Ass, and tore him limb from limb,
And, later, held an inquest over him.
The jury's verdict, given on a stone:
"He met his death by persons now unknown;"
And in a rider it went on to state:
"Unpunished crime's a privilege of the great."

New York City. J. J. MURPHY.

STORY OF THE WEEK

ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1891.

CLEVELAND AT BUFFALO.—Grover Cleveland visited Buffalo to speak at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the German Young Men's Association. After his speech he dined with personal and political friends at a public dinner at the Iroquois Hotel, and on the following day he was received at the Mayor's office by a reception committee consisting of four hundred business men. He addressed the Cleveland Democracy at their club house in the evening.

In this speech, which has attracted wide attention, Mr. Cleveland expressed his sense of the responsibility arising from his relations to the Cleveland Democracy as its god-father, and pride from the noble manner in which it had borne his name. Inasmuch as the word "Democracy" in that name deserved protection from any cloud that an unworthy prefix might cast upon it, he acknowledged the right of the organization to require an account of the manner in which he had kept the political faith to which it was devoted. In rendering this account he could only offer a record of political conduct familiar to all his countrymen, supplemented by his declaration that he had done his best to deserve the confidence of its members. The creed of the club taught that politics was something more than adroit jugglery; that there was still such a thing as official duty, and that it meant obligation to the people; that the principles of our Government were worthy of conscientious study; and that the doctrines of true Democracy, honestly and bravely enforced, promised the greatest good to all our countrymen, and exacted through the length and breadth of our land impartial governmental care and indiscriminating justice.

The Cleveland Democracy, he said, were not content to allow these truths to remain mere idle beliefs. They supplied constant and aggressive motives for political activity, and were an inspiration to do battle in the Democratic cause.

Thus, he continued, you were found doing valiant service in the campaign of education, and surely your rewards are most abundant. You have not only aided in the advancement of the Democratic standard, but you have also contributed your full share in demonstrating that the people can be trusted when aroused to thoughtfulness and duty.

Much sturdy fighting still awaits all those enlisted in the Democratic ranks. Insidious schemes are started on every side to allure the people to their undoing. Awakened to a sense of wrong and injustice, promises of redress and benefit are held up to their sight, "like Dead Sea fruits, that tempt the eye but turn to ashes on the lips." The selfish and designing will not forego the struggle, but will constantly seek to regain their vantage ground through tempting fallacies and plausible pretexts of friendliness.

The most threatening figure which to-day stands in the way of the safety of our Government and the happiness of our people is reckless and wicked extravagance in our public expenditures. It is the most fatal of all the deadly brood born of governmental perversion. It brazenly exhibits to-day a billion-dollar Congress. But lately a large surplus remained in the people's public Treasury after meeting all expenditures, then by no means economical. This condition was presented to the American people as positive proof that their burden of taxation was unjust because unnecessary; and yet, while the popular protest is still heard, the harpy of Public Extravagance devours the surplus and impudently calls upon its staggering victims to bring still larger supplies within the reach of its insatiate appetite. To-day millions are paid for barefaced subsidy, and this is approved or condoned at the behest of Public Extravagance, and thus a new marauder is turned loose, which, in company with its vicious tariff partner, bears pilfered benefit to the households of favored selfish interests.

Our Democratic faith teaches us that the useless exaction of money from the people upon the false pretext of public necessity is the worst of all governmental perversions, and involves the greatest of all dangers to our guarantees of justice and equity. We need not unlearn this lesson to apprehend the fact that behind such exaction and as its source of existence is found Public Extravagance. The axe will not be laid at the root of the unwholesome tariff tree, with its vicious inequality and injustice, until we reach and destroy its parent and support.

But the growth of Public Extravagance in these latter days and its unconcealed and dreadful manifestations force us to the contemplation of other crimes of which it is undoubtedly guilty besides unjust exactions from the people.

Public Extravagance in its relation to inequitable tariff laws not only lays an unjust tribute upon the people, but is responsible for unfair advantages bestowed upon special and favored interests as the price of partisan support. Thus the exercise of the popular will for the benefit of the country at large is replaced by sordid and selfish motives directed to personal advantage, while the encouragement of such motives in public place for party ends deadens the official conscience.

Public Extravagance directly distributes gifts and gratuities among the people, whose toleration of waste is thus secured or whose past party services are thus compensated, or who are thus bribed to future party support. This makes the continuance of partisan power a stronger motive among public servants than the faithful discharge of the people's trust, and sows the seeds of contagious corruption in the body politic.

But the saddest and most frightful result of Public Extravagance is seen in the readiness of the masses of our people, who are not dishonest but only heedless, to accustom themselves to that dereliction in public place which it involves. Evidence is thus furnished that our countrymen are in danger of losing the scrupulous insistence upon the faithful discharge on the part of their public servants, the regard for economy and frugality which belongs to sturdy Americanism, the independence which relies upon personal endeavor, and the love of an honest and well regulated Government, all of which lie at the foundation of our free institutions.

Let us, then, as we push on in our campaign of education, especially impress upon our countrymen the lesson which teaches that Public Extravagance is a deadly, dangerous thing; that frugality and economy are honorable; that the virtue and watchfulness of the people are the surest safeguards against abuses in their government; and that those who profess to serve their fellow citizens in public place must be faithful to their trust.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic Convention of Kentucky met on the 13th, and on the 14th it adopted a platform in which the country is congratulated on the popular awakening to the importance of the subject of taxation, and on the fact that the long struggle of the Democratic party for a tariff for revenue only has at last brought its reward in an expression of the purpose of the people. The McKinley bill, it declares, is the climax of legalized robbery and an object lesson of the limitless greed of men who furnish the Republican party with campaign funds on condition that their privileges to rob the people under the guise of taxation shall not be abridged. The "honest money of the Constitution, as expressed in gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand," is described as the safest and best. Such an increase in the amount of money in circulation is demanded as will protect the agricultural and industrial interests of the whole country against the depressing effect of monetary stringency; and the free coinage of silver is advocated as the immediate and most practical means of meeting the demand for an increase of the circulating medium.

There was slight opposition to the free coinage plank, but Senator Blackburn in a vigorous speech carried it through. In the course of the debate he was charged with being an enemy of President Cleveland, and this he took occasion emphatically to deny.

Nominations were made on the 15th and 16th as follows: For Governor, John Young Brown; for Lieutenant Governor, M. C. Alford; for State Auditor, L. C. Norman; and for State Treasurer, Major Hale.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—The President and his party reached Glenwood Springs, Colorado, Sunday morning, and remained there throughout the day. They attended church in the forenoon, and in the afternoon both the President and the Postmaster-General addressed a childrens' meeting at the Opera House. They were received at Leadville Monday morning, and at Pueblo in the afternoon. The night was spent on their train, at Colorado Springs, after a reception there; and they arrived at Denver early Tuesday morning. Their train entered Nebraska on Wednesday morning, arriving at Lincoln in the forenoon, and at Omaha in the afternoon. It left Omaha Wednesday evening, arriving at Hannibal, Mo., early Thursday morning, and after making short stops at various points, pulled into Indianapolis Thursday afternoon. Pittsburg was reached Friday morning, and at 5:30 in the afternoon the trip terminated at Washington.

NEBRASKA'S GOVERNORSHIP.—Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, has signed a writ of error for Governor Boyd, for the purpose of having the decision of the Nebraska Court, reported last week under title of "Governor Boyd, of Nebraska, Ousted," reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States. An attempt will be made to bring the case up on the 25th; but as the Court will soon adjourn until October, the hearing may go over.

It now appears that there was never a conference between the Nebraska judges prior to rendering judgment. Judge Norvall wrote the opinion, and Judge Cobb appended his name as concurring, after a private consultation in which Judge Maxwell was ignored.

Immediately after the opinions were filed, Judge Cobb left the court room with Gov. Thayer and his counsel, and, without the assent of his associates, ordered the writ to issue. This prevented Boyd from availing himself of a rule of the Court which allows rehearings; and it was in contravention of a rule requiring forty days to elapse before the issuing of the writ, unless by express order of the Court. Both Norvall and Maxwell agreed that the proceeding on the part of Cobb was irregular and contrary to the rules of the Court, but Cobb would not join Maxwell in a recall of the writ.

INVESTIGATING McKINLEY'S BILL.—Senators Aldrich, Hiscock, and Carlisle of the Senate Committee on Finance, reported last week under this title as engaged in examining the operation of the McKinley law, have begun an examination personally of the dry goods trade. Senator Carlisle states that the Committee will not take conflicting testimony of interested parties, in the usual way, but that it will find out the retail prices of a large number of articles of common consumption during a fair period; wages for the same period; and the prices received by farmers for their produce during the same period.

DELAWARE vs. DAVENPORT.—The Lower House of the Dealware Legislature has passed a bill, by a strict party vote, directing the Governor to appoint special constables for Wilmington at Congressional elections to protect voters and election officers from the aggressions of deputy marshals in making arrests unauthorized by the laws of the State. These arrests are made under color of a law the passage of which was procured soon after the war by the notorious John I. Davenport, who drafted it, and to whom it has since been a source of considerable income.

BALLOT REFORM IN DELAWARE.—Both Houses of the Delaware Legislature have now adopted the modified form of the Australian ballot, described last week under the title of "Ballot Reform."

ITALIAN CONTROVERSY.—The grand jury at New Orleans return the communication from the Italian Consul, Signor Corte, reported last week under this title, with a statement to the effect that as its tenor is inconsistent with the dignity of the grand jury it is returned without further comment.

Corte has left New Orleans for Washington, whence he will depart for Italy, he having received his instructions to return to Rome to confer with Rudini on the subject of the lynching.

Rudini being interpellated in the Chamber of Deputies, said that the recall of Fava was a protest against the conduct of the United States Government in declaring itself irresponsible in the matter. "Judicial proceedings have been begun," he said, "but I cannot say to what extent the proceedings are serious. Nevertheless I am certain that Europe approves our action. Our consul at New Orleans has been recalled, partly because the Government wishes to obtain the fullest information in regard to the matter, and partly because we fear that some of the communications which the consul published or permitted to be published were inopportune."

Last October the Mayor of New Orleans, under a resolution of the Council, appointed a committee of fifty to investigate the Mafia. The committee has just published a report. It catalogues ninety-four assassinations by Italians and Sicilians where the accused escaped for want of evidence. These were followed by the assassination of the Chief of Police. The Mafia has terrorized the Italians of New Orleans for years, the report proceeds, levying tribute at pleasure under penalty of death. At an interview with Consul Corte, he stated that he believed the Mafia existed in New Orleans, and strongly suspected who the leaders were, promising to give their names. He also told of an attempt of a coterie, composed principally of the men who were killed by the mob, to poison him. Though he promised further information, he never gave it, offering as his excuse that the committee was an extra-judicial body. The committee recommend the entire prohibition of immigration from Sicily and lower Italy as being as dangerous to Louisiana as Chinese immigration is to California.

The Rome correspondent of the London Standard says he has official authority to deny the statement, reported last week under this title, that Italy intends to appeal to the powers for judgment on the New Orleans affair.

PROFESSOR BRIGGS'S HERESY.—The case of Professor Briggs referred to in THE STANDARD of April 22 under title of "Religion," and last week under title of "Professor Briggs's Heresy," came up in the New York Presbytery on Monday.

The substance of the majority report of the investigating committee was given last week. It was signed by Dr. Birch, Dr. J. J. Lampe and Professor J. J. Stevenson. The Rev. Jesse F. Forbes also signed it, but noted a reservation to the effect that while joining in a recommendation for an investigation of the case, he did not join in the recommendation that the investigation be judicial.

The minority report was signed by Dr. J. H. McIlvaine only. Walter Edwards, the sixth member of the committee, refused to sign both reports, but stated that as the matter is already before the General Assembly of the church, the Presbytery should take no action. The committee was, therefore, equally divided on the question of whether or not there should be a judicial investigation by the Presbytery.

On Tuesday, by a vote of 55 to 35, the Presbytery declined to adopt the recommendation of the minority report; and by a vote of 44 to 30 adopted the recommendation of the majority.

When the last vote was announced, Professor Briggs said: "I desire to file a notice to the effect that I shall make a protest and complaint to the Synod against this action on the part of the Presbytery." Dr. Birch then gave notice that if this appeal to the Synod against the present action of the Presbytery would act as a stay on that action, he was ready to introduce charges against Professor Briggs. Professor Briggs asked if Dr. Birch was willing to take the entire responsibility for this, saying that if the Presbytery would lay aside the action which it had thus far taken, he was ready to go right on and meet any charges that Dr. Birch might be willing to bring against him. Dr. Shiland interrupted by moving the appointment of a committee to arrange for the judicial proceedings, which was carried by a vote of 37 to 16.

LABOR LAW.—The Supreme Court of Indiana, in sustaining the law limiting a day's work to eight hours, holds that a workman may recover for overtime unless there was an express agreement to the contrary. The Court of Appeals of New York held the reverse of this in a decision to the effect that a workman cannot recover for overtime under an eight hour statute, unless he has expressly contracted for pay for overtime.

LABOR AND THE POPE.—The Latin text of the Pope's enclyclical on labor was anncunced, early last week, as ready for publication. Archbishop Walsh and Cardinal Manning were reported as enaged in preparing the English translation; and copious extracts were cabled over, all tending to show the Pope's opposition to Socialism, and his confidence in the Church as a mediator between master and man. But these messages were soon followed by a report that the Pope had suddenly delayed publication of the encyclical.

SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company summarily discharged over 400 yard switchmen in Chicago, putting new men in their places when new men could be found, and conductors, superintendents and other employees when they could not. The same order went into effect all along the company's lines east of the Missouri River.

This lockout is the culmination of a dispute between the organized switchmen and other organized railroad workers. About two months ago a yard master gave an order to a switch foreman which the latter refused to obey as being against the rules of the switchmen's organization, and the foreman was discharged. The switchmen then threatened to strike unless the foreman should be taken back and the yard master removed. Their demands were complied with. Thereupon, a joint committee of the Conductors' Brotherhood, the Brotherhood of Trainmen, and the Firemen's Union proposed to the company that the yard master be reinstated, and that the foreman, together with all switchmen engaged in promoting the trouble, be discharged, the joint committee promising that the company should not suffer for want of men to do its switching. An understanding between the company and the joint committee was arrived at, and preparations have been quietly making ever since. The lockout of this week is the result.

THE FUGITIVE ITATA.—The pilot who took the Itata out of San Diego harbor, as reported last week under title of "Escape of the Insurgent Chilian Transport," and who went ashore at San Pedro, has been arrested for violation of the neutrality laws. The Robert and Minnie has been captured by the United States Marshal and all on board are under arrest. Her supercargo, who came to Los Angeles, has been arrested also. In the case of the pilot and in that of the supercargo and the captain of the Robert and Minnie, bail is fixed at $5,000. In that of the seamen captured on board the Robert and Minnie—five in all—it is fixed at $2,500 each. Only the pilot has given bail.

The cargo for the Robert and Minnie arrived in San Francisco on the 23d of April, consigned to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company. It consisted of 1,000 Remington rifles and 2,500,000 cartridges, and was forwarded by the Remington Arms Company to the Chilian insurgents. The agent at San Francisco had chartered the schooner Robert and Minnie, and the rifles and cartridges were put on board under the direction of Ricardo I. Trumbull, a Senator from one of the Chilian provinces, who is connected with the house of Grace & Co., and who holds the charter of the schooner. Trumbull, also, has been arrested, and is held in $15,000 bail, which was given for him by John D. and Adolph Spreckels.

The Chilian cruiser, Esmeralda, convoy to the Itata, entered the port of the City of Mexico. Some of her officers and sailors came ashore, and, from the latter, it was learned that they expected to sight the Itata and to convoy her down the coast. An attempt was made to purchase coal, but drafts on the fiscal agents of the Chilian Congress was refused. The vessel soon left, the Mexican War Department having warned her not to remain in port, as the Government of Mexico did not recognize any other Government in Chili than that of Balmaceda, and was not willing to harbor insurgent vessels. Later on the Commander of the United States cruiser Charleston met the Commander of the Esmeralda at Acapulco, and was informed by the latter that the Charleston would not be allowed to capture the Itata without first sinking the Esmeralda. It is suspected, however, that the Esmeralda aims to attract the attention of the Charleston to her, in order to enable the Itata to pass down the coast unobserved.

TRUSTS.—The Standard Oil Company has at last absorbed the only oil plant which it had not controlled—that of Alexander at Akron, Ohio.

FRANK HURD, OF OHIO.—The Springfield Democrat, which has been supporting Governor Campbell for re-election, now supports Frank Hurd, on the ground that Campbell is not the right man to oppose McKinley on the tariff issue, a Free Trader being needed for that purpose. It closes by naming Hurd for governor, and Free Trade for the platform.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.—The United States Treasurer now holds in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation $141,246,900, as follows: Currency 6s., $7,770,000; 4½ per cents., $23,173,450; 4 per cents., $110,303,450.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, $27,880,000, as follows: Currency 6s., $2,113,000; 4½ per cents., $3,403,000; 4 per cents., $22,364,000.

United States bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week ended May 15, $189,500; United States bonds to secure circulation withdrawn during the week ended May 15, $65,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $169,862,139; gold notes, $124,307.

The receipts from the internal revenue to-day were $404,674, and from customs, $415,929.

The transactions of the Treasury in the redemption of national bank notes during the week ending this day were as follows: Received for redemption, $1,647,115; Redeemed notes delivered: For return to the banks of issue, $198,940; for destruction and reissue of new notes, $769,950; for destruction and retirement, $400,495; total, $1,369.385.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of national banks failed in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $38,940; balance of such deposits remaining in the Treasury, $43,453,698.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $241,567.

The statement of the United States Treasury shows gold, silver, United States and national bank notes in the Treasury to-day as follows:

Gold coin and bullion	$267,422,363
Silver dollars and bullion	318,287.485
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	43,553,084
Trade dollar bars	4,961,137
Fractional silver coin	20.332,718
United States notes	16,884,750
National bank notes	105,614
National bank notes in process of redemption	4,806,646
Deposits with national bank depositories	28,984,195
Total	$705,337,992

Certificates outstanding:

Gold	$129,468,409
Silver	312,590,936
United States Treasury notes	38,461,332
Currency	15,760,000

HAYTI.—Recently, while riding with a few officers, near Jacmel, President Hippolite was fired upon by four men who had hidden under a bridge over which he was passing. For several days the affair was kept secret; but the Government papers now talk of it as an attempt at assassination, while the opposition papers refer to it as part of an uprising which will result in a long and bloody civil war.

In 1888 there were three candidates for the presidency, General Manigat, Senator Legitime, and General Telemaque. Upon the overthrow of President Salomon, Legitime was made Provisional Executive Chief. General Telemaque endeavored with his troops to overthrow the Provisional Government and was killed in a fight, whereupon his soldiers choose Hippolite as their leader. Meantime, Legitime had been elected President by a sectional majority, and a civil war between the northern and the other parts of Hayti ensued. Hippolite was victorious, and became President in October, 1889. Legitime escaped to New York, but both he and Manigat have returned to Hayti.

CHILI.—The Chilian insurgent leaders at Paris deny that the failure of the peace negotiations, reported in THE STANDARD of May 13 undert his title, was due to the demands of the Congressional party. Their advices state that President Balmaceda, after offering to treat, changed his mind upon hearing of the sinking of the insurgent flag ship Blanco Encalada, reported in THE STANDARD of April 29, under title of "The Chilian Revolution."

The Congress party have notified the British Government that it must not allow guns, ordered by Balmaceda of the Armstrongs, to be delivered. Similar notice has been given to France regarding two cruisers which have been built there for Balmaceda.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Congress was opened by President Pellegrini, who in his message dealt mainly with the finances. He opposed fresh issues of paper, and favored a reform of the currency on a silver basis.

HONDURAS.—It is reported that the short lived rebellion mentioned last week under title of "Revolution in Honduras," has terminated.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Knutsford bill, described in STANDARD of May 6 under title of "Newfoundland's Threatened Revolution," and May 13 under title of "Newfoundland," passed its third reading in the English House of Lords.

In the French Senate, during the debate of the question of arbitrating the Newfoundland difficulties, it was argued that France ran no risk in that arbitration, since the question of her rights formed no part of the reference to the arbitrators, and that the arbitration merely consisted in a definite apportioning of the rights conferred by the treaties already existing. It was also stated that in the controversy, only Great Britain would be recognized; and if her engagements were repudiated by Newfoundland it was for England to see that they were fulfilled, she being pledged to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

TAXATION IN MEXICO.—It is proposed that all the custom houses between the states shall be abolished; that a uniform stamp tax, not to exceed 8 per cent. ad valorem on all articles except spirits and tobacco be substituted for the present internal revenue taxation; that the tax on tobacco and spirits be determined from time to time; that the existing law allowing the states to impose a tax of 5 per cent. on the import duties levied by the republic be repealed; and that the revenues from the stamp tax, though the stamps are to be issued by the federal government, shall belong to the states collecting them, except that in federal districts and the territories they shall belong to the federal government. Before this plan can go into operation, it must be approved by the Federal Congress and by the several states.

DUTCH GUIANA.—By way of London, it is reported that "the lower orders" in Dutch Guiana or Surinam, a Dutch colony on the north coast of South America, have revolted, and that several serious conflicts, in which many were wounded, have occurred between the rebels and the authorities. A disagreement also exists between the Governor of the colony and the officials under him, as to what measures should be adopted; and the Governor has cabled to Baron Mackay, the Netherlands Minister of the Colonies, asking to be allowed a free hand in repressing the revolt.

RESIGNATION OF THE PORTUGUESE MINISTRY.—Owing to differences regarding the policy of dealing with the present financial situation, the Portuguese Cabinet has resigned.

Last week the Paris Bourse was excited by a bear raid on the proposed Portuguese loan. The downward movement extended to the Berlin, the London and the Frankfort exchanges, and Portuguese securities fell during the latter part of the week 2⅞ per cent. Russian, Italian and Spanish securities were also involved.

Early in the present week it was reported that a wide-spread panic prevailed throughout Portugal, in consequence of which the Portuguese Government issued a decree extending the payment of all obligations sixty days. Trade was paralyzed. There had been a run on the Portuguese banks, and the Bank of Portugal was authorized by decree to coin and issue $2,500,000 in silver, and for three months to exchange notes for silver. The Bank of Portugal then suspended the exchange of notes for silver, which caused difficulty in the general use of the notes. Banks generally paid their obligations with notes, but the Bank of Portugal refused to cash them, and high rates of exchange were charged by brokers. It was then proposed in the Cabinst to issue a decree author-

izing the issue of a forced paper currency, and it was upon this question that the ministry resigned.

The financial situation is not the only difficulty, however. A strong republican sentiment is manifesting itself in Portugal, which has alarmed the conservatives not alone of Portugal, but also of other European countries. So strongly has it affected the Tory Government of England, that Portugal has been treated with exceptional generosity by England in the matter of the South African dispute referred to last week under title of "Land Grabbing in Africa." The two countries have concluded arrangements regarding their respective interests there, and the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs will retain his portfolio in order to pass the agreement.

ASSAULTING THE CZAROWITZ.—The Czarowitz of Russia, son of the Czar and heir to the throne, a youth of twenty-three, was murderously assaulted at a resort called Otsu, on Lake Biwaumi, twelve miles from Kioto, in Japan. The blow was given upon the head with a sword, but the toughness and thickness of the Czarowitz's helmet saved him a serious wound. Prince George, of Greece, prevented a second blow by striking the assailant to the ground with a heavy walking stick. The Czarowitz had been traveling in India and China, and upon leaving China went to Japan, en route to the eastern terminus of the trans-Siberian Railway. Explanations of the assault vary. It was first said to have been made by a policeman belonging to the Samurai sect, which is noted for its fanatical hostility to foreigners. Then it was reported that the Czarowitz and Prince George were returning incognito from a place of amusement, when they came in conflict with police officials, who treated them as common offenders until their identity was revealed. But, at last, the idea has been hit upon that the Czarowitz was wounded by a Nihilist who had escaped from Russian exile and entered the Japanese police service. There is fair reason to believe that the second explanation is the true one.

WILLIAM OF GERMANY IN LONDON.—A proposition in the London Council to appropriate a sum of money for the reception to the German Emperor met with opposition, and the chairman ordered a secret session. When the doors were re-opened it was announced that it had been decided to spend £3,000 for a reception and a luncheon, and £500 in decorating the route.

THE MANIPURI MASSACRE.—It now appears that Commissioner Quinton, who was decapitated as reported in THE STANDARD of April 22 under title of "Mutinies in British India," and May 6 under title of "The British War in Manipuri," was not massacred by a Manipuri mob, but, with his associates, was beheaded by the public executioner. The British Military Commission has convicted a Manipuri major and an ex-Sepoy of ordering the executions. From the report of the Military Commission it appears that the Viceroy's orders to Commissioner Quinton were to take a force sufficient to remove the Senaputty. The Commissioner had no orders as to how he was to do this; but he intended to summon the Senaputty as a rebel, and arrest him. After a half hour's confab, the hands and feet of Quinton and all his party were cut off, and then all were executed in the presence of the Senaputty and the Jubraj, and of 1,000 Manipuris.

It is reported that friendly Manipuris have captured the Jubraj, and that the Senaputty has submitted.

IRELAND.—Lord Wolseley declares that since his arrival in Ireland as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces there he has become a home ruler.

The National Press, the McCarthyite organ, announced that E. Dwyer Gray, who, on the death of his father, succeeded to a half interest in the Freeman's Journal, of which his father was editor, has seceded from Parnell; but Mr. Gray telegraphs to Parnell that he has not seceded.

The electors of North Wexford have resolved to stop payment of the salary of John E. Redmond, who represents North Wexford in Parliament, and to devote the money thus saved to the relief of evicted tenants. Redmond is now a Parnell envoy to this country.

United Ireland, which supports Parnell, denies that the Paris fund referred to in STANDARD of April 22 under title of "Ireland," and May 13 under title of "Fund for Evicted Irish Tenants," was intended for the relief of evicted tenants; and it says that the Parnellites intend that the fund shall be used as a fighting fund for the final struggle for home rule.

TARIFF MONOPOLY AT GIBRALTAR.—A number of the Spanish Tobacco Company's guard, supported by a patrol of Spanish soldiers, attacked a tobacco smuggler near Gibraltar, and after a skirmish, in which he resisted, they killed him. The inhabitants of neighboring villages, being in sympathy with the smuggler, attacked the employees of the tobacco company with stones, and were fired upon. Two of the villagers were killed, several were wounded, and the military was called in to put down the outraged villagers.

PERSECUTION OF HEBREWS.—The decree in Russia, suspending the expulsion of Hebrews from Moscow, referred to under this title last week, allows them one year if they do not own real estate, and two if they do, within which to leave. At the same time it appears that the Chief of the St. Petersburg Police has received instructions rigorously to enforce the anti-Hebrew measures of the government.

As a result of investigations into the anti-Hebrew troubles at Corfu, reported in THE STANDARD of May 6, under this title, the Governor of the island and the Mayor of Corfu have been removed. It is suspected that the troubles, instead of being religious are political, and that they have been incited by Russia.

BELGIAN STRIKE.—Of this strike, reported in STANDARD of April 29, under title of "Labor," May 6, under title of "The Eight Hour Movement," and May 13, under title of "The Belgian Strike," it is said that, though in Brussels and Lyons it still holds out, elsewhere it has collapsed, the workmen being obliged to resume work on the masters' terms, and in some cases at lower wages. The majority of the employers, so runs the report, treat the men generously, on condition that they withdraw from the unions. The report, however, requires confirmation.

SWITZERLAND.—The petition of the Liberals for a revision of the constitution of the Italian canton of Tessin or Ticino, has received 9,000 signatures, as required by law, being about one in fourteen of the inhabitants; and it has been presented to the Cantonal Government.

SPAIN.—The total returns from the Municipal election held throughout Spain on Sunday last, show that 2,753 Monarchists, 854 Republicans, 169 Independents, 31 Carlists and 4 Socialists were chosen as Municipal Councillors.

CHINA.—At Woo-Hoo, a treaty port on the Yang-tse Kiang river, about fifty miles from Nanking, the natives attacked and burned the Catholic mission, and a number of dwelling houses belonging to Europeans. The British ship Inconstant has been ordered to the scene to protect the lives and property of Europeans.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

S. M. Bell, of Boston, the veteran abolitionist, urges cremation as a public duty until, as he says, "we get back to a condition where people of modest means can afford to die and be respectably buried." In other words, Mr. Bell says that a piece of land large enough to bury a person in costs so much that it is a grievous burden on the poor. It is a fact. We know personally of a number of cases in this city where the grief over the death of members of families was completely overshadowed with the horror of the thought that the dear one would have to be buried among the paupers and unknown in Potter's field, because of inability to raise the money to pay for a grave; and in one case everything in the rooms of the poor family, and every stitch of clothing excepting what they stood in was sold in order to pay for ground enough in which to bury their dead. It is a shameful wrong, and must be remedied one of these days.

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In a recent number of THE STANDARD there appeared an article by C. J. Buell on the money question in which, through a typographical error, a quotation was credited to Owens when it should have been to Jevons.

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The Central Labor Union of Boston have been trying for the past three years to get permission to hold a mass meeting in Franklin Park—one of the public parks of that city, but it has never been granted because of the objections of the Park Commissioners, who seem to be more powerful than the Mayor in the matter. Now the Union proposes to make a test in order to find out what the rights of citizens are. All the labor organizations of the city of Boston have been called to a mass meeting to be held in Franklin Park on the Fourth of July, when it is expected that the leaders will be arrested and the matter brought before a court for decision.

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There is now no doubt that the Single Tax idea is spreading in Australia. The March issue of the Journal of the Bankers' Institute of Australasia contains two essays on the Single Tax, one entitled "The Single Tax," by Mr. Max Hirsch, and "Henry George and His Utopia," by "Beta."

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It is pretty hard to get ahead of people by obnoxious laws when they are once determined to sell goods in a certain country. The days of getting goods into a country by smuggling have practically

passed away, but the brain of man is scheming to discover something to take its place. The Cuban cigar manufacturers have got around the McKinley bill in great shape. Our Treasury Department found out some time ago that, despite the increase in the cigar tax of two dollars per pound, imported Havana cigars were still being sold in this country at the prices which prevailed before the passage of the McKinley bill. A still hunt for the reason brought out the fact that the Cubans have been wrapping their cigars more loosely, and making them slightly smaller, with the result that they have made a saving of from nine to twelve dollars on a thousand cigars, and thus been able to sell their goods at the old prices, "although," as one of the Treasury officials said, "the smoker, of course, gets a somewhat shorter smoke." Even the Treasury Department people think this is a great joke on McKinley and his little bill.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

OPEN THE WORLD'S MARKETS.—Roger Q. Mills begins his paper, in the May Forum, on "Reciprocity—Why Southward Only?" with this eminently sound generalization:

All trade is advantageous to those engaged in its exchanges. It is profitable to him that sells, and to him that buys. Without this reciprocity of benefit, trade could not exist. The sum of its benefits is in proportion to the value of the articles exchanged, and depends upon the presence or the absence of obstructions in the way between consumer and producer. If obstructions, either natural or artificial, should prevent all trade, domestic and foreign, civilization would be extinguished, and human life would go out with it. The converse also is true. If no obstructions, either natural or artificial, should exist, prosperity would touch its highest possible point, and civilization would attain its highest possible development. The mutual profits derived from trade are not restricted to any particular articles, nor confined to any particular country. They are not controlled by degrees of latitude, of longitude, or of altitude. Trade is the same in the frigid, the temperate, and the torrid zone. It owes no allegiance to any king, prince, potentate or power; and yet it is the surest and best supporter of all. It speaks a universal language, which, like that once heard at Pentecost, is understood by every people in its own tongue. Wherever it goes—north, south, east, or west; at home, or abroad—its message is: "On earth, peace; good will toward men.

Proceeding from these postulates, Mr. Mills refers to the time when many of our statesmen, while regarding home trade as a benefit, regarded foreign trade as an unmixed evil. There has been a slight relaxation of this iron-clad idea. The Executive and the Department of State urge the importance of free trade in certain articles with the republics to the south. This is a breach in the walls so long erected around the home market. It was made necessary in order to quiet the discontent of the Republican farmers of the West, by opening a market for "another bushel of wheat and another barrel of pork."

If the advocates of reciprocity are sincere in wanting to find larger markets for agricultural products, Mr. Mills asks why they do not move for reciprocity with Europe instead of with South America. The best markets for farm products are to be found, he says, not among agricultural, but among manufacturing, mining and mercantile communities. But the South American markets are not really intended for farmers. Under the McKinley law, whenever any country in the American hemisphere shall admit our "agricultural *and other products*" free of duty, we are to reciprocate by admitting the products of that country free of duty. The scheme is to induce our Southern neighbors to keep up their tariffs against the manufactures of all other people, while admitting ours free, which would give our manufacturers the power to plunder their people as mercilessly as our own are now plundered. The proposition for reciprocal trade is a proposition to extend the protective system of our country over theirs. The "other products" will get the benefit, and the farmers, as usual, will receive all the compliments of the season. The cry of "Home markets for home products" has been abandoned by Protectionists, and they are now demanding foreign markets for home products, while closing the home market against those foreign products that our people want.

We should enlarge all markets for all products. We should deal frankly with the people, and not call a steel rail "a bushel of wheat," nor a locomotive "a barrel of pork." We ought to secure the markets of the South for our manufactures, for the benefit of all our people, and not for the benefit of monopolies. The right way to do this is to produce our goods at less cost and to carry and offer them for sale. We can produce at less cost by removing all taxes from the material used in making them. This would both open the foreign and enlarge the domestic markets for our goods.

The interest of protected manufacturers points southward; that of the farmer points eastward. The administration asks that the interest of the manufacturer be subserved by expanding his market, while the market of the farmer is contracted. Wise statesmanship asks that all markets be enlarged, and that every obstruction to trade be removed at every point of the compass; that no burden except taxation for the support of Government be imposed on any article; and that when it is imposed for revenue, it be placed on such articles and at such rates as will, with revenues from other sources, be sufficient to support an honest and economical administration of Government, with the least possible disturbance of private business.

If reciprocity with one country is good, reciprocity with another country is also good; and we should direct our negotiations toward England, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Italy, and the other countries of Europe. We should lower our barriers against trade, and then urge them to lower theirs. To emancipate the people is the duty of American statesmen.

"THE POLITICIAN AND THE PHARISEE."—Under this title in the North American Review for May, ex-Postmaster General Clarkson makes a plausible argument for the spoils doctrine in politics. Plausibility is secured by the simple device of alluding to high politics while making his argument, and shifting to low politics when drawing his conclusions. The United States Government, he says, is primarily a political, and secondarily a business organization. It is based on party responsibility. Party zeal, therefor is an active and practical form of public patriotism, and every good American citizen is a politician. As the town meeting is the unit of public welfare, so the politician of the town meeting may be not only the best citizen of his own community, but the most usefu citizen of his State. For the town meeting is not only the basis of liberty, but without it liberty would soon go. Absence of the town meeting at the South is responsible for the absence of both home rule and liberty there. If the South had the town meeting, as the North has it, instead of an oligarchy governed by centralized tyrannies at the various State capitals, what is called the Southern question now in politics would be speedily settled. The American politician who loves his country is the best American, and this country will never be in danger from the man who honorably spends his time to see that his party has the best men for candidates. and his government the best men for officers.

After much more in this vein, Mr. Clarkson descends from the higher planes of political partisanship to approve the kind of politics that consists in hustling for petty offices that have no more to do with governmental policies than trout bait has to do with elephant hunting. By this kind of gymnastics he reaches the startling conclusion that, if postmasters and revenue officers are not to be Republicans under a Republican administration and Democrats under a Democratic administration, all political parties in America ought to disband. The suspicion is unavoidable that if Mr. Clarkson had been more frank he would have based his conclusion on its value as a means for raising assessments and thereby keeping life in a party, rather than on the patriotism of high politics. Considered from the assessment point of view, there is an obvious relation between partisan control of petty offices and the maintenance of party machines. But, considered from the patriotic point of view, there is none whatever.

THE SUNLIGHT OF LIBERTY.—The editorial in the May Arena, though vague in its conclusion, is a strong plea for individualism. The writer aims to be perfectly just, candid and unreserved in answering the question—"Is Socialism Desirable?" and all the more so because he respects those who are at the head of the Nationalist movement, and believes that the movement is grounded in sincerity and unselfishness. Before entering into his discussion, he inquires whether the distorted social condition which now confronts us is, as Socialists believe, chiefly the result of liberty; and, for answer, he asks us to subtract from our millionaire aristocracy all the wealth that has accrued to them from class or protective laws, or from special privileges and land monopoly, and see how great a part the law-making bodies of government have had in fostering wealth and producing poverty. It has become popular, he says, to saddle upon individualism many burdens which have really arisen from governmentalism. So common is this that liberty is distrusted, and a fictitious value is given to the very government which has been largely responsible for the evils now calling so loudly for redress. The Socialist's lack of faith in the individual is offset by blind adoration, as amazing as illogical, of an all-powerful government, to be made up of the very individuals in whom they have no faith. The object of Socialism he admits to be worthy; its weakness is that it grounds its faith, not in liberty, but in governmentalism. Like philosophical Anarchism, it presupposes an ideal civilization, where every one squares his life by the golden rule. In such a civilization Socialism might be tolerable, for no oppre-sive law would be passed; but in a less civilized commonwealth, if we may make just deductions from the history of the past or the present, tyranny would be inevitable. Tyranny is not confined to monarchies. It frequently blossoms forth in republics; and it is more hopeless there, because people endure wrongs from a government which they would not tolerate from an individual. Our present deplorable social conditions, the editorial concludes, are merely results of a lack of proper development of character. They are, more than aught else, traceable to a defective education, through successive generations. The greatest need of the hour is a persistent ethical agitation, which, if faithfully pur-

sued, while the necessity for liberty, toleration and justice shaping our every act is strenuously insisted upon, will call forth measures for reducing uninvited poverty to the minimum, and for fostering all that is best, noblest and grandest in the soul of man. In the sunlight of liberty, exclaims the writer, I see a growing world; but in the shadow of paternalism, progress has ever withered, science has been a fugitive, and the vanguards of civilization have suffered ignominious death.

FROM THE OTHER WORLD.—Mr. Amos K. Fiske, author of "Midnight Talks at the Club," published last year—a little book which has had a very cordial reception among thinking people—has written another book which will be immediately brought out by Fords, Howard & Hulbert. It is on a subject which always has a peculiar attraction for many readers—speculation as to life in the other world. It is entitled "Beyond the Bourn; Reports by a Traveller Returned from the Undiscovered Country."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE "BALANCE OF TRADE" BUGABOO.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: That eminent Republican, Gen. John C. New, United States Consul-General at London, has just made a report to the State Department which should attract the attention of all citizens who are interested in trade problems. It will only require a moment's consideration to discover that this report effectually disposes of the "Balance of Trade" Bugaboo. It seems strange that such shallow humbugs as this "Balance of Trade" should retain such a hold on otherwise sensible and reasonable people. The Protectionists know how easy it is to stampede the average Tariff Reformer—he of the 7 per cent. order—by simply telling him that if our imports are materially increased our country will soon be depleted of money, which must go to pay for them, as the balance of trade would be against us and must be settled by sending away money, and as foreigners only take the best kind of money—gold—we should soon have a money panic. This usually shuts up the 7 per cent. Tariff Reformer. Of course, Free Traders are not so easily bluffed, as they usually do some thinking and can give good reasons why a country should try to have the imports of wealth—goods—exceed the exports, and that the country that succeeds in accomplishing that result will be the most prosperous. Now, we will look at the report. In round numbers Great Britain imported in 1889 $565,000,000 worth more than she exported. What happened? Did Great Britain become bankrupt with a balance of trade against her of $565,000,000? Oh, no. Did the Bank of England lose all the gold? No; for the same report says that they actually received $10,000,000 in gold more than they paid out in that year. What do Free Traders understand by the above? That Great Britain received $575,000,000 more wealth in 1889 than they sent out of the country. It is appalling to a Protectionist to think of a balance of trade of $575,000,000 against a country, but it doesn't seem that the British were worse off; on the contrary, in that year they were enabled to invest tens of millions of dollars in this and other foreign countries out of the profits of trade. This was so much the case that fears were expressed in some quarters that the British were about to buy up the control of all our factories and other avenues of trade. But this is no new story, it has been the same kind of a report for a good many years in Great Britain, and the so-called adverse balance of trade doesn't frighten them a bit, in fact, they rather like it; and why shouldn't they? when it is piling wealth in on them so fast that they have to scour the world to find profitable investments for their surplus profits every year? It is to be hoped that the "Balance of Trade" scarecrow will soon become obsolete from being worn out.

In the same year we exported $65,000,000 more wealth than we imported.

New York City, April 18. J. M. HEARD.

MR. HEMINGWAY IS NOT "SO CONSTITUTED."

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I am not yet ready to believe that THE STANDARD would wilfully misrepresent me, and, presuming that it has the fairness to correct a statement that grossly misrepresented me, I ask you to publish the following in the next issue of the paper:

In your article entitled "A Shameful Proposal," you state: "For the sake of obtaining the *mere promise* of such a man (Governor Hill) to support Free Trade, Mr. Hemingway would have the Free Traders of New York stultify themselves and injure their fellowmen by seeking to transfer him from Albany to Washington, and thus broaden his evil activity and his corrupting influence, so that they would embrace the entire republic."

I would have the Free Traders of New York do nothing of the kind. And I did not say so. What I said was entirely different. I referred to Governor Hill only to illustrate how a politician might be influenced to change his course. I care nothing at all about Governor Hill. I don't care whether he becomes a Free Trader. I pointed how he might be compelled to support Free Trade measures. That way was not by obtaining his "mere promise." I did not propose to have anything to do with promises.

A body of voters who believe there is but one paramount issue, and who organize themselves for the purpose of most effectively pushing that issue, and who push it in the most direct and rational way, and who set aside all other considerations for the purpose of securing its realization, may be "a body of political strikers," and their scheme may contain "gross immorality," and such a proposal may be "shameful," and the making of it may be one of those "exhibitions of almost insane vanity and egotism." But I am so constituted that I cannot see it in that way. And, fortunately for me, perhaps, quite a large number of others are constituted likewise, as my correspondence has shown.

My proposal is simply to present to Congress a Single Tax bill, and support for *re-election* those who *prove* themselves friendly to it, and oppose for *re-election* those who fail to do so.

If it is insanity to support proved friends and oppose proved enemies, what is sense?

Washington, D. C. C. B. HEMINGWAY.

PLEASED WITH MR. CHASE'S ARTICLE.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I am much pleased with the article by Mr. H. J. Chase in this week's paper. I wish there could be more like that. We can hardly make an explanation too simple or too elementary.

But few people seem to have a really scientific idea of what "property" is. This is evident from even Mr. Ogden's article, who says that with the Single Tax in operation, private property in land would not be unjust.

It is very difficult to learn the distinction between property and privilege of use, and the subject should be treated with patience.

Yours truly,

Brooklyn. J. H. WELLS.

"THE ONLY SOLUTION."

The Detroit Evening News is probably the most outspoken advocate of the Single Tax to be found among daily papers. It understands the theory perfectly, and advocates it without apology or qualification. Under the head, "The Only Solution," the following editorial appeared in its issue of May 7th:

A free agent can always make a better bargain than can one under constraint. The wage-worker, who has only one occupation in which he is proficient, is less independent than he who can turn his hand to a variety of trades. The artisan owning his own homestead, free from debt, especially when the area is sufficient to give him employment during the gardening season, need submit to no such rate of wages as he who must provide for the periodic call of the landlord. In a word, the laborer who is so situated that he can employ himself, and from his toil reap the full benefits, is on such an equality with the employing class that he is enabled to make a satisfactory bargain, both as to wages and hours.

The power to employ one's self rests in the power to get on the land. The occupation of the farmer is the only one in the world that can occupy all the people at one time and provide sufficient to sustain life. Given a piece of fertile land, no one need starve. From its bosom can be obtained every element that conserves the happiness and prosperity of the human family.

The very first element, then, necessary to the complete emancipation of the wage-receiving classes from their economic bondage, is freedom to employ themselves. The opportunity must always be open to exert themselves for their individual benefit, free from rules or regulations made by others. Without this they can never be free. They must submit to such terms as the owners of land and the owners of wealth employed productively choose to make.

As taxation as enforced to-day, combined with the legal monopoly of natural opportunities to labor, causes the exploitation of labor, so changes in the system of taxation may be made the channel for labor's redemption. Socialists and nationalists have created elaborate schemes of governmentalism wherein the State will be the parent and the wealth producer the child, to be dealt with as the parent conceives best; whereas all that is necessary to make a laborer independent is to leave him alone, free to employ himself, free to exchange his products, free from the exactions of, the tax gatherer.

Whenever a successful labor-saving machine is first invented one must be prepared to see a complicated mechanism. There are wheels, and cogs, and cams and springs, all seemingly inextricably mixed. But apply the power, and lo! the result is surprising. The machine almost seems to think. It is a success. Go back and look at that machine in a decade. Its capacity has been doubled, but instead of a multitude of frightfully complicated arms, bolts, cogs, belts, wheels and cams, there are seen a few pieces of steel, brass and iron with direct and positive motions. It is not so pretty a machine, but it is a much better one. Simplicity has brought greater efficiency.

The labor world has for years been constructing complicated machinery for its industrial ills. Sometimes the machines have seemingly worked well for a time; again they have been a burden instead of a benefit. And these machines for the emancipation of labor, unlike the successful ones, are becoming all the time more complicated, until now, when they get out of order, such distress follows as to put the whole commercial world into convulsions. The tendency has been away from simplicity in dealing with the distresses engendered by the concentration of great masses of humanity into our commercial centres where, huddled together in

ill ventilated and disease-breeding tenements, they evolve a miasma and a gangrene perilous alike to all classes.

To enable labor to come by its own, to enable the wealth producer to enjoy the fruits of his labor, to enable enterprise to reap its full reward, it is only necessary to relieve the people of their burdens by freeing trade, and by relieving every species of property the result of human exertion from the visits of the assessor and tax gatherer, collecting all the revenue necessary for those functions that should properly be exercised by that social organism called government, by a tax on land values only.

A tax on land values is the chief cure for low wages and long hours. But it is despised by the masses because of its simplicity. They cling to their complicated schemes for social regulation and reject that which is the very essence of justice and equity. For a tax on land values will not take one minute's worth of labor from the laborer that is his by right. It will only take for community uses the values the community itself as a whole has brought into existence.

Why is land on the corner of Woodward and Michigan avenues valued at $2,500 a foot front? It is not because of anything the present owner has done to it. Why is land all along Woodward avenue, from the river front to Grand Circus Park, worth on an average at least $1,500 a front foot? Not because of anything the owners have done to it. This great value is due wholly and solely to the fact that the avenue is more convenient for trade than any other street in Detroit. It is nearest to the largest number of people, and more bargaining is carried on there at a less expense than it can be carried on elsewhere. Therefore a smaller percentage can be added to the cost of manufacturing in making the selling price, and yet the total gain be larger than where there is less trade. So this availability of position registers the value of the land. Take the people away and it will fall. Increase the number surrounding it and it will rise.

To take this land value for the expense of government, and to relieve industry of every other burden, is the key to the industrial situation. That will make land easy to get. When a good thing is easy to get it is more largely used. When land is used productively it increases the wealth of the community. And when wealth is being produced, under freedom of trade and freedom of contract, the portion going to labor is the full reward of labor. That is labor's millennium. It can get no more. There is no more to get.

FRANK SMITH'S "WORKERS' CRY."

On May 2, Frank Smith, an ex-Commissioner of the Salvation Army, well known to many of the Single Taxers of this city, began in London, England, the publication of a weekly paper of sixteen pages, called the Workers' Cry. The paper will be "an advocate of the claims of the labor army," and an idea of how it proposes to secure those claims may be gathered from the several mottos which appear scattered through the somewhat profusely illuminated heading, principal among which are: "The land for the people;" Freedom for the wage slave;" Justice for all, privilege for none;" Abolition of poverty;" "Equal rights for all women workers," etc. The "programme" of the Workers' Cry is embraced in twenty declarations, which appear on the first page. In brief they are: 1, Manhood suffrage; 2, Parliamentary representation according to population; 3, The referendum; 4, The House of Parliament to choose annually the cabinet or executive committees of Parliament; 5, Wages to members of Parliament; 6, Curtailing royal expenditure; 7, Abolishment of the House of Lords; 8, Complete religious equality on the basis of an unstate-aided ministry; 9, The Single Tax and Free Trade; 10, Absolutely free education; 11, Collective ownership of the instruments of production; 12, Eight hours; 13, Free transportation, by rail, for man, woman and child; 14, Seaworthiness in ships; 15, Home rule; 16, Arbitration before war; 17, Repudiation of the English national debt; 18, Local option in the liquor traffic; 19, Abolishment of the caucus system, and, 20, the introduction of the second ballot system of electing public officials.

Prof. J. Morrison Davidson has in the initial number of the Workers' Cry an article in favor of free travel, and Shaw Maxwell one in favor of the organization of an independent labor party. Lady Dilke has the first of a series of articles under the general heading, "White Slaves." She takes for her theme the laundresses of London, and points out to the authorities the frightful conditions under which they are compelled to earn a scanty living. An article on "The Two Nations" appears, from our "Our Commissioner in New York;" "The Emancipation of Unskilled Labor—Whence and How?" by Dr. John Moir, in which he makes a plea for the universal federation of labor through the trades unions; a very able essay on "The Land for the People," by Fred. Verinder, in which he tells of some of the work done by means of the "Land Restoration Van;" the editor's salutatory and other editorial and news matter, making up the balance of a most excellent paper. Quite a respectable showing of advertisements is made; and a very large special list of agents by whom the Workers' Cry will be sold throughout the United Kingdom indicates that Mr. Smith has launched his enterprise under the most favorable conditions. If the succeeding papers compare favorably with the first number, The Cry will be a success, which THE STANDARD hopes it will be.

THE NOBLE AND IGNOBLE WOLVES.

Boston Herald.

They are suffering from the depredations of wolves down in Maine, and they don't even appear in sheep's clothing, as they do in other sections of the country.

OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN A HORSE.

Liverpool Financial Reformer.

In the Report on Factories and Workshops for 1889, Mr. Johnston, the Inspector for Bristol, North Staffordshire, and part of Gloucestershire and Wilts, takes the opportunity to deliver a homily upon the unreasonableness of workingmen being dissatisfied with their present conditions. He further gives prominence to the following letter from what is doubtless his *beau ideal* of a workingman, which appeared in The Bristol Western Daily Press, Nov. 28, 1889:

A VETERAN WORKINGMAN ON LABOR PROBLEMS.

Sir: Having been a daily subscriber and reader of your paper for more than thirty years, I beg you would allow the following plain remarks to appear in your valuable paper: If my follow workingmen would be more prudent, and used their wages at home, there would be little or no cause for strikes. There is too much spent uselessly. Sixty years ago most of the goods used were one-third dearer than now. I was twenty years in one establishment, and the highest wages paid was 24s. a week, and we worked sixty hours for the week. In the last six years I saved £150, and I have a wife and one child. I was generally looking out for overtime, and every fortnight I sent £1 to the Savings Bank. I never smoked, or went to the theatres or dancing saloons. I should like to see working men be friends to themselves. If there should be any little misunderstanding between master and men, don't call in a third party, whom your societies have to pay to keep you from work.

NOW A DAILY WORKING MAN, AGED 85.

This working man has evidently mistaken his vocation: he should have been a horse. Eighty-five years of age! Never smoked, never went to the theatre, shunned dancing saloons, worked sixty hours a week, and was always on the look-out for overtime, and is now—a retired well-to-do man, enjoying the fruits of his labor?—No. Is now a daily working man, aged 85. Surely during his eighty-five years the thought must sometimes have crossed his brain that there was something wrong somewhere when he had to work so hard, exercise constant self-denial, and yet have so little as the result.

THEN A GENUINE FREE TRADER WOULD BE SPEAKER.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The St. Louis Republic, the leading Democratic organ of the Southwest, says the next Speaker of the House must be a radical Free Trader. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, in the eyes of the Republic, does not fill the bill. His tariff record is not "self-explanatory." Mr. Crisp, it may be remarked, is considered one of the most extreme low tariff men in public life. If he is not sufficiently radical, we don't see how the Democrats can do any better than take up Henry George. Let them get him into Congress from some of the rotten borough districts which they control, and make him Speaker.

DAVY'S LARGE SEATING CAPACITY.

Life.

"Let's see. What has become of D. B. Hill—is he still in office?" asked the rescued castaway on his return.

"Oh, yes. He is now Governor of New York, Chief Justice of Connecticut and United States Senator, with a prospect of the Presidency."

PROTECTED HIMSELF FROM AMERICAN WINES AND CIGARS.

Chicago Times.

Dr. Depew defends his absence from the McKinley banquet of the American Protective Tariff League by saying that as a believer in protection he must protect himself from American wines and cigars. This is protection as taught to millionaires.

WANTED—NOT MORE TAXATION, BUT LESS.

Boston Globe.

What is needed to "boom Boston" and "boom New England" is not more taxation, but less. Every tax that is levied, excepting the taxes on land, tends directly to discourage business, and drive it away to localities where taxation is not so rigorous.

M'KINLEYISM, THE SHERIFF AND THE PINKERTONS.

St. Louis Republic.

McKinley strikes are still increasing, and the Sheriff and the Pinkertons are busier than they have been since Mr. McKinley denounced the activity of the Sheriff as Democratic in his Chicago platform.

THE BRIBE.

Montreal Witness.

I.

What shall I do with it? There it lies
On the table in front of my loathing eyes,
While the blush of shame o'erspreads my face,
And my bosom is seared with the brand of disgrace.

II.

With care and hunger I had to cope,
And awaited the morrow with trembling hope.
The offer surpassed my cheerfulest dreams—
I took it—but now how little it seems!

III.

Scarcely so much as would buy me a coat
Wherein to crouch!—But what is a vote?
A vote is my Citizen's, Manhood sign,
A vote is my Liberty—Right divine.

IV.

My Country, thou gavest a sacred trust;
But—O, depth of debasement!—I trod in the dust
The gem that should shine in the crown of the land,
Unstained from the touch of a patriot's hand.

V.

Iscariot remorse is the price of my vote!—
That is scarcely so much as would buy me a coat;
From the cold it might shelter my shivering frame—
O for something to cover my soul from the shame!

W. M. MACKERACHER.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, May 19, 1891.

"Record once more forty additional signatures with only *one* refusal to sign," writes Franklin H. Smead, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Smead's success in Cleveland can now be repeated in any town or city in the country if our workers would but bestir themselves. We have passed the 105,000 mark. How soon shall we reach 110,000?

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

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

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz: $1,678.40.

Cash contributions for work ending May 19, are as follows:

W. J. Bolton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y	$1 00
J. B. Howarth, Detroit, Mich	2 00
R. Hardie, Brooklyn, N. Y	22
	$3 22
Contributions previously acknowledged	1,529 25
Total	$1,532 47

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	104,986
Signatures received since last report	382
Total	105,368

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

BROKAW AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

VERMILLION, S. D., May 15.—Friday night, May 8, I spoke in a school house four and a half miles south of Elk Point. There were not many there, and those who were are mostly Protectionists. One man asked all the questions and raised all the usual objections; and, of course, would not admit anything. Afterwards one young man said he would not have missed that part of it for a quarter, and yet I did not get a cent by sale of books or otherwise.

Saturday I drove to Sioux City through a pretty steady rain. Monday forenoon I met a lawyer who is interested in the subject. I think he will subscribe for THE STANDARD soon. In the afternoon I drove to Elk Point and put up with the Sheriff. I received a supply of tracts, books, etc.

Tuesday I started West, and stopped for dinner with a farmer I first met last Winter near Dell Rapids. He subscribed for THE STANDARD and dropped his work for a couple of hours to talk with me. In the afternoon I drove to the Taylor school house, Clay County, where I found that, although the meeting had been announced, few knew of it. I drove around and told several. It was after 9 P. M. when I began and midnight before I got to bed. The next day I met one who had attended, and he said he had never heard the tariff question explained that way before.

Wednesday I drove to Vermillion and hunted around among Alliance men until I found a place to stop. No arrangements had been made for a meeting, so, after a talk with the editor of the Alliance paper, I advertised a meeting in the Knights of Labor hall for Saturday night. I met the acting president of the University at a hotel. He has some of George's works, but he said that, although he had his personal opinion, as president he had no opinion on the subject; that the professor of political economy was the only one of the faculty supposed to know anything about that subject. In the afternoon, while selling "Protection or Free Trade?" on the street, I was "surrounded" by a number of University students. In a short time they left, but soon returned with a fellow student whom they evidently expected to get my scalp. He said that Henry George's teachings were partially socialistic, because he advocated common ownership of land. I tried to show him the difference between products and resources, and finally got him to admit that the unearned increment did not belong to the individual. He then asserted that Mr. George would take the past "unearned increment," and to prove it claimed that the value of land was the result of past labor, and not due to present population. I cited many cases to prove the contrary, and he finally resorted to a local illustration. Some years ago Vermillion was built on the bottom, near the river. A flood had washed it away, and the people rebuilt on the bluff. He asserted that lots were worth a hundred dollars on the bottom before the flood, but that on the bluff, just after the flood, they were not worth more than ten. Now, he said, if population caused the value, the lots in the new town would have been worth as much as lots had been in the old town. A middle aged man who stood near said that the young man was mistaken. That lots on the bluff were worth seventy-five dollars a lot before the flood, and were worth more afterwards. The student was sure Mr. George advocated taking past unearned increment, because Professor Ely said so. A large crowd blocked the sidewalk, listening to us while the discussion lasted. I invited them to come to the Knights of Labor hall Saturday night.

Thursday I spent the day among the merchants selling books and creating discussion. Friday morning I called on Professor Speirs, of the chair of political economy of the State University. He said that he had gone to the hotel to find me the day before, having promised his class a talk from me, and invited me to meet him at 9:30 A. M. and give them a half hour's talk. He bought "Protection or Free Trade?" and when I handed him the petition he said he would be glad to have Congress investigate it. Professor Sloan, a Democrat, also gladly signed it and bought a book. The class in political economy consisted of nine young men and one young lady. I talked about 20 minutes and answered questions until about 10. The young man with his "past unearned increment" confiscation idea asked his question and I replied by illustration: Suppose a tenant is paying $50 a year rent in addition to taxes and repairs. Under the present system the $50 goes into the landlord's pocket as an unearned increment. He collected it last year. This year we adopt the Single Tax, so that this year he pays the $50 into the public treasury; but it is the fifty that he takes from his tenant *this* year, not the fifty he took last year, hence it is not past, but future unearned increment, that such a tax would take. The Professor thanked me for the talk and advised the students to buy "Protection or Free Trade?" and get other literature that I had. I stepped into a vacant room and loaded them down with tracts—for which the Professor insisted on paying me 50 cents—took orders for three copies of "Progress and Poverty," sold three "Social Problems," one "Property in Land," six "Protection or Free Trade?" and one of "Pa" Chase's books.

The editor of Plain Talk put a good local notice of the meeting to be held in K. of L. Hall, Saturday night, in his paper, urging the people to come and hear me. He said he wished I would stay around here a good while and stir things up—get people to thinking.

Enclosed find forty-two petitions. No. 1 is a painter who admires Henry George, but is saturated with the Protection superstition. However, he is reading "Protection or Free Trade?" No. 2 is a lawyer who is almost a Single Taxer, and who will probably soon be a regular reader of THE STANDARD. He is an influential Democrat. No. 3 is a real estate agent who sees considerable of the cat. No. 4 is a Free Trade Democrat, 5 is an active Independent, 6 said he didn't believe in robbery by law, 7 is editor of Plain Talk (an Independent), 8 is a harness maker who bought several books, 9 and 10 are professors in the University, 11 is a leading Alliance man of this county and will make a good Single Taxer when he has fully studied it.

W. E. BROKAW.

TO THE SINGLE TAXERS OF LOUISIANA.

At the last regular meeting of the Louisiana Single Tax Club at New Orleans it was decided to make a determined effort to send as far as possible Single Tax tracts to every influential man in the State, before the Democratic primaries are held for the next election.

The time is peculiarly favorable for such an effort. The lottery amendment which, by decision of the State Supreme Court is now before the people, compels this State to face the whole problem of taxation.

Equitable assessments, now and then the Single Tax, as soon as it can be embodied in the constitution, furnish a complete, wise, and just answer to the lottery proposition; giving the State ample revenues, at the same time promoting the interest of every true industry, benefiting both capital and labor.

Now is our time for educational work, demanding equitable assessments, to be followed by the adoption of the Single Tax by action of the Legislature and constitutional amendment.

Let every Single Taxer in the State, who can, pledge monthly contributions for distribution of literature.

We are now paying no rent, as we have discontinued public meetings that we may better pursue the still hunt policy. We ought to be able to raise $10 or more per month. Let those who live in the country, and are not able to give money, make out and send us in lists of good parties to mail tracts to.

We propose to have the mailing done by THE STANDARD, at New York, and thus avail ourselves of the second class rates of one cent per pound postage. It takes 116 four-page tracts to weigh a pound.

Allowing for weight of wrappers, we can send 75 four page tracts to 75 different parties for one cent, a saving in postage of 74 cents.

By uniting our efforts we can make a great saving in purchasing the tracts in large quantities.

THE STANDARD will wrap, direct and mail for us at 20 cents per hundred names.

Thus, by united efforts at this opportune time, we can in a few months flood the State with our literature at a small monthly expenditure.

Let the Single Tax men and women of the State make a united and determined effort.

Rev. F. D. Van Valkenburgh, our vice-president, who has a book store at 106 Camp street, New Orleans, has kindly consented to take charge of the remittances. Let those outside of the city and those in the city place themselves in communication with him at once, pledging and forwarding subscriptions, or furnishing lists or both. It is very important that we should have lists of names from the country. The names for New Orleans can be obtained easily from the directory.

For our encouragement I will briefly state some of the work we have already done. Through the Item, Tax Reformer (now the Issue) and Times Democrat we have sent out thousands of copies of the address to the police jurors and tax assessors on the Single Tax and Equitable Assessments.

In addition to that we have mailed about 1,000 copies printed in tract form to the leading State and city officials and some 800 postmasters of the State.

The Daily States has published a great deal of matter for us.

Current Topics, an excellent monthly published in New Orleans, devoted to general literature and circulating in the best families, publishes regularly original matter for us.

The Commonwealth of Morgan City, a legal monthly with a large circulation among the lawyers of the State, is publishing a series of articles on taxation written by myself.

The Issue, a weekly labor paper of this city, publishes Single Tax matter every week.

We can safely say that the term Single Tax is becoming familiar in Louisiana.

In this city, the effects of our agitation are to be seen in an increased valuation of nearly two million dollars in real estate, and in the increase of assessment on "franchises" from $393,750 in 1890, to $4,083,000 in 1891.

In Caddo parish the Shreveport Daily Times made a courageous fight for equitable assessments. In other parts of the State good results were also produced. We certainly have reason for encouragement.

By the concentration now proposed we can multiply our efficiency, and as sure as thought leads to action, will our efforts bear fruit.

New Orleans, La., May 13, 1891. JAMES MIDDLETON,
Member of National Committee.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

The Assessor of North Plainfield, N. J., is Dr. Justus H. Cooley.

Rev. J. H. Crooker, of Madison, Wisconsin, one of the most popular Unitarian ministers of the West, in a recent lecture before the Meadville Theological School, classed Henry George's books as dangerous, because they tended to stir up dissatisfaction among the poor, and array class against class. We should show him that the real danger lies in shutting our eyes to difficulties daily growing greater, not in attempting their removal. There is an old story of a negro on a Mississippi steamboat who, frightened by the noise of escaping steam, sat on the safety valve and was successful in stopping the noise. Many of our ministers seem anxious to share his fate.

Rev. R. S. McArthur, D.D., Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh street, New York, writes: "The time has come when press and pulpit should be heard on the proper disposition of wealth," We should tell him of the only way in which the demands of justice may be met.

(1) R. M. Hughes, Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery County, Pa., farmer. Republican.

(2) Warner Gardner, Haverford College, Pa., grocer, Republican.

(3) Walter Bevan, Rosemount, Pa., Republican, dealer in lumber, coal, wood, etc.

These gentlemen claim that under the Single Tax we could not raise revenue enough to support the Government, Mr. Bevan saying that under the proposed system of taxation the city of Philadelphia would only pay one-third or one-fourth as much taxes as at present.

Many have written that they write weekly to their own subjects. By joining us and permitting us to take their targets, they can many times multiply their efficiency without increasing their work or expenses. A pledge to write at least one Single Tax letter weekly to one of the targets mentioned in the current STANDARD makes one a member, and every one who can use a pen is welcome.

42 University Place, N. Y. W. J. ATKINSON.

VERMONT.

Stephen T. Byington, Burlington.—Fifteen petitions. We have been trying to form an organization here, but have given it up for the present. We have arranged, however, to have a list of Single Taxers in the city kept by Mr. George W. Lowrey for convenience when the time for action may come, and to help us in knowing each other meanwhile, and also to raise money for sending THE STANDARD to our Young Men's Christian Association reading room here. Last Thursday I gave a lecture on the Single Tax to the senior class of our college, and to-day they took their turn at questioning me. Most of the time was taken by one man who evidently proposed to crush my fallacies, but so far as I could see I weathered the storm toleraby well. I was paid for my work in one way at least—in preparing for it I learned to know the cat so well that now I think I could find it blindfolded if neccessary. After this I went to see our professor of political economy, who is the president of the college, and find out how many Single Tax statements he would agree to. He admitted several propositions from which interesting conclusions might be drawn, and finally that theoretically the Single Tax unlimited, when fairly settled in operation, would be an absolutely perfect system of taxation, but he doesn't believe in over-theorizing and would prefer something else for practical purposes.

MASSACHUSETTS.

S. T., Boston.—The ethics of the land question were ably discussed by Dr. B. F. Longstreet of Louisville, Ky., before a meeting of the Question Club, at 616 Washington street, on Sunday, May 10.

About one hundred delegates, representing over forty thousand members of the Knights of Labor in this State, were in session in this city last week, and among other things they entered a protest against the bill now pending in the legislature to hand over to the West End Railroad Company the control of the streets of Boston for the next thirty years.

Mayor Matthews and the city assessors are vigorously opposing a general personal property tax bill now before the Legislature.

D. Webster Groh, Boston.—Last Sunday morning, May 10, at the regular weekly meeting of the Boston Question Club, Dr. B. F. Longstreet, of Louisville, Ky., delivered an interesting address on The Ethics of the Land Question, followed by discussion. Next Sunday the question at the Question Club will be, "Does a Protective Tariff on goods reduce their average prices?"

Our Sunday afternoon open air meetings on Boston Common have begun, and we hope Single Taxers in other sections of the county will run similar meetings wherever practicable, as, by having cards of a regular indoor meeting place to distribute from such a public point, helps advertise your clubs and steer into them all who have an investigating disposition.

It is to be hoped, too, that other clubs, intending to hold Summer open air meetings, will take steps to begin early in the season. It is not absolutely necessary to the success of such meetings that all that is said shall be eloquent, and in strict accordance with the rules of rhetoric and grammar, as is evident from the large crowds that the commonest preacher of the gospel, repeating again the "old, old story," will draw, though of course the better things are said the greater the success.

However, timidity for fear of not having ability to speak well enough should deter no man from speaking who fully and clearly comprehends the Single Tax.

TEXAS.

E. W. Brown, Houston.—We have considerable prejudice to live down in this city, but we are, I think, steadily and surely gaining ground; at least this can be said, that we have since last October held weekly meetings for public discussions which have been fairly well attended, and altogether a much better feeling is being shown toward us than there used to be.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, May 15.—The first meeting of our club in the new quarters at No. 206 La Salle street was a very pleasant one, the attendance being good and the interest strong in the animated discussion that took the place of the anticipated address by Miss Isabella Hudson, who was detained at home by the serious illness of her mother. Clarence Moeller was the first speaker. He said he sometimes felt that Single Tax speakers left something to be desired when explaining the practical methods of the economic system which they expound. They see all the details themselves so clearly that they are prone to believe that all others must behold the beauties and perfections of Mr. George's great philosophy with equal distinctness. Michael Angelo said that in every block of marble he could see a statue, perfect in outline and finished in every detail. It remained for the hammer and the chisel to chip away the rough stone until the great conception of the sculptor's brain stood out in clear relief, a masterpiece of art. And so, the man who has mastered the Single Tax, has but to look upon the confusion of the social system to see the way of resolving it into order and harmony. He cannot look without beholding the ideal of justice, and he knows that by chipping away the monstrous excrescences of taxation and special privilege, the tariffs, the taxes on labor and conscience, the subsidies and restrictions, there will remain the realization of that kingdom of God on earth for which men so often pray while they ignorantly obstruct its coming.

Stoughton Cooley then raised an interesting question that was the subject of animated debate during the remainder of the evening. He wanted to know whether under the Single Tax the appropriation of the common funds for the support of public schools could be justified. Under existing social adjustments he was inclined to justify our school system on the ground of expediency, the State being bound to preserve itself, the education of its citizens being one of its prime duties, since ignorance was the chief enemy of social order. But under the Single Tax it might well be left to the parent to attend to the education of the child, since then it would be possible for every man to produce enough wealth to enable him to provide amply for the schooling of his children, a duty that he is now compelled to abandon to the State. This precipitated a discussion that was one of the most entertaining and instructive that we have enjoyed in a long while. A diversity of opinion was developed that ranged all the way from extreme State socialism, as represented by Mr. Crowell, our socialist friend, to the somewhat extreme individualism of Mr. Malcolm, who thought that the State had no business to interfere with the duty of the parent in the matter of educating the child. Mr. White, Mr. Beck, Miss Beck, Mr. Ripley and others offered their views, and Mr. Cooley closed in a few happy observations that I wish I was able to quote.

The new hall is very much liked, as far as I am able to learn, and there is a general feeling that the club will now make better progress than ever. It certainly has every reason to feel hopeful, the increase of membership, the friendly attitude of the press, the growing interest of the public in economic subjects, the unmistakable tendency of the Democracy in our direction, to say nothing of the favorable consideration we have met with in our appeal to the assessors, all offering an encouragement that should give a fresh and keener spur to action. The Herald is especially amiable in its attitude toward us. It has not only devoted a column of its space to an enthusiastic endorsement of the Hand to-Hand Club work in the circulation of "Protection or Free Trade?" but it has editorially endorsed our attempt to get a legislative investigation of the question of taxation, and backed up our demand for a fairer assessment of property in Chicago in an article that went straight to the mark and left nothing to be desired. The News is also friendly, and the Times is preaching doctrines that must cheer the heart of of the fainting Single Tax man. It is only a question of time when there will be a straight out advocate of the Single Tax among the papers of this city, and it will not be a new paper, either, but one already in the field. With such a helper and champion, who will doubt that the work will then go on with an enormously increased impetus? It is now the time for every member of the club to do his duty. He owes it to himself, to the club, and above all to the cause of justice, to make his presence felt, to participate in the work we are striving to do, to share the burdens of those who have been so faithful and self-sacrificing in the past, to give something of money and of time to an organization which takes no vacation, and bears aloft the banner of freedom in all weathers and under all difficulties and discouragements. It should be a matter of pride to be a member of a club of which it has been said, by the head of the Tariff Reform League of Illinois, that it has done more to overthrow the superstition of Protection than all the other organizations in the city put together. And it should be a matter of greater pride to keep it at the front and contribute in every way to its prosperity and power.

It is now proposed that the club shall cultivate the social feature to a somewhat greater extent than it has done hitherto. The organization of a quartette is contemplated, and it is suggested that little entertainments, including a little music and a bite to eat, and possibly a little dancing, should be introduced as a relief to the monotony of serious discussion and arduous work. This suggestion is one that especially appeals to our lady members, and it is to them that we will look for the success of anything that may be undertaken in this agreeable line. It is to be hoped that any member who may be gifted with a voice or can play or read will volunteer to assist in this matter, for the services of all will be needed, and no one should be too modest to do his duty.

It should be noted as a good piece of news in which our good friend,

Actor James A. Herne will be particularly interested that no fewer than three gentlemen applied for membership at last night's meeting who were converted under his ministration on the occasion of his address before the club last winter. If Mr. Herne could be put and kept in the evangelistic field he would make more converts to the Single Tax than Moody has won to the church or Francis Murphy has got to don the ribbon of blue. In my opinion Mr. Herne is one of the great powers of our movement, and it is a sad thing that he cannot be oftener heard on the theme he so loves to dwell upon and to which he imparts fresh interest and a new glory by the charm of his eloquence and the vivid inspiration of his profound earnestness. He is a great actor, but I believe he might become, nay, he is now, a greater preacher.

Assessor Richards announces his practical conversion to the Single Tax. To a committee of our club who waited upon him to urge an equalization of assessments in the South town, where 40 per cent. of the wealth of Illinois is located, he said that he was in favor of the abolition of all taxes on personal property and buildings, and the collection of needed revenues from a tax on ground rents and licenses. He further said that in making the current assessment he proposed to apply this idea as far as the law would admit (and the revenue law as it is administered by the average Assessor is a remarkably flexible statute, as all know), and as he made a good beginning in this direction last year, and was re-elected this Spring on the issue thus made, in the face of a tremendous opposition led by an exceptionally popular man, it may be taken for granted that the land speculator will be given another chill when his tax bill comes in Last year Mr. Richards raised the assessments on vacant lots sharply, the increase in some instances going as high as 300 per cent. What the other Assessors will do remains to be seen; but it will be pretty safe to say that they will take no step backward. And thus we begin to enjoy the Single Tax long before we get it.

Announcements.—May 21, George V. Wells; May 28, John Gibbons, LL.D.; June 4, Stoughton Cooley, on "Proportional Representation;" June 11, Miss Isabella Hudson; June 18, Clarence Moeller. An attempt will be made to arrange with the Hon. "Jerry" Simpson for a visit from him and a big meeting in his honor. He would draw in Chicago like a house afire.

MISSOURI.

L. P. Custer, St. Louis, Mo., May 12.—"Comfort Cottage," the home of Dr. Henry S. ("Pa") Chase, at Benton, near this city, was the scene of a very pleasant social entertainment Saturday evening of last week, the occasion being the christening of what our old but vigorous friend called his "girl-boy" baby. As the readers of THE STANDARD know, Pa Chase has been writing a book that treats the subject of political economy, in many of its phases, in a vigorous and simple way that commends it as one of the best works now before the public, inasmuch as its language is so easily understood. As this was the first time the doctor has ever attempted to write a book, he felt that the only proper way to celebrate its advent into this troublesome world would be by inviting his friends to his comfortable home and regale them with grape juice and cake, both of which were simply "out of sight."

The exercises of baptism with which the new arrival was properly launched into the political and social whirlpool that is just now seething so fiercely all about was conducted by Mr. W. H. Little, recently elected by a Democratic Council (the upper house of our municipal assembly) secretary of that body. The initiatory ceremony was performed by the progenitor of the literary offspring in the following words (a portion of which only are given):

This baby is a girl-boy, for it is of both sexes in equal proportions according to the law of Equal Rights. It is therefore a whole and not a half being. This is the eighth day of its arrival, and as it is a Christian baby, it is to receive a name in baptism of pure unfermented juice of the grape, as an initiatory rite into the order of justice and love.

Pa Chase then went on to explain how he came to write the book and what were his objects in doing so, and near the close of his remarks he said:

My first lessons in Political Economy were received when a child, from the sacred writings of the Jews and from the sacred sayings of Jesus Christ, which were ethics of justice and love. There are no other safe foundations on which to build social life and political institutions.

Mr. Little, after a most eloquent but brief address, performed the rites of baptism and christened the literary offspring in the following words:

Then in the name of Truth, Justice and Love, I, by the power vested in me as a humble disciple and follower of Henry George, do hereby baptize the literary child, in whom not only its father, but all assembled, and all who shall read it, are and will be well pleased [sprinkling its covers with the grape juice]. Though yet in its swaddling clothes, it is already able to stand alone. May it prosper as did the teachings of the Sage of Nazareth, and bring truth, justice and love to all humanity. May its author continue to grow in wisdom, in the love of his fellow-beings and in the enthusiasm for advanced principles until, like the Philosopher of Kir-ham-kool, the mysteries of Life and Death are his toys, and Truth, Justice and Love are his consorting goddesses in a realm of happiness, where not only land, but all things, are free.

After the ceremonies, incident to the occasion, were over, the rest of the evening was spent in filling up on the grape juice and cake, and general conversation. Everybody enjoyed themselves hugely, and no one seemed to be more happy than than our dear old friend, Pa Chase.

Messrs. Steele and Peppoon, of the St. Louis Single Tax League, and myself from the city were present. Mr. John M. Dutro, President of the St. Louis Car Wheel Manufacturing Co., was one of the guests, and a most enthusiastic one he was, too. Several ladies were also present, and altogether the occasion was a most enjoyable one for all concerned, and added renewed incentives to all engaged in the propagation of the Single Tax.

Last Thursday evening at a meeting of the St. Louis league, the State Committeeman of the national organization, H. Martin Williams, spoke and gave us some encouraging information in regard to the spread of the doctrine throughout the Missouri. He is on the go most all the time, and, being a member of the Farmers Alliance, he has access to their councils, and of course preaches the gospel at all times, and is therefore in a position to know how the movement is progressing among the farmers, whom above all others it is necessary to get the truth to. He says it is gradually making its way in the dark places and gathering strength all the time, and if the other states don't wake up old Missouri will leave them in the rear in this great reform. The Speaker of the last House of Representatives, Hon. Mr. Tuttle, from Pettus County, a farmer, and all the chairmen of the more important committees, were open and avowed Single Tax advocates, the first named, wearing his colors on his coat collar, so I hear. He also made a short speech at a meeting of the "Informal Club" of this city, an organization of very prominent business and professional men that meets now and then to discuss social and economic questions while they regale themselves with the good things of earth, usually at some club house, one night last week that bristled all over, I understand, with the arguments in favor of the Single Tax.

Last night I attended the last meeting of the Reform Club, of this city. It used to be called the West End Single Tax League. Professor Dillard, principal of Mary Institute, an institution of learning of the first class, is president, and the secretary is Mr. Addington, a member of a large business firm of this city. Mr. F. N. Judson, an attorney of prominence in this city, made an address on "Personal Property Taxation." He took strong grounds against this species of taxation, and all but committed himself to the Single Tax, advocating, as a convenient go-by, the now oft heard income tax. However, in doing so, he struck the idea some tremendous blows that inferentially, at least, indicated that he wasn't in love with it.

Professor Dillard, after the meeting was over, said in my hearing that he had, just at that moment, received the assurance from a lady (pointing to one just leaving the room), who had been studying the truth as taught in "Progress and Poverty," that she had become converted. He said she was a lady school-teacher of extensive knowledge, and a great accession to our ranks. He further said that the club of which he is president is having a very marked effect in the community, and that the meetings will be resumed early in the Fall.

The out door meetings of the St. Louis league will probably be resumed in the near future.

It is announced that Charles Edward Turner, one of the reliables of the movement here and a splendid speaker, has been appointed to a position in the Fire Alarm Office of this city.

Mr. Steele, the secretary of the St. Louis league, is developing into one of the most effective speakers on the subject uppermost in his mind, and being a carpenter and belonging to an organization of that trade, he is in position to be of great benefit to the movement, and no doubt is exerting his talents in the right way whenever and wherever opportunity offers.

Now, a word about myself and I'll quit. I have been appointed to a position of trust with hours that enables me to devote considerable time to the good work; and if nothing happens I expect to take advantage of my good fortune to help all I can. I hope to meet all the friends of the movement and make their acquaintance and with them help along the great work already so auspiciously under way.

Louis H. Davis, M. D., Florisant, May 10.—I hasten to give you the first item of Single Tax news that ever left this place. Up to 2:30 o'clock to-day I was the only Single Taxer in this community. Now, about two hours later, there are at least fifty, and fully fifty more who are favorably inclined. It transpired thusly: During the last Congressional campaign our beloved H. Martin Williams came out here ostensibly to talk for the Hon. Jno. J. O'Neil, but the audience got a considerable portion of something else. They didn't know what it was, but they liked it. In fact they liked it so well that I heard several of them remark that they would rather send Mr. Williams to Congress than his friend, the candidate. It was then proposed that we should get up another meeting at some distant period, and get Mr. Williams to address us again. This was done to-day, and with the result as above stated. The audience was a large one for this place, and consisted principally of the thoughtful men of the community, mostly farmers. After his lecture Mr. Williams sold about twenty-five copies of "Protection or Free Trade" in about five minutes. He could have sold as many more if he had had them.

COLORADO.

J. B. McGauran, Denver.—Twenty-two petitions. A strong effort should be made to increase the number of signers before the time comes for presenting the petition to Congress. I am well pleased with THE STANDARD under its new management, and like the course which it has pursued in demanding the right of precedence for the tariff as against the silver question.

PERHAPS THIS IS THE REASON WHY.

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

Cigars will be cheaper next year. The United States Government has notified Spain that it will favor a modification of the McKinley tariff as to Havana tobaccos. Mr. Blaine is evidently intending to appear before the country in the attitude of a tariff reformer. It may be that Mr. Blaine declines to accept a Presidential nomination by the Republican party because he does not feel that he is any longer a Republican.

AN EXPERIMENT THAT FAILED.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

Germany has tried the sugar-bounty experiment thoroughly, and has determined to abandon it. The bounty is to be abolished on the installment plan. It is to be reduced every year for five years, when it will cease altogether. It has proved a very costly experiment for Germany, as it will, in the end, for the United States.

THE BOTTOM THAT WOULD DROP OUT.

National Democrat.

Mr. Harrison thinks it is of the utmost importance that an American farmer should pay at least 30 bushels of corn for a suit of shoddy clothes; if the American farmer could get a suit of real wool clothes for 20 bushels of corn Mr. Harrison would feel that the bottom was dropping out of the universe, whereas the bottom would only be dropping out of the Republican party.

PERSONAL.

The Chillicothe, Mo., Constitution prints in full an address on tariff taxation recently delivered by H. Martin Williams, before a sub-union of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of St. Louis County.

* * *

Mr. John L. Sullivan, according to a Missouri paper, has a keen grasp of the National Democratic political situation which he promulgates thus: "Cleveland is a bit off color just now on the silver business; but he's de people—see?" Which is respectfully referred to the Hill boomers for their most distingnished consideration.

* * *

H. L. Walter discusses in the Independence, Iowa, National Advocate, the alliance platform, and shows how much more easily the aims of the farmers could be attained through the adoption of the Single Tax.

* * *

The Adrian, Mich., Times (Rep.) says that Mayor Hoch has received an unusual compliment, in that the Tecumseh Herald printed his inaugural message in full, although printed in a city over which Adrian's Mayor has no jurisdiction. The Tecumseh Herald gives as its reason for so doing that Mr. Hoch's message was so much superior to the average messages from Mayor's that it departed from its usual custom in giving it space in their columns. Which is very gratifying to his friends as well as to the Single Tax Mayor of Adrian.

* * *

Edward Quincey Norton, of Alabama, is having a controversy on the tariff question with the editor of the Music Trades of this city. The editor is mixed as to his facts, so that Mr. Norton has practically a walkover.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

The letters from those who have gone earnestly to work to increase the circulation of THE STANDARD are becoming more and more encouraging, and are beginning to produce tangible results. Mr. Lawrence Dunham has received a letter from Mr. John S. Seymour, State Senator for the Thirteenth Connecticut district, saying that he has greatly enjoyed reading the copies of THE STANDARD sent him by Mr. Dunham. He says, "the summary of the events of the week is fine. It could not be better done. I shall act on your suggestion to subscribe for the paper. The article on the Connecticut deadlock is discriminating as well as luminous, and is thus in striking contrast with some of the narratives in the New York papers."

Chas. Monaghan of Denver, Col., sends in $6 for 6 more four months' subscriptions, making 20 in all of one dollar subscriptions sent in by him since this effort began. In acknowledging receipt of a new recruit subscription book, he says: "I will put them in good hands and they will have to subscribe or run." He also says, it is much easier to get men to subscribe for four months than most people would think. Mr. M. H. Purtall is entitled to credit for five of these new subscribers. You will hear from him in the future.

Mr. Monaghan's success merely demonstrates what may be done by a persistent man who is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of doing something. If all other Single Taxers would go to work with equal energy they could speedily give THE STANDARD the five thousand additional subscribers it asks at their hands. Of course, they cannot obtain all of these from Single Tax men, but all Free Traders are now likely to subscribe for THE STANDARD if it is called to their attention, and the number of Free Traders is steadily growing.

H. F. Ring, city attorney of Houston, Tex., sends a number of clippings showing that he is keeping alive the discussion of the Single Tax in the papers of that city. He sends in more recruit subscriptions, and says "you have my fullest sympathy and appreciation in the work you are doing in connection with THE STANDARD, and my conscience often smites me for not doing more to increase its circulation." As Mr. Ring is really doing something his conscience need not trouble him. It is a pity he cannot loan it for a while to some of those who are doing nothing.

Mr. H. W. McFarland, of Chicago, writes as follows: "I don't want you to think I am idle. I have already secured three yearly subscriptions from persons who are not Single Taxers, but each one of them has asked me to wait till the first of the month when they hope to have more money than they have at present. If it were not for this I would send their names to you now. I will certainly send you five or six and perhaps ten subscriptions after the first of June. You may make such use of this information as you think best, if it will tend to stimulate effort along the line.

E. Q. Norton, Daphne, Ala.—I will do all I can to aid in increasing THE STANDARD'S circulation. I have seen some, written to some and will follow up all I can.

Geo. Boeck, Plattsmouth, Neb.—When the time comes I will do what I can to make them continue the paper. My son has selected some of the names, and he will write to those to whom the copies have been sent. I send you herewith three more names.

Dr. Wm. Barker, Providence, R. I.—These are the names of intelligent reading men, all but two of them lawyers, and those two are business men. Like most men, however, they are largely immersed in money getting, and I suppose that they think they are abundantly supplied with reading matter.

Dr. E. T. Shelly, Atchison, Kan.—All three of these are prominent attorneys of this section of the State, and are kindly disposed toward the Single Tax, although neither one can be considered an absolute convert. I sincerely hope that they will all of them appreciate the really great merit of your paper sufficiently to become subscribers, and that they will finally become Single Taxers.

Dr. W. Symington Brown, Stoneham, Mass.—I enclose $2 for which please send STANDARD for eight months to ————. I have called on three of those to whom I sent the paper, and will call on a few more before I sail for Europe on June 20. Since I came to Stoneham, twenty-six years ago, trade has never been so dull nor money so hard to collect as within the last six months. After I return, in August, I shall try to get a few more subscribers. During the Spring we held seven public meetings devoted to lectures and discussions on the Free Trade and the Single Tax. I hope to resume these meetings in the Fall. If an opportunity occurs I mean to lecture in Glasgow on the land question; possibly also in Dundee.

B. F. Snyder, Tecumseh, Mich.—Enclosed please find $1, for which send STANDARD to ———— for four months, commencing when the four weeks are up. Mr. ———— said he would send in to you directly or give me the money for a four months' trial. I will try to see all of those on my list as soon as possible.

Walter H. Beecher, Cincinnati, Ohio.—The persons named on the slip which you enclosed have been or will be called upon. You may rely upon my looking after what work I undertake to do.

James Middleton, New Orleans, La.—By an accident my recruit subscription book was mislaid, but I enclose a list of names, to whom I hope you will send the paper. I think the Story of the Week is a very valuable feature and makes THE STANDARD more of a necessity than it was before, and must make it valuable to a still wider class of readers. Our club here is keeping up the propaganda work on the lines you recently indicated. We have for some time been simply a committee of propaganda. I think we are making converts and familiarizing the thinking people of the State with our ideas.

R. M. Maxwell, Harlan, Ia.—Enclosed find $2, for which send STANDARD to ——— for eight months. He is cashier of a bank and State Senator for this district. Keep account of what I send, for I am after a book.

H. W. Simonton, Dade City, Fla.—I send you another name and I think he will become a permanent subscriber. He is a full-fledged Single Taxer, but complains of hard times. He is our present tax collector.

F. S. Packard, Tecumseh, Mich.—I hope to be able to send in more subscriptions soon. We are doing good work here. The names I send you are those of Democrats, who are able to subscribe if they feel so inclined.

J. W. Brentlinger, Pueblo, Col.—Having secured one yearly subscriber and being reasonably certain of one or two more, as a result of having used the recruit subscription book sent me, I feel encouraged to ask for another.

W. E. Brokaw, Watertown, S. D.—I enclose a few more trial subscriptions. Some of these I feel confident will renew.

Thos. S. Shelley, St. Augustine, Fla.—I enclose a number of recruit blanks filled out. The names are those of prominent men in Gainesville. I shall await the result with interest, and meanwhile will write to persons whose names I am transmitting, calling attention to our work.

DESECRATION.

Mrs. Frances M. Milne, in San Francisco Star.

[One of the pleasant memories of my past is a day spent at the Big Tree Grove, near Felton—a spot possessing an historical interest as having been the camping ground of General Fremont in the days of California's first settlement. None of our little party had yet learned to question the right of private preperty in land; but I think it would have come to any of us with something of a shock to hear that the "owner" of this natural wonder had determined to assert his prerogative, and fence in at least the base of those giants of the redwoods (for their towering tops were beyond even a landlord's power) from the vulgar gaze, except on the payment of a toll for the privilege of viewing them. Quite recently, however, this has actually been done, to the great indignation of the people of Santa Cruz County generally; though *why* they should feel so aggrieved and outraged by this particular instance of a system which no doubt most of them strenuously support, it is not easy to understand. For surely it is a greater wrong and injury to others to debar from use fields waiting for the tillage, than these ol land-marks—wonderful though they be—from the pleasure seeker's gaze. Hut the voice of Nature *will* be heard sometimes, even by the most insensate; and this desecration of one of "God's first temples" arouses feelings untarnished by thoughts of gain.]

In what dim womb of Time did Nature nourish
Thy mighty roots, O monarch of the glade?
What dawns and sunsets saw thee spread and flourish?—
An ever widening, ever deepening shade?

Beneath thy boughs umbrageous who could linger—
Marking with awe thy green and towering height—
And dream that here man's sacrilegious finger
Dare lay its claim to desecrate and blight?

"Dust unto dust" the generations perished
Uncounted, while thy years majestic rolled.
The stately growth earth's changing seasons cherished,
Still undecayed, man's wondering eyes behold.

What! bar the marvel from our common seeing?
And levy toll upon the gifts of God?
Nay, why condemn? *We* gave his claim its being;
We—impious—named him *owner of the sod.*

O over-arching skies, your azure spaces
Rebuke the grasping of man's sordid soul.
O winds, that over green or desert places,
Blow as ye list! Ye mock his vain control.

Alas, fair Earth! art thou alone the fated,
The immemorial slave of human greed?
Shall lust of power and gold on *thee* be sated,
Whose bosom satisfies each mortal need?

Believe it not: else God himself were faithless!
Or evil strong his purpose to withstand;
Oh, long delayed! deliverance waiteth nathless,
To free the captive from the spoiler's hand.

GREYHOUNDS CREATED TO FIT CITY FLATS.

New York Weekly.

Lady: "I wish to select a pet dog."

Dealer: "Live in the city, I suppose, mum?"

"Yes. I live in a flat."

"Then I would advise an Italian greyhound, mum. No matter how much you feed a greyhound, he allers stays narrer."

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 Lefevre, 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, 341 Market street. Pres., L. M. Manzer; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 341 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.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. Pres., Geo. W. Kraus; 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, 223 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. Booth; sec., J. Henley Smith, 12 W. Alabama st.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 336 Hudson av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 835.

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. Masonic Hall, cor. Washington and Alabama sts, room 12.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 225 South 2d 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, Rooms, 309 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, 301 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 903 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, 336 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. Hazel, 23 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1426 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., 72 High st., Boston.

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

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm A. Hallsdale; sec., A. S. Packard, 64 Belmont st.

DORCHESTER.—Single tax club. Meetings first Tuesday of each month at Field's building, Field's corner. Pres., Edward Freet; 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., J. R. Carrett, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 959 Tremont 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, 339 E. 7th st. Second and fourth Tuesdays at 41 W. 4th st.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Pepoon, 3507 Easton av, St. L.

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 Hermaliuk; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax club. Tuesday evenings at 307½ Pine st., third floor; business meetings first Monday of each month. Rooms open every evening. Puplic meetings first and third Thursday of each month at Bowman's Hall, 11th and Locust sts. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gamble st.

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, 590 Line st.

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

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, 223 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.—Vinelaud 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.: lectures, Sunday evening. Club rooms, 73 Lexington av.; open every day from 6 p. m. to 12 p. m. Pres. Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

Metropolitan single tax association. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 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. Pres., Robert Baker; cor. sec. G. W. Thompson, 9 St. Marks av.

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays. 198 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres, Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

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

Eastern District single tax club. Public meeting on first Tuesday in each month, held at Eureka Hall, 378 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 94 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 258 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Pettenkofer, 253 Evergreen av.

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings Sunday, 7.30 p. m., Beaver-Block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres., F. W. Croake; cor. sec., Geo. Noyes.

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. Minshaw, 59 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.

NORTH DAKOTA.

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

OHIO.

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, 106 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,

HEMLOCK.—Single tax club. Pres., D. P. Sweeny; sec. James G. Hayden.

MIAMISBURG.—Miamisburg single tax club. Pres., H. M. Scott; sec., J. T. Beals.

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

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

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Single tax club. Meets first Monday in each month at Free Library Hall, 171 Second st. Pres. T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st., Portland, Ore.

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.

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, 210 Chestnut st.

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

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

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

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET.—Pawtucket single tax association. Pres John McCaffrery; sec., Matthew Curran, 64 Main st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

BALTIC.—Baltic single tax club. Pres. T. T. Vrenne.; sec., T. J. Questad.

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

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

EL PASO.—Single tax club. Meetings second and fourth Monday nights, 200½ El Paso st. Pres., G. E. Hubbard; sec. and treas., M. W. Stanton; cor. sec., G. H. Higgins.

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

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG. — Parkersburg single tax league. Headquarters, 506 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec., W. F. Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.—Milwaukee single tax league. Pres., L. B. Benton; sec. treas., Martin Johnson.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PORT ADELAIDE.—Single tax league. Pres., M. Bicks; hon. sec., E. LeMessoiner.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and mu

nicipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

HANDY BINDERS.

A COMMON SENSE BINDER
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