

THE STANDARD

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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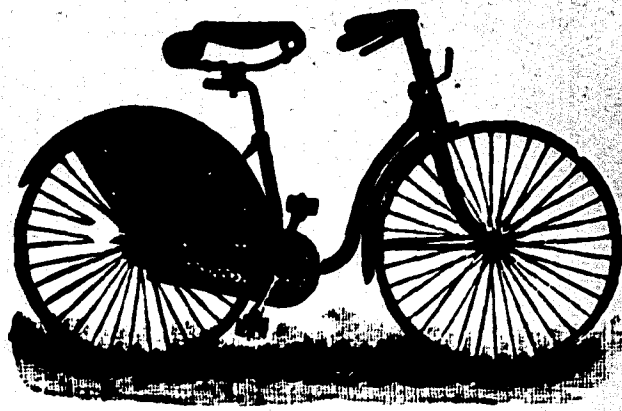
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VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1891.

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THE STANDARD.—Since last week's issue it has been decided to continue **THE STANDARD**; and, at the request of friends here, and encouraged by letters from all parts of the country, in which immediate and unflagging assistance is promised, I have taken permanent charge. A fund sufficient for the business at the present rate of expense and income until the beginning of next year has been guaranteed. If at that time the circulation shall have so increased as to give promise of success, the paper will be established; otherwise it must be abandoned. It will be seen, therefore, that the permanent publication of **THE STANDARD**, which, as so many assure me, and as my own judgment indicates, is absolutely necessary to the organized movement, depends upon the energy of people who think so. If each does his share, the paper will succeed; if each relies upon others, it will fail. Particulars as to what it is necessary to do, and what aid the publisher can contribute, will be found from week to week in the Publisher's Department, which Mr. Leavens continues to direct. In the editorial department I have the assistance of Edward N. Vallandigham, who has often contributed to **THE STANDARD**, and whose obituary of its late editor has attracted general attention, and of William McCabe, whose name has been associated with the Single Tax movement from the beginning, and who has been attached to the paper since its first issue.

No material change in policy will be made. The Single Tax will be treated as a political question to be settled by political methods, and whatever may tend to strengthen it as a practical issue in politics will be presented with all possible force. Free Trade will be advocated as the preliminary step to the Single Tax, and also for its own sake as an essential condition of industrial prosperity and social advance; and the Democratic party, as one of the two great divisions in politics in this country, will be supported while it drifts toward Free Trade and direct taxation, and condemned if it turns the other way. At no time will the great truth be forgotten that the land is the common heritage of the people, to whom alone its profits, and all its profits, belong; and related elementary principles, both in economics and ethics, will be frequently discussed. But at all times it will be remembered that the mere fiscal measure, the "Single Tax, limited," is the first step and, in this country, the only safe step toward legal recognition of private property in labor products, and its correlative, common property in land.

THE STANDARD will be in the future, as it has been in the past, a fighter as well as a preacher. I trust the heat of controversy may never tempt it to be bigoted or discourteous toward honest adversaries; but neither shall weak good humor permit it to use a toothpick when the occasion calls for a sword, or a feather when only a club will do. Editorial promises, however, are out of place; a paper must speak for itself. And in accepting what I regard as a serious responsibility, involving constant watchfulness and tireless labor, I can only hope to command the approval, whether in preaching, or arguing, or fighting, of those who desire as sincerely as I do, that **THE STANDARD** shall be a welcome visitor and influential adviser among right minded men.

LOUIS F. POST.

A WORD FROM HENRY GEORGE.—Several of our friends in writing to **THE STANDARD** have suggested that I should again assume its editorship. Permit me to say to them that this is impossible, and that the death of Mr. Croasdale, bringing close to us as it does the uncertainty of life, all the more admonishes me to devote what time I may have to other work I wish to do. Moreover, in the editorship of Mr. Post **THE STANDARD** is in the best possible hands. But he now takes charge of it under serious disadvantages, and it remains for our friends to say whether he shall continue it.

I should also like to take this opportunity to say to our friends in Australasia that although I have not been able to write to them, my heart responds with joy and pride to the work they have done and the victories they have won. "Advance, Australia!" The motto is justified, for to-day the commonwealths beneath the Southern Cross lead the Single Tax van. Queensland has followed South Australia in driving in the entering wedge, in the imposition of a tax on land values irrespective of improvements. In New South Wales Single Tax men hold the balance of power in the Legislature, and Sir Henry Parks is in office by their votes. In Victoria the dominance of protection is broken, and the very men among the labor leaders who a year ago opposed me most bitterly are advocating the Single Tax. In South Australia by-elections have so changed the character of the Legislative Council that the passage of what we would call the Local Option bill, giving to the municipalities the power of raising all their taxes on the value of land, irrespective of improvements, is almost certain to be carried into law. In New Zealand the direct tax on property has been changed to a tax on land values, irrespective of improvement.

These great results are largely due to the character and eloquence of Sir George Grey. Ex-Governor of South Australia, ex-Governor of the Cape, ex-Governor and ex-Premier of New Zealand, soldier, explorer, diplomatist, statesman, who has held absolute power and has led constitutional parties, a long life now drawing towards sunset leaves him the honors of one who on prominent stages has shown himself "without fear and without reproach," and makes him personally the largest character south of the equator among English speaking men. It was his intention to have sailed with me last year for a visit to England and perhaps the United States, but seeing the opportunity that was coming he wisely abandoned that, and passing over to Australia instead, made a series of addresses through the colonies that created a great impression. I now learn that he is again thinking of paying his long-deferred visit to England, and I hope to the United States.

HENRY GEORGE.

BALLOT REFORM IN NEW YORK.—Though most of the States of the Union have now a reasonably perfect ballot system, some have not reformed old methods of voting, and some have done so only in a bungling fashion. Conspicuous among the latter is the great State of New York. It was in this State that the demand for the Australian ballot was first made by a political organization. The labor men who nominated Henry George for Mayor, in 1886, demanded it in their platform, and the demand was repeated the fol-

lowing year by the United Labor Party in the platform it formulated at Syracuse. Soon after this, several clubs and other representative bodies in the city of New York drafted a bill that had but few defects, which were of a minor character and could have been easily corrected. The Legislature enacted it, but Governor Hill promptly interposed his veto. The effort was renewed in the Winter of 1889, and again a good bill, that of 1888 with the defects cured, was passed. But again came the Governor's veto. In 1890 a compromise was patched up. This was wise, for one of the chief obstacles encountered in the agitation of the subject was the difficulty of making the people understand the modus operandi of the proposed reform, and as the compromise was far more complex than the original plan, one year's actual experience has made it easy to explain the latter and to demonstrate its superiority.

When the compromise law went into operation, it was found to be cumbersome and ineffective. According to the original proposition, there would have been but one ballot, a "blanket" ballot, containing the name of every candidate so printed that the voter could designate with a pencil mark the candidate of his choice. And for the benefit of illiterate voters, the candidates would have been distinguished by a party symbol, so that a voter could choose his party candidate even if he could not read his name. Governor Hill would not accept this, and to secure any law at all it was necessary to agree to his plan of providing as many ballots as there might be different groups of candidates. In some voting districts in New York there were as many as fifteen different groups, and, of course, as many ballots, and voters were justly indignant at the inconvenience and confusion this caused them. They readily understood, however, that their criticisms applied not to the proposed reform, but to the compromise demanded by Governor Hill as the condition of any reform.

Another Hill feature of the law relates to the paster ballot. It allows the pasting on any official ballot of a "blanket paster" provided for the voter by political organizations. The voter takes the paster into the booth with him, and gums it over the face of the official ballot. In this way poll watchers are enabled to identify the votes of those they buy or intimidate. The voter is required to keep the paster in sight, except for the brief time during which he is in the booth, and a watcher can readily see when the ballot is deposited whether or not it contains a paster. If it does not, the voter is "spotted." If it does, it may reasonably be inferred that the voter has done as he was bid. This feature also furnishes an excuse for raising large campaign funds, which are in fact corruption funds, and for which nominations are sold. Pastors must be bought and poll workers must be hired. For these purposes candidates are assessed, and only the rich or their satellites can run for office. The paster feature destroys the secrecy of the ballot, perpetuates excuses for raising large sums of money, facilitates bribery, and makes political organizations degenerate into mere office brokerage machines. The latter effect is intensified by the difficulties the law puts in the way of independent nominations.

There is no hope of securing an effective law while Hill remains Governor, for, wisely enough from his point of view, he will not approve a complete reform. Complete reform means for him and for all politicians of his class complete political annihilation. But this Fall we shall have an opportunity to place in the Gubernatorial chair a different kind of politician. The re-election of Hill, if he has the temerity to become a candidate, would postpone ballot reform three years longer, as would the election of any one he controls or

any one who belongs to the same tribe in politics. But it happens, fortunately, that this year the New York election is in no way tangled up with national politics. Whichever party wins in this State, the other cannot claim that the result is at all significant with reference to national issues. Hence, we shall be free to work and to vote for that candidate for Governor and those candidates for the Legislature who pledge themselves to support such amendments to the ballot law as will give us the "blanket" ballot, abolish pasters, and facilitate the making of independent nominations. This campaign may be made a non-partisan contest, with ballot reform for the issue. It is gratifying, under these circumstances, to hear from the People's Municipal League, which has been thoroughly reorganized, that it will make the fight on this issue; and it should be assured of the support, regardless of party affiliations so far as national questions are concerned, of every good citizen.

DEATH FOR MUTINY. — The newspapers report the killing, by the master of a steamer belonging to the Netherlands-American line, of a fireman engaged in mutiny. According to their accounts, derived from the master or his friends, the firemen, for no apparent cause and without any expressed reason, refused to work. The fires consequently burned low, the speed of the steamer slackened, and there was danger that she would be swamped in an approaching storm. The chief engineer endeavored to persuade the men to go to work, but without success. Then the master commanded their obedience, and when their leader approached him menacingly he warned the leader back, and the latter not complying the master deliberately shot him, and in two hours he died.

This story differs materially from the account of the affair given by a delegate to the Brussels Socialist Conference, Mr. Sprow, of the English Firemen's and Seamen's Union, who said that the crew was so badly fed that one of the firemen became too ill to work, but, notwithstanding his condition, the captain cruelly ordered him to duty, and, when he failed to obey, shot him.

Between these two stories it is pretty hard to guess at the truth. On general principles the captain's story is to be received with considerable allowance, for some captains of vessels, proudly conscious of their autocratic authority, would not hesitate to exhibit it even to the point of murder. This captain may be one of that kind. The allegation that the mutiny was without either a grievance or a complaint should arouse grave suspicion. Workingmen, whether on shore or at sea, do not strike work without cause. The cause may be trivial, as it often is. It may be unreasonable. But they regard it as a just cause, and they assert it as a grievance. And when men engage in so serious a protest as a mutiny at sea, that they are accused of acting without complaint is a significant fact from which it may be inferred either that there was good ground of complaint, which the captain endeavors to conceal, or that there really was no mutiny and the murder was in cold blood.

Neither can the statement in the socialist conference be at once accepted, principally because of the tendency of socialists to evolve evidence from their inner consciousness and to magnify facts. This is not because they intend to falsify, but because, as Edward Everett Hale says of women, they are not conscious of responsibility in making public statements.

The master of a vessel entrusted with the lives of hundreds of passengers must be invested with autocratic power, even to the extent of enforcing obedience by means of the most extreme measures when disobedience imperils life; but he should be held to an account

bility strict in proportion to his power, and no such case as this should be suffered to pass without a scrutinizing investigation. If the master's act was necessary, he should be justified; if it was not necessary, he should have no mercy. And if, though necessary, the occasion for the act was provoked by cruelty, the master should not escape severe punishment.

TO ABOLISH MIDDLE MEN AND MONEY LENDERS.—A meeting of various farmers' organizations has been held in Kansas for the purpose of organizing to "wipe the middle man out of existence," and to devise means by which the people can be protected from money lenders. It would seem that the people might protect themselves against money lenders by refusing to patronize them; and, as to middle men, that they would soon disappear if people did not find it to their own advantage either to buy of them or to sell to them. But such movements are encouraging as early manifestations of discontent among farmers.

The farmers have long been a stolid set, rising early, working hard, living poor, and dying in debt. No agitation could awaken them. When the trades unions asserted themselves in strikes the farmers were quick to believe that workingmen were their natural enemies, all unconscious that farmer and mechanic are alike workingmen. And when it was proposed to relieve labor of its unjust burdens by abolishing tariffs and putting all taxes on the value of land, the farmer, whose land values would not keep him in tobacco, was the first to raise a hue and cry over what he was pleased to call a proposal to rob him of his property. The idea of abolishing middle men and securing protection against money lenders is a sample from the same stock of ignorance, but it indicates a disposition to think.

The middle man is as truly a worker as the farmer. And the money lender is as useful a member of society as the money borrower. In this kind of agitation the farmer is barking up the wrong tree; but he will soon discover that, and then he may bark up the right one. His real enemy is the monopolist—the man of special privileges. He has no other enemy. Special privileges aside, every man who earns a living, no matter at what, from minister to mountebank, is a useful man. He must be useful, for it is his usefulness alone that gets him custom.

When the farmer fairly learns to distinguish between men who are enriched by special privileges and those whose wealth comes from the voluntary dealings of the people, they will be well on their way to understand the evils that beset them. Then they will abandon their foolish talk and impotent resolutions about middle men and money lenders, and get themselves down to the serious business of abolishing special privileges.

A REPUBLICAN DANGER SIGNAL.—It is evident already that the tariff question is tearing the Protectionists asunder. The complex Protectionist, who with one breath preaches the principles of simple protection and with the next those of free commerce, who dwells with selfish satisfaction upon the idea of excluding foreign goods from American markets and pictures with fervid eloquence the beauties of reciprocal trade, who, like the confused orator that forgot his theme, wants "more trade and less of it,"—this economic "freak" has been having things pretty much his own way in the Republican party ever since Mr. Blaine warned the American people that in the McKinley bill, as presented, there was no provision that would increase the demand for our products of flour and pork. But now the timid toleration of simple Protectionists, to whose diseased imaginations there is no

difference between hostile cannon balls and harmless commodities, or foreign armies bent on conquest and peaceable importers promoting friendly trade, is giving way to bold opposition. From the first they have looked askance at reciprocity as a scheme calculated possibly to let foreigners invade our home market, after the manner of the camel that invaded the Arab's tent. They were puzzled to understand how the benefits of the home market can be secured to American sellers—American buyers are, of course, out of consideration—if foreign sellers are freely admitted to it on no harsher terms than the opening of foreign markets to Americans. They were hardly so stupid as not to see that what the American seller lost by reason of the invasion of his own home market, he might recover by invading the home market of reciprocating foreigners; but they failed clearly to note the essential distinction between this and Free Trade, for under Free Trade opportunities similar but more extensive and varied, to equalize the loss of a home market by selling in foreign markets, would exist. Reciprocity was too subtle for them, and they are beginning to say so. There is a significance in the sneer with which ex-Speaker Reed characterized this great fallacy of his party that will soon be appreciated.

In celebrating his return from Europe with a newspaper interview which, in its contempt for political purity, almost rivals that of ex-Senator Ingalls, Mr. Reed said of reciprocity that it "is an attempt to carry on commerce by diplomacy," and he condemned it because "the commercial world can only do business on great commercial principles." These are words of statesmanship which sound queerly enough from the lips of a man with Mr. Reed's public record. But lest even he might be suspected of statesmanlike qualities, he assures his constituents in Portland that the maintenance of the doctrine of Protection is "necessary to give the country an advanced position." He does not believe in reciprocity, which "is an attempt to carry on commerce by diplomacy;" but he does believe in protection, which is an attempt to carry on commerce by Congressional log-rolling, and the "heavy gavel" that he says republics need to be governed with.

In the light of his opinion of reciprocity, it would be interesting to know how Mr. Reed would classify protection as one of the "great commercial principles" on which alone he admits the commercial world can do business. It has never been classified in that relation. The destruction of ships, the blockading of harbors, piratical depredations, besides a great variety of similar obstacles in the way of exchange between the producers of different countries, are related to commerce in precisely the same way that protection is; but none of them has ever been regarded as favorable to commerce except by that peculiarly idiotic and selfish class who look upon public wars and public debts as public blessings. Here is Mr. Reed's opportunity to contribute to the scientific literature of exchange.

DODGING THE ISSUE.—The widening chasm between the simple and the complex Protectionist, referred to above, may be in some degree responsible for the efforts of Republicans to shift the issue in Ohio from the tariff to silver and in Iowa from the tariff to prohibition.

In Ohio the Democrats did insert a free silver plank in their platform, but only by a bare majority in a large convention, while the Free Trade plank was adopted unanimously. Nominally the Democratic party of Ohio favors free silver; actually it is narrowly divided upon that question; and actually, also, the question is a side issue and could be nothing else in any political contest in which Major McKinley was the

leader on either side. "McKinley" and "protection" are interchangeable terms.

In Iowa the Republicans approve the prohibitory liquor law, and the Democrats favor the substitution of licenses. This is no doubt an issue there. But it is a local issue, and the attempt of the Republican candidate for Governor to make it appear the leading issue is of a kind with that of the Republican press to give a silver tinge to the Ohio campaign.

How the election in these States may be affected by such subordinate questions it is impossible to foretell; but the fact that the Protectionists try so hard to divert the issue, strongly indicates lack of confidence on their part in the popularity of protection, and loss of faith in the deceptive potency of that Barnum's mermaid of a policy—Reciprocity.

WHY NOT ABOLISH GRAVITY.—A delegate from America to the Socialist Conference in session at Brussels, in making a speech in which he talked of forcibly extorting reforms instead of begging for needful legislation, repeated the threadbare demand of socialism for the abolition of the existing wage system. The existing wage system certainly has some very bad features; but so has the existing law of gravitation, and there would seem to be no valid reason why, if one is to be abolished, the other should not be abolished also. No one finds any fault with the existing wage system except people who get low wages, when permitted to get any, or sympathizers with such people. A great many wage earners are highly satisfied with the system, and all other wage earners would be if they were able to secure all the wages they are capable of earning. The wages system is a perfectly natural system, and but for artificial restraints upon freedom of labor it would be perfectly equitable. To complain of the system because, under conditions in which laborers are forced to find a master or starve, wages are inequitable, is like complaining of the laws of gravitation because falling buildings kill people.

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.—It used to be said of a benighted region in upper New Jersey, long after the hero of New Orleans had gone over to the majority, that the people there were still voting for General Jackson. Pennsylvania Republicans appear to be ambitious of the peculiar honors so long accorded to these Jacksonian Jerseymen, for they pride themselves on the fact that in this the twenty-seventh year after the close of the Civil War, in nominating candidates for the peaceable offices of Auditor General and State Treasurer, they have named a "a soldier ticket."

WILLIAM T. CROASDALE

FALLEN FROM THE RAMPARTS.

The bravest watcher is gone
From the ramparts where we stood;
But we must go fighting on
Stoutly, though through it all,
Low down by the wall,
Lies the Captain, dead.

When the great fight is fought,
And the truth that we strove for is won,
Honor and fame are as naught;
But the knowledge of truth and the light
Shall sweeten our pillow at night
When all is over and done.

And he who fell by the wall—
Our Achilles, bruised in the heel—
What if the rind over all
Was rough? yet the core was sweet.
Here was a man complete,
All of Damascus steel!

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

ACTION OF SINGLE TAX CLUBS.

Reform Club, New York.—Everett P. Wheeler, vice-president of the

Reform Club, has issued the following call to the members: "New York, August 20, 1891. In accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees at its meeting on August 18th, a special meeting of the Reform Club will be held at the club house, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 8:30 P. M., to take action in reference to the death of the late members of the club, James Russell Lowell and William T. Croasdale."

J. H. McCulloch, Secretary Plainfield Single Tax Club, Plainfield, N. J.—"And Freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell." And thus we feel the loss of our able man, William T. Croasdale. Our pen is too feeble to do justice to the character and high aim of his work in the cause of humanity. He has made that mark himself, aye, broad and shiny, that he who runs may read. Let those of us that remain close up the ranks and follow him in the great work.

Single Tax Club of Germantown, Penn., August 19.—At the last meeting of the Single Tax Club of Germantown, held last night, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heard with deep regret of the death of William T. Croasdale, who, as editor of THE STANDARD, and chairman of the Single Tax National Committee, leaves a record of faithful service in the cause of the greatest social reform at present before the people of this nation.

Resolved, That the cause of the Single Tax loses in him a faithful friend, a zealous champion and a fearless advocate.

Resolved, That we recognize that the true way to honor the memory of our departed friend is to labor earnestly in the great cause to which he devoted the best years of his life, and we therefore pledge ourselves to renewed efforts in its behalf.

Resolved, That we tender to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of the Single Tax National Committee.

E. D. BURLEIGH, Corresponding Secretary.

James Middleton, President New Orleans Single Tax Club, New Orleans, La.—In behalf of the Louisiana Single Tax Club and the Single Tax men of this section, I wish to express the deep regret we feel in the removal of William T. Croasdale from the conflicts of this life.

While, at times, some of us have held different views from him as to policy, we have all admired and respected him for his able, fearless and conscientious devotion to the cause of industrial freedom.

We feel that his death is a great loss to the cause which he held and which we hold so dear.

While death is sure to remove one after another of us from this life, the thoughts we think, the words we speak, and the deeds we do will leave a lasting impress. They will prove fruitful seed, and as one falls in the ranks others will come to take up the struggle, until industrial freedom is established and the golden age is ushered in.

OUR FIGHTING CAPTAIN'S DEATH.

And though the warrior's sun has set,
Its light shall linger round us yet,
Bright, radiant, blest.—Longfellow.

When first the mighty shadows closed 'round Croasdale's stalwart form,
Full many a comrade's heart stood still, and swiftly the alarm
Spread out through distant lines, as if each gallant soldier's heart,
Though brave and all unused to fear, had felt the icy dart,
Which suddenly, by unseen foe, so ruthlessly was pressed
Into that fated, "shining mark," our gallant Captain's breast.

Then all uncomfirmed, we knew it was the sleep of death he slept,
And grieved like Zion's children, when by Babylon they wept.
What wonder we in sorrow paused to mourn our fallen chief;
Laid down our arms, proclaimed a truce, and gave the hour to grief!

In foremost ranks, for many a day, had waved his helmet crest,
Leading us oft by safest paths, and roads he knew the best.
The armor that was Great Heart's, in his battling for the truth,
We thought our skilful swordsman wore; and deemed the strength of youth

Would make him still a leader when victory came in view—
This fighting Captain whom we loved, this later Roderick Dhu.

But he had vanished from our midst, the hero staunch and brave
To whom so many loyal hearts a willing homage gave.
It seemed but yesterday he called: "Wouldn't gain thy heart's desire?
Stand by your colors! Spread the light! Brave hearts do never tire."
Alas! his voice was silent now; he slept his last long sleep.
Our leader was unhorsed and fallen. What could we do but weep?

The while remembering him, we mourned with sorrowing hearts and sore,
Repeating oft his last brave words, telling his virtues o'er.
Lo! roused from grief's deep lethargy, we seemed to hear him call
From out the mists of the Unseen: "Up, forward, one and all!"

Yes, through death's dark mysterious clouds, his calm face seemed to shine,
Resolute, commanding, as of old; and the workers fell in line,
Shoulder to shoulder as before his "passing" they had stood,
Closed up the lines and forward moved, obeying still his word.

O, if to die be not a loss, but an eternal gain;
If Death be God's interpreter, to make his meaning plain;
Then, Croasdale, in whose brave, brief life, to do so much was given,
Is once again the conqueror. For hath he not gained Heaven?
Still o'er his sacred ashes oft our sacred vows we'll tell,
Pledging our fealty to a cause in which he, fighting, fell.
And in our Crusade's annals how bright that page will be,
Where loving words and phrases, brave Croasdale, tell of thee.

Defender of defenceless ones, your memory shall not die!
Strong champion of a people's rights, you'll not forgotten lie!
Your life is in the story of our cause where e'er it goes,
And your name shall lend it glory until its history close.
Chicago, Ill.

ELEANOR V. BECK.

LETTERS.

Captain John Codman, New York.—I cannot express in words the sorrow that came over me when on arrival in the port of New York, I heard of the death of my dear friend and genial companion, William T. Croasdale. It seemed to me that the sunshine had forever faded from the parlors of the Reform Club, where he was our light and our joy. What a kind heart he had! How he overflowed with bonhomie and sparkling wit! Most truly it may be said of him that he was "a man, and that nothing human was a stranger to him." Great as was his brain and his heart, there was no room in them for envy, hatred, malice or uncharitableness to a single human being; nor could the most depraved or vindictive of men find a vulnerable point in his character that their malignant arrows might touch. He was not much in the habit of crying aloud, "Lord, Lord," to the great Teacher of Nazareth, but, like Him, he went about doing good. Like Him he was the friend of the poor and needy; and like Him, too, he carried a scourge in his hand for those who would make the temple of liberty and justice a den of thieves. He did not know that he was a Christian, but he knew, and God knew, that he was; and we are sure that he has been told already by the loving Jesus: "Inasmuch as you did it unto one of the least of these you did it unto Me."

May his successor prove worthy of the mantle of this prophet of humanity that falls upon his shoulders.

W. E. Hicks, New York.—As one of those who worked for and with Mr. Croasdale in his congressional fight last Fall, I cannot but say how he stands out in my memory as he appeared then—bold, resolute, unflinching. As the later recollections of him fade I shall always like to think of him thus.

E. P. Whitney, New York.—I had the highest respect for Croasdale's ability and independence of character, and regarded him as a most valued friend.

R. Passmore, N. Y.—It is indeed sad that we should lose such a man as Mr. Croasdale. Our cause can ill afford it. He was a man of splendid energy, and now there is one less to do the work.

David E. Cronin, New York.—Though I had not seen Mr. Croasdale in several months, his death was a shock, for he was associated in my mind with enduring vitality and sturdy aggressiveness. I looked upon him as one of the forceful coming men; as a man of the twentieth century.

Miss S. M. Gay, West New Brighton, S. I.—I have never in my life felt the death of anyone, with whom I was not personally acquainted, as I have felt the death of Mr. Croasdale. I never met him, but I have grown gradually, through a correspondence which was most generously full on his side, considering how busy a man he was, to hold him in the highest esteem and to have such confidence in his judgment and his sound sense that it seemed to me that no one else was so fitted to hold the helm. I also came to feel for him a strong personal friendship. Nor do I think it was for the creature of my imagination, but for a real friend. It is a proof, I think, of his vigorous personality, that by means of his letters to me, in which he never spoke of himself, but only of the course of THE STANDARD and other subjects more or less intimately connected with the Single Tax movement, by means of his published articles and occasional remarks of friends, I formed a picture of him in my mind so in harmony with the portraits drawn by his intimate friends in THE STANDARD of the 12th, that I think it must have been a likeness—sketchy perhaps, but accurate as far as it went. His honesty of purpose and of speech commanded my respect; his caustic wit delighted me, although it never reached my understanding by my ears but only by my eyes in the cold black-and-white of type. Of his kindness I have had abundant proof; but of his geniality, of his smile with the dimple, typical of one side of his nature, of which his friend, Mr. Vallandigham speaks so tenderly, I have no knowledge, and shall always regret it. Last Summer, when he was on the Island, he came to see us. I was confined to my room. I then regarded it as ill luck; I now know it was an irreparable misfortune.

E. L. Ryder, Sing Sing, N. Y.—That the Single Taxers here regret the death of Mr. Croasdale, goes without saying. Personally, I was greatly shocked.

James Bartley, Amsterdam, N. Y.—Feeling that the death of one active, earnest, clear-headed reformer is a greater loss to the world than the death of a thousand selfish or purposeless men, I want to add mine to the general expression of sorrow at Croasdale's taking off. Aside from the fraternal regard that all Single Tax men bear each other, I owed him especial remembrance for his liberal presentation of my idea of making progress on the industrial as well as on the political line of reform by improving upon the strike and boycott as we have improved on the ballot.

John F. Hart, Worcester, Mass.—I do not see in this week's STANDARD any expression from our Worcester Single Taxers regarding the death of Mr. Croasdale. There are reasons for this, the most immediate being that few of us are much in the habit of depicting our deepest feelings in black and white; but our brethren may rest assured that the sense of loss is as great with us as among those who enjoyed his personal acquaintance. We were at first stunned by the suddenness of the calamity, which seemed irreparable; but then came the consciousness that, though one of our great captains had fallen, the cause itself was and is as strong as ever, and that in His own way and in His own good time, He, upon whom we all rely, will raise up another champion—perhaps wiser and stronger—to bear aloft the banner and lead the hosts of those who have enlisted for the war in the struggle for equal rights and opportunities to enjoy the bounty of nature. In the meantime, the gallant spirit that so recently inspired us to exertion will surely be with us, and perhaps direct, unseen, the marshalling of the hosts in the warfare which can result only in triumph.

James R. Carret, Boston, Mass.—I was both shocked and grieved to learn of the death of Mr. Croasdale.

A. A. Curtis, Danbury, Conn.—I was very much shocked to hear of Mr. Croasdale's death. It is a great loss to the cause. I hope it will not

interfere with the publication of THE STANDARD, for I do not see how could get along without that.

George McGee, Upper Lehigh, Penn.—I was deeply pained to hear of sudden death of the lamented Croasdale. I never met him, but learned to love him from the sturdy and penetrating productions of his facile pen.

Mrs. F. S. Garrett, Wilmington, Delaware.—While so many are testifying their respect and affection for Mr. Croasdale, an old friend who knew him in his younger years must be permitted to add another tribute to those rightly earned, and to express the satisfaction it is to realize that at last is appreciated, and the true nobility and honesty estimated that was ground work of his character.

For years he was almost a daily visitor at our home, and we had time opportunity to know that beneath his seeming contradictions and limitations a strong, upright, courageous soul looked out—challenging the world of sham, and deceit, and injustice, and raising his standard of no quibble to imbecility and meanness.

His life, though so cheery and helpful in many ways, was full of pain. His ties of kindred were few—his mother the only one who seemed to belong to him; and though the vision and hope of a closer tie came to broaden his nature, and enlarge his possibilities, yet 'twas only a vision. The realization passed him by; but beneath the sorrow was strength, he wrote: "I do not intend to mourn or groan over it—I have a work to do in the world, which leaves me little leisure to mourn over the mere loss of happiness."

None but a manly man could so write and act that no one knew he was passing through a heavy trial, and without self-consciousness or self-interest he took up the duties of life and worked for the good as he saw it.

It may be interesting to the readers of THE STANDARD to know in what spirit of consecration he took up the work in which he spent the last year of his life, and I quote from a letter written in January, 1897, in reply to letters appreciative of the motives that induced him to take this step:

"I have felt for a long time that my place was amongst those engaged on the struggle now begun, but I have shrunk from making the plunge. When the late municipal canvass opened, however, I felt that the time had come to decide, and I cast my lot with those who to my mind have been struggling as much greater than the old anti-slavery cause as all men, white and black, outnumber the black men. I expected that the great majority of my friends would misunderstand me, and I felt little disposition to attempt to set myself right, for that is impossible when people have to study the very rudiments of the subject. Those commonly called 'educated classes' are not merely ignorant of the doctrines and aims of the labor movement, but they are mistaught concerning it by the old school political economists, while the majority of people have never read George or any other political economist. My disposition, then, was to do as appeared right in my own eyes, and offer no explanation to anybody.

"You can therefore readily understand how very grateful were such chances as those given me by your letters that whether you accounted right or wrong, you believed in the sincerity of the motives that controlled me. * * * But while I have gone into this movement under the impulse of conscientious conviction, you must not believe that I have greatly changed for the better. I still fail to obey that strange injunction of Scripture, 'Bear with fools gladly.' I am old, however, and perhaps a little wiser, and hence I can understand better than I once did how easy and association can prevent very good people from seeing the truth. Though perhaps no more charitable, I am, I think, more tolerant."

He always seemed like one made to defend some forlorn hope, to some impregnable fortress, and his vocation came to him. He was a soldier in the truest sense of the word, without fear, and

"One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward."

Never doubted clouds would break;

Never dreamed though right were worsted wrong would triumph

Held: We fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep to wake

M. R. Leverson, Alleghany Springs, Va.—I was very much shocked to learn from this week's STANDARD of Croasdale's death. The cause of the people—could not have sustained a heavier blow, save some other loss, from which I hope it will be spared for many a year.

Samuel H. Edgar, Louisville, Ky.—A few of us knew our good friend enough to appreciate the loss his death involves. That loss to those attached to him by intimate association is in the severance of personal grievous and hard to bear. But who shall measure the loss to the cause he advocated with such intense conviction, immense energy, power of words? To me, not as his friend, but in contemplation of the cause he had at heart, his death is lamentable, a calamity to the world, however little the world may know it. As his friend, I sorrow in me at his untimely taking off.

Congressman Michael D. Harter, Mansfield, Ohio.—I cannot express strongly the regret with which I learned of the death of Mr. Croasdale. Differing with him in some things, I was always attracted by the candor and sincerity with which he forced forward his views; and the frankness and truthfulness of his nature in social life, was to me a charming combination of a strikingly honest make up.

A. R. Wynn, Toledo, O.—By the death of Mr. Croasdale we have lost a brother and humanity a friend.

Edward Osgood Brown, Chicago, Ill.—I entirely agree with the expression of Mr. Croasdale made by Mr. George and Mr. Post in THE STANDARD of the 12th. At the same time, although I can see how caustic and in some ways how sometimes he made enemies unnecessarily in my limited intercourse with him, undoubtedly peculiarly fortunate although I remember sometimes to have differed from him, and so myself both in writing and speech to him, I never found him to be anything but good-humored, courteous, patient to what may have been nonsense or worse, and in the highest degree appreciative and friendly. As for his devotion to principle and the cause, nothing more than to hear it questioned, as once in a great while I did by people

not know him. From the time when our acquaintance began by his writing me several years ago to ask whether he were mistaken in inferring, from a few words of mine at the Free Trade Conference dinner in Chicago, that I was a single Tax man, and to suggest that if I were I might be of service to our friends in Chicago, and ought to help, down to the kind note I got from him a few weeks ago suggesting that my health might be improved if I made a visit to New York and Merriewold Park, where, too, I could see and consult with our friends about the future of the movement, etc., I have believed him to be the best organizer and executive officer, so to speak, not only that we had but that I could conceive of our having. As George H. Bates says: "What kind of a scheme of the universe is it that takes such a man away and leaves so many who cumber the earth?" I can truthfully say that very rarely in my life have I felt so much grief and regret at a death as I have at that of Mr Croasdale.

John Black, South Chicago, Ill.—It is indeed sad that we should lose such a man as Mr. Croasdale, a man of such splendid ability. There is one less to do the work now, and those that are left behind must work the harder. The cause of THE STANDARD must be maintained at all hazards.

C. F. Perry, Quincy, Ill.—The news of Mr. Croasdale's death shocked and pained me most deeply. While we never met, his public work, together with the pregnant private letters it was my good fortune to receive from him during the last two years, impressed me with a profound respect for his opinions, and admiration of his powers. He was a man of great promise, and, had he lived, the future would have seen him highly honored by his countrymen. As it is, those in the great movement which he loved so well, for which he did so much, and to which he was devoting his life, may well mourn his death, for their loss is great.

C. E. Matthews, Braceville, Ill.—I was startled as I picked up THE STANDARD, and, glancing over the editorial columns, saw the reference to the death of our champion editor, Wm. T. Croasdale. I did not know what to say. I could not believe my own eyes! I thought of the movement and asked could it be possible that He who doeth all things well should take from among us one so tried and true.

N. Niles, Belleville, Ill.—Alas! alas! for the death of Wm. T. Croasdale. Still the battle must go on, and we, who survive, and our successors must fight it. All we can do is to set a good example to those who follow us.

S. C. Reese, Pana, Ill., Aug. 19.—The name Croasdale had become, to Single Taxers, almost as familiar as that of Henry George, and it is sad to think that his voice is no more to be heard in the great cause with which he had become so prominently identified. But while we sadly mourn our loss, we must not cease to let what influence we have be felt.

H. Martin Williams, St. Louis, Mo.—For the first time in the history of the Single Tax movement are its friends called on to mourn the death of one who, by his prominence, distinguished ability and valuable services, had made his name a household word among Single Tax people; and I am sure that the active workers in this movement must take the death of William T. Croasdale as the loss of something more than that of a personal friend.

For one, I can hardly realize that the strong, true, noble heart of our comrade has ceased to beat; that his lips and hand will never again voice or pen the thoughts of his teeming brain, and that all that is mortal of him is but ashes in a quiet Quaker churchyard.

Although my personal acquaintance with Mr. Croasdale only dates from the meeting with him at the National Single Tax Conference last September, yet I became strongly and strangely attached to him. There was that indefinable something about him that bound his friends to him by hooks of steel, and all who knew him cannot help feeling a sense of personal bereavement.

While it seems hard that he should be taken from us at this time, just when his strong hand, eloquent voice and pen, safe and wise counsel and great mind were most needed, and before he had seen the fruition of the grand reform in which his best energies and warmest impulses were enlisted, we feel that the words of our great leader, Henry George, used on an occasion when the gloom of defeat had settled on the embattled hosts that he would have led into the light of a better, grander day: "The hand of God is in this thing," and with tearful eyes and trembling lips, we bow to the will of "Him who doeth all things well."

Congressman John T. Heard, Sedalia, Mo.—I am indeed sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Croasdale. A good worker in the Lord's political vineyard is gone.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Rose, Kansas City, Mo.—Feeling that we can add nothing to the tributes paid to William T. Croasdale we enclose a brief one from Congressman Heard. Being among those who "have found in the movement something to live for and to strive for" we are deeply grieved at our serious loss.

William A. Garretson, Lincoln, Kan.—It is a long time since I learned of a death that so forcibly impressed and worried me as that of Mr. Croasdale. I never saw Mr. Croasdale, nor did I hear of him except as all readers of THE STANDARD have; but after knowing him through his work as editor I came to regard him as the one master mind who could be relied upon to make the paper founded by Henry George what it ought to be. I mourn his death as that of a near friend, and realize that he was to me, as one who appreciates the principle for which he labored, more than a personal friend. He was one of the world's benefactors, and it was sad to think that he should fall in the struggle just as his usefulness began to take form, and before he could enjoy the recognition due to all such men.

Henry A. Robinson, Commissioner of Labor, Detroit, Mich.—Although not intimately acquainted with Mr. Croasdale, the news of his sudden departure brought to me a feeling more pronounced than regret. I met him for the first time at the tariff reform convention held at Chicago some two years ago, and not since then until my recent visit to New York, when I spent a few hours in his company. I shall never forget the genial and kind entertainment he gave me on that occasion. But before I ever saw

him I was fully aware that he was endowed with some of the highest qualities of human nature, a manly man. His writings showed that, above all things, he loved justice. He struck me as in all respects a perfectly sincere and honest man, devoted to principles, and one who would not dissemble for either honors or emoluments. Long ago I had learned to respect him, because I saw that he was a man who had the courage of his convictions; and my recent personal contact with him joined affection to respect, for I saw beneath the strong exterior of the warrior a deeply sympathetic nature. Peace to his ashes.

W. M. Hathaway, Grand Rapids, Mich.—I was very much shocked to learn of Croasdale's death, just in his prime, and in the midst of the good work he was so ably and courageously doing. The good God somehow seems to have a strange way of doing things. Why couldn't He have called for some stumbling block in the street of human progress, instead of for such a man as Croasdale. But whoever faints or falls, it seems there is always another ready to step to the front and carry the standard forward with equal force and courage.

E. Herrmann, St. Paul, Minn.—I am unable to express my feelings on the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Croasdale. It has been the cause of many remarks here, such as "It is too bad we have lost such a valuable force from our ranks;" "We cannot spare such men yet;" and "I fear it will be difficult to find one to fill his place."

John W. Nedvidek, Coon Valley, Wis.—I read with profound regret of the death of Mr. Croasdale, and hope that THE STANDARD may fall into the hands of as able a man.

Jas. Crosby, Highlands, Col.—The Single Taxers of Denver were extremely sorry to hear of the sudden death of our esteemed brother, Croasdale. His was indeed a nature very uncommon to-day, but with the establishment of justice, honesty, hatred of all shams, and the assertion of individuality, such natures will undoubtedly multiply. A movement as broad as ours cannot be permanently injured by the loss of any of the standard-bearers. While the particular work Croasdale would have done will never be accomplished, I cannot but believe in the ultimate success of the movement.

William N. Martin, Pender, Neb.—I truly regret the early departure of Brother W. T. Croasdale. While living and teaching at Goldfield, Iowa, through the kindness of F. S. Churchill, of Burlington, Iowa, I first became a reader of THE STANDARD, and during the Fall of 1888 I first "saw the cat," for which I am indebted to nothing more than to Mr. Croasdale's writing.

Mrs. Frances M. Milne, San Luis Obispo, Cal., Aug. 14.—No words can tell what a shock it was to my mother and myself to read in a San Francisco paper, this morning, the sad, sad news about Mr. Croasdale. No bitterer, sincerer tears of lamentation could drop for him than those we shed. I cannot make the thought of his being gone a reality; it seems like a dreadful dream. Oh! what a loss; what an unspeakable, irreparable loss to the cause he loved so well! I try to keep down the wild rebellion of soul that rises against the irony of fate, sparing the miserable, time-serving (so-called) "public men" of the day, and taking him from the great work that needed him so much, in the zenith of his powers. But no—oh, no, beloved friend and brother in a noble cause—it was not fate that called thee hence; but surely, surely, the Providence that even now names thy work "well done," and may—who of us can tell?—but have snatched thee from darker trial and more stern endurance for the right. What a blow this must be to Mr. George especially, and to all of you in New York, I hardly dare to think. It is but a few weeks since that, in writing to a friend, I said, apropos of certain strictures on THE STANDARD, that whatever cavilers might say, none of us would realize what it meant to us, unless we were suddenly deprived of it. How little I dreamed, then! I did try my best here, but I feel now as if I ought to have done far more to encourage his noble work. I am so dazed and stunned that I cannot write clearly. But my mother and I beg to join in the most heartfelt sympathy and grief with all his fellow-workers in New York.

A. V. Harmer, Poole's Resort, Ont.—My brother and I feel deeply the loss to the cause by the death of Mr. Croasdale, as will every one of THE STANDARD readers.

Harry Ware Allen, City of Mexico.—I was very much shocked to read of Mr. Croasdale's death. As a constant reader of THE STANDARD and as a worker in the cause, I am one of the admirers of Mr. Croasdale who was fortunate enough to make his personal acquaintance. Aside from personal grief, I am conscious of the great loss we suffer, but know that with Mr. George, Mr. Leavens and Mr. Post in New York, THE STANDARD will be maintained on the high plane of usefulness to which it has been brought. As Mr. George has said, the Single Tax cause is sweeping on with accelerating force independently of any individual.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

The ranks are broken. Swift a shadow sweeps
Our eager hosts that know not check nor fear.
So sudden, from the distance seeming clear,
The shaft has fallen, that the very deeps
Of hidden thought are stirred; yet, Wisdom keeps
Her watch o'er strong Emotion that may thrill
Too far the pulse, and weaken manly will
Before calm Justice her full triumph reaps.
Only an instant pause. Let great deeds done
Make glad the night and herald in the dawn.
Close up the ranks! With blows that tell, strike one
For the unflinching comrade who is gone.
And so shall Croasdale, in the battle's storm,
Still aid the mighty struggle for Reform.

F. A. STONE.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Journal of the Knights of Labor, August 20.

The Single Tax movement loses an active, single-hearted and talented

leader by the premature death of William T. Croasdale, managing editor of THE NEW YORK STANDARD. Mr. Croasdale was in his forty-eighth year, and had for several years been prominently identified with the cause. He exercised a wide influence in shaping the movement throughout the country, and his loss will be keenly felt by all interested in the spread of progressive ideas. Though compelled to differ in some important respects from the policy of the paper he so ably controlled, the Journal has always realized his personal worth and manifest sincerity of purpose and appreciated the good accomplished by his teachings on the land question. As an antagonist he was fair-minded and courteous. His position as editor of THE STANDARD is temporarily occupied by Louis F. Post, one of the best-known advocates of the Single Tax.

Clinton (Ind.) Argus.

William T. Croasdale, editor of the New York STANDARD, the recognized organ of the Single Tax movement, died at Merriewold Park, Sullivan County, N. Y., on August 9. Mr. Croasdale succeeded Henry George on THE STANDARD about a year ago, since which time he has performed a great deal of hard editorial labor. In his death the Single Tax cause has lost one of its best and foremost leaders. Mr. Croasdale was an experienced journalist, a clear and forcible writer, and his unexpected death will be a shock to the thousands of devoted men and women throughout the country who see and follow the same great truth that he so ably upheld and presented.

Tacoma (Wash.) News.

There died recently in New York State one of the most brilliant men of the country, a reformer who labored earnestly and unselfishly in the people's behalf, a writer of great force, a speaker of power, a man of strong character and delicate sensibilities—W. T. Croasdale, editor of THE STANDARD, the Single Tax weekly founded by Henry George. Mr. Croasdale and Mr. Louis F. Post have been for several years the lieutenants of Henry George. They made his battle for the Mayoralty in 1886, and have since had under their care the propaganda work of the Single Tax movement. Croasdale was a man loved because of the people he hated. Of him it was true, as was said of another whom Croasdale most intensely admired: "We love him for the enemies he has made." All those who treated with indifference the interests, longings and efforts of the struggling masses were the objects of Croasdale's bitterest attacks. He hated hypocrites, toadies and corruptionists, and was a lover of purity, honor and unselfishness. The world has few such men as Croasdale, and every good cause will be the weaker because he is gone.

San Francisco Star, August 15.

The telegraph announces the sudden death of William T. Croasdale, editor of THE STANDARD. He was sick for only eight days, and, prior to that illness, had been a man of robust health, in the prime of a most useful manhood.

He was a plain matter-of-fact man, a vigorous writer, and an indefatigable worker; of strong will, unfaltering courage, and great earnestness of purpose.

For the last five years he has been one of the foremost advocates of Free Trade and the Single Tax in the United States.

He was most zealous and self-sacrificing in the defence and advocacy of the principles and practices which his reason approved.

He had, everywhere and always, the courage of his convictions; yet he was not an enthusiast. Indeed, he looked with bitter scorn upon earnest workers in his own cause, whose efforts consisted of appeals to the feelings and sentiments of their hearers, and he derisively called the enthusiasm thus aroused "emotional insanity."

As a reasoner he was clear and powerful, and, as an editor, eminently successful.

In his untimely death the Single Tax movement has suffered a loss that cannot easily be repaired. His connection with the Single Tax movement dates from the George-Hewitt Mayoralty campaign of 1886, at the beginning of which he was an editorial writer on the New York Daily Star, but soon abandoned his position and salary for the purpose of supporting the political principles in which he believed.

He afterwards became attached to the editorial staff of THE STANDARD, and, when Mr. Henry George started on his famous tour of the world, he assumed editorial charge of the paper, and upon Mr. George's withdrawal, after his return, he was installed as permanent editor-in-chief, which position he filled with great ability and success until his death, on Sunday last.

In 1890, he was elected chairman of the National Committee of the Single Tax League of America, which position he also held at the time of his death. He was a native of Delaware, forty-eight years of age, and unmarried.

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

The above is by one who knew Mr. Croasdale personally—who had an opportunity of seeing and hearing the man. We have not always agreed with Mr. Croasdale, but we are convinced that he was as earnest as we know he was able. Some of his articles on political questions of the day could not have been excelled. Since he assumed control of THE STANDARD he has been severely criticised by many—ourselves among the number—but that did not deter him from editing the paper to suit himself, which a conscientious journalist will always do. He succeeded Henry George in THE STANDARD, which made his position all the more difficult to fill, for not many men can wield a pen like the author of "Progress and Poverty." His loss will be keenly felt, particularly by the readers of THE STANDARD, of whom we are one. But while his bones lie mouldering in the dust, the cause for which he fought so brave a fight will march along. It is not for a day, nor for an age, but for eternity. It is for the uplifting of the masses from the depths of degradation and misery in which they are sunken, by giving to all an equal opportunity to live upon the earth which nature designed for all.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, August 15.—Sir John Gorst, one of the most prominent and the most outspoken of all the members of the Conservative party, drew attention this week to himself by uttering in a public interview these remarks: "The Crux and kernel of the whole labor question in England is what I may call the agricultural laborer question. The labor vote will be a balance of power of some meaning, and politicians of the old school, who shrink from touching new

fields, will have to learn this. What is more, the party which comes into power next Parliament will have to take up the labor question and deal with it. If Mr. Gladstone comes into power he will have to tackle the subject; so with Lord Salisbury if the Conservatives are returned to office. Legislation upon the labor problem there must be; be it by one party or the other. That, however, will only be the natural sequence to the prominence which, as I believe, labor matters will assume in the election."

Coming from an Under-Secretary for India, these words are important in showing how many politicians who are silent must view things. It is true that Sir John Gorst has made "the labor question" something of a private political game preserve for himself. He was a delegate to the absurd International Labor Conference, called by the German Emperor a year or more ago, and it was from his publicly expressed idea that Lord Salisbury appointed the Royal Commission on Labor, which, it is commonly believed, is to be a humbug and a delusion, its efforts beginning and ending in taking testimony. But Sir John has a way of getting up at auspicious moments, when a few glittering "labor" generalities will make a stir, and delivering himself like an oracle. What he proposes now to do is to go into the agricultural district in Suffolk and the neighboring counties, and afterwards, perhaps, to Ireland, to study the agricultural question, so as to come to some conclusion as to what should be done by Parliament. This simply means there is an effort to find some new palliative, for Sir John is too bright and too well acquainted with the condition of things not to know what is the real trouble with the agricultural laborers. They cannot get to the land. It is the one great, persistent, glaring evil that must be evident to any who will admit to themselves what their eyes behold. Sir John knows as well as any man in England that the reason why farm laborers pile up in the cities, there to suffer the miseries of the damned, is not primarily because they want to leave their beloved native fields, but because they are land starved and are driven away. There was an allotment bill passed during this Parliament, by which laborers were supposed to be enabled to get plots of land of from a half to an acre in size. But this is insufficient to sustain him, it being generally estimated that five acres is the minimum amount of average agricultural land in Great Britain from which a farm laborer, working as he now works, from dawn to dusk, can get enough to keep a family in anything like decency and comfort. The allotments act was passed with a loud flourish of trumpets, but now, after four years of trial, it is found to be an utter and flat failure. There are many small holdings, it is true, but they are worked by the more independent class of laborers, and even by tradesmen and clerks, who run out daily or in the favorable weather from the cities. But the poorer class of farm laborers have been practically passed over by the act. Those few who have come under its provisions have had to pay well for the bits of land, and have had their wages relatively reduced for the lessened work they were able to do outside. It has been a question whether they should give their whole time to others for ten or twelve shillings a week, or earn less wages, and by paying a big rent get a little piece of land on which to cultivate a little garden. In the great majority of cases it has been found preferable to devote the whole time to working for another, since the hours that were left to a laborer for the cultivation of his little plot were found to be exceedingly irregular, and frequently when the wife could not do the necessary work the plot went without attention for days and even weeks together. All this is as patent to such a public man as Sir John Gorst as if a cryer had gone through the land with a bell and proclaimed it in every hamlet and village and through every city street. It would be an insult to his intelligence to presume for a moment that he was ignorant of it.

But all such talk as this of Sir John Gorst, even though it be disgustingly patronizing or done with a purpose of selfish political aggrandizement, is doing good. It is "spreading the light" by quickening thought. When he gets into Suffolk doubtless he will come upon the trail of the Land Restoration League van, which for several months has been sowing the seed of "the land for the people" with surprising success. He will also find the fruits of the Radical land reform teachings of the labor press. Perhaps he will come upon Frank Smith's paper, "The Workers' Cry," which is being circulated all through that region, and read in it such bits as this:

If a man steal a horse from his neighbor, it is theft; but if he first make a law enabling him to "take" the horse and then appropriate it, the action is laudable, and can be defended out of Coke and Blackstone. This latter method has been adopted by the English land-grabbers. The moment a claim is made on behalf of the people for the restitution of their rights, the only reply the land-grabber makes is: "It is mine by law." To this we reply: "Yes, you thief; but it was you who made the law first and stole the land afterwards."

Sentiments such as this Sir John Gorst will hear wherever he goes if he mixes with the people, for the land cry is ringing with them now, and though he or his Government colleagues or the old

time Whigs in the Gladstone camp, should Gladstone at next year's election carry the polls, may try to build some sort of a dam to preserve landed privileges, it now seems certain that nothing can long withstand the current which has begun to run for popular rights, and any efforts to block up which will bring down, if later, yet the bigger, wilder, trembling torrent.

In the cities economic education among the laboring masses has been very rapid, though it should be said that Socialism would appear to have found wide acceptance. The word "Socialism" is applied to the greater part of the agitation, but on examination it is observed that the Socialists have stimulated discontent and succeeded in getting the posts of leadership and spokesmen. Moreover, the word "Socialism" a great many men, who would reject the whole Socialistic philosophy, are willing to accept, since it is in popular use loosely applied to everything from the idea of Government ownership and control of railroads to municipal home rule; and pretty much any man who believed in one of these ideas would avow himself a Socialist. As one of the politicians said not long since, "Pretty much everybody is a Socialist nowadays."

But, in spite of confusion of terms, the idea of the land for the people is steadily making its way in city and rural districts, and Mr. Albert Spicer's prediction of at least a hundred members in the next House of Commons in favor of the taxation of land values is receiving fresh signs of verification every day. At the present moment a hot by-election fight is waging in Lewisham, one of the South London districts, between Mr. John Pender, the Conservative candidate, who is one of the two greatest marine engine builders in England and who entertains the good old Conservative notion of the sacred rights of privilege, even to the extent of giving compensation to liquor dealers whose licenses might be revoked; and Mr. Warmington, the Liberal candidate, a brilliant young solicitor, who, though sharing some of the lesser back-number notions of the Whig Liberals, yet comes out flatly for the imposition of a four-shilling-in-the-pound tax on the present valuation of land. The district has been strongly Conservative, but so energetic is Mr. Warmington's fight that he is likely to cut down the Conservative vote a great deal, and may, indeed, get elected. Let the result be what it will, however, the instructive point is this land value tax issue, on which the battle is being largely fought.

What is further hastening radical thought and action in Great Britain is the news that is coming from the colonies. During the week the Daily Chronicle contained a long letter from its Australian correspondent, which throws important light on the political situation in New South Wales. Part of the thirty-eight Labor members just elected to the Legislative Assembly are, it appears, Protectionists, but Protectionists with qualifications. They consider that, as many Free Traders voted for them, they could not properly vote for the protective principle in the Assembly, and are, therefore, in favor of submitting the question by popular referendum to the direct votes of the whole people.

Aside from the question of protection, these Labor members are very advanced. It was the ill success of the great shipping and shearing strikes, says the correspondent, that convinced the Trades and Labor Council of New South Wales that the political method afforded the only weapon by which the aims of labor could be achieved. Just at this juncture Sir George Grey, of New Zealand, came forward advocating several important democratic ideas, and he encouraged the Council to go into politics, demanding one man one vote, the land for all the people, and several other things. The Labor Electoral League was started forthwith, and a membership fee was fixed at four shillings per annum. The platform contained sixteen points, a number of which pertained to electoral reform, abolition of plural voting, money deposits of candidates for Parliament, six months' residence qualification, etc. Free, compulsory and technical education was another plank, and other planks still called for the establishment of a department of labor, a national bank and a national system of water conservation and irrigation. Plank 10 enjoined the choice of magistrates by popular election, and plank 12 dealt with the question of the federation of the Australasian colonies, insisting on the national as opposed to the imperialistic basis. The abolition of the existing defence force and the establishment of the military system on a purely voluntary basis was also demanded. In one part of the platform the abolition of sweating was demanded; but this, very likely, was to a large number of the framers of the platform a mere catch plank, as in plank 13 they struck at the heart of the labor problem in insisting upon "the inalienable rights of the whole community to the land," and advocating the "taxation of the value which accrues to land by the presence and needs of the community, irrespective of improvements effected by human exertion."

The Chronicle correspondent among other things presented a very interesting and instructive interview with one of the newly-elected Labor members to Parliament, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, who said he thought that "the membership list of the Labor Electoral League would fall off," now that the fighting is over, but that it would "fill up again directly another contest is imminent." The rules of

the league enjoined the Labor members, Mr. Fitzgerald said, to side with neither party, but to support whichever made the largest advances toward the labor demands. As to this point the Chronicle correspondent says:

I pointed out that the Protectionists in the House being in an admitted majority, Mr. Dibbs, as their leader, would naturally take advantage of this to move a resolution condemnatory of the Free Trade policy of Sir Henry Parkes's Government. Mr. Fitzgerald admitted this, but thought that the Labor members, who, whatever their personal views might be (and they were most of them Protectionists), had been returned by a combination of both the fiscal parties, might evade pronouncing on the question either by supporting the "previous question," which would mean that Sir Henry Parkes would be kept in, or by not voting at all, which would mean that he would be put out. There was also a third alternative, and that consisted in a popular "referendum" on the fiscal issue, which might be resorted to on the ground that it had not been categorically submitted to the constituencies at the last general election. This device was much favored by Mr. Houghton, one of the most important of the Labor members brought in on the recent wave of public opinion.

The correspondent says furthermore:

I then questioned Mr. Fitzgerald as to the bearing of the terms "National" and "Imperialistic" as applied to federation in the "platform" of the Labor Electoral League. The scheme adopted by the convention was, he explained, an imperialistic one in the League's sense. To begin with, it had been started at the instigation of an imperial officer (General Edwards), and permitted the removal of troops from one colony to another, a power which might be used for the coercion and intimidation of strikers at the dictation of the capitalist class. Altogether the scheme was one calculated to strengthen rather than to loosen the imperial bond. When as Australians they used the word "national," it was not with any wish to disconnect with the British democracy, but they must disunite themselves from the imperial tie in order to re-unite themselves with the British people on a basis of equality, as distinguished from the present dependent status endured by the colonies. In any case, the National Australian party must insist on the adoption of the one man one vote system and the election of governors, principles which he again asserted he believed the whole of the Labor party, and two-thirds of the remaining members, supported.

As to the status in the labor world of the thirty-six Labor members, Mr. Fitzgerald thought thirty were, or had been, actual workers, of whom four, like himself, were printers, and about the same number miners. The remaining half dozen had adopted the labor programme from conviction or policy, without having been laborers themselves.

Mr. John Norton, a foremost figure in the labor movement in New South Wales, confirmed Mr. Fitzgerald's utterances regarding the views of Labor members of Parliament on the federation issue. He observed that at the last election thirty avowed, if inobtrusive, Republicans had been returned to the House. This result had been aided by the disgust engendered by the Prince of Wales's connection with the recent baccarat scandal, and it was his view that if the Labor members avoided rash courses and made no serious mistakes the question of separation from England would at the next election be brought perhaps not within the range of practical politics, but certainly within the scope of political discussion, a position it had never heretofore occupied.

News of this kind is read eagerly here and much talked about, and helps to push along the social movement in the British Isles.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

SHOULD THE STATE RUN THE RAILROADS.

The constant cropping up in your columns of the railway problem, as one that is to some extent apart from other economic questions, offers a strong temptation to "take a hand in," since it offers a reasonable guarantee of a hearing on a subject as to which there is plainly a substantial agreement among thinking men that it concerns an industry which should receive different treatment from that accorded to others, but by no means any consensus of opinion as to what that treatment should be. Influenced by the temptation, I have for some time had it in mind to throw out a suggestion or two, and had, in fact, already prepared these lines when the great blow of Croasdale's death fell upon us; and now almost feel a certain reluctance at submitting them—since they involve a criticism of his views, which he is not here to answer—as if it were something of disloyalty to a leader whom we must first remember as a friend. Yet, no man was ever more tolerant than he of honest difference of opinion; no one readier to welcome that friction of thought through which alone we can attain the solutions for which we all strive.

It was not the least of his contributions to the thought of the day that he formulated a substantially original plan for meeting the difficulty in respect of the railways, that of their operation as public tollways; and in so doing, had already gained a very considerable following; but there were some obstacles to that plan which I do not think were fully met even in his comprehensive article on the subject in the May Engineering Magazine. Two passages in that article touch upon certain features of railroad management; to which, it seems to me, they yet do not accord their due importance as among the most essential points which differentiate this from all other modes of industry. One of these passages reads as follows:

"Here and there, as in the case of street roads carrying an enormous traffic between great cities and their suburbs, difficult problems may present themselves that may require an extension of the police regulations tantamount to actual Government operation." The other passage alluded to says: "No one would carry freight at a loss for any distance, and if any one charged too much for a service, he would soon be underbid."

Now, to my mind, this last passage ignores a most important fact regarding railroad business, that concerns the proposition which the article was written to sustain most vitally—the fact that it is absolutely necessary to do certain parts of the business at a loss in order to do them at all, and, as a natural corollary, to saddle other parts with more than their actual share of the cost of transportation. It has been stated by a high railroad authority, and, I think, justly, that the only true rule for traffic charges is the much maligned one of "what the traffic will bear." This is partly because there is no possible basis for calculating the exact share of cost fairly chargeable to each department of service, where so large a plant must be employed as is used on a railroad, even if we eliminate the roadbed and its especial appurtenances; and partly because it is the experience of every road that, in order to get the class of business which can afford to pay well for service, and to keep itself in position to handle it, it must carry other business, the margin on which is so small that it can contribute only an infinitesimal return to the carrier. If the latter were to be relieved by the State of all direct charge for construction and maintenance of the line—as the toll system would imply—we should probably have to meet the fresh problem of individual carriers competing only for what is now ranked as "first-class" freight and passenger trade, and leaving the lower grades absolutely unprovided for.

A modification of the same difficulty is also likely to appear in the strictly passenger traffic of cities and their suburbs. We have found it necessary to coerce by municipal ordinance or charter restriction, the furnishing of a certain amount of traveling facilities at unprofitable hours, by those companies whose patronage is ensured by the density of population that is primarily due to other causes; while suburban roads which themselves create the traffic to a great extent, voluntarily run certain trains at a loss for the sake of building up a better business on other trains. Were there no monopoly of the latter there would be no inducement to supply the former; and suburban residents would be wholly without night or mid-day facilities, even while more carriers than could get cars at once on the tracks were competing for the traffic at the "commis-sion" hours.

So far as purely suburban roads are concerned, with their substantially permanent class of patrons, ideal justice would be attained, and the bugbear of officialism to a great extent avoided, by giving the voting power on which the management of the roads is based to the residents along the line, in proportion to the amount of business that they individually contribute to its maintenance: the State at large exercising only such supervisory control as would serve to protect its interest for the advance of public credit that would in most cases become necessary for the construction of the roads. The practical shareholders would thus become those most closely identified with the best management of the road as a public convenience; and not, as now, an essentially alien body, concerned only in "milking" it of the largest possible dividends. Whether the same principle could be successfully applied to through lines is doubtful. These will, in my opinion, have to be, sooner or later, taken under direct governmental control, as the only possible means of averting monopoly, and yet giving as good service in all branches as we now get from them.

Single Tax men are not likely to balk at the superficial approach to Socialism in this particular, fully grounded as they have been by "Progress and Poverty" in the principle of the natural law which separates that which is essentially a public function from the legitimate field for private enterprise; and the really less fundamental objection which has so much weight with many who ignore the strictly economic effect of Socialism—the fear of greatly increasing the army of public officials, an objection that is political rather than economic—will not seem so formidable in comparing governmental management with a toll system, when we consider that the one, equally with the other, involves the employment by government of what is perhaps the largest part of the force—that which is needed to attend to the fixed plant of the railway, as distinct from such of it as is movable.

Nor, finally, is it a less radical step for us to take in advocating public operation as well as public ownership. The real struggle will be for the people to regain possession of the roadbeds and franchises which they have let fall into the hands of monopolists; not the structures and rolling stock which the capital of the monopolists has placed upon the bare rights of way.

New York City.

E. J. SHRIVER.

THE FUTURE OF "THE STANDARD."

When the news of Mr. Croasdale's death reached me, my second thought, after the first keen sorrow, was for the welfare of THE

STANDARD. Who will be its editor? My thought went at once to Mr. Post. I knew Mr. George could not again assume its charge, and I didn't know that Mr. Post would; but I felt at once that he was the man. To me the continued existence of our organ of inter-communication seems of prime importance—of more importance than the life of any of us; and, much as I felt the death of Mr. Croasdale, and much as I valued his splendid work for our cause, I still felt, as Mr. George did when he said: "This cause is greater than any man. It may be retarded by the death or defection of a man, but the cause must and will go forward."

I want to express my pleasure in Mr. Post's acceptance of the editorship, and my faith in his ability to rally our whole working strength about THE STANDARD. He has the complete confidence and affection of our ranks. He has the practical knowledge of affairs, as well as the enthusiasm and glow which rallies men around the justice of the idea. He can conserve the present able political policy of the paper, and can, at the same time, preserve the grace of literature and the glow of moral enthusiasm, without which no fundamental reform is at its best.

Now is the time for every loyal man to show his enthusiasm in support of THE STANDARD. Let us make Mr. Post feel that he is our choice in this work, and send THE STANDARD forward on its mission with a constantly growing subscription list. It can be done by instant and hearty co-operation with Mr. Post.

HANLIN GARLAND.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

THE OLD AND THE NEW ECONOMY.—Indefiniteness of statement, and dulness of style are too often characteristic of British review articles, and both these accusations may easily be maintained against Professor William Smart's "Old Economy and the New," in the August issue of the Fortnightly. Professor Smart rapidly traces the history of political economy from Aristotle to the present time. Aristotle and Plato placed the State above the man, and both regarded laborers and merchants with contempt. Aristotle accounted for what we would call the "working classes" by the theory that some men were born to toil, while others were born to the only life that he recognized as worth discussing. In this Aristotle was not unlike many comfortable persons of the present era. The Greek economists would have placed a man in his supposed appropriate niche and there kept him.

After Aristotle there was a long gap in economic thought. The Romans were interested in conquest, and not in economic questions at home. Then came the barbarians and the dark ages—the latter a time of imaginable horrors, when the upper classes were clad in steel and the peasants had not rights against them.

Later, in the eleventh century, came the guilds, with master and apprentice eating at the same table and working at the same bench—a sort of industrial urban republic going on beneath the prevalent feudalism. By the fifteenth century the guilds passed away, and industry began to take more modern forms. Standing armies replaced feudal militia and taxes occupied the place in the revenue theretofore filled by the income from crown lands. The industries of the towns yielded such taxes and were consequently encouraged and protected by kings. In the latter part of this time grew up an economic literature in the form of tracts and pamphlets called out by special circumstances. This literature confused money with wealth and favored legislation to keep gold at home, because taxes were paid in gold and taxes must be paid. The writers of this period have been grouped together as the Mercantile School. Its fruits were navigation laws, corn laws, protection duties, bounties on exports, monopolies, concessions. What a list of abominations, and with what justice are they grouped together.

In time came the reaction and with it the science of those first called "Economists," the Physiocrats: Quesnay, De Gournay, Mercier de la Riviere, and Turgot. The protective system had overwhelmed the landholding peasantry. The Physiocrats, thinks Professor Smart, looked too much to land. "All living comes out of the ground" was the first principle of their philosophy, and they worked it out as persistently as and more logically than their lineal descendant, Mr. Henry George." But the important thing was their reaction against protection. It is to De Gournay that we owe the phrase "Laissez faire."

Adam Smith taught this doctrine and also that men left to themselves would, in the long run and in the aggregate, do the will of a benevolent God. The sum of individual self-interests would lead to the good of all. Ricardo and Mill followed Adam Smith's laissez faire, but left God out of account. The chief assumption of the individualists was that men pursue their own economic interests so far as they know them. The individualists assume further that men are privileged to pursue their own economic interests as far as they will, to produce as much as they like and get as large a share in the distribution of the product as they can.

Here, then, comes in Professor Smart's new economy. He fancies that men have come to see, or are coming to see, that mere cut

throat competition is not desirable. The fault of the old economy was that on the economic analysis of the great developed industrial organization of England, it based a system which it considered to be of universal and eternal application, while as a fact it was not strictly applicable beyond the boundaries of England, and scarcely applicable at all in any system where the economic ideal is subordinated to the political and the moral. The new economy is evolved from the brains of a few men intoxicated with impossible ideals. A thoughtful business man's conduct to-day is an attempt to draw two parallel straight lines to meet in a point. In learning that it is well to produce cheaply and to sell cheaply, he has come to feel that somewhere there is a just price, a just profit, and a just wage. According to the old economy, there is no basis for this; pure justice has no place in this economy. Finally, the great word of the new economy is not wealth, but labor, and labor is not the getting of 11½ pence a day or £10,000 a year, but it is man's life.

The new political economy will teach that freedom is a liberty that subordinates itself, that leads the individual to subordinate himself, to the realization of a common life whose interests do not conflict, but co-operate. Under such a science the economic idea will become definitely moral. The practical end of the study will be to show how wealth may be produced with the least expense of human life and well being, by forms of labor wherein a man shall find worthy and congenial life. In other words, Mr. Smart hopes for a society in which it shall not be men's business to get rich, but to exercise their highest powers to the best advantage.

Mr. Smart's new economy seems to seek a noble end by some form of socialism. The true new economy is that which teaches, on the one hand, the doctrine of laissez faire as regards the powers of the individual man, and on the other hand the law that none shall use valuable natural opportunities without paying the community for such privilege.

WORKINGMEN AND PIECE WORK.—David F. Schloss, M. A., writing in the newest of British quarterlies, the *Economic Review*, discusses the workingman's dislike of piece work. Having specified that "piece work," as used in the article, means not the sweating system, but merely the plan of paying workmen in proportion to their product, Mr. Schloss goes on to set forth odd and striking reasons why this system of work instead of being ideally fair is often cruelly unfair.

One ground of objection is moral, and it lies in the fact that piece workers tend to purchase idleness and leisure for debauchery by fits of feverish industry, during which they earn enough to make up in large part for their days "off." It is doubtful whether believers in the doctrine of laissez faire will accept this as a serious objection to piece work.

Again, piece work tends to produce friction between employer and employed, because of the complicated system of estimating pay that inevitably grows up. In the Nottingham hosiery list there are statements of prices of no less than 6,000 articles. It is worthy of note here that under the space system of reporting for daily newspapers in this city a reporter's bill is a complicated aggregation of various charges of time, space, assignments, desk duty, waiting duty, expenses and what not, and there are frequent disagreements between reporter and auditor. Nevertheless the space system is popular.

It is common with employers to fix rates of pay by the piece work of a rapid workman, and thus bring the average down to very low wages. Then often times various petty oppressions are put upon a workman and he is made to lose time at his own expense. Discontent is common among piece workers when novelties in the trade are frequently introduced. In some trades joint arbitration committees are maintained to fix prices of new work.

It not infrequently happens that piece workers overexert themselves to the detriment of health. Lord Brassey illustrates this by the case of Brazilian slaves working by the piece with a view to earning freedom. They often carried immense weights a distance of 300 or 400 yards. But they were a short-lived people. Piece work is not so good as work done for fixed daily wages, but vastly more is accomplished under the piece system than under the fixed wage system. It is not true that the piece worker has the option of producing much or little, for as a rule men are placed on piece work with a view to a large output, and those not up to the common pace are liable to dismissal.

Many workmen dislike piece work, because they believe in the old wages fund or lump of labor theory. That there is a certain amount of work to be done and a certain capital to be divided as wages. If one man does more than his share of the work he takes bread from another's mouth. A workman who doubled his wages on being placed upon piece work, said he felt that he was doing wrong, as he was taking work from some other man. The Bradford Lodge of the Laborers' Union had this rule:

"You are strictly cautioned not to overstep good rules by doing double the work you are required by the society, and causing others to do the same, in order to get a smile from the master. Such fool-

hardy and deceitful actions leave a great portion of good members out of employment all the year round."

Mr. Schloss very justly says that to act upon the lump of labor theory would be no more logical than to abandon labor saving machinery, so as to increase the amount of the world's work. He finally declares himself favorable to a shorter working day, but affirms belief that in that shorter day every man should work with all his zeal, though not up to the point of injuring health and shortening life.

A LARGE CONJECTURE.—"Federation and Free Trade" means more than one might guess, as used in the title of the unsigned leading article in the *Westminster Review*. It would be interesting, though vain, to guess at the author. It is safe, however, to hazard the conjecture that he is a Briton of distinction. His "federation" is nothing less than Tennyson's "Federation of the World, the Parliament of Men." War, he thinks, is likely to be an important factor in the grand result, and war with the contrary purpose of bringing about a confederation whose earliest object shall be the abolition of war. It is war that has thus far welded peoples into great empires and nations. The tendency is toward defensive leagues and reciprocity trade treaties. Australian federation may be another step toward British Imperial Federation, with Free Trade between Great Britain and her colonies. The "upper House" of the Imperial Parliament will probably be in a chamber of notables, not holding hereditary seats, but exercising a real veto power upon the acts of the lower House.

A Pan-American Congress suggests a federation of all the Americas. War might come between Great Britain and the United States before Canada should be admitted to the federation. There may be a North American, a Central American, and a South American union.

After the great war, for which Europe has so long been arming, may come concerted disarmament, and then the United States of Europe. Should Russia seize China, the world would presently be divided between four great powers—Pan-America, the United States of Europe, the British Confederation and Russia, while Africa, a part of Southern Asia, and all the islands of the Eastern Hemisphere would belong to one or another of the great composing States.

After that the balance of power, not of Europe, but of the earth, would be in question. The growth of any one of the great powers might drive the others into further federation, and after war the four great powers might unite into the "Federation of the World." Home rule, as in the United States, would prevail, but great questions, touching all, would finally reach the Parliament of men.

Free Trade and federation go hand in hand. A war of tariffs now accompanies the general state of preparedness for war of another sort. One excuse for protection is the necessity that each country shall be able to maintain itself in supplies of all sorts in case of war. Make war impossible, and this excuse is lost. The abolition of private warfare would have appeared a dream to the man of the fourteenth century, but it has long been an accomplished fact in most parts of the world. Why not the federation of the world?

MONEY AT COST.—R. B. Hassell discusses in the August issue of *The Arena*, "The Independent Party and Money at Cost." Mr. Hassell hopes much from the farmers' movement, and is sure that it will "revolutionize" finance and transportation. He defends the farmer from the charge of dullness, of readiness to follow cheap reformers, of class selfishness. The farmer is discontented because with plentiful crops and millions ill fed his earnings are small. He believes that the 31,000 millionaires get part of what belongs to him, and he means to stop the pillage. The secrecy of Alliance meetings is gauzy, and is designed rather as a protection against undesirable members than for aught else. The chief recommendations of the Independent party's platform are its clearness and its brevity. It declares for a full legal tender currency, to come direct from the Government to the people in volume sufficient to meet the demands of business, the Government ownership and control of railroads, and homes for American millions.

Mr. Hassell keeps to the discussion of merely the money question, and his argument is best given in his own terse language. Here it is:

Money, they say, is a medium of exchange necessary in the transaction of business between citizens; that it is the first duty of Government to provide this medium for its citizens directly and at the minimum expense; that it should not be considered property in any sense, and that every incentive to the hoarding of it should be removed; that there is no such thing as "cheap money" under a proper system, because only commodities are cheap or dear according to the market price of them, and money is not a commodity; that money can be issued by Government or by authority of Government, safely and honestly in but two ways; in return for services rendered, or as a loan on adequate security, and should always represent days of toil or material of value; that the present bank systems by which money is farmed out for private gain, furnishes a fairly reliable currency but an unreliable means of distribution; that loans should be made on lands or imperishable products to the many who have personal need of the money with which to improve homes and develop enterprises, thus giving not only a safe currency but providing also for a wide and safe distribution of

it; that Government creates money out of anything it chooses; that it should create only the best money, by which is meant a stable, full, legal tender currency; that the curse of an unstable currency is now upon us blighting our people; that an unstable currency is one whose volume is regulated by the owners of private banks, dependent upon the uncertain outpour of mines, and varying with the caprice of the few who hold and control it; that a material scarce by nature is not fit to receive the stamp of Government, because it is sure to vary in supply; that the medium of exchange should be of material so plentiful that blind nature or designing men cannot reduce the supply of it below the Government demand for it; that the money so created should be durable, easy of transportation, and difficult of counterfeiting; that paper money is the easiest of transportation, the most difficult to be counterfeited, and in a sense the most durable, because so easily replaced when lost; that to base the medium of exchange upon value is as effectual as to stamp it upon value; that out of deference to foreign customs and the necessities of foreign trade, our Government should buy up the gold and silver bullion of the country and hold for resale to those who have foreign balances to settle; that the country to-day is suffering from a contracted and contracting currency, on account of which the debtor class has had its burden doubled, to the corresponding advantage of the creditor class; that if contraction has been good for creditors, inflation must be good for debtors; that any measure, therefore, which looks toward an increase of the circulating medium is to be favored; that free silver coinage is to be favored; that instead of flying to the relief of the stall-fed speculators of Wall street in times of financial stringency, it is time that the Government was coming to the relief of the common people; that loans from the Government should be made at a merely nominal rate of interest, not to exceed two per cent., because any higher rate is a congestor of wealth and gives capital a leverage over labor; that money-lending as a business, except on such a basis from the Government to its subjects, should go out of fashion, and might be expected to disappear under a proper financial system; that the unemployed capital of the country would then seek investment, labor would then be employed, factories would hum and the credit system might go to the dogs; that rates of interest cannot be satisfactorily regulated by law until we have banks that are national in fact as well as in name, managed by salaried officials of the nation whose duty it shall be to make loans at cost, under wise and conservative rules, to those needing them who can bring themselves within the rules; that the proposed sub-treasury and land loan plans are suggestions in the right direction, and calculated, when perfected, to bring the Government into touch with the needy citizen, and make of it a distributor as well as a creator of money; that paper in the shape of checks and drafts already transacts ninety-one per cent. of the business of the country, and might be trusted to properly supplement our currency and make supply equal demand, were it not that the great bulk of our people are not known beyond the communities in which they live, and therefore are debarred from using checks to any extent in the outside world; and that each piece of national currency, issued as a full legal tender, in the hands of the people, would be in the nature of a certified check, enabling the citizen to do business with despatch anywhere.

Mr. Hassell finds in this demand three things—a desire that the Government succeed blind nature and avaricious man in supplying the medium of exchange; a determination that money shall no longer be a commodity to be bought and sold and manipulated—a leech upon labor in the hands of a few—but a convenience of trade, accessible to the many at first cost; and the substitution of a real for a misnamed national banking system. The average profits of business enterprises are 3 per cent, and money at 6 per cent. congests wealth. Eighty cents of silver stamped as a dollar buys as much as a gold dollar. It is easier to pay debts when money is plentiful than when it is scarce. Paper demand notes of '62, a full legal tender, stood at par with gold, when greenbacks, repudiated in terms by the act creating them, went skyward. Finally, money loaners have always been interested in keeping money scarce. The last word upon finance has not been spoken, says Mr. Hassell. Therefore we should give courteous attention to the voice from the West.

STORY OF THE WEEK

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.—David M. Gregg was nominated for Auditor-General, and John W. Morrison for Treasurer, by the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania on August 19. Both are ex-soldiers. Mr. Quay failed to have the convention declare in favor of Blaine for the Presidency. A resolution to that effect was quietly suppressed in the resolutions committee, and when introduced in convention later on as an amendment to the platform it created much enthusiasm and some consternation until withdrawn by its author. The resolutions as finally adopted praise President Harrison, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and especially Mr. Blaine, his reciprocity policy being referred to as opening markets hitherto closed to the people of the United States. Other resolutions praise the McKinley bill; advocate the present pension policy; favor bi-metalism and the policy of the Fifty-first Congress in providing for the purchase and coinage of all the silver produced from American mines, and recommend such tariff duties as will protect our country and its currency from the debasement which will surely follow if this nation is made the dumping ground for all the silver of the world.

The most significant articles on State policy promise to repeal all

mercantile tax levies, and say of the struggle in the late Legislature over the Australian ballot:

In conformity with the promise made a year ago, we have enacted a law having in view an absolutely pure and unrestricted ballot. We pledge the party to such changes and improvements, if any, which a practical application of this law may prove to be essential to a fuller accomplishment of its purposes, and in the event of negative action in November next upon the question of holding a constitutional convention, we promise, with a view to eliminating the provision in our present Constitution compelling the numbering of ballots, to enact the necessary legislation for submitting a special constitutional amendment upon this particular subject to the people of the State at the earliest day possible.

OHIO'S CAMPAIGN.—Major McKinley opened his campaign for Governor with a speech at Niles on Saturday. There was a great crowd present, and the candidate was received with enthusiasm. He devoted the first forty minutes of a two hours' speech to the silver question, proclaiming his satisfaction with the silver legislation of the last Congress, but declared himself opposed to unlimited free silver coinage, partly because it would make the United States the dumping ground for the world's silver, and partly because he thought the profits of coinage should go to the Government and not to the owners of silver. He made the usual argument in favor of Protection.

KENTUCKY'S ELECTION.—Official returns for the Kentucky election of August 3, show that the Democratic candidate for Governor had a plurality of 28,131 votes over the Republican candidate in a total vote of 289,127, but lacked 792 votes of a majority over all. In 1887 the Democratic plurality was 16,307, and majority 3,569 in a total vote of 282,972.

PEOPLE'S PARTY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The State Central Committee of the People's party in Massachusetts has decided to put a ticket in the field this Fall. The party endorses the Cincinnati platform; demands that the importation, manufacture and sale of all spirituous liquors be conducted by the Government or State; demands that all public employees be subject to the rules of Civil Service, and declares in favor of the eight-hour day; demands industrial training in connection with the public schools, equal pay for equal work, and that the employment of private armed bodies be made a penal offence; demands restricted immigration; declares against convict labor; favors woman suffrage, annual State elections and insurance by the States; and protests against legislation tending to bring medical practice under the control of any particular schools of medicine.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.—An officer of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad charges Alliance officers with seeking to obtain bribes for control of the Legislature, and the Alliance Monthly, through which the charge is made, says that Colonel Leondias F. Livingston knew of the proposition. There are charges that Livingston, at the Ocala Convention, drafted a resolution in favor of the Force bill, but tore it up, and that the pieces were picked up and pasted together, and are in existence in Livingston's own handwriting. Colonel Livingston's explanation of this is that he drew up the resolution for another member of the convention.

When the Georgia Alliance met in annual session at Atlanta, August 19, Governor Northen, who is not a member of the body, sought to speak and to state the charges against Livingston, but the latter, who occupied the chair, would not hear him. An attempt to investigate Livingston was tabled, and resolutions of confidence in the man were carried unanimously, save for the vote of the Rev. J. G. Gibson. It is said that the result makes Livingston the "boss" of Georgia politics, as he holds the key to the situation, not only in the Alliance, but in the Democratic party. The Alliance has called upon Senator Gordon to explain his attitude toward the Ocala platform, and Gordon sent a short card to the Alliance expressing surprise that the brethren were not satisfied with the declarations of his life and promising to speak to "the people" some time in the future. Livingston was re-elected president.

The Virginia Alliance, which opened its annual session August 20th, adopted the Ocala platform, Sub-Treasury plan and all, and adopted, concerning this plank, a supplementary resolution, that "our representatives in Congress be given to understand that, unless they can agree to these demands, they must give us something better, or as good." The convention adopted a resolution urging the payment of taxes in money, and not in State bond coupons.

At the meeting of the Arkansas Alliance resolutions were adopted accepting the Ocala platform, and asking Alliance Congressmen to oppose Mr. Mills's candidacy for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. An attempt to have Crisp's candidacy denounced was lost.

One hundred delegates attended, August 21, the Kansas Alliance Commercial Convention, a body called to consolidate all business concerns created by the Alliance. A company to be called the National Union Company has been formed to put a co-operative store into every town in the West and Northwest, and, if possible, in every town in the Union, to be run on the same plan as the Alli-

ance Exchange. Goods are to be purchased by regular agents in large quantities and shipped from the centres or distributing points in large quantities direct to every store.

There is a split in the Texas Alliance over the Sub-Treasury plan, and those opposed to the plan were excluded from the Alliance Convention at Dallas.

It is believed that the assured re-elections of George and Walthall, as Senators for Mississippi, and the defeat of Barkadale, advocate of the Sub-Treasury plan, may be regarded as a death blow to that plan in Mississippi.

Alfred B. Westrup, editor of the Chicago Auditor, suggested to a conference of People's party and Alliance leaders a substitute for the Sub-Treasury plan. His idea is that any group of men that will pool their possessions and issue notes with property security can force such notes on any community. Westrup was suspected of being an agent of the Anarchists and he met with little encouragement.

At Terre Haute, Ind., the Alliance, learning that Axtell, the famous stallion, was assessed at \$500, although when last sold he brought \$105,000, will seek to have him assessed and taxed for the latter amount.

General Joseph Wheeler, Congressman for the Eighth Alabama District, has joined the Alliance.

The Independent State Convention at Hastings, Neb., nominated candidates for Supreme Judge and regents of the University. The platform indorses the Cincinnati platform of the People's party, and pronounces in favor of the abolition of National bank notes and the substitution of greenbacks therefor. It advocates the lending of Government money to private individuals, and calls for free and unlimited coinage of silver, Government control of railroads, steamship lines, telegraph and telephones. It condemns Congress for its extravagance in other lines, and its failure to provide for old soldiers; demands service pensions and pensions for all prisoners of war, and equal distribution of soldiers' bounties and enhanced appropriations for soldiers. It calls on Congress to declare forfeitures of title to land in the United States held by aliens and railroads in excess of actual needs, and closes by reiterating the fealty of the farmers to the cause of the people and the old soldiers.

In six of the nine judicial districts of Kansas, Democrats and Republicans have joined to nominate men, irrespective of party, in opposition to judicial nominees of the People's party.

The Financial League, of Kansas, is going to send a memorial to the Senate, to ask that Senator Peffer be ousted. The League is supposed to represent Eastern capitalists, but it appears to be rather a vapory organization.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ON MONEY.—He said in his speech, made at Albany, August 18, on his way to Bennington, Vt.: "The general Government is charged with certain great functions in which the people have a general interest. Among these is the duty of providing for our people the money with which its business transactions are conducted. There has, sometimes, been in some regions of the great West a thought that New York, being largely a creditor State, was disposed to be a little hard with the debtor communities of the great West; but, my fellow citizens, narrow views ought not to prevail with them or with you, and will not in the light of friendly discussion. The law of commerce may be selfishness, but the law of statesmanship should be broader and more liberal. I do not intend to enter upon any subject that can excite division; but I do believe that the general Government is solemnly charged with the duty of seeing that the money issued by it is always and everywhere maintained at par. I believe that I speak that which is the common thought of us all when I say that every dollar, whether paper or coin, issued or stamped by the general Government, should always and everywhere be as good as any other dollar. I am sure that we would all shun that condition of things into which many peoples of the past have drifted, and of which we have had in one of the great South American countries a recent example—the distressed and hopeless condition into which all business enterprises fall when a nation issues an irredeemable or depreciated money. The necessities of a great war can excuse that.

"I am one of those that believe that these men from your shops, these farmers remote from money centres, have the largest interest of all people in the world in having a dollar that is worth 100 cents every day in the year, and only such. If by any chance we should fall into a condition where one dollar is not so good as another, I venture the assertion that that poorer dollar will do its first errand in paying some poor laborer for his work. Therefore, in the conduct of our public affairs, I feel pledged for one that all the influences of the Government should be on the side of giving the people only good money, and just as much of that kind as we can get."

BALTIMORE'S FEDERAL OFFICES.—Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt has embodied, in a report, the result of investigation into the manner in which the civil service law is enforced in the Federal offices of Baltimore. He finds that at the Republican primaries of March 30 there was a bitter factional contest. One of

these factions was known as the "Johnson crowd," or "Johnson-Airey faction," Mr. Johnson being the Postmaster and Mr. Airey the Marshal in Baltimore. The other faction was known, similarly, as the "Henderson faction," or "Henderson-Stone faction," Messrs. Henderson and Stone having been, respectively, candidates for appointment to the positions of Postmaster and Marshal. Apparently, they cared primarily for the offices, party success being a purely secondary consideration, important only because it facilitated getting them.

Mr. Roosevelt finds that, while examinations for appointments to places in the Custom House have been fair, choice from the eligible list has been made upon party considerations. The Post Office and Marshal's office were used to influence the primaries. The Marshal was personally active in the fight, and the Postmaster permitted his office to be abused by factional workers. Mr. Roosevelt recommends to the President that about a score of Federal officers be removed from office for pernicious activity in politics.

RECIPROCITY WITH VENEZUELA.—William L. Scruggs, U. S. Minister to Venezuela, says that a reciprocity treaty with that country will be arranged within the present year.

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—A census bulletin just issued shows that the assessed value of all property has increased from \$16,902,993,543 in 1880 to \$24,249,589,804 in 1890, an increase during the decade of \$7,346,596,261, an amount equivalent to the true value of all property as returned by the United States census in 1850 (\$7,135,780,228). Should it be found upon the completion of the inquiry in relation to the true value of all property in the United States that the same relation exists in 1890 between assessed valuation and true valuation as existed in 1880, the absolute wealth of the United States, according to the eleventh census, may be estimated at \$62,610,000,000, or nearly \$1,000 per capita, as against \$514 per capita in 1860, \$780 per capita in 1870, and \$870 per capita in 1850.

CRITICISM OF THE BALLOT LAW.—The Committee on Electoral Reform of the People's Municipal League has issued a circular criticising the present ballot law. The committee objects to the multiple ballot, and demands the blanket ballot; denounces the blanket paster, and affirms that the provision for independent nominations is practically defeated by the requirements of the law, especially that which forces independents to name candidates for all offices.

NUISANCE OF THE TARIFF.—Importers of music and pictures are much annoyed by the enforcement of the Customs regulation, which provides for the confiscation of goods imported by mail unless they come under the provision for importing dutiable books through the post office. Many art dealers have for years received large quantities of imported goods through the post office, but by a ruling made July 28 this thing can not be continued. It is believed that nearly 2,000 seizures will have been made by the end of the month. The special hardship lies not so much in the duty, which dealers would cheerfully pay, as in the various other custom house charges. A dealer declares that on a lot of goods valued at \$19 he had to pay, besides the duty of \$4.75, for freight, \$4; custom house fees, 15 cents; cartage, 50 cents; brokerage and clearance charges, \$2. The charges by post would have been only 50 cents and the duty.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.—The Treasury statement of Custom House receipts shows that for the second ten days of August the total receipts of the New York Custom House were \$7,198,995, of which 0.2 per cent. was paid in gold coin, nothing in silver coin, 12.0 in gold certificates, 53.4 in silver certificates, 5.8 in United States notes, and 28.6 in United States Treasury notes.

GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES.—The Treasury statement of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury, and of gold certificates outstanding on the 20th day of August, is as follows:

Total gold and bullion.....	\$239,602,012 22
Gold certificates in circulation.....	111,293,199 00
Net gold in Treasury.....	.\$128,308,813 52

VANDERBILT'S YACHT MUST PAY DUTY.—According to a decision of the Treasury Department, Frederick W. Vanderbilt's steam yacht, built in England and bought by Mr. Vanderbilt for \$75,000 is liable to duty like any other imported article. It was this yacht that attracted some attention recently by reason of Mr. Vanderbilt's refusal to pay "light money" imposed under a United States statute.

TENNESSEE'S CONVICT MINERS.—Proprietors of the Briceville, Tenn., coal mines, from which the convicts were ordered by the Board of Prison Inspectors, because of unsanitary conditions in and about the mines, having vainly asked a modification of the order, and offered to have the conditions made sanitary, have filed a bill in the Chancery Court, at Nashville, against the State Board of Prison Inspectors and the Superintendent of Prisons and Assist-

ant Warden, to enjoin the removal of the convicts from Briceville. The injunction was not granted, but notice was given the defendants that a formal application would be made later.

A NEW LABOR BODY.—The Central Labor Federation, of New York City, which is supposed to be a non-political offshoot from the old Central Labor Federation, was formally organized August 23. Representatives of these organizations were present:

Typographical Union No. 274, Bakers' Union No. 95, Garment Workers' Trade Council, representing nine organizations; New York Clothing Cutters, Progressive Musical Union, Bakers' Unions Nos. 1, 80 and 92; Building Material Handlers' Union, Paper Hangers, Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, Progressive Machinists, Electrical Union No. 5,868, Confectioners' Union, Upholsterers' Union, and Executive of Bakers.

CONTRACT LABORERS.—Marte Sustaric and Joseph Zelko, Austrians, swear that they came to this country under contract with an agent of Claus Spreckles, the sugar refiner, to work in one of his refineries. Spreckles will be prosecuted under the United States law forbidding the importation of laborers under contract. Sustaric had formerly worked for Spreckles, but had returned to Austria and was coming back under a new contract.

IN DESTITUTE CONDITION.—From 800 to 1,000 Polish Jews, striking cloakmakers, their wives and children, are in an extremely destitute condition in the down town East Side tenement region of New York.

WILL NOT WORK FOR NEIDRINGHAUS.—Eleven sheet-iron workers of Philadelphia, under contract to work in Neidringhaus's much discussed tin plate works at St. Louis, went to the latter city, but after consultation with Neidringhaus's striking employees, refused to work and returned to Philadelphia.

GLASS WORKERS WIN.—According to an agreement reached August 19 in Philadelphia the green glass factories all over the country will open on September 1, and thousands of workers will receive the wages which they have been demanding. The Brookfields, glass-makers of Brooklyn, promise to run their works under union rules.

A MUTINOUS STRIKER KILLED.—Captain Bakker, of the steamship Obdam, which reached New York from Rotterdam, with 300 passengers, on August 21, shot and killed on the outward voyage, when one day out from New York, Peter Dugan, leader of a strike of the firemen. The strikers quit work and threatened the passengers with harm. When Captain Bakker went below to command order, twenty men, headed by Dugan rushed at the officers. Captain Bakker shot and Dugan fell, having received a wound from which he died two hours later. The strikers then went to work and gave no further trouble during the voyage. This is the captain's story.

At the International Congress of Labor in Brussels a speaker charged that the shooting was murderous, and provoked only by a mild protest of the strikers against bad food and quarters. The speaker added that 300 passengers had signed a requisition on investigation. The judge at Rotterdam discharged the captain on his own recognizance.

STRUGGLES OF IRON WORKERS.—Officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have been having a hard time this year in arranging the annual scales of wages. It is asserted that this has been the worst year in the history of the organization, not even barring the celebrated four months' strike of 1882, and that, notwithstanding the fact that it is perhaps the strongest trade union in the country, its leaders will be compelled to admit that they have been beaten at every point. They do not deny that non-unionists have been substituted for Amalgamated Association men at Carnegie's Duquesne Mill, and at the plant of the Braddock Wire Company, but they claim that at other mills, where they have been clearly worsted, the fight is still on.

The main objection to the Western manufacturers to the scale this year is the tin plate clause. This provides a charge of 15 per cent. extra for rolling soft steel. In mills where steel is rolled, price and one-half shall be charged, except where soft steel, such as will not reduce the output, is produced. The prospective tin plate manufacturers say that tin plate and sheet rollers should come in under the general clause and have the same advantage as the bar and structural iron rollers and every other branch of the iron industry.

ANNUAL STATE LABOR CONGRESS.—At the Annual State Labor Congress of New Jersey, held August 17th, at Paterson, resolutions were passed asking the State to appropriate an additional \$2,000 a year to the State Labor Bureau, to collect statistics, urging that the cities own the street railroads, condemning the action of the Central Labor Union of New York in trespassing on New Jersey's labor field by accepting delegates from Hudson County unions; denouncing the Industrial Senate of New Jersey, which is a rival labor federation, in which farmers figure largely,

for its censure of the factory inspectors, and urging the appointment of three women as factory inspectors.

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS.—Professor Edmund J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, in discussing the question of taxation in its relation to the farmer, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, convened in Washington, August 19, admitted that the farmer is suffering from the unjust incidence of taxation. Professor James thinks the tariff has been framed under manufacturing rather than agricultural interests, and that the railways have imposed upon the farmer. But he believes the real difficulty with the American farmer lies in the fact that he suffers from competition with cheap foreign labor. Professor James's remedy is not a tariff, but a change of crops. The farmer must raise crops in the cultivation of which intelligence and skill will count.

Alfred Springer read a paper on the use of aluminum for sounding boards. He exhibited violins of aluminum and said pianos were being made of the metal.

Papers on soils and the theory of fertilizers attracted attention. Sterility is not due to lack of chemical elements or plant food, but to change in the molecular condition of the soil in reference to retaining and transmitting moisture. The true theory of fertilizers is that they change the mechanical condition of the soil, rather than that they supply plant food. The most favorable proportion of water for plant life is 6 to 12 per cent. The finer the particles of soil, the more retentive of moisture it is, and hence the greater is its fertility. Increase in relative power is enormously rapid as the distance between particles of soil decreases, being in the ratio of the fourth power of this distance. Thus by the diameter of an aperture, through which water is to pass, the velocity of its motion increases sixteenfold. Salt and lime have the effect of diminishing the distance between particles, rendering the soil, as it were, more springy and thus increasing its fertility. The superficial area of particles in a cubic foot of soil will range between 10,000 and 15,000 square feet. The great practical problem for the farmer, in dealing with barren soil, is to raise this area as nearly as possible to the maximum.

PRODUCING RAIN.—Rain-making experiments near Midland, Texas, continue with success. After the explosion of dynamite and rack a rock powder high in air, and gunpowder distributed over an area of two square miles, heavy rain fell for six hours, though the sky previously was almost cloudless, and the barometer indicated a dry atmosphere and continued fair weather. The rain is believed to have extended over an area of 1,000 square miles, and the storm centre was immediately above the scene of experiments. The rain followed a few minutes after the explosions. Rain, save in slight showers, is unusual in that region at this season.

IS THERE SNOW ON THE MOON?—Prof. Holden has discovered, through the great telescope at the Lick Observatory, California, a luminous spot on one of the mountains of the moon, and as it was never seen before there is a conjecture that it may be snow. If it is snow its presence disproves the long held opinion that the moon is without atmosphere.

IMPURE CROTON WATER.—Nitrates having been discovered in the Croton water supply of New York, an examination of the Croton River Valley was ordered, and many grave sources of impurity have been discovered.

THE OCEAN RECORD AGAIN BROKEN.—The steamship Teutonic, of the White Star Line, reached New York at 1:36 A. M. August 19, having made the trip from Queenstown in 5 days, 16 hours and 31 minutes, which is 1 hour and 37 minutes quicker than the next quickest trip, that made by the Majestic, of the same line, and reported in this department of THE STANDARD of August 12th. The Teutonic covered 2,778 knots, one knot more than the Majestic, and also broke the record for the greatest number of knots for twenty-four hours, making 517 knots on the fifth day out, eight knots better than the previous highest record.

BENNINGTON'S CELEBRATION.—The monument at Bennington, Vt., in memory of the revolutionary battle at that place, was dedicated on August 19, the centennial anniversary of the State's entrance into the Union. President Harrison and ex-Minister to England E. J. Phelps made addresses.

NEGROES FOR MEXICO.—W. H. Ellis, of Texas, has a scheme for colonizing Southern negroes in Mexico. Concession obtained from the Mexican Government embrace lands in the States of Vera Cruz, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi and Oaxaca. In cotton, Ellis asserts, the colonists will have the benefit of a market price almost double that of the United States. The cotton is perennial there, he says, and not planted every year as here, and half a bale an acre more can be raised. Ellis says that he already has the names of 6,000 people who desire to go from various Southern States.

RUSSIANS IN BEHRING SEA.—It is said that the Russian sealers are disregarding the close season in the Behring sea arranged by the United States and Great Britain.

DISASTER IN NEW YORK.—Fully 100 lives were lost by the collapse of the building Nos. 68, 70, 72 and 74 Park Place, New York, on Saturday afternoon. It is thought that the collapse was preceded by an explosion and followed by a fire. One theory is, however, that the building was flimsily built, and that the weight and jar of machinery on the upper floors caused the collapse. Mrs. Dunham Jones Crain, mother of City Chamberlain Crain, owns the building. Many of the dead still lie in the ruins, and thousands watch the process of disinterment.

GREAT FIRE IN JACKSONVILLE.—Fire at Jacksonville, Florida, August 18, destroyed ten blocks; loss, \$1,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA'S BANK ROGUES.—Charles Lawrence, ex-cashier of the broken Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia, having pleaded guilty to making false entries in the books and conspiring with Gideon W. Marsh, the absconding president, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Francis W. Kennedy and Henry H. Kennedy pleaded guilty to making false entries in the suspended Spring Garden Bank of Philadelphia. They will come up for sentence September 8.

UNION PACIFIC'S DEBT.—Directors of the Union Pacific have adopted a new plan for managing its floating debt. The floating debt of \$19,000,000, such portion of it as is held by assenting creditors, will be extended by the issue of three-year 6 per cent. notes, with collateral. The new three-year 6 per cent. notes, which are to be used to retire the floating debt, will be issued at 92½ per cent., and will be secured by collaterals deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co. The value of these collaterals is placed at about \$38,000,000.

RUSSIAN JEW IMMIGRANTS.—About fifty Russian Jews, whose passage was paid out of the Baron Hirsch fund, were detained at Baltimore, August 19, because they were penniless and likely to become a charge upon American communities. Twelve of the immigrants were subsequently released on their promise to go at once to their destination. Forty-three others are held until they can get persons to enter into bonds that the detained immigrants shall not become a charge upon any community. The bond required is \$1,000 for each person, and such as do not obtain bonds will be sent back to Europe on the vessel's return voyage.

Senator Wm. E. Chandler, who helped to frame the new immigration law, has written to Secretary of the Treasury Foster protesting that there is no provision legalizing the bonding of pauper immigrants.

SELLING ABANDONED FARMS.—Nearly 700 farms in Massachusetts are reported abandoned, and the State Board of Agriculture, in accordance with legislative authorization, will seek to obtain purchasers for them by means of an official descriptive catalogue. Similar methods in Vermont and in New Hampshire have established the fact that there is a ready sale for this class of property. No less than 300 of the abandoned farms of the latter State have been disposed of within a year. Equally satisfactory results are expected in Massachusetts.

CROPS.—Canada will have more wheat for export this year than ever before.

Iowa has the greatest wheat crop in her history, and the crop of wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas is vastly larger than it promised to be.

Crops in Wisconsin and Michigan have suffered from drought.

MASSACHUSETTS CAPITAL.—The annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor shows the amount of capital invested in industries up to 1890 to be \$391,200,269, an increase over 1889 of \$20,810,855. The largest investments are in cotton goods, \$115,474,000, an increase of \$8,071,000; boots and shoes, \$27,531,000, increase \$1,284,000; woolen goods, \$25,200,000, increase \$745,000; metals and metallic goods, \$25,193,000, increase \$1,685,000; machines and machinery, \$22,825,000, increase \$3,007,000.

TO GROW SUMATRA TOBACCO.—According to a Chicago dispatch to the New York Tribune, J. Kaufmann, a millionaire grower of tobacco on the Island of Sumatra, says that the effect of the increased duty on Sumatra leaf, imposed by the McKinley law, will be to injure the Sumatra planters \$50,000,000 and force them to transfer their operations to this country. Mr. Kaufmann says that soils in Kentucky, Virginia, and Louisiana will produce excellent Sumatra leaf, but the dispatch makes him bewail the necessity of having to employ high-paid American labor, instead of the cheap Coolie labor of Sumatra.

WAITING FOR FREE LAND.—Thousands of "boomers" have gathered at Oklahoma in anticipation of the opening to settlement of the Iowa, Sac, and Fox reservations.

SALTON LAKE TEMPORARY.—H. Hawgood and E. L. Swaine, engineers sent out by the Southern Pacific Railroad to report upon the lake in Salton Basin, affirm, after exploration of the region, that the lake is temporary and is now subsiding. For forty years past the Colorado has been overflowing at certain seasons into a like basin in Mexico.

AN ODD SECT IN GEORGIA.—Robert Sims, of Choctaw County, Ga., who leads a curious religious sect of about 100 persons and teaches disregard of human laws, is in conflict with the United States authorities because he runs an unlicensed whiskey still. He advertises the still in a paper called the *The Veil Is Rent*, organ of the sect, edited by his daughter. Sims' followers believe him to be the temporal manifestation of God and the authorized interpreter of scripture. Sims' father was shot by United States officers recently in rescuing Sims from the grasp of the law.

GEORGE JONES'S WILL.—According to the will of George Jones, late chief proprietor of the New York Times, his forty-six shares of Times stock are placed in such a position that his son, Gilbert, his son-in-law, Henry L. Dyer, and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Dyer, will have entire control of it.

MONS. PRESTON'S HEALTH.—Mons. Preston, Vicar-General of the Roman Archdiocese of New York, is in somewhat feeble health, but a rumor that his successor will shortly be appointed is denied.

GOLD ON THE YUKON.—It has been established that the gold fields on the Yucon River are not in Alaska, but in Canadian territory. Old miners say the deposits are marvelously rich, and all Alaska is at fever heat.

PEARY BREAKS A LEG.—Lieutenant Peary, the explorer of Greenland, has broken his leg. He and his party have landed at Male Sound, where they must wait eight months before starting northward on sledges.

CANADA'S GREAT SCANDALS.—Thomas McGreevy, who is accused of complicity with Sir Hector Langevin, the disgraced ex-Minister of Public Works of the Dominion, has refused to obey a summons to appear before the investigating committee, resigned his seat in the Dominion Parliament, and placed himself beyond the jurisdiction by going to Maine.

In the Baie des Chaleurs Railway investigation, which touches the Liberal Government of the Province of Quebec, the Hon. Charles Langelier, Quebec Provincial Secretary, and Mr. Pacaud, the confidential agent of the Quebec Government, it was shown trafficked in the railway franchise. Witnesses completed the chain of evidence directly implicating Premier Mercier. The scandal concerns the transfer of the original charter of the Baie des Chaleurs Railroad to a syndicate. Under the charter a subsidy of \$175,000 was to be paid to it. The transfer was contingent upon the payment of the subsidy. This payment was opposed. It was finally paid, but not until the representative of the road had been forced to pay \$100,000 to one of the leaders of the Liberal party.

J. J. Macdonald, a contractor, proved his negotiation with Messrs. Riopalle and Mercier regarding this railway. In his estimate he allowed \$50,000 for Pacaud's commission. He offered to build the line for \$500,000, but the present contractor received \$160,000 more.

The Dominion Government has dismissed J. K. Arnoldi, mechanical engineer of the Public Works Department, and Mr. Bronskill, superintendent of stationery. They are implicated in boodle scandals.

SPAIN AND CANADA.—It is announced in the Halifax Herald, on official authority, that Spain has given Great Britain formal notice of its intention to terminate, on July 1 next, the treaty by which the products of Canada are admitted into the Spanish West Indies under "favored nation" treatment. Much anxiety is manifested as to how Spanish officials will interpret that treaty under the new conditions created by the recent reciprocity treaty with the United States.

A BIG BATTLE IN CHILI.—There was a three days' indecisive battle near Valparaiso, between President Balmaceda and the insurgents, August 21, 22 and 23. The insurgents came down from the northern province, which they have long held, landed 8,000 men twelve miles north of Valparaiso, and August 21 crossed the Aconcagua River, and routed the President's troops. They then moved forward all day Saturday, contending with the Government troops, and on Sunday attacked the Government fortifications on Vina del Mar beach, five miles across the bay from Valparaiso. The President's troops, 13,000 strong, successfully defended the fortifications until darkness fell. On Monday both armies rested and cared for their dead and wounded. Nearly 3,000 men were killed and wounded in the battle of Friday. It is expected that the struggle now raging will practically end the war.

It is affirmed that President Balmaceda has seized \$1,000,000 in

bullion lying in the treasury at Santiago as security for paper money circulation, and transferred it to Montivideo by an English man-of-war. This looks as if he were preparing for flight to Paraguay in case of defeat. Balmaceda gives notice that any person caught conveying to and from Chilian ports contraband articles, correspondence or documents of any sort bearing upon the condition of the country will be shot.

A political meeting in Santiago was attacked by the President's troops and sixty young men, "belonging to good families," were killed.

HAYTI AND THE UNITED STATES.—T. Thomas Fortune, the colored newspaper man, suggested as the probable successor of Frederick Douglass as Minister to Hayti, writes to the Sun on the subject of the St. Nicholas Mole negotiations, and embodies the substance of a pamphlet recently issued by John D. Metzger. Both Fortune and Metzger believe that the failure of the United States to obtain the concession of St. Nicholas Mole as a coaling station resulted from the blunder of Admiral Gherardi and the attempt of the Clyde steamship line to use the negotiations for the furtherance of its own interests. The charge is that the Clyde line, by representing that its head, William P. Clyde, an influential Republican politician, had prevented the United States from recognizing Legitime as President of Hayti, sought to induce Hyppolite to enter into a contract whereby the line would obtain in ten years a subsidy of \$480,000, and a monopoly of the steamship trade between Hayti and the United States ports, from Baltimore to Boston. It appears that in 1888 Hyppolite appointed an envoy to arrange for a protectorate of the United States over three Haytian Provinces. Shortly before this, Mr. Bayard had declined to accept a communication from General Legitime. When Minister Douglass and Admiral Gherardi began negotiating for St. Nicholas Mole, they demanded that should it be ceded Hayti should guarantee that no such cession of Haytian territory should be made to any other nation. Hayti declined to make the cession on these terms, upon the ground that such action would be in effect an alienation of her whole territory, and therefore a violation of the constitution. At the same time she declined the proposition on political grounds. Mr. Fortune charges that in these negotiations the Clyde line sought to coerce and humiliate Hayti through the power of our Government. An article in the Times defends Gherardi, but says that Douglass was ineffective.

HAYTI'S NEW CABINET.—President Hyppolyte has accepted the resignation of his late Cabinet and appointed their successors. The appointments are satisfactory to the public, and there are no signs of disturbance.

EIGHTY PERSONS DROWNED.—By the fall of a bridge at Port au Prince, August 14, eighty persons were drowned and many injured.

COAL IN MEXICO.—Coal equal to the finest Lehigh Valley has been found abundantly in the State of Sonora, Mexico. It can be delivered in San Diego, Cal., at \$5 per ton.

DEVASTATION BY HURRICANE.—The French West Indian island of Martinique was devastated by a hurricane August 18, and more than 200 lives were lost, while nearly or quite all the ships in several exposed harbors were wrecked or driven ashore. Crops, houses and fences were destroyed. It is reported that the Haytian war ship Toussaint L'Overture was lost, with many of the officers and crew.

Martinique is an Island of the Lesser Antilles. It has an area of 380 square miles and a population of about 200,000, mostly negroes.

PLANNING TO AVERT WAR.—President Ezeta, of Salvador, has asked Mexico to use its good offices to prevent war between Salvador and Guatemala, and the Mexican Minister to Salvador has been instructed to do what he can.

NO RECIPROCITY.—The Venezuelan Congress declines to ratify the reciprocity treaty with the United States, on the ground that reciprocity would deprive Venezuela of 33 per cent. of her customs revenue with insufficient compensating advantages.

COMPROMISE IN ARGENTINE.—Threatened revolution in the Argentine Republic has been averted through a compromise by which one party secures the Presidency and another the Vice-Presidency. The party known as the Union Civica, which forced President Celman's resignation, has been split in twain by reason of the compromise with the National Party.

BLOODSHED IN NICARAGUA.—An attempt to arrest revolutionary leaders at Granada, Nicaragua, August 23d, resulted in the killing of the chief of police and six other persons, and the wounding of many others. The guards making the arrests were fired upon by partisans of the revolutionists, but troops re-enforced the guards, the prisoners were secured and the streets were cleared.

PERU GETS A NEW MINISTRY.—The Peruvian Cabinet has resigned after refusing to answer the Senate's interpellations

concerning the revolt of December 3d. A new ministry has been formed.

HONORS TO THE FRENCH FLEET.—The French fleet arrived off Portsmouth, on its friendly visit to England, August 19, and high honors have been paid to the officers by the Queen and the Government.

DYNAMITER HARKINS FREE.—Michael Harkins, whose wife lives in Philadelphia, has been released from Portland Prison, England, after serving fourteen years at hard labor for his part in a dynamite plot. His sentence was for fifteen years.

AN EASEMENT IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Four hundred villagers and tourists marched with a brass band to a high fence erected by Mr. Farquharson, a Highland Laird, living near Balmoral, Scotland, and broke it down because it blocked a long-used path across the Laird's grounds. The people resolved to repeat the performance daily if need be. Queen Victoria, who is a neighbor of Farquharson's, permits the use of the path across her grounds.

CONDITION OF THE IRISH PARTY.—An Associated Press dispatch from London says: "Parnell's letter, admitting the inaccuracy of the amount attributed to Mr. Dillon's drawing from the Evicted Tenants' Fund, has brought to a pause the wretched controversy in the Irish Commons' ranks, which really centres in the desire of each side to obtain control of the Paris fund. Mr. Parnell, brought to bay, is giving the same treatment to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien which he has already meted out to the Healyites and the Liberal leaders, but he is fighting an impossible battle. The Tory press and party are delighted that Mr. Parnell has succeeded in drawing from Messrs. Gladstone and Morley an admission of anxiety to reach Mr. Parnell through secret channels. The position of the Irish problem, from whichever side it is viewed, is extremely perplexing. The only patent fact is that Parnellism is dead."

SELLING OUT TO TENANTS.—The Earl of Kenmare will sell his poor Kerry estates, in Ireland, to the tenants.

LABOR IN CONVENTION.—The International Labor Congress opened in Brussels August 16 and adjourned August 23. All the countries of Europe were represented except Russia and Portugal, Belgium had 188 delegates, Germany 42, France 60, Austria 11, Great Britain 23, America 6, Holland 9, Switzerland 6, Denmark 3, Norway and Sweden 3, Italy 2, Poland 5, Roumania 5, Hungary 2, and Spain 1. The French followers of Marx and Blanqui were well represented. Herren Bebel, Liebknecht and Singer, the German Socialist leaders, were present. Three Anarchist delegates were almost unanimously excluded. Two Americans claiming to represent the same society presented themselves, and both were admitted after a long discussion, in which the fact was made clear that a split existed in the society. Another American delegate present represents forty groups of Socialists. The British delegates represented 199,300 workmen.

Louis Sanial, of New York, presided during one day of the convention. He made a speech and said that in the United States \$70,000,000,000 were annually stolen from the hands of those who produced them. "Amid all that wealth," he continued, "misery increases so fast that the 'land of the brave and the home of the free' is in reality a hell."

Ramas, a Spanish delegate representing a society opposed to righting labor's wrongs by legislation, was refused admission, though not without a heated discussion.

A committee reported in favor of pledging workmen of all countries to withhold their votes from candidates unless they advocate reforms for the benefit of labor. Herr Bebel offered an amendment providing that all candidates should be refused support unless they pledged themselves to the whole Socialist programme. The English delegates in caucus objected to the tenor of the resolutions, and declared themselves labor and not Socialist delegates. They adopted a modified resolution to the effect that workmen should exercise their political rights to secure any useful reform, and this was adopted by the Congress. A resolution was passed condemning anti-Semitic persecution and Hebrew financial tyranny. A report declaring that, in the event of a great war, a general strike would be impossible, appealing to the world to protest against alliances that incite to war, and declaring that the only means to prevent a general war is an international union of the proletariat, was adopted after turbulent scenes. The proposition to hold the next Congress in Chicago was declined, but the Americans present were encouraged to hold an American Congress, and were assured that some delegates from Europe would attend.

REVENGE OF A FRENCH PRETENDER.—The Count of Paris, it is reported, has stopped his regular contributions to the Pope's treasury, because of the Pope's support of Cardinal Laviege in his recognition of the French Republic.

WINE GROWERS AROUSED.—A youth of 19, named Lemaire, is leading the small wine growers in the champagne district of France in a fight with the great growers and wine merchants who, he charges, under pretence of eradicating the phylloxera, seek to gain possession of all the vineyards and reduce the yeomanry to mere factory hands.

NO FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY.—An "inspired" denial of the rumored secret treaty between France and Russia has been sent out from St. Petersburg.

QUEER TALE OF WILLIAM II.—According to the Paris Eclair, which is said not to be a sensational paper, Emperor William's knee was injured while he was laboring under what looks like religious insanity. He took command of his yacht, the Hohenzollern, preached a sermon from an improvised altar, struck the second officer, who remained on deck fearing disaster, and in attempting to throw his victim overboard fell and fractured his knee-cap. It required several men to hold the Emperor while the leg was dressed, and for days only the Empress and a physician saw him. During the performance on deck the Emperor swore violently, foamed at the mouth, and gave many evidences of insanity.

GERMANY'S CORN LAWS.—Chancellor Von Caprivi and Minister Miquel are at odds over the question of reducing Germany's high duty on cereals, in view of Russia's ukase forbidding the exportation of rye and rye meal. Miquel is in favor of letting in American grain under a low duty, and Von Caprivi withstands the proposition. The landholders are eager for the maintenance of the duty, but the masses and the professional classes, even of conservative tendencies, are strongly in favor of reduced duties. Caprivi is losing ground and Miquel enjoys the Emperor's confidence.

STATE TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRIA.—The Government has obtained control of the principal private telegraph company by paying 120 per cent. for the shares. The line will hereafter be conducted by the State.

DESTROYED BY A CLOUDBURST.—Kolbman, an Austrian village, has been partly destroyed by a cloudburst, and sixty persons were drowned.

VENERATING THE HOLY COAT.—Immense crowds are venerating the Holy Coat at Trèves, and as a consequence of the influx of visitors to the town, five hundred persons have asked licenses to maintain temporary inns; extra street car lines have been laid, and a special railway station has been built. The Cathedral is packed, and Bishop Karum exhorts all persons to venerate the garment. Pictures of the Holy Coat are exhibited in all shop windows, and are printed on handkerchiefs, on paper, on earthenware, wood and metal.

The coat at Trèves has been compared with the holy coat of Argenteuil, and found to be of different material. The Argenteuil coat is of camel's hair, and the Trèves of linen. They are both preserved as relics of Jesus Christ, and each is held to be the woven garment for which the soldiers about the cross cast lots. The Argenteuil delegation, bearing the fragment of the camel's hair coat, remained at Trèves to join in adoration of the linen coat. Many thousands ask permission to touch the Trèves coat, in order that they may be cured of their ills.

INJURED BY MCKINLEY.—The towns in the lower Rhineland, where silks, and velvet and plush are manufactured, are weekly becoming poorer, and it is admitted that the McKinley bill is entirely to blame, as it has lost them the American custom, upon which they formerly subsisted. Where, heretofore, American orders have monopolized the entire product of 41,000 hand looms, there are only 18,000 looms in operation to supply the orders that come from every part of the world.

PORTUGAL'S SAD PLIGHT.—Portugal's money crisis is acute. Gold and silver coins have disappeared, copper coins are scarce, and paper money is depreciated. Money changers are accumulating coin and small notes, and selling the latter at an advance of 25 per cent. Trade is stagnant, and household shopping is next to impossible. Foreign trade is dull, and customs receipts have fallen off. Portugal, with a funded debt of \$750,000,000 and an interest account of \$22,500,000, has a revenue of only \$42,500,000. She borrows money to pay interest.

NATIVE INDIANS DISPLEASED.—Indian newspapers, published in the native languages, denounce the haste with which the Manipuri officers were executed by the British.

MANIPURI PRINCES EXILED.—The Jubraj, or Manipur regent, the leader of the attack upon the British residency at Manipur, and Prince Angoa Sena, whose sentences of death were commuted by the Viceroy of India, Lord Landsdowne, to transportation for life and the forfeiture of their property, have been sent to the

Andaman Islands, a British convict settlement, in the Bay of Bengal, devoted almost entirely to the use of East Indian criminals.

DEFEAT OF THE DERVISHES.—Emin Pasha has disastrously defeated the dervishes near Wadelai, and has re-occupied all the old stations of the Equatorial Province.

SUSPENSION OF AN AUSTRALIAN BANK.—The British Bank of Australia, at Melbourne, has suspended with \$800,000 liabilities.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

POSTMASTER GENERAL RAIKES.—The Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, M. P., Postmaster General in the present British Cabinet, born in 1838, died August 24.

GENERAL WALTER L. BRAGG, native of Alabama and member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, died at Spring Lake, N. J., August 21, aged 53.

RIGHT HON. JOHN INGLIS, Lord Justice General of Scotland, born in 1810, died August 20.

CHARLES WATROUS, native of New London, Conn., and well known in political and commercial circles of New York City, died at Saratoga, August 16, aged 65.

COLONEL DANIELSON STINSON.—He was born at Dunbarton, N. H., in 1797; was for fifty years connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the army as a clerk and served through the civil war, coming out a brevet colonel. He died in New York August 20.

LOUIS PAULSEN, the distinguished chess player, born at Blomve, Lippe-Deimold, in 1833, died in London August 19.

MATSADI R. SORAKICHI, the famous Japanese wrestler died, August 15, aged 33 years.

WILLIAM BUTCHER, a colored man, aged 112 years, died at the Colored Home, New York.

DUKE OF CLEVELAND.—Harry George Powlett, K. G., D. C. L., fourth Duke of Cleveland, born in 1803, died in England Aug. 22. The title becomes extinct.

GRATEFUL PRINTERS; ALSO FIGHTING PRINTERS.

Last Monday afternoon Don L. Swett, late foreman of the Recorder Composing Room, was presented with a handsome diamond stud by the compositors of that office. By that act those men, while doing honor to Mr. Swett, did great honor to themselves.

Mr. Swett was appointed foreman of that office when it was first started last February, and by his business methods and kind treatment of the men under him he won the good will of them all. But while he succeeded in doing this, he also succeeded in securing the ill will of the manager of the paper, whose favorite doctrine is that it is not a good thing to have a man in authority over other men who is in the least degree in sympathy with them. So it came about when Mr. Turner took charge of the Recorder and found the estimation in which Mr. Swett was held, not only in the composing room, but in the editorial and press rooms, and even in the business office, that he determined to get rid of what he considered "a dangerous man." A week ago last Monday he gave Mr. Swett notice that on the following Monday his services would be dispensed with. The men in the Recorder chapel heard of it, and tinged with their regret over his dismissal was a desire to testify in some substantial manner their appreciation of his kindness to them. The result was the presentation of last Monday.

In the meantime Mr. Turner found a person who exactly suited his ideas of what a foreman should be, and he had that other virtue, in Mr. Turner's eyes, that he was what is termed in printers' parlance "a non-union man." The men in the Recorder office thereupon called upon the President of Typographical Union No. 6 to order a special meeting of the Union in which this proposed change could be considered. That meeting was held last Sunday. Over a thousand men were present and they determined unanimously that hereafter no member of the Typographical Union should work under a foreman who was not a member of that Union in good standing, and on that evening Mr. Turner received notice to that effect.

On Monday the foreman Mr. Turner had hired appeared in the composing room and notified the foreman in charge that he intended to take possession of the office at 6 o'clock in the evening. The men, hearing this, quit work and determined to await developments. After the presentation festivities were over it was found that Mr. Turner had been in consultation with the Executive Committee of the Union, and that a half way agreement had been reached. When the terms were explained the men refused to have anything to do with it. They said they would not go to work until they had a written guarantee from the manager of the Recorder that he would employ none but a Union man as foreman, and would make

a contract with the Union that the office should remain a Union office for at least six months. Mr. Turner is a sly-boots, and has a way of throwing dust into men's eyes. He succeeded in throwing some dust in the eyes of the Committee who waited on him, but when the Committee reported to the men it was found they had eyes that wouldn't take dust. The end of it was that Mr. Turner was compelled, at nine o'clock in the evening, to sign an agreement which included all the men's demands, and harmony once more prevailed, the men went to work, and much to the surprise of all parties concerned, they got out the paper in four hours, a feat almost unprecedented in the the printing annals of this city.

It is to be said for the men that they were willing to make the fight complete and insist upon the restoration of Mr. Swett to his office of foreman, but at his own request that demand was not made, on the ground that he did not want to work for a man who didn't want him.

The action of the Union in declaring against working with a non-union foreman, and the action of the Recorder Chapel on Monday, in insisting on all their demands being conceded, will make a bright page in the history of the New York Typographical Union. Their action of those two days will have its effect on every printers' union in this country, and it will be to the benefit of all men who earn their living by setting type.

STELZNER'S GRUNDZINSGEMEINSCHAFT.

To the Editor of THE STANDARD.—SIR: Your paper of July 22 contains an article, "Stelzner's Grundzinsgemeinschaft," in which I find several errors. If Mr. W. D. McCrackan had known Mr. Stelzner and Dr. Theodor Stamm, he would not have written the article. Mr. Stamm is a vainglorious old man, who once wrote a book about the relations of humanity, in which he promises land nationalism, and Mr. Stelzner is a young man who believes in Stamm. There are very few who believe in him, for among us German land nationalizers it is generally recognized that Stamm does much more harm to the cause than good; through his exhibitions of personal vanity he disgusts people, and the disgust, unfortunately, very often is carried over to the cause he represents.

His vanity makes him pretend not only that he was the first land nationalizer of this world, but that Mr. George copied his own book from that of Stamm, paragraph by paragraph, only changing the style but giving the same contents. Of course, there is more difference between the two books than between a cow and a bull terrier; but even your correspondent seems to ignore that the first book of Henry George about the land question appeared in 1871, in which some of the most important principles of the latest book already are contained.

The first German book about land nationalization was published in 1856 by Gossen. In this book all the fundamental principles can be found, and even the Alfred Wallace plan of purchase by means of State bonds redeemed by the increase of rent and the decrease of interest is there.

Of course I need not remind you that long before, in the last century, men like Ogilvie and Payne had preceded Stamm and George, not to mention Chartists, Communists, and others. Mr. George mentions them in one of his editions. Yours very truly,
Baden Baden, August, 11, 1891. MICHAEL FLÜRSCHHEIM.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHILI.

Henry Ware Allen, of Kansas City, who is now in the City of Mexico, writing to THE STANDARD of the war in Chili, about which so little is understood here, says:

Your recent editorial on Chili is opportune and, as usual, strikes the nail squarely on the head. I have recently met three gentlemen from that unfortunate republic, intelligent business men, who have lived in the country and become thoroughly familiar with it, and they all had the same story to tell, namely, that Balmaceda is an unscrupulous tyrant, who has been plundering what should be the first South American Republic; that the Congressional party represents an outraged people who, animated by the highest patriotism, are fighting for their country; and lastly, that the attitude of the United States has been what might have been expected of Russia or Turkey, but not of a sister republic.

Turning back a few pages in history we see Lafayette, backed by the gallant people of a sister republic, coming to help America in her fight against tyranny. It is humiliating to witness the same nation, grown rich and independent, unnecessarily embarrassing the people of Chili instead of helping them.

In Chili, as in Hayti, at these critical times the United States has been most unfortunate in its representatives. That undoubtedly explains, in a large measure, the attitude of the administration at Washington.

GIVING MCKINLEY CREDIT FOR NATURE'S WORK.

Philadelphia Record.

The Protectionist organs would have us thank Mr. McKinley for the big crops. But Heaven sent the crops; all that McKinley did was to increase the tax on the farmer's plow, hoe, harrow, seeder, reaper, and every other implement, convenience or necessity with which he was obliged to supply himself when he was putting the crop in the ground or harvesting it afterward.

PERSONAL.

Edward Quincy Norton, member of the Single Tax National Committee for Alabama, arrived in this city last Thursday. He will remain here two weeks.

* * *

Last Wednesday evening John Brown, chairman of the House Committee of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, strolled into the rooms of the club. Now, Brown is always dressed well; but on this occasion he was unusually well dressed. The members present in the rooms noticed this, but did nothing beyond taking a casual second look. When Doblin came into the rooms, however, and looked Brown over he could not refrain from saying to him: "Why, Brown, what's the matter? Why this gorgeousness of attire?" "Well," answered Brown, "I happened, after supper, to remember that this was my birthday, and I concluded to celebrate the event by putting on my visiting clothes." The Manhattan men gathered around Brown and offered their most sincere congratulations, coupled with the hope that he would see many more birthdays. After the occasion had been duly celebrated one of those present asked Brown what yearstone he had reached. "Twenty-eight years old to-day." He looks every day of it; in fact, he looks as if an addition of fifteen years to his estimate would be nearer right.

* * *

George Winter, of Middletown, this State, visited the rooms of the Manhattan Single Tax Club last Wednesday evening. He travels for a collar and cuff house, and has just come in from a long trip. He says that business has not been so bad as now in twenty years. As an instance of the way merchants are talking about the condition of affairs, Mr. Winter told this story: "I was in Lancaster, Penn., trying to sell to a shirt man, but he wouldn't even look at my samples, notwithstanding I offered to put my goods way down. 'The people have no money,' said the shirt man. 'See that electric road which runs past my door? What do you suppose the men working on that road get in wages now?' I didn't know, but thinking I would make a low guess, answered: 'A dollar and a half a day.' 'Dollar and a half a day!' repeated the dealer contemptuously. 'Why, they never got but ten cents an hour; make another guess.' I gave it up. 'Well,' said the dealer, 'the wages of the men who work on that electric road have been cut down to eight cents an hour. They won't have any collars and cuffs;—you may gamble on that!—because they won't be able to buy them. If this thing continues,' said the dealer, reflectively, 'I won't need even the goods now on my shelves. I'm thinking of selling out at a sacrifice, and then buying a lot of burlap, and having it made up into long sack-like garments. A couple of holes cut in the top corners of the sack will let the arms through. Thus I will be able to give to a customer a whole suit of clothes—underwear and outerwear—in one article, and will be able to sell it at prices low enough to meet the wages that are being paid on that electric road. But, as for collars and cuffs, I have no use for them.'" Mr. Winter gave it as his opinion that times would become worse before they became better.

* * *

William Lloyd Garrison has a letter in the Boston Herald showing how the McKinley bill is crippling our American carpet manufacturing industries, and helping English manufacturers, by taxing the raw materials necessary to carpet manufacturing in this country.

* * *

Michael H. Lehmaier, late of Chicago, is going to make New York City his home, because he has concluded that there is a larger field here for his business—that of selling advertising goods. The Chicago Single Tax Club will lose a member, and the Manhattan Club will gain one.

* * *

Our Billy Radcliffe is "a worritin'" the Ohio McKinleyites. Billy is abroad in the Buckeye State showing up the iniquity of the protective tariff, and, evidently, he is making an impression on the public mind, if one can judge from the following "squeal" from the protection paper printed in Billy's home—Youngstown: "Radcliffe would be a bonanza as a crier for an auction house. He has a voice rivaling that of a bull of Bashan, or a circus calliope. His brow is of brass and his tongue runs as fast as an electric fan motor. He carries a blackboard and chalk and 'proves' everything he says, right before you. He is a lightning calculator and demonstrator, and if he is several hundred thousand out on a million, nobody is the wiser. He knows everything—and tells it all on the blackboard. He can do things that nobody else can—add two and two, and give five as the product; disprove any of Euclid's propositions; show conclusively that the world is flat, and then will make it plain to everybody that the moon is only a big green cheese. He claims to be a disciple of Henry George, and he tries to sell twenty-five cent books for ten cents, and failing in that, he afterwards gives them away. But all his talk is in favor of Free Trade, and against the McKinley bill. These fakir tactics defeated McKinley for Congress last year, but they have been exposed, and the game cannot be repeated all over the State this year."

* * *

The Indianapolis Sentinel says that Charles Dickson, a well-known actor and Single Taxer, who has burst forth as a "star" this season, made a great success in his opening in that city. Mr. Dickson will keep his company on the road this season, playing "Incog," written for him by Mrs. Ronaldo Pacheco, wife of an ex-Lieutenant-Governor of California. He plays, also, a one-act skit, adapted from the German by Henry Doblin, another Single Taxer and member of the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

* * *

Michael Flürschheim, the German land nationalizer, has just published a pamphlet on "The Pope and Social Reform." No translation has yet been made.

IT IS, INDEED, TIME.

Elizabeth, N. J., Journal.

It is time that preconceived ideas on taxation and long accepted theories should not stand in the way of an unprejudiced study of this fundamental question in political economy.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Aug. 25, 1891.

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

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

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz:

Cash contributions for the week ending Aug. 25 are as follows:	
Jas. R. Carret (additional), Boston, Mass.....	\$5 00
Henry Ware Allen, City of Mexico, Mexico.....	2 00
Dr. A. B. Harrower, Swarthmore, Penn.....	2 00

Cash contributions previously acknowledged.....	\$9 00
	1,577 52

Total.....	\$1,586 52
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The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week.....	109,469
Signatures received since last report.....	547

Total.....	110,016
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For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

FOR NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

George St. John Leavens, Secretary National Committee, Single Tax League, New York City. DEAR SIR: Our Committee having been deprived of its executive head by the death of Mr. William T. Croasdale, it is incumbent on the Committee to elect a Chairman to fill the vacancy, and I desire to suggest to the other members of the Committee, through you, that the vacancy should be filled at the earliest possible day. This can be done by correspondence without any meeting of the Committee, and I therefore suggest that each member of the Committee write you at once indicating his choice for Chairman, and when all the members have indicated their choice, you can announce the result through THE STANDARD.

For Chairman of the Committee, in place of him whose loss we all so keenly feel and deeply deplore, I desire to suggest the name of Louis F. Post, and hereby record my vote in his favor.

It appears to me that the logic of the situation points to Mr. Post as Mr. Croasdale's successor as Chairman of the Committee. At this time I can think of no one so fit and so well qualified to take up and continue the great work which we entrusted to Mr. Croasdale, and I am sure that Mr. Post will not shrink from the grave and important duties and responsibilities thrust upon him by the death of the grand and noble man whom we were all so proud to acknowledge as the head and front of the practical work of the Single Tax movement.

Trusting that the ballots of every member of the Committee will be cast for Louis F. Post, I am, sincerely and fraternally yours,

H. MARTIN WILLIAMS,
Member National Committee for Missouri.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

After the appearance of the late Papal Encyclical an earnest Single Taxer wrote to the Iowa Catholic Messenger arguing the radical difference between the Single Tax and Socialism. The editor refused to publish the letter, and editorially stated that he did not consider the subject of enough general importance to warrant his giving space for its discussion; that he believed the advocates of the Single Tax fallacy in Iowa and the Northwest to be very few, and those who thought it of present political or economic significance to be yet fewer. Can we not show him his error?

Mrs. M. E. Lease, well known as an able public speaker, is said to believe in the Single Tax, but not to discuss it in her speeches. As she constantly addresses large audiences, it would be well to try to convince her that the Single Tax exceeds all other reform movements in importance, and that no opportunity to argue its cause should be lost. Mrs. Lease's address is 335 Wabash avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

Mrs. Ruth Owen, president of the Woman's Suffrage Club, of Springfield, Mo., ought to be shown what the Single Tax would do for the advancement of women.

1674 Broadway, N. Y.

MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

The managing board of the Manhattan Single Tax Club will hold its regular monthly meeting Friday evening.

MASSACHUSETTS.

S. T., Boston.—One of the features of the New England fair, to be held at Worcester, September 1, 2, 3 and 4, will be a tariff debate, for which a part of Wednesday, September 2, has been devoted.

Henry W. Lamb, of Brookline, will represent the New England Tariff Reform League, and David Hall Rice, also of Brookline, will speak for the Home Market Club.

This is the first of a series of debates which will be held at the agricultural fairs throughout the State this Fall. An excellent opportunity is pro-

vided by these debates to sell the cheap edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" and Single Taxers should take advantage of it.

John Lavis, Boston.—One of our daily papers, which prides itself on its morality, recently published the following:

If the workmen of New York, Boston and Philadelphia continue buying up house lots in the suburbs of these cities for a few years as they are now doing, Henry George's land confiscation scheme will find comparatively few followers, and a strong rebuke will be administered to all anarchist proceedings and teachings.

I offered the editor who wrote it a copy of "Progress and Poverty" to read, and he said he did not have time to read it. It's very evident the "fool killer" is not dead yet. If Henry George's system was adopted, no workman in the United States who wanted a house lot to build a home on would be without one, and that, too, without having to pay some one for the privilege, thereby saving a whole year's salary, which would almost build the house for him. When will trade unionists see this for themselves?

As a result of the conference between the West End Company and its employees for shorter hours, or, rather, to keep the company to its former agreement, the Central Labor Union, at its meeting, August 16, adopted resolutions and presented them to the city government, requesting the city government to grant the West End Company no further privileges until they come to an agreement with the men. If the members of the union would only look up the papers of last Spring, they would find some members of its legislative committee advocating before the Legislature that the privilege be given only to this company to run an elevated system of railways in this city. The union was paying these men to look out for its interests before the Legislature, and some of them were making an honest dollar, besides helping the West End Company to get the most valuable franchise in Boston for nothing. The pay of the principal member of this committee, who runs a supposed labor paper here, was an advertisement in his paper of President Whitney's speech before the legislative committee. But the labor element of this vicinity are getting their eyes on the would-be leaders, whose principal argument is, "Organize, but make me leader."

The following is from the Boston Herald of August 21, and ought to be conclusive evidence to the farmer that the adoption of the Single Tax would be for his benefit:

New York City's valuation has been marked up \$88,879,948 this year, indicating that the boom in the value of municipal property isn't confined to Boston. Real estate in New York has fetched higher prices in New York during the past year than ever before in the city's history.

PENNSYLVANIA.

E. D. Burleigh, Germantown, August 23.—Six petitions. Hope to send more before very long.

This morning I read Henry George's sermon, "Thy kingdom come" before the little group of our church who are holding "lay services" during the Summer. They were all very attentive, so far as I could see, and several of them expressed admiration of the sermon to me afterward. One man was greatly delighted and said he wished he had a copy. I immediately gave him the one I read. He seemed much pleased. I also lent him "Protection or Free Trade?" which he received gladly and promised to read. He asked if he might lend it to some Protectionist friends of his, and of course I was only too glad to have him do so. The whole subject was entirely new to him till he attended a meeting of our club last Winter, but he seems to be getting very much interested in it.

OHIO.

Billy Radcliffe, S. T., Middletown.—Here I am at Middletown, the home of Governor Campbell, and the people here will get an idea of Free Trade to-night, whether they ever had it before or not. I left home August 3, and jumped out to Mansfield, the home of Senator Sherman and our friend, Hon. M. D. Harter. I got in my Single Tax and Free Trade talk there August 4, and had the honor of having Hon. M. D. Harter as a listener, who did not forget to applaud when I struck the proper keynote.

I sold quite a number of books and put out a lot of tracts. August 5 I made Springfield, as I wanted to see and hear the doings of the People's Party of Ohio. I found them a very earnest lot of men and woman, and from actions, words and numbers they are going to cut something of a figure in this campaign. I talked with quite a number of them, and found they wanted above all things Senator Sherman's scalp. I made good use of a lot of "Farmers and the Single Tax" and "Passages From Protection or Free Trade," that I got from our Single Taxer, Ed. L. Hyneman, of Columbus. I picked out my people, and put the tracts where I thought they would do the most good.

On August 8 I talked in Springfield, sold a number of books and scared up some opposition, which lasted into Sunday, and enclosed you will find two signatures, the result of a hand to hand conflict Sunday night.

Leaving Springfield Monday morning, I saw ex-Gov. Fire Alarm Foraker at the depot. He had been visiting Mr. Bushnell, and as I looked him over I could see he had a very serious, weary, troubled look. The bright surewinner look that I have noticed on his face before was not there. Methink he sniffs defeat.

August 12 I woke them up at Urbana, and on August 13 at Xenia, two red-hot Republican towns. I had good crowds at both places, and the books went fairly. At Xenia, while putting up my stand, a traveling man and a Single Taxer came up and asked my name. When I told him, he said: "I thought so." He said: "Of course you have heard of Mr. Croasdale's death?" Well, I hadn't, and the news took me so much by surprise that I forgot to ask the man his name. Well, we have certainly lost a good and brave man, and I very much regret it. He was a worker.

On Monday, August 17, I talked to a big crowd in Dayton, and sold out the last of my books, and felt very bad to see money in the air for more books and I had none. I noticed Mr. Kile in the crowd, and I asked him if he had any of the books. He said he had, so I made the announcement to the crowd that they could get the books hereafter at Mr. Kile's store.

Tuesday, the 18th, I took in Miamisburg, and luckily met our Single Tax friend, H. M. Scott, who was just getting ready to go to Cincinnati. When

I told him I did not think I would talk there, as I was pretty well tired out, and that I had no books, he took a run around the corner and got twenty-four. That settled it; I gave them as good a talk as I could, and sold eighteen books. Then I came here and took a rest for two days, being too hoarse to talk, let alone sing; but I am all right again, and will be on deck here to-night, and at Hamilton on the 25th.

I will try to get to Fremont, the home of ex-President Hayes, on the 27th, and Sandusky on the 29th. Then I shall be at home one week during our big fair, and I shall not forget to have my say at home September 2 and 3.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, August 21.—Our meeting last night, in spite of the oppressive heat, scarcely modified by the heavy rain that fell just before dark, was highly successful and thoroughly interesting. Every seat in the hall was taken, and the address of Mr. Bolton Smith was in his happiest vein, well rewarding those who had braved the weather to come out and hear him. He spoke on "The Justice of the Single Tax," and in the course of his eloquent remarks he made it very clear that the Single Tax philosophy offered an adequate and equitable solution of the whole social problem. He was followed with the closest attention, and at the close of his speech there were a number of questions, which he answered with force and decision. The general discussion brought out several very happy short speeches, those of Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Cooling and Mr. White being especially enjoyable.

A feature of the evening was the reading of a poem in memory of the lamented Crossdale. It was written by Mrs. Marshall Beck, and Mr. Beck read it with striking effect. The sentiment of the verses touched every heart, and it is to be hoped that they will find a place in the columns of THE STANDARD.

There is but one expression in Chicago, as far as I have heard, touching the succession to Mr. Crossdale, and that is that Mr. Post shall carry forward the work so nobly begun and prosecuted by our dead leader. The universal hope is that the temporary arrangement, by which Mr. Post is placed in charge of THE STANDARD, may be made permanent. He has hundreds of loyal friends in Chicago, who will cheerfully aid him in all possible ways.

John Z. White had a most interesting experience at the Prohibition camp meeting at Bloomington on the 17th. It was "Single Tax Day," and our friend John was the orator of the occasion, speaking both afternoon and evening to large crowds, made up chiefly of the landlord class, Bloomington boasting an unusual percentage of people who have long rent rolls and take life easily. As may be imagined there was not much enthusiasm over Mr. White's masterly presentation of the Single Tax philosophy, but he commanded the closest attention and probably set a great many of his auditors to thinking. He spoke two hours and a half in the afternoon and an hour and a half in the evening, but even then the audience was not satisfied, crying for him to go on. He tried in vain to call out questions or to provoke a discussion. The landlords were evidently afraid to tackle him.

Mr. Herne will be with us next Thursday evening. It had been hoped that he would be able to address a number of meetings while in the city, but it proves that his business engagements are such that he can devote but one evening to the cause that is so dear to his great heart.

Mr. Ralph E. Hoyt writes that he will be with us in a few days, and he has kindly offered to favor us with an address while here. The club last night formally invited him to speak before it on the 3d prox. Mr. C. S. Darrow is underlined for Thursday, September 10.

Nominations for officers of the club will be made next Thursday evening and the election will take place at the next meeting, September 3.

Secretary Frank W. Irwin is out West on a little Summer jaunt with his amiable wife.

Thomas Birchler, Jr., Chicago.—Nine signed petitions. I got these without much trouble. The first four read the petition and said it is the proper thing to tax land values. The other five must certainly agree with the four.

I am desirous of corresponding with young ladies and gentlemen (under the age of 20) on political subjects.

Single Taxers should urge their sons and daughters and young friends to take interest in political problems.

There is no better way to increase their knowledge of such things than by correspondence. All young people who wish to help organize a political correspondence society will please communicate with me. My address is 2724 State street, Chicago.

MISSOURI.

L. P. Custer, St. Louis, Mo.—The next meeting of the St. Louis Single Tax League will be held in the office of the Criminal Clerk at the Four Courts, on the evening of the first Tuesday in September, which will bring it on the first day of the coming month, next Tuesday evening a week. It is to be hoped all the friends will attend, as the subject of permanent headquarters and the ways and means therefor will be discussed. There are hosts of Single Tax men and women in St. Louis, but there is an inclination to permit the organizations to fall into a state of innocuous desuetude, and if something is not done I am afraid the movement, so far as organized effort is concerned, will fall into a condition of total inanition. There are many men here who have identified themselves with the movement, who are amply able to respond to the slight demand upon their pocket-books to meet the expense of permanent headquarters, and I believe a guarantee for such a purpose could easily be secured if it was taken hold of with earnestness by some one who is acquainted with those able to contribute. I sincerely hope the friends of the cause hereabouts will come out and assist to give the movement a renewed impetus in St. Louis. Chicago should not be allowed to run away from us as she is doing now, and it only requires the effort of those who are earnest in the cause here to catch up. There are plenty of them, but a careless attitude seems to have struck the majority all at once. Shake it off, men and women, and come out and help us to re-establish the organization in its wonted strength and activity.

IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw writes.—Having received inquiries for cards mentioned by Mr. Churchill in THE STANDARD, we will furnish them at the following rates, profits to be used to assist me in my work: Samples for two cent stamp—100, 15c.; 500, 50c.; 1,000, \$1; 10,000, \$7.50, assorted. Address all orders to Frank S. Churchill, Burlington, Iowa.

MICHIGAN.

Howard M. Holmes, Detroit.—The Street Car Employees' Association of Detroit is about to establish a circulating library, largely of works relating to political economy and the labor question. I have presented them with Lee Meriweather's "A Tramp at Home," which teaches the Single Tax so admirably. The library should contain a dozen or more sets of Henry George's works. Cannot some rich Single Taxer spend a little money in that way. The association has appropriated \$100 as a starter, and will undoubtedly purchase one set of George's books, but there ought to be more sets of them in the little library. Plenty of tracts should be sent also. Any one inclined to donate books to the library may address W. J. Law, delegate of the association, Room 14, Telegraph block, Detroit, Mich. I write this without his knowledge.

MINNESOTA.

Will M. Buell (of Baird, Texas), St. Anthony's Park.—Seventeen petitions. Sixteen of these were gathered at the labor picnic at Lake Minnondoka. There was a good crowd of farmers, mechanics and laborers there. I assisted the Minneapolis boys to distribute Free Trade and Single Tax literature, and found none of the farmers afraid of Free Trade; in fact, all I talked with favored it. I found two or three Free Trade Republicans; I don't know how long they can hold together. I am having a very pleasant visit after twelve years' absence in Kansas and Texas. A sister will be here in a day or two that I have not seen in twelve years. Private property in land scatters families to the four winds. I am a little surprised to find such a strong sentiment in favor of freedom as there is here in the Northwest.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles.—Ralph F. Hoyt, of California, is about to revisit his old home, Chicago, and expects to spend two or three months in the East. During that time he will be open to calls to lecture wherever his services may be desired. He speaks on "Social Problems," "Who Owns the Earth?" and "The Protection Robbery." He is prepared to present many interesting facts pertaining to land monopoly and Single Tax sentiment in California.

Mr. Hoyt's Chicago address after September 1st will be 53 Dearborn street, Room 20.

OREGON.

F. M. Marquis, Grass Valley.—Twenty-seven petitions, the largest number I have sent at one time. Ten of these were secured by my brother, J. H. Marquis, while on a trip over in Washington. The remainder I secured by gleanings last year's scanty harvest. It is decidedly easier to obtain signatures than a year since. Accept my best wishes for the cause and my desire to aid it all in my power.

THE HAND TO HAND CLUB EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE."

Fred J. Deverall, Brooklyn, N. Y.—You will see from the following that even in these hot days the fight for Free Trade is going on. Mr. Gage is a member of the E. D. S. T. Club. He says he thinks he can sell quite a lot. I tell him that as the enemy is now crossing the bridge of reciprocity it is a good time to open fire. "To Thoughtful People: The question as to whether Protection or Free Trade would best promote national prosperity by increasing general business and awarding higher wages to labor, is the one question of national importance that divides sincere and thoughtful people throughout the country. This book 'Protection or Free Trade,' was written by an American; and should be read with unbiased mind by every American. If you believe in Protection, if you believe in a Revenue Tariff, or if you believe in striking all the fetters from commerce, you should carefully read the writer's impartial analysis of all arguments in favor of either, as a national policy. No matter what your belief, a thoughtful perusal of this book will well repay you for its trifling cost. The undersigned (by special arrangement), is enabled to make a reduction from regular rates and offers the book at twenty cents per copy, with the request that you read the introductory chapter and then decide as to its purchase. Please do not soil. The agent will call in a day or two for the cash or the book. Orders by mail promptly attended to. GEORGE R. GAGE, 179 South First street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Francis D. Mason, Geneva, N. Y.—\$10 enclosed for 100 copies.

Billy Radcliffe, Youngstown, O.—Send a hundred books and two thousand tracts by express to Middletown, O.

Miller Purvis, Editor Farmers' Alliance Herald, Cardington, O.—Please send copies for enclosed, and if you wish to send larger quantity we will sell them and remit. (We regret that we are not in shape financially to take advantage of numerous offers like above.) I am going into the field for the people's party this Fall and want to do all I can to further the interests of Free Trade.

Wm. D. Foley, Greensburg, Ind.—The editor of our local paper will notice the book and advertise that he will sell it at twenty five cents.

A. Hilton, Alexandria, La.—Have received the thousand tracts. They have made a demand for the books at once. Please send twenty for enclosed \$2.

U. Lee Wolfe, Editor of The Old Guard, Clarksburg, W. Va.—Ours is the only out-and-out Free Trade paper in West Virginia. We would like to place a copy of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade?" in the hands of every subscriber. Please quote price per thousand. Free Trade has no terrors for the Democracy of this county.

John H. Blakeney, Binghamton, N. Y.—\$1 for ten copies. This is my sixth order.

F. J. Werner, Newark, N. J.—Send Mr. Gaffney fifty copies for enclosed

25. Have been laid up with a fractured leg for five months and feel anxious to get to work for the cause.

"Protection or Free Trade?" will be mailed postpaid for 10 cents per copy in lots of ten to ten thousand. Cash with order. Each book will be mailed to a different address if desired. Single copies are 25 cents. Circulars, sample pages, show cards, etc., will be sent free in any quantity to anyone who will pay the freight or express charges. Please address W. J. Atkinson, Secretary, 835 Broadway, New York.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

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

We are in receipt of numerous letters urging the continuation of THE STANDARD, promising support and making suggestions. To the writers of all these we wish to express our obligation, and to explain that it is impossible to make personal acknowledgments. The letters, however, will be carefully and candidly considered.

It having been decided to continue the publication of THE STANDARD, all who are interested in placing it upon a solid financial basis have now an opportunity to prove the sincerity of their wishes by the activity of their work. The premium offers still stand, and in the future, as opportunity offers, other or additional offers will be made. It is necessary that there should be a speedy response. The circulation must be run up rapidly, and there should also be an effort to secure advertisements. THE STANDARD is already an excellent advertising medium for many purposes, going as it does among the best classes of reading and thinking people in all parts of the world. Any friend wishing to solicit advertisements, or any advertiser wishing to do business with the paper, will be informed of the exact circulation, and the circulation at different points, and contract advertisements will be taken at a reasonable charge per line for each thousand of circulation. No secret is made of the circulation of the paper, and we are confident that we can satisfy any inquirer with a legitimate purpose for his inquiry that but few weekly papers are more widely read than THE STANDARD.

We make these references to advertising because any one who cannot serve in other ways may do so by soliciting advertisements or by publishing his own. But the first great work, the one we urge specially upon the attention of the friends of the paper, is the importance of running up the circulation at once. Only 4,000 more subscribers is necessary, and if the Single Tax men of every city and large town of the United States will go energetically and judiciously to work they can fill up the number before the snow flies. There should be no difficulty in securing representative Democrats who really believe in the principles of their party. A Free Trader ought to be easy to interest. Single Tax men can be shown the importance of giving their personal support. And efforts need not be confined to men of our way of thinking. Men who are opposed to us, if their opposition is upon principle, ought to take THE STANDARD to enable them to compare what they read in their own papers, and what they are thinking, with what is said upon the other side. The friend who is genuinely in earnest about the importance of supporting THE STANDARD will find no difficulty in determining whom to approach for subscriptions and how to approach him. The time to go to work is now—this very afternoon or evening.

As usual, reports of progress will appear in this column. The letters for the current week are subjoined:

E. Q. Norton, Daphne, Ala.—Sends in one annual and one four months' subscription.

A. J. Steers, New York, N. Y.—Encloses check for another year's subscription, and noticing that THE STANDARD is to be continued, wishes for it "a brighter and more stable future," and offers his service in any way that may be useful.

Henry Ware Allen, City of Mexico.—Sends one annual subscription, and \$2 to the fund of the National Committee. He says of a set of Henry George's works recently forwarded to him: "I presented the set to Senor Luis Mendez, one of the most distinguished citizens of this republic, and who in the Congress of Economists has been conspicuous for advocating needed reforms, notably Inter-State Free Trade. I was very much gratified to receive from him cordial expressions of interest in the books, which he is now reading."

John W. Nedvidek, Coon Valley, Wis.—Sends in one yearly subscription.

John W. Hopper, Belfontaine, Ohio.—Sends in one four months' subscription.

John Lavis, Neponset, Mass.—Sends another \$1 on account of "R. T. Allen's, Boston Traveller, Boston," yearly subscription (making two that Mr. Lavis has sent for him), and promises to "hustle" for the other two.

W. N. Martin, Pender, Neb.—Sends in one four months' subscription, and promises more soon.

Tom Elliott, Knoxville, Tenn.—Sends one annual subscription.

Walter Mendelson, M. D., New York.—Sends one annual subscription, which fills his quota; but he promises to send in more.

E. C. Weidman, Rochester, N. Y.—Sends one annual subscription.

A. Kuhner, Washington, D. C.—Sends in two annual subscriptions.

R. Passmore, New York.—Sends in one annual subscription.

John Black, Chicago, Ill.—Sends in one annual subscription, and says THE STANDARD must be maintained at all hazards.

Charles E. Matthews, Braceville, Ill.—Sends in one four months' subscription.

Albert Philpot, St. Jo, Tex.—Sends in two annual subscriptions and one for four months, and thinks he will be able to send in more soon.

L. P. Custer, St. Louis, Mo.—Sends in two four months' subscriptions.

E. J. Shriver, New York, says: "I have been remiss in not doing my share toward the canvass for STANDARD subscriptions, though I am sure you will understand that it is not through want of will, but rather because, in part, of lack of 'faculty' for this kind of effort, and, in part, of want of opportunity. In the emergency that we probably have before us I do not

want to be left a defaulter for either reason, however, and you can count on me to meet my quota by sending in the subscriptions that the recent circular assigned to me. As soon as it is a settled thing that the paper will be continued I will remit whatever I find, from reference to the circular, is expected of me, which, I think, is two annual subscriptions."

Robert White, Buffalo, N. Y.—Sends \$1 for a four months' subscription. S. E. Jennison, Brushton, N. Y.—Sends \$3 for one year's subscription, and says that the Story of the Week is worth the price to him.

H. M. Holmes, Detroit, Mich.—Sends \$3 for one year's subscription to —.

George McGee, Upper Lehigh, Penn.—Encloses \$3 for one year's subscription for —, "a coal miner who has sacrificed self in his efforts to elevate his craftsmen." Sometime ago Mr. McGee sent him THE STANDARD for a month, and "afterwards gave him 'Protection or Free Trade,' which enabled him to see the 'cat' in the fullness of its natural beauty." Mr. McGee says he is promised a few more yearly subscriptions, and expects to forward them at an early day.

Charles Ness, Naples, S. D.—Encloses \$3 for one subscription.

James Crosby, Highlands, Col.—Encloses \$3 for one year's subscription.

L. Schuster, Dubuque, Iowa.—Encloses \$3 for one yearly subscription.

A. A. Curtis, Danbury, Conn.—Sends one yearly subscription for — and expects to send another the first of the week. I will do all I can to get subscribers for THE STANDARD. Of course, that is very little at the best, for I am obliged to work hard all day; but if all Single Taxers would do a little the work would be accomplished. I sometimes feel like going around among them with a club, but instead of that I shall "sweep my own doorstep" a little cleaner.

Miller A. Smith, Santiago, Cuba.—Sends one annual subscription for — and, wishing THE STANDARD all success, says he would do more for it if he were at home, and, as it is, he picks it out first from his packages when the mail comes in, and wastes no time on any other paper until he has finished reading this.

Owen Seery, New York.—Encloses one year's subscription, and hopes THE STANDARD will not suspend publication, but will be kept going as usual.

—, —, Penn.—I can no longer be as active as I have been, and this is the reason. I have a wife and family to support and I have received warning that my job is good enough and I must not complain. I have worked for this firm more than a score of years, and as long as I was a Protectionist everything went smoothly, but as soon as I became a Free Trader my roe was a rocky one to hoe. Finally, I was given to understand what was the matter. I shall now get my work in more quietly and hold my position as long as I can. But I assure you that Protection will gain nothing, nor the Single Tax lose very much by the conduct of my employers.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF LAND.

From "Letters to Farmers' Sons," by "Pa" Chase.

All men have equal rights to whatever is gained by the general growth and improvements of the community in which they reside. Land, whether farming land or city lots, depends entirely on the growth of population for increased value.

If a farmer starts out and makes a farm in a territory of thirty miles square, where there is not another living being, the price of his land, if he has to buy it, will be very low; let us put it at one dollar and a quarter per acre.

By the time two hundred farmers have settled in that county, land equally desirable with his land would sell for two dollars and a half per acre. By the time one thousand farmers have settled there, land would be worth four dollars per acre; and when there were three thousand farmers and three thousand families, averaging five persons each, the land would average twelve or thirteen dollars per acre.

How do I know that? I know it by experiment, study, observation.

The "dirt" value of any community in the United States is very nearly five hundred dollars to each inhabitant, whether in the country or in the city.

Where there is freedom for the population to spread out, the figures are true as a rule. Where population is confined, as it is in Boston and New York, by water, the value rises to seven or eight hundred dollars per inhabitant.

I am speaking of the selling value, or holding value, and not the Assessor's valuation.

The rule of five hundred dollars per inhabitant applies to such cities as St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, and to any county in which you farmers live, and you can easily prove it.

And so every child born in the State of Missouri adds five hundred dollars to the selling price of the land of the whole State. If the child is born in the City of St. Louis, it adds that value to the city lots of St. Louis.

WHAT WE WANT.

Interview with General Don M. Dickinson in Chicago Herald.

In the first place, we want this infernal tariff taken out of the way, so that even if it were possible to ship our products to the great markets of Europe we could get a return cargo. We want reciprocity with England and with other European countries vastly more than we do with the little South American Republics, which at best will trade with us only in small lots. We want something that will actually allow us to dispose of a bushel of wheat or a barrel of pork, instead of a lot of talk about our trade relations with South America, which is to a large extent "poppycock" and barren of results. We want such legislation as will enable us to trade commodity for commodity in Europe. People over there would much rather dicker with us when they can give us a shipload of goods for a shipload of other goods, instead of paying cold cash.

NO CREDIT—F. O. B.

The American Federation of Labor has gone into the badge business. It has sent out a sample of its line of goods, which it offers to duplicate, "in any color ordered," cheap for cash, f. o. b. N. C.—Money required with orders.

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.

(Secret: ries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 48 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 Welcomes, 523 Macy st.

OAKLAND.—Oakland single tax club No. 1. Meets every Friday evening at St. Andrew's Hall, at 1064 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hodgkins.

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

COLORADO.

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 3) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 150 A st., n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 64 Defrees st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st., n. w.

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

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 308 Hudson av.; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 723.

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 Third day evening at 7:30, room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. 5th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec. Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

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

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

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 305 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur Moema, 980 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

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

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 303 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. Dunlap; sec., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 708.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 505 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; sec. sec., J. W. Hazel, 28 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. K. Hill, 1433 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 5 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 523 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

Boston.—Single tax league. Public meetings second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 8:30 p. m.

at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec. Emily T. Turner & Cambridge st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 403 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCarty; sec., Geo. C. Madison, Room 912, N. Y. Life Insurance Building.

MISSOURI.

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

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

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

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

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6830 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, 430 Line st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

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

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 108 Livingston st.; open at all hours. 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, 448 Central 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, 123 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 225 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Fottmader, 225 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.

BINGHAMPTON.—Tax Reform Association. Pres., John H. Blakeney; sec., Edward Dandon, 23 Maiden lane.

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

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

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

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom association meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwalenbauer'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 BRITTON.—Richmond County single tax club. Sec., A. B. Stoddard.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HATTON.—Hatton single tax reform club. Pres., A. Foralld; 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 303 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Stemon, 7 Greenwood st.

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

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

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

MIAMIUBURG.—Miamiuburg 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. Longhee 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. Bursleigh, 13 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 p. m.

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

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia every Thursday 8 p. m., 1341 Arch st.; cor. sec., A. E. Stephenson, 240 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. Priser; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, Mineral Spring road and Clymer st.

RHODE ISLAND.

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

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

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

WATERTOWN.—Single tax club. Pres. Jno. B. Hanton 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, 200 1/2 El Paso st. Pres., G. E. Hubbard; sec. and treas., M. W. Stanton; cor. sec., G. E. Higgins.

HOUSTON.—Houston single tax club. Meetings every Tuesday evening, 7:30, Franklin st. Pres., E. P. Alsbery sec., E. W. Brown.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG.—Parkersburg single tax league Headquarters, 616 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., E. H. Hahn sec., B. L. Heston.

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to you that PEARS' SOAP is over 100 years old nor that it has a larger sale than any other toilet soap in the world, but it does matter whether you use upon your skin a poor soap or a good one. That PEARS' SOAP is the best soap is attested by the judges in every international exhibition from the first in London, 1851, to the last in Edinburgh, 1890.

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"In the same spirit, and marked by the same undercurrent of kindly humor, is this second volume. Mr. Fiske's book will not charm the reader more by its novelty than by its 'sweet reasonableness.'"—New York Times

refined, earnest and candid thinker, and his speculations concerning the future state are very well worth reading. The tendency of the volume is in fact distinctly philosophical, while the author's style and the imaginative touches he gives to the work preclude any possibility of dullness.—The Beacon, Boston.

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