THE STANDARD

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THE STANDARD.

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"The Standard" is an exponent of the principles and a weekly record of important facts affecting social problems and rational politics. It especially advocates the following great reforms:

THE SINGLE TAX. This means the abolition of all taxes on labor or the products of labor, that is to say, the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land irrespective of improvements.

FREE TRADE. Not "tariff reform," but real free trade; that is, as perfect freedom of trade with all the world as now exists between the states of our union.

BALLOT REFORM. No humbug envelope system; but the real Australian system, the first requisite of which is the exclusive use at elections of official ballots furnished by a state and prepared and cast by the voter in compulsory secrecy.

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EDITORIAL.

THE STANDARD this week reprints from the War Cry a little notice of a visit which Father Huntington and I paid last month to one of the workshops of the Salvation army which are beginning to start in London. It is interesting as showing the growing sympathy which the army is beginning to evince for single tax ideas, and to me it is interesting as recalling vivid impressions.

When I first heard of and saw the Salvation army in this country, I thought it too theatrical, if not grotesque, to last. But it has lasted, and if America has not proved so congenial a soil for it, it has on the other side of the Atlantic grown and maintained itself wonderfully. Since, on my first visit to Great Britain I saw it there, and on a Sunday morning in the old town of Chester attended one of its meetings, I have had great respect for it; a respect heightened when I afterward came to meet General Booth and some of his principal men, and considerably deepened by my visit to Australia. For on the southern continent there was not a city or town we visited where we did not hear the drums and the songs of the Salvation army, nor hardly, I think, a railway or steamer on which we traveled where some of our fellow travelers did not wear its uniform. And the universal testimony that I heard of it in Australia, even from those who had no sympathy with its theology or methods, was that it had done good. And even in Ceylon, there, too, was the Salvation army, and a Ceylonese magistrate, our fellow passenger, who, like all thoughtful Europeans brought into contact with the ancient beliefs of the East, had lost all prejudices of creed, gave the same testimony.

"Do you see those lasses?" said the Rev. Mr. Headlam to me, as a knot of us lay on the grass in Epping Forest, on the afternoon of the first Saturday in August—one of those summer afternoons of the moisture enveloped islands in which our speech grew up that are apt to make the American wonder whether after all it is not better just to know that the sun is there or thereabouts rather than have him visible. "Do you see those lasses?" said Mr. Headlam, pointing to some groups of young women clad in the Salvation army garb passing at a little distance. "They are all your friends, and if I were to tell them that Henry George is here you would see how gladly they would come to greet you." And that he was not far wrong was indicated by the warmth of the greeting I got, when afterward in the Salvation army headquarters it was said to little bodies of the officers whom we met consulting there, "This is Henry George."

I had a most pleasant and extremely interesting interview with General Booth while in London, and he explained to me his plans for fighting poverty in the great city which he will detail in the book he is shortly to publish as the prelude to throwing the whole force of the Salvation army into the work. General Booth is not a single tax man, I do not think he has ever taken time to comprehend it. But he knows by testimony of the heart, perhaps even more than that of the mind, that its spirit is that of good, not evil. And at last he sees and feels that the degrading poverty of our modern civilization crushes soul as well as body, that the promise of the kingdom is on earth as well as in heaven, and that Christianity to do its spiritual work must also do its material work. This is enough. For even on the lines on which it was started, the Salvation army is a social revolutionary force. There is a sort of Christianity, dead at heart, which can be used to dispose men to acquiesce in the rule of the devil in this world in the hope that God may have his way in the next. But, in a social state involving injustice, to bring to the downtrodden the living faith that the Power that made all is the equal Father of all, is to rouse the strongest of revolutionary forces.

But as to this visit of which the War Cry speaks.

There were five of us who met and talked for awhile that morning in Commissioner Smith's room in the headquarters of the social reform wing of the Salvation army—Commissioner Smith himself; a Catholic priest and religious of that great body which holds allegiance to the pope, the head of a house of one of the missionary orders; another priest of that smaller Catholic body that holds no allegiance to the pope, Father Huntington; a member of the independent body, the descendants in creed of those who once in England cast down the miter and trampled on the crown, a man all the more anxious to do what he may because over his path the shadow of death is thrown; and myself. Diverse in some things, opposites in some things, there was yet one great matter in which we were of one faith and one purpose. Of this we talked, and then separating, Commissioner Smith, Father Huntington and myself started for the poorer quarter of the east end. As we worked our way through the crowded streets of the city, the world's center of capital and trade, I dropped behind, for they were too earnest in their talk with each other to heed me. Of all places in the world the pavement of the city of London in business hours is the place where no one notices any one else. But as this pair passed—one in the uniform of the Salvation army and the other in the garb of his order, with cord of St. Francis and big black cross—arm in arm and talking earnestly, men stopped and turned and stared, with amazement, like Cobbler Keezar's, in their faces:

> "Here's a priest and there is a Quaker!
> Do the cat and the dog agree?"

At the knock of the commissioner on a great door in one of the streets of poorer London, a boy in Salvation gurnsey opened to us, and we came into what had been a stable yard, where the sunshine, streaming down as it seldom does in London, fell on a circle of kneeling men. One was praying. Then they rose and burst into a short song of God's mercy and love. And as a few words were said by Commissioner Smith and Father Huntington, I looked into their faces, and my heart sank as I was called on to say a few words, too, for these were men seemingly helpless for themselves or others. Face and form showed that they were of the dregs of London—of those who had been crushed under the wheels of our mighty civilization, badly born, badly nutured, whose lives had been that of the pariahs of the streets and the living grave of prisons—stunted and broken and crushed. Yet they were singing that song of God's love for them and Christ's death for them, and, as in the kneeling circle Father Huntington's voice rose in the benediction, it seemed to me more deeply impressive than ever it had seemed in stately church.

There were 250,000 of such utterly crushed in London alone General Booth had told me.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost"——is this for them; for those for whom it seems as if there were in God's world no place?

The thought of the massiveness of the mighty wrong that denies to so many their Creator's bounty was running through my mind in undertone as the clear, strong voice recited "Our Father," and after a pause rose again in the benediction. And then my thought flashed to the ruins of the Flavian ampitheater, where I had stood a fortnight before, as the sunken sun was making glorious the Roman sky, and under arches that Vespasian had planned and Titus had reared the gloom was deepening. Here was the covered way that led to the imperial palace, worn with the chariot wheels of Caesars and Augusti. Above had been the imperial box where the lord of the world, the Pontifex Maximus of pagan Rome, received the salutes of dying men. Over against it had sat the vestal virgins, in the sign of whose thumbs lay the fate of the vanquished. At the end of the oval had been the place of the master of the games, cheered if the fight was savage and the beasts were vicious; hooted if there was hitch or stay in the flow of blood. Underneath, at the other end, were the chambers of the gladiators and the dungeon where had been huddled condemned slaves and malefactors, and those who to public opinion then were obdurate fanatics of the Gallilean superstition—in readiness to be drawn forth as needed for the sport.

What a sight it must have been in the days when the vast slaughter house was bright with color, and cheery with the buzz of talk and the ripple of laughter, and alive with eighty thousand expectant faces! And to those hurried from darkness into the blinding light, what a sight from the arena—where the wall rose sheer and high, crowned with its rail of rolling scroll, so that if man or beast ever reached it, it was only to be hurled back. Above that, in circling and receding rows, the mass of pitiless faces—to the very top, where nimble sailors of the imperial fleet worked the awnings that kept the sun off the pleasure-bent spectators.

How often such words of faith and benediction must have been uttered in that dungeon, as one group or another were taken forth to bear to the death their witness. How vain and idle such words must have seemed to the guards as they came for a fresh installment of victims, while the animal carers were raising savage beasts in their cages to the passages where they were to be driven forth after having been goaded to madness. How vain and idle they must have seemed when the shout went up that told to the crowd without of the bloody climax—the crowd too poor to pay for admission, or too late to secure it when free, yet eager, if only through the ear, to share in the joy of doing to death the fools who refused incense to impe-

rial statues and impiously held to a God in whose eyes all men were equal.

How massive in that day seemed the existing order—so massive that even the Christians thought that the heavens must be rent and Michael lead his shining host to cast it down! Yet behind the words that then seemed so idle lay a power, that without the rending of the heavens or the opening of the earth, turned the pantheon into a Christian church, made the Flavian ampitheater a quarry, and further than the Roman eagles ever went has carried the cross.

The Salvation army began its social relief work during the great dock strike, by opening places for feeding people. But the hungry remained when the dock strike was over. The army went on, and has now some six eating houses and shelters. We visited one of them. It was scrupulously clean; the food wholesome and palatable, and for three pence you can get "filled up to the neck." At 6 or 7 the doors are closed, the place is cleaned, and frames, with leather bottoms for beds and a piece of leather to draw over you for a blanket, are got out. Then the rush for admittance comes—the price for lodging and breakfast and a chance to wash, which is also a condition, being fourpence—and at 8 o'clock the doors are closed, there being always more applicants there can be accommodated. Then there is singing and praying before the signal for going to bed is made. And they say that in these shelters no oath is ever heard.

But there are many with souls to be saved, so the Salvation army believe, who have not fourpence, though willing and able to earn it could they get the chance. To feed and shelter them for nothing would be to demoralize them, and it is written that they who will not work should not eat. But how to find them work? It is in attempt to solve this problem that such workshops as we visited have been started. Here the men split kindling wood and make coarse brushes and mats. But here presses the problem. Not merely is it hand against machine, but the kindling wood men and the brush and mat makers are already protesting most vigorously against the competition of the Salvation army, and arousing trade unionism to put it down. Thus no sooner does the army set its hand to doing something toward helping men to help themselves than it comes bolt against the fact that though men are suffering for the things produced by work there does not seem work enough to go around. This *must* provoke the question, whose fault is it?

How already it is provoking the question is seen in the same number of the War Cry, which contains the notice of our visit to the workshop. Here are some extracts—I am sorry that THE STANDARD cannot print it all—from "Volley No. 1" of "The Lord's Prayer in Eight Volleys," signed by Frank Smith:

Did Christ say "A Father" or "*Your* Father?" Glory be to God, no! Let the shout go up from penitentiary to palace, from poor house to mansion, that God belongs to all, since He is "Our Father."

Can it be! Father of *all*, prince and pauper, peer and peasant! The sceptic shakes his head dubiously, the unbeliever laughs out unblushingly when this meaning is given to the words.

"I can understand," says some one, "that a converted man has a right to say 'Our Father,' or even that the cultured and comfortably off, those who have home and friends, and food and work, and an object in life, that these even may feel their affairs have a place in the inner councils of the Divine Parent's heart, but the dosser, the tramp, the pauper in the casual ward, the shivering, starving urchin, curled up like a street cur behind the pillars that form the portal of some palatial mansion, surely it is not meant to infer that He is the Father of such as these?" Thank God, we can say, "Yes! He is the Father of such as these, because he is the Father of all." Christ said it.

The unbelieving thinker may say, "Well, if this is so, there is a big blunder somewhere." That may be, but not where the superficial observer would suppose.

There is an old song we used to sing in the nursery that said something about "an old woman who had so many children that she did not know what to do." There are some thoughtless ones who would desire to make us believe that the Divine Parent was about in the same fix. This is a grave mistake; the blunder is not on His side; His storehouse is is full; He has provided for all without stint, for He is no respecter of persons.

* * * * [redacted] *

The fault either lies with God or man. We are satisfied it is not with God. Cannot earth produce corn enough to supply the human family with bread? Cannot the bowels of the earth produce coal enough to supply the human family with warmth? Are the natural resources insufficient to supply the necessary clothing and shelter? Nay! He who made man, made earth for his habitation, and made provision for all his needs.

These may be unpalatable truths, but truths they are nevertheless. It may be unfashionable to give utterance to them, but the coward heart only would refrain from uttering them.

It may be that offenses come, but woe to them by whom they come. Has not this divine declaration a bearing in some shape on these things? Does it not bespeak a reckoning-up time for those who, by their selfish indulgences, premeditated wickedness or thoughtless indifference, have allowed their brothers and sisters to starve while "Our Father" has provided enough and to spare. * * * "But what is 'rightly theirs?'" some may say. We would reply, the right we claim for suffering humanity is the right to live without the pangs of hunger, the right of an opportunity to honest toil, and the right to maintain themselves and theirs in a position worthy of the creation of God, and not, as so many are to-day, either in the vortex of destitution or on the verge of the overhanging precipice of semi-starvation. Shall we be content, because we are all right and have all we need, to let things go on in the same old way? God forbid! If we are content to do so, let us cease to say, "Our Father," because, depend upon it, if we would be permitted to place our arm around the Divine Parent, we must be willing at the same time to place the other arm around poor, starving, suffering humanity, and in the same breath with "Our Father" say, "My brother, my sister."

Is not this one of the indications, of which there are so many, that the mightest of social forces is beginning to gather for a new advance; that in a religion threatened with death by formalism and materialism the fire of a new and nobler crusade is beginning to burn.

General Booth will detail the scheme for social help which he has been maturing in a book entitled "Darkest England, and how to get out," shortly to be published. He proposes to extend the system of shelters and workshops; to organize, in such a way as to give the full returns to the workers, occupations which the destitute can most easily engage in, such as making matches and paper boxes and carrying sandwich boards; to open a network of employment bureaus; and finally, for he sees in some fashion that the land question lies at the bottom of the social question, to obtain land on which labor may be directly employed, and to organize a colony. With the wonderful organizing ability he has shown, and with the machinery and resources he can command, he can do all this with far greater probability of success than the smaller agencies that are working on these lines. But the importance of it all to my mind is the influence it will have in leading men to see the larger and the easier way.

Andrew Carnegie has been making a speech in Dundee (September 8) which he called "Some facts about the American republic." His facts are of the Triumphant Democracy order. Here, from the Dundee Advertizer, are a few fresh samples:

In the republic there is a feeling that every man lives, first for the state, and second for himself, and if he don't feel so his fellow citizens have no objection to lead him to the right path. A man who would stand up and attempt to obstruct a great public improvement—oh! he would not be tolerated. Public sentiment would condemn him. The way of the would-be extortioner is hard in America. (Cheers.)

Perhaps you will permit me at this stage to speak of an eminent American—Henry George. He is a living, walking and traveling illustration of the fact that a prophet may not be without honor save in his own country. (Cheers and laughter.) You are misled about Henry George. He stood as a labor candidate in the city of New York, and he received a great many votes. People here are disposed to think that his doctrines have some acceptance with us. Henry George could not hold a meeting in any city in America; he could not obtain an audience of American citizens, and why? He advocates the nationalization of land. The republic invites all the world to come and relieve it of its landlordship. She has 960,000,000 fertile acres, and she begs each of you to take 160 acres. On this you may erect a small hut, take the produce of the land, and in five years take from a grateful republic an indefeasible title to the land as your own. (Cheers.) I know Henry George well, and I often speak on the subject with him. Henry George would be a most absurd character to stand up and preach that America should be a landlord of land when she cannot get people fast enough to take it from her. (Laughter.) And now, listen to Henry George at Glasgow. This, you know, I find affecting the British people, and that is the reason I deal with it now. Listen to what this great reformer said: "Our means are as simple as our aims. We don't propose to buy the land; we simply propose to let things stand as at present. We would not take a single inch of land from anybody. We simply propose to collect the rent in the form of taxation." (A voice—"He is right," and laughter.) A gentleman says he is right. Now let me hear him say that after I have spoken twenty words. (Laughter.) What does Henry George propose by that? I will tell you. Time will not permit me to go into the details. I shall print the details. (Cheers.) What that would amount to in America is this: If every penny of taxation were placed on the land it would mean that taxation would be shifted. The taxes would be taken off the champagnes the rich people use, the duties on silks and the excessively fine woolen goods from your country, and all taxation would be put upon the poor farmer of America. ("No, no.") To state the question is to raise your indignation at the mere proposal. (Cheers.) I did not hear my friend call that he was right. (Laughter and cheers.)

A voice—That's bosh.

Mr. Carnegie—He says it is bosh, but it is from the American boss—(cheers and laughter)—and don't you forget it. (Great laughter.)

Did the north, with all its love for law, ever return fugitive slaves? No. Democracy folded its arms and said: "Is your servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

In America all the members of parliament are poor and are paid, and they legislate in favor of the poor. (Hear, hear.)

I challenge you to produce an American citizen who would tell you he would like any of the fundamental laws changed. Upon my honor, I could not name a question of any moment dividing the democrat from the republican. Perhaps some of you may say the tariff bill. * * * Believe me, there is no issue of parties in America on the tariff, except as to details, and any change that is made will not disturb the manufactures which they have seen fit to establish.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Carnegie will not forget his promise to "print the details."

Michael Davitt's new paper, the Labor World, with which has been blended William Saunders's Democrat, will be here this week, and it is to be hoped will have a large circulation in the United States. These are its lines as announced:

It asks for a better and more democratic organization of labor.

It demands that to the community, not to the landlord, shall accrue that immense annual increment due to general industry and enterprise.

It calls for an extension of state and municipal control and ownership of such monopolies as can be managed by public bodies in the public interest.

Two years ago I called Roger Q. Mills "Man-afraid-of-his-horses." He was then; but he is not now. He has torn the tariff reform mask from his face, and is raising through the west the glorious standard of free trade. Here is the conclusion of his speech in Creston, Iowa:

I have done. I leave the question with you. If you want better rewards for labor, a better distribution of the wealth created by labor; if you want higher prices for farm products and lower prices for manufactures; if you want constant employment and higher wages for all workmen on farms, factories and in all the avenues of commerce; if you want emancipation from debt and depression; if you want prosperity to return and bless the land, then go to the ballot box, leave your party prejudices at home, and vote for the men who will carry your will into execution.

Instruct your public servants to get up from their knees and cease their worship of the mammans and molochs who have by their aid brought the fairest land under heaven to the verge of ruin. Bid them unbind the hands of the toilers, which they have bound to worse than Egyptian taskmasters; bid them take the trumpet from the wall and sound the note of deliverance, and proclaim to the world that the night of captivity is ended. The day of emancipation is dawning, and every man, woman and child shall return to the land of their inheritance—the land of free men, free government, free laws, free speech, free labor and free trade.

The truth is that the sturdy Texan never has been afraid of his horses. But he pretended to be at the solicitation of northern democrats, who were afraid of principle. If we of the north had sent to the house a few northern men of courage and ability, Mills and the Breckinridges and the other southern free traders would not have failed of the courage of their convictions. But they are gaining it, for such men are coming. The next election will send to Washington a number of northern men whose aim is not to reform the tariff, but to abolish the tariff.

HENRY GEORGE.

The single tax idea diffuses itself slowly but surely, and nowhere more surely than among those who do not understand the doctrine they are unconsciously aiding. A peculiar illustration of this is found in the platform adopted by the Texas federation of labor in its recent convention at Fort Worth. This convention demanded almost, if not quite, everything that has been suggested as a possible reform, social or political. It did, however, amid this confusion make a plain declaration that "monopoly is contrary to the spirit and genius of this government and the exterminator of individuality," and that "the land is the basis of all monopoly—the land being the chief and most essential source of all natural opportunities." It therefore demanded "the passage of a law requiring that all wild or uncultivated lands belonging to private individuals or corporations in large or small bodies be rendered for taxation at the same valuation per acre as improved lands of the same quality in the same county or district, as a matter of justice to labor." Of course the convention failed to see not merely that land is the chief of natural opportunities, but that all natural opportunities are included in that term. Had it seen this fully it would have known that the taxation of vacant land values irrespective of improvements is a sufficient remedy for the evils it complained of. This knowledge will come in time, and meanwhile it is highly gratifying to find that the land question thus forces its way to the front in every assemblage of earnest men that attempts to consider the labor problem.

When Mr. George went west on his way to Australia he stopped at Denver, Col., and lectured before an association composed mostly of attendants of the First Congregational church in that city, of which the Rev. Myron Reed is pastor. Mr. Reed has been east on a visit and but recently returned to his church. An enormous congregation greeted him, and he preached from the text, Act viii, 30, "Understandest Thou What Thou Readest." In the course of his sermon, which related largely to the illusions that grow up through the attachment of new meanings to old phrases, Mr. Reed remarked:

Once a year we get together on the Fourth of July, and some one reads the Declaration of Independence. It is an exceedingly radical document. All Americans think they believe in it. Not one in ten does. Man is a land animal. He cannot pursue happiness in

the air. But he, according to the document, has a right to pursue happiness. If most men do that thing they will do it on another man's land. That is trespass. There is something wrong somewhere. Either amend the Declaration of Independence or amend the land laws. Begin in Ireland and finish in Colorado. Let us have done with phrases out of which the meaning has gone, or else put the old meaning in them.

Comment is not necessary to enable the readers of THE STANDARD to understand what lies thinly hidden under these remarks.

We take it for granted that all active workers keep themselves posted concerning the single tax movement by the regular reading of our single tax news. There are, however, some more interested in doctrine than in practical work who skip this department. We advise any such to read the item contributed by B. W. H., of Ithaca, N. Y., giving a report of a conversation he recently had with a prominent farmer whose attention was first called to the single tax by reading the platform adopted by the recent conference. This work is going on everywhere and the conference has given it a wonderful impetus.

The general attention to the subject of taxation is accomplishing wonders for the single tax among people who probably have never heard our principles discussed. We reprint elsewhere a preamble and resolutions reported to the Portland, Ore., board of trade by a special committee appointed to consider the existing taxing system. It will be seen that the committee declares in favor of concentrating all taxation on real estate, and subsequently demands the exemption of personal property, buildings and improvements, which is substantially a single tax declaration.

The united labor party in Massachusetts has nominated a full state ticket. The platform is a demand for several superficial reforms, but winds up with a plank declaring that land should not be subjected to speculative traffic, and should pay taxes for full value for use, while the improvements of industrious workmen, farmers and manufacturers should not be taxed while those who hold land for speculation escape. This is good so far as it goes, but the single tax men of Massachusetts are not likely to be drawn into a third party movement by such a declaration.

Probably the hottest contest in any congressional district at this fall's elections will take place in the Sixteenth Ohio district, where Mr. William McKinley, author of the new tariff of abominations, will be a candidate for re-election against Mr. Warwick, a democratic candidate. Under ordinary circumstances the district, as outlined by the redistricting act passed by the last legislature, would be surely democratic; but McKinley is the leader of the ultra protectionists and the author of a bill that has been made a party measure. He is, therefore, a man whose defeat, however brought about, would be regarded as a severe setback for the protectionists. They have therefore determined to make a desperate battle for his re-election, and the beneficiaries of the system that he advocates will pour money into the district to be used corruptly to defeat the democratic candidate. If money can do it, Mr. McKinley will be re-elected; and the only rational hope that the democrats can entertain of defeating him must be based on such a fight for principle in the district as will render it practically impossible to buy enough votes to change the result.

The St. Paul Dispatch is indignant over the platform adopted by the republican convention of the Fifth Minnesota district which has already been mentioned in THE STANDARD. The Dispatch says that the declaration means that the republican party, at least in the Fifth congressional district of Minnesota, is in favor of a tariff for revenue only. This, it continues, is a democratic platform pure and simple. This is true, and yet the St. Paul Dispatch declares that it will support Mr. Comstock, the republican candidate standing on a platform that it repudiates.

Colonel A. K. McClure has been reported as authority for a statement that Senator Quay had recently declared "I have been making governors all my life, but I have never had one of my own. I am going to nominate Delamater, and know how it feels to own a governor just for once."

Of course everybody understands perfectly well that Quay nominated Delamater, and the only question at issue is whether or not he boasted of his ownership of Delamater in this fashion. Quay denied having done so, and the Pittsburg Times telegraphed to Colonel McClure, asking whether or not he had been correctly quoted. He replied as follows:

Senator Quay's actions are always sufficiently explicit to be understood without inventing or perverting his expressions, and in no act of his life has he been more explicit than in the nomination of Delamater as his own candidate, as has been repeatedly stated in my own editorial columns.

How very like Colonel McClure this is. Nobody can find an answer to the disputed question in this utterance. The incident is one, however, of a kind very common in politics. They result from the putting into print of some story which is slightly colored or exaggerated, perhaps, but substantially true. The inaccuracy is nearly always sufficient to warrant a denial, and then, when the responsible party wishes to crawl out, such utterances as these of Colonel McClure's are used to prevent a sharp decision that might leave an uncomfortable feeling behind it.

JOHN DE WITT WARNER FOR CONGRESS.

The organizations representing the Eleventh congressional district in the Tariff reform congressional league have presented the name of John De Witt Warner, chairman of the tariff reform committee of the Reform club, as their candidate for congress for that district. Referring to this action the Times of September 20 said:

Mr. Warner is a well known lawyer who takes a deep and active interest in public questions, and whose devotion to the cause of tariff reform has been shown in many ways. He is thoroughly familiar with all phases of the subject and well fitted to represent the people of the district in the house.

The World of the same date made the following comment:

The Tariff reform league of the Eleventh district last night gave effect to its desire to secure a strong congressman for the district by formally recommending John De Witt Warner for the democratic nomination. The Eleventh is the Quinn district, and Mr. Warner is a conspicuously strong man.

The Press denounces Mr. Warner as a free trader, alludes to the former representative, Mr. Truman A. Merriman, as a "stanch friend of the workingmen," and says:

From Merriman to Warner in two years will be a striking illustration of the free trade drift of the democracy. Possibly the workingmen of the district may put a spoke in the wheel of Warner's cart.

It may shock the Press to learn it, but we can assure it that those who have presented Mr. Warner's name are workingmen—real workingmen who work for a living, and not the professional workingmen who hang around saloons waiting to be conciliated just before an election.

The Evening Post recognizes the significance of Mr. Warner's nomination, and thus comments upon it:

The tariff reform organizations of the Eleventh congressional district have taken a commendable step in recommending Mr. John De Witt Warner to the various democratic organizations as their nominee for congress. Mr. Warner is an educated man of ability and character, who has devoted much time to the study of economic questions, and who would bring to the consideration of legislative problems both intelligence and honesty. It is almost grotesque to draw a comparison between a man of his equipment and John Quinn, the Tammany liquor dealer who at present represents the district and is likely to be nominated for re-election.

Of course the nomination alluded to does not actually place Mr. Warner in the field until it is indorsed by a regular convention or backed up by a nomination paper. It is, however, enthusiastically indorsed by the Tariff reform league as a whole, and will by that organization be urged on both branches of the democratic party. It certainly ought to be accepted by both, and whichever wing accepts it first will show a wise deference to the aroused public opinion in favor of a better representation of this city's interests at Washington.

CHECKS PAYABLE TO IRISH LANDLORDS.

Mr. Dilion's suggestion that relief from abroad for the sufferers by the Irish famine shall take the form of checks payable to the landlords, is a grim jest and derives its force, like all grim jests, from its blunt presentation of an unwelcome truth. There is no danger that there will not be food enough produced in Ireland to feed the people; there is only danger that there will not be enough to pay the rents and feed the people too. If charitable minded persons would pay the rent to the rich landlord, the peasantry would have little dread of famine. It is not really the famine that they fear, but the landlord. The insatiable monster must be fed first, though the little children of the peasants starve. And what is the basis of the landlord's perpetual claim to the first fruits of Irish soil and Irish labor? Why, his ancestors long ago obtained from some English king a grant of the privileges of robbing the Irish peasantry of those times, and so he and his descendents forever expect to have the privilege of robbing the Irish peasantry of the present and all future generations. It is not the niggardliness of nature, but the anciently legalized plunder of the people that is responsible for the misery in Ireland. —[Boston Globe.

This is all true, and it has a most important bearing on the promised visit of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to this country to ask our people to contribute to the Irish parliamentary campaign fund. The question that ought to be put to these two gentlemen is, Do you propose, in case your parliamentary programme is successful, to right the monstrous wrong of Irish landlordism?

As matters stand to-day, the steady stream of contributions sent by industrious Irish men and women in this country to their relatives at home go straight into the pockets of the landlords, and the same thing will practically be true of the outpouring of money and goods that will follow the appeal to save the Irish people from starvation during the coming winter. There is no time to halt or quibble about this, but there is abundant cause for cutting off all contributions to Irish political funds unless assurance is given that political success will mean the distruction of the system that compels hard working people in this country to pay tribute to Irish landlords under penalty of having their relatives at home starved.

THE WORSHIP OF REED.

The effect of the Maine election is plainly manifest in the republican conventions held in New England last week. In Massachusetts whatever enthusiasm was spontaneously manifested was called forth by the address of the presiding officer, Congressman Greenhalge. Mr. Greenhalge never alluded to President Harrison, but was fulsome in his laudation of Reed, declaring that the speaker's mace, cast aside by Oliver Cromwell in contempt in 1653, had nearly two and a half centuries later been "taken up by Thomas B. Reed and reinvested with its ancient dignity and power." He compared Reed's use of the mace against what he called a "rebellious minority" with Grant's use of cannon against a "rebellious minority" during the civil war. This monstrous boast of the use of force in a deliberative legislative body was received by the Massachusetts republicans with enthusiastic applause. Not only did the convention laud the revolutionary tactics of the dictator, but it approved the McKinley bill and the force bill forced through the house by those tactics.

In Connecticut the tariff and the force bills were endorsed by the republican conventions, but the report of proceedings does not indicate any such recognition of Reed's leadership of the party. At the New Hampshire republican convention, however, the McKinley and Lodge bills were endorsed and the resolutions, while approving President Harrison's administration, singled out Speaker Reed for special greeting and complimented him "on the genius and courage to which are largely due the rescue of the house from the control of an unscrupulous minority." Amusing as this last phrase is, it gives evidence of the strong desire of the convention to find cause for lauding the autocrat who has trampled on all the rights of the minority.

All these things are merely new evidences of the revolutionary temper of the republican party in its desperate efforts to serve the various pecuniary interests that constitute the sole reason for its existence. The protected manufacturers, the political jobbers who seek power, place and patronage, and the vast number of alleged soldiers who desire to obtain money from the federal treasury that can be had only as a reward of meritorious service under the general pension laws, all combine to create a party dominated by greed and reckless as to the manner of accomplishing its desires. Of such a party Mr. Reed is the natural leader, and the rapidity with which the various republican state conventions are recognizing this fact ought to rouse the friends of honesty and free government to speedy action.

THE COUNTY FAIR CAMPAIGN.

The joint debates on the tariff question that have taken place at numerous agricultural fairs in this state have accomplished their object if they have set the people to thinking.

Any claim that either the democratic or the republican speeches at these fairs will have an overwhelming effect at the elections this fall is likely to prove unfounded. The trouble in this state, however, has hitherto been that the mass of the farmers have never had their attention really called to the tariff question as a debatable one, affecting their own interests. The Reform club aimed chiefly to force this subject on their attention, and the chairman of the club's state committee, Mr. Jason Hinman, was quick to see and seize the opportunity presented through the desire of the county fair managers for any novelty that would swell their gate receipts.

The conduct of the debate has shown in a singular way the contemptuous estimate that the protectionist leaders put upon the intelligence of the farming community. The Reform club has by great effort succeeded in obtaining the services of such congressmen as Wilson of West Virginia, Bynum of Indiana, Springer of Illinois, and others who are specially equipped for the careful discussion of the tariff question, while the republicans have been contented with sending out ex-Congressman Horr of Michigan, who has traveled around from fair to fair cracking jokes and making funny speeches in which there was no attempt to answer the serious arguments offered

on the other side. Mr. Horr's speeches were manifestly designed to tickle the partisan prejudices of those already given over to the protection delusion and to divert anything like serious attention from the question under debate.

As to the ultimate effect of such tactics, there can be no doubt. The farmer moves slowly. He does not have his mind brought frequently into sharp contact with the minds of others, and of late years his financial worriments have indisposed him to the study of public questions. He has begun to wake up, however, to the fact that the tariff question is one that he cannot afford to ignore. The result is that the farmers have eagerly flocked to these county fair debates and have, as usual, manifested a tendency to applaud the man whose utterances accorded with their prejudices. But, when the debates are over, and these men return to the perplexing personal problems that now press upon them, it is certain that there will flash across their minds from time to time a recollection that in these debates friends of free trade offered them serious arguments, and that the friends of protection had no response to make except buffoonery and jokes. When Congressman Springer of Illinois, after calling attention to the constant growth of mortgage indebtedness during the past twenty-five years, said to one of these audiences that the time has come when you must choose between your old party and your old homestead, a profound sensation was created. Mr. Horr's jokes might deaden this for the time being, but they could not efface it. Whatever the immediate effect of these debates may be they unquestionably introduced the leaven of thought, which will eventually make impossible a continuance of the delusion that has hitherto led the farmers of this state to vote for the system that is reducing them to ruin.

TIMID COUNSEL.

The democrats of the house appeared in their seats during the time Speaker Reed was counting a quorum. It remained for a republican, Mr. Mason of Illinois, to checkmate the speaker by leading out of the house the men needed for a quorum. Since that the democrats have plucked up courage to checkmate the dictator's plans and abandon the house rather than have themselves used for lawless purposes. They did this the other day when the attempt was made to seat the negro Langston for the Virginia district that Mr. Venable was elected to represent. It then appeared that though the republicans have 175 members, there were not 150 of them in Washington, and it was therefore impossible to secure a quorum. The responsibility for securing a quorum is on them, and if they can not manage it they have no right to legislate. The democrats have had the courage at last to force them to meet the responsibility, and for a time at least they checkmated Dictator Reed's programme.

The question will instantly rise in the minds of many, Why did the democrats not resort to these tactics sooner? If the republicans wished to increase their majority by counting in men never elected they were at least bound to bring the majority they started with into the house to give them a quorum for the purpose. The recent action shows that it is within the power of the democrats to compel them to do this. It appears that they failed to do so on the advice of Messrs. Carlisle and Randall. For several years before his death, Mr. Randall was not a man who should have been looked to for advice by those who are democrats on the issues now dividing parties. Mr. Carlisle is a man who would naturally be looked to, but his advice in this case was timid and probably unwise. It is high time that the democratic members of the house of representatives should find a leader bold enough to advise them to fight for every right that belongs to them.

WOMEN AND THE SINGLE TAX.

NO SEPARATE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION.

I have just read the full report of the first national single tax conference. Of course I was interested in the talk about woman's part in the movement. As one whose name was mentioned, perhaps I may put in a word.

If no resolution especially mentioning women had been proposed, I think I should not have missed it. I was glad to see that women were among the delegates, and I never have had a doubt that we women might work for the cause in our own way with the full consent of the brethren. It is when men try to exclude us from equal rights and privileges in worthy work that we feel called upon to assert our rights as women. Certainly the resolution adopted is better without any names, and the reasons given for omitting them were excellent.

In regard to separate organization for women—I detest "negro pews." No one meant that, I know; but we women are human beings first of all, and as human beings we are single taxers working for human rights. The subject of a separate organization has been broached to me from different sources, but, though I do not oppose it, I can see no call for it. In nearly all organizations the "creaking of the machinery" is apt to become the principal music. I was for two years the president of a local Woman's Christian temperance union in this city. The duties seemed heavy compared with results. It takes a deal of time and money to keep up an organization. The Woman's Christian temperance union was the direct result of the woman's crusade against saloons, started in Ohio by the suggestion of Dio Lewis—the praying bands of women who worked wonders for a short time. It was because men would do nothing that women were roused to action, and it has always been an emotional rather than an intellectual work with them. Many of the best women of the country are engaged in the Woman's Christian temperance union, and more would be if they had the time to attend its meetings and the money to pay its dues. But the hard work of the churches now falls very heavily upon church women. The church fairs and entertainments to raise money, in which women do most of the work, the missionary meetings, prayer meetings and socialables, take a deal of time, so that women who are inside of the churches and willing to work are so burdened with meetings and official duties that they can scarcely get time to read anything and have many twinges of conscience lest home duties be neglected.

Our brothers need not seek another sphere of action for us single tax women because we have no votes! Rather let them do their best to open up to us all the rights of a human being that they have themselves. When women can vote they will study these subjects more. To try to set us at work in a separate organization suggests (I don't like to think it, but the suspicion will come) the possibility of their willingness to shirk some of the hard, persistent work of the present educational crusade, knowing the self-sacrificing nature of the ideal woman.

I had not really got it into my head that women were not welcome in some of the single tax leagues because "they cannot play billiards or smoke," till I read that reason for a separate organization in the last STANDARD. The members surely do not play billiards during the meetings, and the presence of ladies might be very useful as a protection to men who suffer from tobacco smoke and prefer fresh air. Anyhow, I wish to go to the regular single tax league, where the best of men and women consult together concerning the best of measures. I have felt a "woe in me if I preach not this gospel" ever since I saw the grand and far-reaching truth of the especial doctrine of "Progress and Poverty," and I see many more opportunities for doing so than I am able to improve on account of other duties. I would gladly circulate more tracts if I could afford to buy them.

I must claim my title of "Mrs." (changed to "Miss" twice in THE STANDARD recently), especially because my husband, who is the "silent partner" in the little that I do for this cause, was a year or two ahead of me in accepting the doctrine of "Progress and Poverty," and would probably do better work for the cause than I can if he had the leisure for it.

FRANCES E. RUSSELL.

St. Louis, Mo.

SEPARATE ORGANIZATION DESIRED

I see that at your recent single tax conference a few ladies were present. Several of your delegates urged the importance of giving women a better opportunity to become familiar with the single tax, in order that they might aid in the agitation now going on.

I think the suggestions deserve more than a passing notice. They should be carried out. Why not bring into the movement all the intelligent and active women—where is the woman who has not both these qualities?

The single tax advocates claim to have discovered a remedy, both philosophical and practical, for the many wrongs and abuses in society. Has it no word of cheer for the women who are waiting so patiently to take their rightful place in the world?

The remedy can be argued and proved with equal success, either from the ethical, expedient or even business point of view. Now this is precisely the line of thought that thousands of women are seeking. Perhaps they don't formulate it in so many words, but they would instinctively recognize the true philosophy if put before them in a form which would be readily comprehended.

Women for centuries have been denied freedom and independence of thought. Society is but beginning to recognize the injustice of such a course. A woman need not now fear ostracism, because she tries to study and discuss social or economic problems.

Yet how little aid is given her in this search for a broader intellectual field. If she disdains the sewing circle or society's gay whirl, there are the missions, the temperance unions, literary socities and woman suffrage associations. What more does she want? While I would not in any sense undervalue the effective work done by the agencies mentioned, yet I am sure of a responsive echo from many hearts when I assert that such organizations do not always realize the ideals of the earnest and progressive woman. They fail to fully answer the questions which the modern sphinx propounds.

Women go into these branches of work because no other seems open. Now why not devise some means of putting the single tax doctrine within the reach of women? Why not appeal to them directly? They are sure to respond readily.

While the political side of the remedy may not, as yet, appeal so strongly to many women as it does to men, yet there is the ethical side of the problem which cannot be too widely discussed. Women could do much of the educational work that needs to be accomplished before the single tax will be generally understood.

A peculiar feature of the single tax is the enthusiasm which it inspires in its advocates. In women the emotional or sympathetic nature usually leads the reasoning faculties. Let women once understand the basic principle of the single tax and their enthusiasm would be boundless. From some experience in such work, I would suggest that women first form associations admitting as members only their own sex. While it may be true that more benefit would be derived in the long run by admitting women to the leagues already in existence, yet many women would hesitate to join a mixed club unless they felt somewhat familiar with the topics likely to be discussed. Why not form clubs, where at each meeting some member would read a chapter from "Social Problems," to be followed by a general discussion. "Progress and Poverty" might next be analyzed in a similar fashion. Possibly some talented woman might prepare a series of tracts showing how the single tax would in a special manner apply to the social problems in which women are interested. I merely make the suggestion in the hope that it may call out others, perhaps more practical. I have some knowledge of the influence wielded by women, and cannot help thinking that it should be utilized and directed in the channel of the least resistance—the single tax.

While some of the more advanced arguments are doubtless difficult to thoroughly comprehend without a previous general knowledge of economics, yet those which refer directly to the land can be stated so as to appear self evident propositions. Women have the enthusiasm, the intuition, the unceasing devotion which helps to make a great cause a success. Who will give them a chance to learn the single tax? EVA GAY.

St. Paul, Minn.

WHY NOT THANK THE MEN?

It is to be regretted that I must ask as a woman for space in your paper for a few words.

I had thought that the question of sex would never arise in the cause which we all, men and women alike, hold dear. I had taken for granted that our equality in the movement was a foregone conclusion. When I read the inspiring words, Free Trade, Free Land, Free Men, bursting from the lips of eloquent speakers at the late conference, I thought they used the last in its generic sense. The resolution of thanks to the women of the land for their continued co-operation in the single tax cause proves that I was mistaken.

The conference, in passing this resolutson, stultified itself. It had accepted without question the credentials of a number of delegates who by accident of birth belong to the female sex. If it had accepted only one such the principle of the equality and union of men and women in the movement would have been established. Logically either that resolution of thanks should never have been presented, or, having been presented and passed, it should have been followed by another, thus—

Resolved, That this conference, recognizing the value of the work done in the single tax cause by the men of our land, hereby tenders to them its hearty thanks for their continued co-operation.

The National single tax league is composed of men and women, therefore it would seem that Mr. Blakeney was out of order in suggesting that it instruct the national committee to make efforts looking to the formation of a Ladies' national single tax league. Or did Mr. Blakeney intend to suggest in a roundabout manner that the single tax clubs of the country withdraw their delegates with the intention of re-electing them to two new national single tax leagues, one for "gentlemen" and one for "ladies."

Mr. Garrison's position was hardly more rational, for how can you invite persons to join that to which they already belong? The National single tax conference could not treat women as an outside body, for they were already part of itself.

If the women of the United States choose to form themselves into a ladies' national single tax league, nobody can say them nay, but the late national conference could not suggest it without intimating that the room of some of its members would be better than their company and without reflecting upon the choice of delegates by certain clubs.

Lydia Maria Child once took part in a woman's anti-slavery convention under protest, saying that men and women were like the two halves of a pair of scissors and should not be separated. When all the work of the world is cut out by these two halves firmly riveted together, perhaps we shall see it neatly done and not haggled as at present. If, however, as Mr. Hicks thinks, this would be in opposition to the decrees of nature, we may be sure it will never happen. It

would be foolish to worry about it. As Mr. Beard pointed out at the single tax dinner, the laws of nature are never broken. For this reason I prefer that she rather than Mr. Hicks should decide what work "properly belongs" to women. Mr. Hicks says they cannot speak from trucks. How about the women of the Salvation army? He says they cannot go out in the evenings. How about the working-women of the world?

As for the grave fundamental objections put forth by Professor Garland, namely, that women can neither play billiards nor smoke, I think I could, without too great ingenuity, prove that they are not insurmountable objections to the sexes' working together, even if true. But they are not true. Women can play billiards, and do. They can smoke, and do smoke. In private houses where billiard tables are owned ladies often understand the game; and I know of an American married to a foreigner of rank who usually finds herself the only lady at European dinner tables who does not whiff her cigarette. It is well known that Spanish and Cuban ladies are smokers. These facts prove the inaccuracy of Professor Garland's statement. Had he said that neither habit was common among women he would have been well within the truth. And if, as he seems to intimate, both are necessary to membership in the single tax league, I doubt if he will find a single female delegate who will flinch from the test. Women are said to love martyrdom.

Truly the protection snake is hard to kill. He wriggled when Professor Garland said that women needed "special encouragement." Women are no more infants than laboring men are infants, and Professor Garland would be the last to say that these needed anything but freedom.

One more word added to these "few words" and I have done. It would have been a graceful act of the conference had it sent its congratulations to Frances M. Milne as well as to Thomas G. Shearman and Father Huntington. She is known, I believe, as the poet of our cause wherever the cause is known, and as such merited grateful recognition. Named as she was by the original resolution, she received a compliment as a woman and not as a worker. SARAH MIFFLIN GAY.

New Brighton, S. I.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION HAD MORE THAN NATIONAL POLITICS TO DO WITH THE RESULT THERE.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—Opponents of the McKinley and Lodge bills and other Napoleonic legislation have no real cause for regret in Monday's election in Maine. The election turned on a purely local issue.

Thirty-five years ago the democratic party in Maine opposed the enactment of "the Maine law" so vigorously as to drive all supporters of the law over to the republicans and reduce themselves to a hopeless minority. They then abandoned their opposition, but this "policy" course was always unsatisfactory to one element in the party, which was present, though usually silent, in every democratic convention. These persons who wanted to commit their party against prohibition were very weak in numbers until about ten years ago, when the republicans, who had theretofore bid the democrats welcome to the saloon vote and influence, decided they needed this strength themselves, and readily got it by prosecuting only democratic saloon keepers. Since then the democrats have loathed prohibition, and one section of them, insisting that the party can never win so long as the republicans have the saloon vote, and that the only way to get it away from them is to repeal the prohibitory law, have been fighting for a license plank.

This element in 1888 captured the committee on resolutions by a still hunt, but their work was reversed on the floor of the convention. This year the resolutions committee was for prohibition, and the antis in their fight from the floor were overwhelmingly outvoted; but their nominee for governor, Hon. Frank Hill, had the misfortune to die; which necessitated a reassembling of the delegates about a month later to nominate a new candidate. This session of the delegates was lightly attended. Nearly half the delegates were volunteers from Bangor and Belfast, who were assigned to vacancies from other counties. Individual license cranks were called in from all over the state. The rural counties were almost wholly unrepresented. This convention, packed for the purpose, after a heated discussion adopted a license plank, and the license enthusiasts went home to make a big campaign. Their ardor abated somewhat when their neighbors called them fools, and their dismay was complete when they found that only two newspapers in the state indorsed their action, most of the democratic press repudiating it outright.

The democratic campaign was thus throttled at its birth. The prohibition democrats were mad or sulky, and the party workers were most of them utterly hopeless. No money could be had; no one would work. No campaign was made, for none was possible. The democratic vote was the smallest since 1874 (except during the greenback period, when most democrats voted that ticket), and the republican majority was larger than in any off year since the war.

The republican papers of course claim this result as an indorsement of the present congress. On the other hand the democratic papers, hating prohibition more than they love tariff reform, lay it to democratic "inertia," "apathy" and republican boodle. Republican boodle was indeed plenty; it always is; but it would have availed little against an active campaign. Democratic "inertia" there was with a vengeance, but the only cause of it was the license plank. Had Mr. Hill lived, Maine would undoubtedly have made as good a showing as Vermont.

There is no reason to think that Maine approves this congress; the only harm is the influence of a false use of the overwhelming republican majority in influencing the vote in other states.

C. T. LIBBY.

"SPEAKING OF ELLEN."

"Speaking of Ellen" is pitiable rubbish floated into notice merely by the wave of socialism.

It is the story of an illegitimate factory girl of the regulation surpassing beauty type who has acquired an incredible influence over the hands at Riverfall. She engineers a successful strike with astounding wisdom. The strike is successful, however, only owing to the foolish conduct of the hero, who is managing the factory and refuses to take on new hands in place of the old ones. He declares, instead, that he will turn the cotton mill into a macaroni factory to teach the working people at large a lesson.

The anarchist of the tale blows up one mill and has wires, so cunningly laid as to baffle all detectives, with which to blow up the rest.

This plan is found out and foiled by Ellen through the mistress of one of the hero's friends, whom they have sent to the works as a spy, but who becomes attached to the people and to Ellen.

Just at this moment Ellen's real father is discovered and dies at once, leaving her three million dollars.

Hereupon the mill directors become dissatisfied with the heroic manager, discharge him and yield to the strikers.

Ellen then marries the hero, makes the friend marry his mistress, and to point a moral goes out of her mind temporarily and acts as most uneducated girls would if left three millions.

She happily recovers, buys the mills, and she and her converted husband run the mills as a sort of cross between an orphan asylum and a regiment on the lines laid down in Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

It is, however, valuable, like Bellamy's, Walter Besants or Howells's later books, just to stir up those to think who will not list up to reason. BOLTON HALL.

Paris, September.

THE ENGLISH TRADE CONGRESS.

MORE RADICAL AND AGGRESSIVE MEN COMING TO THE FRONT IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

HYDE, MANCHESTER Sept. 8.—The proceedings at the trades union congress at Liverpool on Saturday were very important. I have already told you that the congress declared for an eight hour labor day and had instructed its committee to take steps to secure this object by law. Now, there is a good deal of sympathy with an eight hour day, but there is much diversity of opinion as to the best method of attaining it. This difference showed itself on Saturday in a remarkable manner. Mr. Birtwistle, secretary to the United textile factory workers' association, and who was elected to the parliamentary committee as the representative of the Lancashire weavers, withdrew from the committee because he could not support the eight hour resolution. He says he took this step with the full concurrence of the representatives of the cotton trade at the conference, and he adds that his resignation is likely to be followed by others, certainly by that of Mr. Mawdsley, who represents the cotton spinners. Mr. Birtwistle declares that if any branch of trade declared by a plebiscite in favor of an eight hour day, he would support that trade, but a general eight hour day he regards as suicidal. It is difficult to see how Mr. Birtwistle can logically hold these two positions. If, for example, every trade should declare for an eight hour day, Mr. Birtwistle would have to support it in each case, and yet, in his opinion, a general eight hour day would be suicidal The irrational position thus taken by Mr. Birtwistle may be seen by the operatives, and then his action will not be so important as it seems at first blush to be. The withdrawal of Mr. Birtwistle of course made room for some one else. The next on the list was Mr. Slatter, secretary of the typographical society, but Mr. Slatter declined to act, on the ground that he was legally elected on Friday and not allowed to take his seat. What this means is that by the election of Mr. Fenwicth to the secretaryship two miners' representatives became members of the committee—Mr. Pickard, M. P., being already on—and it is contrary to rule that two of a trade should be on the committee. If the rule had been observed Mr. Pickard could not sit, and therefore Mr. Slatter would have been on in the regular way. The congress, however, by a large vote and a large majority declared that both should sit. Mr. Slatter felt affronted, and accordingly declined to take the vacancy caused by Mr. Birtwistle's retirement. The next man was Mr. John Burns, who at once accepted the position. Now it will be seen why I have gone into such detail. The presence of Mr. Burns on the committee may mean much—as much as Mr. Birtwistle's retirement. There are in fact all the elements of a disruption in the labor party. That party has hardly got itself organized when it is face to face with the danger that the Lancashire trades may withdraw. The fact is that the trades congress is composed of delegates who are elected not by the trades, but by the executive committee. The consequence is that the secretaries and officials have enjoyed for some time a sort of monopoly of representation, and these gentlemen have had a way of their own in everything. It has been very difficult to infuse any new blood into the congress or into the parliamentary committee. And new blood was urgently needed. Men constantly coming in contact with their superiors in station and purse are very apt to moderate their zeal on behalf of "extreme" proposals, and it has been felt for some time in England that the older trade union officials wanted "go." It would be too much to say that they were regarded as having been "got at," but there was a feeling that their most dangerous teeth were drawn. New blood has been infused into this congress to a remarkable extent, and by the election of Mr. Burns the head and front of the new and militant unionism, to the parliamentary committee, new blood has been infused into that body. It is quite certain that that body will not be permitted this year to burke the resolutions passed by the congress, and even though certain other resignations should take place, the vacancies will be filled by men of Mr. Burns's mode of thought. There may be some division for a time. We older unionists may shrink from following the more vigorous and headstrong lead of John Burns, but my opinion is that in the unions themselves that gentleman has a strong following, and a year or two will see the old officers removed and replaced by newer and more advanced men.

Meanwhile the new unionists have an obvious policy. It remains to be seen whether they can carry it out. It is to carry Lancashire. This they can only hope to do by dispatching missionaries in every direction. The most important resolution passed by the congress before breaking up on Saturday was the following:

That it be part of the duties of the parliamentary committee to provide organizers for the extension of labor organization, and that it be made public that the parliamentary committee are prepared to receive applications for help among those yet unorganized, in conjunction with the trades councils of any particular district requiring such aid.

If the resolution be carried out in the spirit and in the letter, the coming year will witness a much more pronounced development of trade unionism even than the past year.

But it remains to be seen whether Mr. John Burns can succeed in dispelling the distrust with which he was plainly regarded by a large majority of the congress. If he can moderate his "impatience of fools" a bit there is a great work ready to his hand. HAROLD RYLETT.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE SINGLE TAX MEN STILL HOPEFUL—INTEREST IN THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE—POSTHUMOUS ESSAYS OF M. TOUREAU PUBLISHED.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—I am now in England temporarily, but keep informed about all that is going on in France for the progress of the single tax. By this time the great national single tax convention is a thing of the past. I am watching it eagerly. I think it will be of great use to the workers in France to have the single tax idea put into some definite form. It always seemed difficult to me to transplant a great idea from a country where it was not yet incorporated into the body of a permanent society.

I cannot but express my regret at not having met Henry George on his return through Paris. Others than myself shared this regret, for the little knot of single taxers left in France by the international congress of 1889 at Paris is still a hopeful body, though it was much depressed by the death of M. Toubeau. In fact we may say his death broke down the Paris single tax committee at its very beginning.

Although scattered here and there, yet its members go on faithfully doing their work. M. August Desmoulins is getting ready a French edition of "Social Problems." We expect a great deal from this book being published in a cheap form. The French translation of "Progress and Poverty," $2.75, is too dear to build a popular movement on.

We deeply need a tract for propaganda uses, and Desmoulins, who thought so, too, is working to satisfy that need. Next month M. Eugene Simon is to begin a new book. Following the "Chinese City" and the "French City," this new book, entitled "Sur la Terre" (On the Land), will effectively close a series of three works in which the single tax ideas have been cleverly and pleasingly set forth.

We have recently been made glad by the discovery that we can reckon among the friends of Henry George in Paris a man prominent at the bar, M. Leon Giraud, well known by his ideas on the woman question, and especially by his comprehensive study of women in the United States and Europe. Before I left Paris I heard him at a public meeting

bestow the greatest encomiums on "Progress and Poverty" and its author.

We have especially felt the loss of M. Toubeau because at the time he was so suddenly carried away he was not only getting ready to deliver economic lectures to the syndicate of Free Professors of Paris, but even was preparing several studies on economic subjects, the basis of which was l'unitaxe, the French for "the single tax."

His widow and two of his friends, M. Simon and Madame Al Valette, have already secured the publication in a prominent review of Paris one of the most interesting of these essays, that on Malthusianism. The author seeks to find what accounts for the existence of Malthusianism and states that in one way it may be useful to the social cause nowadays. In the first part he expresses his conclusion in these words: "Errors in law and social injustice are the causes of Malthusianism, and it is not the scarcity of land nor the inadequacy of the means of subsistence."

In the second part he comes to this conclusion: "Malthusianism is a great plague, greater than war, pestilence or famine; but Malthusianism has this amount of good in it, that it will make social reform necessary in a very short time, and will bring in the radical cure of all the evils produced by the organic vices of our institutions. * * * It is no longer possible to postpone reforms; the hour has arrived to go to the root of the evil, to the root of all evil in general; for the cause of Malthusianism is also the cause of pauperism."

And for him the remedy for those evils is the same as he brought out so ably in his work on "L'Unitaxe," viz., home colonization by means of the single tax on land values.

This brief letter shows that in Europe France as much as any other country wants to see the light and does not turn her eyes away when it happens to shine.

CHARLES M. GARNIER.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

DIFFICULTY OVER THE SUGAR SCHEDULE—SUGGESTIVE NOTES FROM THE DEBATE ON SUGAR—CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER ON THE CONDITION OF RURAL NEW YORK—AMAZED AT THE NUMBER OF MORTGAGES AND THE INABILITY TO PAY THEM OFF—THE END OF THE LONG FIGHT OVER THE IRRIGABLE LANDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The conference committee on the tariff bill is having turbulent times over sugar. The house conferrees insist that sugar up to No. 16, Dutch standard, shall be admitted free, but the senate conferrees declare they will not "ruin an industry" (sugar refining trust) and firmly insist that the line be drawn at No. 13.

Mr. McKinley, in reporting the tariff bill from the ways and means committee to the house, said of sugar:

Even on the assumption that, with proper encouragement, we shall eventually be able to produce all, or nearly all, the sugar required for the consumption of our people—an assumption which your committee believes to be sustained by many facts, notwithstanding the slow progress thus far made in sugar culture in this country—this encouragement can be given much more economically and effectively by a bounty of two cents per pound, involving the expenditure of but a little more than $7,000,000 per annum with the present production of sugar in this country, than by the imposition of a duty involving the collection of $55,975,610 in duties in the last fiscal year, not to mention the amount indirectly involved. When it is considered that this increase in cost due to the duty on sugar falls on an article of prime necessity as food, your committee are persuaded that justice as well as good policy requires that such an unnecessary burden * * * should be removed * * *.

Mr. McKenna, representative from California, a stanch republican, but taking a firm stand against the McKinley movement on sugar, made this embarrassing reply:

If a bounty is useful for sugar, why not for other things? In all the range of articles with which the bill deals, are none fit for a bounty but sugar? What relief does it give to consumers of sugar that it can not give to consumers of other things? The bill protects even the hope of a production of some articles. Sugar is an established industry in four states, and yet is denied protection.

Great principles should not be played with in this way. They are not so flexible to men's passing interests.

If a bounty is a tax of less burden than is a tariff, why are sugar consumers selected for favor?

Is sugar the only article used in this country that is higher in price than in the markets of the world? Make this the test. Contemplate the citizen as a consumer only (and at a special time), and there is an end of a protective tariff. The republican house of representatives should not set this example. Who can say where the contagion of it will stop?

The house of representatives, however, made molasses and sugar not above No. 16, Dutch standard, free of duty; put three cents a pound on sugar between Nos. 16 and 20, and three and a half cents a pound on sugar above 20. The senate changed this and made free sugar only up to No. 13, placed three-tenths of a cent a pound on sugar between Nos. 13 and 16. This change can only be in the interest of the sugar trust. It falls upon that grade of sugar which enters most largely into the popular consumption, for of 7,987,553 pounds of sugar above No. 13 imported during the fiscal year of 1889, 7,918,673 pounds were classed between Nos. 13 and and 16. "What motive can there be," asked Senator Sherman, "for us to give refiners three-tenths of a cent a pound, charged upon all the people of the United States, merely to do what would be done by the simplest process in Cuba or any other country to advance that sugar to the grade of No. 16?" Yet this proposition in favor of the sugar refining trust was carried through the senate by a vote of 38 to 12, nine democrats—Blackburn, Carlisle, Eustis, Gray, Morgan, Pasco, Reagan, Vance and Wilson of Maryland——voting in the affirmative.

An instance of the reckless methods prevailing among the supporters of the tariff bill was given in the senate proposal that "if an export duty shall hereafter be laid upon sugar or molasses by any country from whence the same may be exported, such sugar or molasses so imported shall be subject to such duty as was provided by law prior to the passage of this act." But in the discussion that ensued it developed that Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands are pledged by Spain to levy an export duty for the redemption of a certain portion of the debt of Cuba, and the committee quickly abandoned this idea.

To the beet, sorghum and cane sugars which the house provided should receive a bounty of two cents a pound, the senate added maple sugar, made "from maple sap produced within the United States." As to this, Senator Carlisle raised the point that unless they mixed cane or other sugar with it few farmers in Vermont, for instance, producing maple sugar would be entitled to the bounty, as under the act it would go only to those producing at least five hundred pounds. Nobody can detect the pure from the mixed sugar, and thus, while the production of so-called maple sugar would at once very largely increase, the government would be paying a double bounty—one on cane, sorghum or beet sugar and another on the same sugar after it was mixed with maple sugar.

Mr. Edmunds—But that would be a fraud.

Mr. Carlisle—Certainly; it would be a fraud.

Mr. Edmunds—And we do not commit frauds in Vermont.

Mr. Carlisle—But this bill makes no provision against admixtures.

Mr. Edmunds—Oh, yes, it does.

Mr. Carlisle—It proposes to pay no bounty upon maple sugar except it should be made from the sap of the maple trees.

Mr. Edmunds—Yes.

Mr. Carlisle—But as I have already said, it can be mixed with cane sugar or sorghum sugar, and nobody could detect the admixture.

Congressman Springer of Illinois is very much impressed with his visit into New York state under the auspices of the Reform club. He spoke at Hudson, Jamestown and three other places, mostly to farmer audiences. Ex-Congressman Horr of Michigan, who was pitted against him in debate by the Protective tariff league, proved to be no more than a political joker, and made no effort to meet the real points at issue. Coming from the mortgage-ridden state of Illinois, Mr. Springer's remarks have considerable significance. He said: "I think the reform club is engaged in a most important work. I was amazed at the depreciation of farm values, at the number of mortgages, the universally hard times and the evictions. At foreclosures, farms are being taken in at one-third of the value put on them five years ago. I brought this point out before my farmer audiences. I asked them if any of them thought land in the vicinity was worth one-half the value it used to be. Not one of them answered. 'And, yet,' said I, 'you have had twenty-five years of protection. Evictions, forced sales and men driven from their homes—and all under a system invoked for their benefit, a system established and perpetuated by their votes.' I showed them how everything they had to sell was fixed by the market at Liverpool; that wherever consumed, it was paid for on the Liverpool price. But when they had to buy, everything was on the highest protective price. 'Suppose you don't want to sell here,' I said, 'but you want to go to Liverpool and exchange what you have for goods there. You could not bring those other goods home without paying one-half their value to your own customs officials, and you call it protection! You wonder why you are not rich; I wonder how you are out of the poor house.' I showed how this process of protection was gradually wearing them away, and that they would have to stop voting for the grand old party. 'You are now confronted with the great alternative,' I cried. 'You must sever old ties; you must quit the grand old party or your old homesteads forever. Twenty-five years more of this and this great region will be covered by baronial estates. You will have had to go west in search of free land or go into the crowed cities.'"

The long fight over the irrigation question was settled by a compromise. The senate wished to repeal the sundries civil act of October 2, 1888, which reserved all irrigable lands from settlement or occupation until the places for irrigation basins, canals and ditches had been ascertained and marked off, and which provided that such irrigable lands should not be opened for settlement, unless under the homestead laws, by proclamation of the president. The house fought against this on the ground that it opened the door to a dissipation of what remained of the free public domain, making it possible for a single individual to possess himself under a desert land claim, a homestead claim, a pre-emption claim and a timber claim of as much as 1,020 acres, but gave way and voted for the repeal of the section in question of the act of 1888 on the senate's agreeing to limit the amount of land which a single person might occupy to "three hundred and twenty acres in the aggregate, under all of said laws." This is looked upon as a virtual victory for the house and a blow for the "ditch" companies and speculators who have been represented here since last winter by a strong lobby, in the effort to have the barriers altogether thrown down and make it possible for them to grab the water supplies, the monopoly of which means the monopoly of the whole arid region. Interested persons and corporations will, no doubt, in the future as they have in the past, find means to elude the letter of the law, if, indeed, they do not commit direct infractions of the law, and Uncle Sam must compose his mind, for this remnant of his once seemingly limitless public lands will quickly be gone. Senator Stewart has introduced a bill for the transfer of what there is of this land in the state of Nevada to that state, which in the minds of many men means nothing more than handing it over to the little ring that governs and owns that extensive but very sparsely populated state.

Secretary Windom's authority for anticipating the payment of the interest on the government bonds is found in section 3,699, of the revised statutes, reading: "The secretary of the treasury may anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt, by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient." Seizing this time to anticipate the interest is considered here as a good political stroke, notwithstanding the "roasting" men like Senator Plumb have publicly and privately administered, as it has afforded another means of getting money out of the treasury just before a critical election. It is said that within the past sixty days as much as seventy millions have in various ways been paid out, and this, with the contributions, which it is asserted have been called for, is expected to do much toward getting the good ship over the dangerous shoals at the November polls.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

LABOR'S RIGHT TO THE EARTH.

Joseph Dana Miller in Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

A paragraph in your article on Austin Corbin, taken from his contribution to the North American Review, and your reply to it, seems to me to involve a third and more important truth. Mr. Corbin says: "The wage question is one in which capital, as such, is only remotely concerned. It is primarily and essentially a question between the employers and the employed." And the substance of your reply is that it is a war between the employes and such unjust employers as Mr. Austin Corbin. Now there is undoubtedly some truth in both statements. But is it not possible to go deeper?

The employer. Who is the employer? Society is the sole employer of all labor. There will be work for each individual, and high wages, too, so long as the effective demands of society render to the worker an equivalent for the value of all his production. His wages will be measured by the effectiveness of this demand; and the so-called employer is merely the assistant capitalist in the work of getting these things ready for the consumer.

All theory, you say. Well, let us examine it closer. A man on a desert island needs no employer. He goes to work himself. Robinson Crusooe and his man Friday co-operating in production constituted the society of Juan Fernandez. Friday was his slave, you say. Ah, yes, that is so. But this was because Friday was a fool, or to speak less harshly, he had been brought up without educational advantages. But let us suppose Friday had been an Englishman, instead of an ignorant black, and his former occupation that of farmer or mechanic. When he landed on the island he would not have sought the protection of Crusoe, but he would have taken up a little patch of land and gone to work. Suppose even that Crusoe possessed all the capital. What of it? Couldn't Friday, *had he* been an Englishman, or American, or anything but what he was, *have got capital out of the land?* He wouldn't have gone to Crusoe and prayed him for God's sake to give him employment. Crusoe would have said, or perhaps he would not have said: "Why, go to work yourself. I can't forbid you employing yourself. *I don't own the island.*" Then this English Friday would have gone off and applied his labor to the land, and the thing he was best adapted to do he would have done, in return for things which Crusoe's labor could, in like manner, most advantageously produce, and the society of the island would have been established on firm foundations—equal rights to the land as men, and mutual interdependence as producers in co-operation under freedom, for, of course, trade too would have to be free.

Now make no mistake about it. What is true of simple is true of complex life. Drop Crusoe down into New York city and the conditions are the same. The same natural law of the right to land, and the same natural law of the interdependence of all producers, obtain here as on the island of Juan Fernandez. But the difference here would be that the operations of economic laws, perverted from their true uses, have not been permitted to do their benificent work. Crusoe must seek for an employer, for one who will permit him to go to work on his land, or for one who has bought the permission of some one else. Thus labor is a slave.

The very terms employed are badges of labor's slavery—the sign and signature of industrial dependence. The employer is master or boss, the employes are hands; and we are accustomed to hear men speak of a working class as if it were a lower class. There is no class necessary to social existence that is not a working class. There is, it is true, an upper and lower strata in the social organization; but the upper strata is the industrial element, and the really lower and ignoble strata is composed of the classes, by whatsoever name they be known, who subsist upon the earnings of the other.

That labor is really a slave we may see if we will but look. The story is told of a beautiful Circassian slave who was pressed upon an American traveling abroad, and he was urged to bring her to this country, for, being a white slave, no one would dispute his right to her.

Look at the condition of the protected Pennsylvania miner of to-day. And then think of the people who in winter want coal. And then think of the United States with its vast surface of 3,000,000 square miles; with one square mile of coal field for every fifteen square miles of territory. Think of California, where there are sixty acres for every soul, and men are arrested for vagrancy. Think of Maine, which has more land than the area of the other five New England states combined, and from which men travel west, leaving fireside and family, in search of land. And out along the lines of the far western railroads men lie down at night because they have no home. And yet there is scarcely a cattle raiser or ranchman in all the cattle raising regions of the west who is not a land trespasser or land thief. Thousands of acres of the still existing public domain are being used by millionaire ranchmen.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

At a recent conference between the directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road the following is the gist of an agreement entered into with representatives of the Trainmen's association: Conductors and brakemen will not be dismissed or suspended from the company's service without just cause. In case of suspension or dismissal, if any employe thinks his sentence unjust, he shall have the right, within ten days, to refer his case, by written statement, to the division superintendent. Within ten days of the receipt of this notice his case shall have a thorough investigation by the proper authorities of the railroad company, at which he may be present if he so desires, and also be represented by any disinterested employe of his grade. In case he shall not be satisfied with the result of said investigation, he shall have the right to appeal to the general superintendent and to the general manager. In case suspension or dismissal is found to be unjust, he shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost. A clause provides for the systematic promotion of employes according to their merit. Any employe will be dismissed without hearing, in case of intoxication, insubordination and collisions.

* * *

On Wednesday, last week, 250 union carpenters struck work on the exposition building at Spokane Falls, Wash., because some lumber was bought from a boycotted mill. The "leading" citizens were aroused to such indignation at this that the spectacle of millionaires, bankers, merchants, lawyers, etc., among them the president of the board of trade and the mayor, was presented hard at work shingling the immense roof. Will the job hold out the rain when it is done?

* * *

The protectionists are opposing the demand of New England for free coal from Canada, although Pennsylvania has a large market for its coal in Canada. Here are the official figures of Canadian imports for the past two years: Of hard coal, in 1888 Canada imported 2,134,764 tons, and last year 1,276,085 tons. Of soft coal, Canada imported 1,226,211 tons in 1888 and 1,220,810 tons in 1889. Will some protectionist please locate the pauper coal argument in these figures?

* * *

The Detroit Evening News publishes the single tax platform in full "as a concise statement of its fundamental truths."

* * *

On labor day the Elmira Telegram got out a sixteen page paper containing contributions from a number of writers for the labor press and a great mass of interesting matter. Most of the matter is of the old-fashioned labor kind, but Mr. Powderly's article declares that the taxation of lands at their full value exclusive of improvements demanded in the Knights of Labor platform would put an end to land speculation. This is the closest approach to sound political economy that we have seen in any of the articles.

* * *

The Gold beaters' union in this city is slowly gaining its demand for an increase in wages. The other unions throughout the country struck on Monday for an increase of twenty per cent, and were generally successful. The demand was based upon the proposed increase of thirty-three and a half per cent in the tariff on gold and silver leaf. As the tariff is mainly in existence for the purpose of enabling American employers to pay high wages, it is to be hoped that this precedent will not be lost on other trades. The funny thing about it is that the men must strike to get the benefits of protection.

* * *

CHADRON, Neb., Sept. 10.—I am a single taxer, but in a conversation with a friend last night he brought up an argument against it which I could not answer to my own satisfaction even. He admitted that the single tax would be a good thing so far as stopping speculation in land, mines, oil wells, city lots, etc., is concerned, but said it would freeze out small merchants. In this country there are many towns of from 500 to 3,000 people, where one will find cheap one-story business houses on lots adjoining quite expensive brick and stone buildings. Under our present system a man with $1,000 or $2,000 can go into a town of this kind and rent a cheap one-story building, say 24x30 feet in size (our lots are generally 25x100 or 25x150 feet), on a lot valued at $1,500, for from $25 to $40 per month. He does not do a large business, but does it cheaply; hires no clerks and pays taxes on his small stock only. A wealthy merchant may come in and rent or buy a building on a lot alongside of him worth say $4,000. If he rents he will pay $75 per month rental, and he cannot freeze out the small merchant by his side, for the latter has as good a location as he and runs on lighter expenses. The wealthy merchant also pays taxes on his larger stock, and if he owns the fine building, on that also. Now, under the single tax my friend argues that the man with the small capital would be obliged to pay very near as high rent for the lot on which a building 24x30 feet, worth $800, stands, as would his wealthy competitor on a fine brick building 24x90 feet, worth $4,000, which stands on an adjoining lot. The poor man could not stand this, and would be forced to close up shop or move to the outskirts of the town and display his goods to less advantage on a less valuable lot. Whether the two men owned or rented their buildings and lots, the result would be the same. He therefore argues that the single tax would benefit the rich, as they could put the greater part of their means into property which would not be taxed. In other words, no more nor valuable land is necessary for a wealthy man to live and do business on than for a poor man.

I believe there is an adequate answer to these objections, but I cannot fully work it out. Hoping you will do so, I remain, yours truly, J. K. CALKINS.

The condition of affairs described by our correspondent is necessarily a transitional one, and cannot last long enough to serve as the basis for an argument. Whatever effect the single tax could have in forcing the poor merchant to move will come, and, if the town is prosperous, come very rapidly, under the existing system. The hopes of speculators may for a little time make it worth while to maintain shanties alongside of good buildings, but, if the place grows, ground rents will steadily advance, and the man who cannot afford to pay the landlord the price asked for an eligible lot will have to move to a poorer location. Why should we assume that he would have to do this any sooner if he practically paid his ground rent to the public instead of to the landlord, and thereby freed himself from all the taxes he now pays in addition to his rent?

The talk about the relative advantages of the richer merchant is irrelevant. Such advantages are increased by all obstacles to trade, since he can more easily surmount these obstacles, and a system of taxation that leaves to each an equal chance will be better for the poor merchant than that now existing. We certainly fail to see how anyone can offer any reason for the opposite expectation and see nothing in the accidental and temporary conditions of a growing town to lead us to think that the private appropriation of the income due to the growth of the place can prove of any permanent advantage to the smaller merchants.

* * *

On Tuesday last Chauncey M. Depew made one of his characteristic speeches at the state fair at Syracuse. After dispensing some statistical taffy to the admiring grangers, he advocated intelligent organization among farmers. Mr. Depew the orator has views on organization which are radically opposed to those of Mr. Depew the railroad president.

* * *

Maine has not been fruitful ground for the single tax heretofore, but among the opinions of newspapers on the conference THE STANDARD publishes one from the Rockland Opinion which announces itself in favor of the movement. It is well worth reading.

IS THIS NOT TREASON?

Boston Globe

The time has come when the development of agriculture and manufacturing in this country imperatively demands an expansion of our foreign trade. Our farmers and our manufacturers require increased markets for their surplus products.—[Boston Journal.

Well may the afflicted Home market club exclaim: *Et tu, Brute!*

THE DIFFERENCE.

Providence Journal.

The difference between free binding twine and taxed cotton ties is wholly geographical, but we have Major McKinley's word that the bill is not sectional.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHAT HAVE THE COLLEGES DONE?

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Professor Seligman's claim on behalf of the colleges as the proper sources of true economic science, is one which is so often made by the opponents of "the new political economy," that it might be well if his position were subjected to further criticism in your columns. Allow me to suggest, on behalf of the great majority of the voters of this country, who cannot boast of having acquired their knowledge of economics from college professors, that an article (I do not think that it would need to be *very* long) by Professor Seligman, briefly stating the most important contributions to social and economic science made by college professors during the past one hundred and fifty years, would be an excellent method of proving that the said college professors are really competent to give instruction upon these subjects. There is a dim suspicion in many minds that the world's great institutions of learning have not been particularly prominent in the work of discovering new and valuable truths affecting the welfare of mankind. Nor are there wanting scoffers of the baser sort who allege that the dry-as-dust economic principles taught in the average college of the present day are on a level with the scholastic philosophy of the middle ages. And finally, those who have had leisure to study anything of the history of economics, find many facts which lead them to believe that in general the great truths of that science have at first been bitterly opposed by those same college professors. Will Professor Seligman kindly enlighten a doubting reader of his address before the Social science association?

ENJOLRAS.

ITS COLUMNS OPEN.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: As a member of the E. D. District single tax club, of Brooklyn, I have written four articles on the single tax, and sent them to the Brooklyn Times, all of which were published.

Yesterday I wrote another letter suggesting that the single tax platform might be of interest to its 25,000 readers, and behold! it is published, in a paper which advocates "protectionist principles!"

New York. HORATIO CAMPS.

A PAMPHLET CALLED FOR.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: I believe the recent single tax convention did its work wisely and well.

Printed copies of its proceedings, in pamphlet form would in my opinion be the best thing that could be put in circulation to get our aims before the masses.

I notice that not only the large and small dailies noticed its convening, but the local papers also took notice of it.

Troy, Ohio. T. WHEATON.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: The decided success of the recent single tax conference will, in my opinion, have a far-reaching influence in furthering our cause. I think it was a surprise to the majority of the participants, and will awaken anew their hope and courage, and to that large class of our people who really believed that the movement was not only dying, but practically dead, it must have been a clap of thunder from a clear sky. In view then of the marked success of this first national gathering, would it not be in line with practicable work to map out a still larger programme than that determined upon by the conference?

In 1893 the Columbian fair will be held in Chicago. The exhibition will be of such a character as to claim the attention of the civilized world and call visitors by the thousands from all lands. Then, I think, would be the time for assembling a single tax international congress. With timely notice for preparations we could reasonably expect large delegations from Great Britain and Australia, while France, Spain and the German states would be represented.

A world's single tax conference in 1893—an international single tax committee—what say our friends, everywhere?

SERGT. E. C. ALPHONSE.

East Orange, N. J.

MR. COSGRAVE FOR CONGRESS IN OHIO.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: In the last STANDARD, in a communication relative to the respective candidates for congress in the First district of Ohio, my friend, Mr. Henderson, doubtless through ignorance, does Mr. Otway J. Cosgrave (who has since received the nomination) an injustice which I feel should not pass unnoticed.

Mr. Cosgrave has for several years been a subscriber to THE STANDARD, and on one occasion contributed quite a handsome sum for the benefit of our single tax club library. From frequent conversations with him, I know him to be decidedly friendly to our cause, and I believe that when the proper time comes he will be found to be the right man in the right place for us.

As to his education, ability and principles, I will say that he is a graduate of one of our first class city colleges; that he ably filled the position of county solicitor for a number of years, and his argument in the celebrated "archbishop's case" was spoken of by one of the judges before whom it was heard as in his opinion the ablest that was made, notwithstanding some of the most eminent legal talent in Ohio associated with him. And as to his principles, while he has never posed as a saint, during many years of intimate acquaintance with him, I have always found him honorable and honest. The charge that he was formerly a protectionist does not amount to much, as it could successfully be maintained against nearly all of us, including Henry George himself. That he has seen the error of his ways in that particular I am convinced, and I trust no single taxer in the coming election will be guilty of the error of scratching Mr. Cosgrave upon the theory that he is either a protectionist or an enemy to the single tax cause.

E. T. FRIES,
Cincinnati, Ohio. Member S. T. club.

A TITLE BY DIGESTION.

Memphis Avalanche.

The activity in real estate, the opening up of new territory and the redivision of old tracts make all questions affecting land title of interest and value.

In his book on "Nation Making," J.C. Firth, an English writer, asserts that the New Zealanders found that the best mode of ending disputes about land was to kill and eat the former owners, thus acquiring the most effective of all titles—a title by digestion. The author asserts that to this day in the native land courts established by act of parliament to ascertain the ownership of Maori lands, if a native can prove that his ancestors killed and ate the former owners his title to the land is regarded as indisputable. Indeed, a case not long ago occurred in a native land court in which a native claimant was being cross-examined by a counter-claimant to the land in dispute. "Where," asked he, "was my father after the battle fought between your tribe and mine?" "I don't know," the other promptly replied, "where the whole of him was, but a good part of him was here," significantly tapping his stomach. The opposing claimant at once collapsed. His case was closed, his cause lost, and the land became vested in the man who had eaten the former proprietor.

It is not unusual to hear of a man who has "eaten himself out of house and home," but it remains for the Maori to eat themselves into an estate.

LIBERTY AND LAW.

Freedom! what is Freedom but to take
Each man his hour as seemeth best to him;
His heritage of earth, his equal share
Of all the bounteous, overflowing world!
Bound with constraint, 'tis true, but such constraint
Meaning the equal freedom each with all.

To her be all our efforts dedicate;
Not the mad license of her counterfeit,
Mouthing her wild and frothy tumefaction
'Gainst Law. The order of the universe
Is Law—in stellar space, and far beyond
The Law holds sway—here in the lives of men—
In their associations—in the thoughts
That such associations bring. Let man
Reading the Law transcribe it in the books.

That is true freedom—in the sweet obeyance
Of Nature's order, though her goodly name
Found ever in the mouths of the destroyers,
The ignorant, the base, and they, alas!
Sometimes—who hope for betterment, made
A dark reproach. Freedom alone can come
Yoked with the Law of Freedom.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

HE HAS THE HOME MARKET, HASN'T HE?

New York World.

Mr. Depew holds the English farmer up to pity because he "first pays the landlord, then the parson, then the government, before there is any left for himself." He is not much worse off than the American farmer, who must pay tribute to the mortgagee, the manufacturer, the mine owner, the lumber lord, and to an endless ring of trusts and monopolies, beside his taxes to the government. It is no wonder that he has so little left for himself.

THAT'S DIFFERENT.

New York World.

A protection organ jocosely defines a "marine" as "a person who imagines that tariff reform of the Cleveland variety does not mean free trade." A marine who doesn't know that he is a marine is a person who imagines that reciprocity of the Blaine variety is not free trade sugar-coated.

WHAT THEY SAY.

The following editorials concerning the movement and the national conference have been gathered since our last issue:

THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF INDIANA ON THE CONFERENCE.

Indianapolis Sentinel, Sept. 10.

The "single tax movement," led by Mr. Henry George, has been advancing rapidly of late in various parts of the world. It is very strong in Great Britain and Ireland; it has many adherents in Canada; in Australia it has an active support in the parliaments, and in the public press, and in the United States it is becoming an important factor, as was shown by the recent conference at New York upon the occasion of Mr. Henry George's return from a trip around the world. Thirty states were represented at this conference by about 700 delegates. Many men of recognized ability and great prominence in the world of thought and of affairs were in attendance, of whom William Lloyd Garrison of Massachusetts, Tom L. Johnson of Ohio (formerly of this city), and Judge Maguire of California may be mentioned as fair representatives. The proceedings of the conference were characterized by earnestness, enthusiasm and confidence. It was not a conference of "cranks," but of intelligent students of economic problems. It has certainly given a new impetus to the single tax movement.

It will probably be a long time—if, indeed, it ever occurs—before the George doctrine is applied in its entirety in this country. But the signs are multiplying that its partial application is not far distant. The discussion begun a dozen years ago by Mr. George has had the effect of inviting public attention all over the world very sharply to the problems of taxation. Intelligent men in this country and in Europe and in Australia have been impressed, as never before, with the fact that the systems of taxation which now prevail are unjust, complicated, partial and oppressive. For one thing, those who read and observe and think are becoming more strongly convinced every day that the taxation of personal property, everywhere and under all circumstances, is a fraud. It is a fraud because it never is, and in the nature of things it never can be, equally enforced. It is a fraud because it offers a premium on dishonesty, and puts honesty at a disadvantage. It is a fraud because it discriminates against the poor and those of moderate means, and in favor of the wealthy. The tax on personal property ought to be wholly repealed. Public sentiment is not yet ripe for its repeal, but, at the present rate of progress, it will be ere many years.

The best thought of the time is tending also very strongly against taxes on consumption, popularly known as indirect taxes, and against taxes on improvements on real estate. There is coming to be a clearer apprehension of the fact that all such taxes are taxes on production, which interfere seriously with the process of trade and industry and constitute very serious burdens upon the community. In many large centers of population there has been a revolt against the absurd policy which imposes a fine or penalty, in the form of a tax, upon the man who improves a town or city and gives employment to labor by erecting a business block, or mill, or residence, while it offers inducements for withholding of land from the market by laying only nominal taxes upon it so long as it is left vacant and unproductive, although it is appreciating in value from the growth of the community and the improvements made by more enterprising people than its owner. In Chicago, New York, Washington and many other cities, the demand for a large increase of taxes upon land held for purely speculative purposes has proved too strong to be resisted by the assessors, and it will soon result that such lands will be forced into the market because their owners will find that they cannot afford to hold them and pay taxes on them.

Here we have substantial and beneficent results from Mr. Henry George's propaganda. There can be no doubt that the single tax doctrine is growing in favor in all English-speaking countries, and we believe there are many now living who will see its general adoption. Whether this will also involve the appropriation by the state of the entire rental value of the land, as proposed in "Progress and Poverty," will depend entirely upon the necessities of the state. The prospect is that the system of private property in land will remain as it is, for some generations at least, but that all taxes, at least for state and local purposes (except such as may be derived from the sale of franchises), will, in the near future, be laid upon land.

THE MONOPOLY ORGAN RESPONDS.

Indianapolis Journal (protectionist).

The democratic scheme to equalize the taxes on real and personal property, coupled with the Sentinel's bold demand for the repeal of all taxes on personal property, is full of dangerous possibilities. The Sentinel says "the single tax doctrine is growing in favor in all English-speaking countries, and we believe there are many now living who will see its general adoption." The single tax theory is one of the vagaries of Mr. Henry George, who is also the originator of the theory that there should be no private ownership of land. The Sentinel thinks "the prospect is that the system of private property in land will remain as it is, for some generations, at least, but that all taxes, at least for state and local purposes (except such as may be derived from the sale of franchises) will, in the near future, be laid upon land." Land owners in Indiana will be glad to know that the democratic organ does not think private ownership of land will be abolished "for some generations yet," but the proposition to repeal all personal taxes and place the entire burden of taxation on land is equally cranky and dangerous.

That this proposition is not a chimera is shown by the demand of the democratic platform for "equalizing the appraisement of real and personal property in this state to the end that an equal and proper uniformity in such assessments shall be secured." This pledges the democratic party to that policy. What does it mean? The equalization of the appraisement of real and personal property means that the poor man's farm shall be appraised for taxation as high as the rich man's stocks and bonds. The money lender's mortgage notes and securities are assessed for taxation at full face value; the democratic platform demands that real estate shall be appraised relatively as high. If this does not mean a repeal of the tax on personal property, as demanded by the Sentinel, it certainly does mean a large increase of the burdens of real estate.

The assessment of property in this state for 1889 showed the total value of all taxable property to be $776 813,458, of which $232,-355,725 was personal property, and the balance real estate and improvements. Personal property represents nearly one-third of the valuation. The total repeal of the personal property tax, as urged by the Sentinel, would very largely increase the burdens of real estate, and the equalization of the appraisement of real and personal property would have a similar though not so pronounced effect. In whatever light regarded it is a vicious stab at real estate.

NUCLEUS FOR THE NEXT NATIONAL PARTY.

Dallas, Texas, Morning News.

The single tax men recently assembled in national convention followed the usual course of budding political parties. In the infancy of the ism its adherents were united in propagating one idea, and the singleness of their aim was professedly such that they could be republicans, democrats, prohibitionists, greenbackers or of any other party on all questions but that of the suggested single tax on land values. Their leader is a free trader, and of course his adherents in single taxism could not be in favor of taxation as a method of protection, but they could apparently be prohibitory protectionists. Now the adoption of any other plank along with the single tax makes a party platform which must necessarily give pause to some citizens who would approve the land value tax itself. The demands for government ownership and operation of railways and telegraphs and for the Australian ballot are pure politics, but the first may be opposed by some single taxers. If then the latter contribute of their means to propagate their doctrine through the organization created they pay to fight against their own views of individualism in business. The opinion of Henry George regarding government ownership of the liquor saloons or the doctrine of woman suffrage or any number of other planks, real politics in themselves, can next be thrown together with the present collection. Every accretion of political dogma compels more citizens to either support what they disbelieve in or to remain in or go out of the new party, and already the claim can no longer be correctly made that the organized movement for the single tax is free from the usual heterogeneous and arbitrary development of political partyism. Indeed, even the demand for a single tax is not the indisputable exact embodiment of the principle which it stands forth to represent, though it may roughly approximate to the expression thereof. Nothing demonstrates that unearned increment from land will provide precisely the fund required for governmental expenses according to the views of a given society. If the unearned increment were taken the chief tenet of Henry Georgeism should be satisfied whether other taxes were needed or not. But Mr. George is too much of a practical politician in mind to care about fine points of reason which the bulk of his followers will not care about either. They are in the ring now, bidding to form the nucleus of the next national party of considerable proportions.

NO ABANDONMENT OF PRINCIPLE.

Boston Advertiser.

"Every reference made to Henry George and Grover Cleveland was received with cheers," says the telegraph report of the single tax national convention. L. F. Post of New York, after being made chairman of the permanent organization, made a speech which seemed to meet with the most cordial approval, in the course of which he predicted that before long the whole democratic party would be included in the movement. No fault can be found with enthusiasts for cherishing bright hopes, but it does seem a little queer that a crusade, whose prime managers make a loud boast of cutting loose from both political parties, bears so many marks of being run as an annex to one of those parties. We shall watch the result of this evident bid on the part of Mr. Henry George's followers for an alliance with the democratic party with a good deal of interest. One thing is clear, the mountain will have to go to Mahomet, if the coalescence takes place, for Mahomet will not go to the mountain. It will be understood that, in this allusion, we mean to refer to Mr. George as Mahomet. The single tax men are in real earnest. Their wisdom is matter of question, but their sincerity is unquestionable. They are for their pet scheme first, last and all the time. We cheerfully acquit them of all suspicion of coquetting with the democrats in any such way as to contemplate for a moment the abandonment or partial abandonment of their one idea. No, what Mr. George, Mr. Post and the rest who wax warm with applause whenever Grover Cleveland is mentioned, hope is that their cause will be found to have made such progress as to make it worth while for the democratic leader, with his party at his back, to come, body, boots and baggage, into the Henry George camp. Will this hope be realized? It is hard to believe that it can be. Fancy Scott, Whitney, Standard Oil Payne and the other millionaire monopolists who now largely rule the democratic party adjusting their platform so as to take on, or rather take in, the most prominent socialists of our day! Nevertheless, the democratic platform is almost as elastic as the democratic conscience. Stranger things have been done by that party in its checkered history. We shall see what we shall see.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

Buffalo Times.

The conference of the single tax party in New York the past week has commanded a liberal share of attention. They are an earnest lot of fellows who are concerned in the movement, working with no selfish motives, surely. Their theory is clearly enunciated in their platform. They believe that if the single tax theory were in force the weight of taxation would be lifted from the agricultural districts, that the horde of tax gatherers would be dispensed with, that fraud and corruption in taxation would be thwarted, and that the trusts and monopolies would be destroyed.

It all sounds well in print, certainly. We hope that if the theory is ever put in practice it may prove to be true. The things proposed are greatly to be desired. Government control of certain great interests is also proposed.

The league does not, and we believe will not attempt to cut loose from present political affiliations, but will work with the hope of engrafting their principles upon the established parties. The idea has grown and will continue to grow. It is not one that threatens disaster to any valuable interest, and no honest minded man need fear the result of its growth. If it is good it will prosper; if bad it will die of its own badness. The truth won't hurt the commonwealth.

A SAMPLE "IRISH-AMERICAN" FALSEHOOD.

Irish American.

The cranks from all over the country who follow the lead of Henry George have had a single tax conference in the city. The platform they adopted was to the effect that all men were created equal, with certain absolute rights. No one should be permitted to hold property without a fair return. There should be no tax on the products of labor, and all revenues for national, state and municipal purposes should be raised by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements.

"THE STRONGEST IMPRESSION WAS ITS DEVOTION TO PRINCIPLE"

Alice Thatcher in New Earth.

While we cannot attempt here to give any account of these great meetings, we must comment on the extraordinary quality and power of them, on the enthusiasm and good temper displayed, on the brilliancy of the speaking, on the keenness of the debating, and especially on the educational value of both speeches and debates. The conference sensibly grew in intellectual and moral intelligence during the great debate of Wednesday morning on the adoption of the final paragraph of the platform, which maintained that monopolies of the nature of telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., should be controlled and managed for and by the people through the government. The platform was finally adopted as presented without modification. This platform will be spoken of at greater length in a future issue of the New Earth.

Of all the impressions made upon us by this remarkable conference, the strongest was its devotion to principle—not devotion to a set of formulated principles, but devotion to abstract principle—to absolute right as each man's conscience revealed it to him.

THE SINGLE TAX IDIOCY.

Iowa State Register.

The wildest and silliest scheme ever proposed as to taxation of property is Henry George's idiotic single tax land vagary. George does not believe in it himself. He is merely advocating it because it brings him a steady revenue as a lecturer upon that subject, just as George Francis Train's idiotic lectures used to draw before the people were fully satisfied that Train was advocating wild theories for "revenue only." The single tax theory is that all revenue for national, state and municipal purposes should be raised by single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements. In other words, that expensive business blocks and residences, in which millions of dollars have been invested, shall pay no more tax than equal sized unimproved lots adjoining. This plan would enable all towns and cities to escape taxation upon much the greater proportion of their property while it would correspondingly increase the taxes upon the farms and unimproved property in all locations. The only plausible theory for this plan of taxation is that it would increase taxation upon all those who do not erect buildings upon vacant lots in towns and cities. This point would meet with general consent from all enterprising people, but the insurmountable argument against the fallacious theory is that it would greatly increase taxation upon the farms, which are now paying at least their full share of the burdens of taxation. The only satisfactory manner of taxation is to assess all improved property at about equalized values, and then add to the assessment of vacant lots for the increased value accruing to them from neighboring improvements, a sufficient amount to compel the owners to build, or sell to more enterprising persons, who will build. This might not be good law, but it would be justice to those whose capital and energy build up towns and cities and enrich vacant land and lot owners, without effort or assistance on their part. This was the object of those who first started discussion on this theory, before Henry George picked it up for speculative purposes—a mere matter of income received from his lectures!

The convention of single tax theorists in New York last week was a gathering of hobbyists, with a small percentage of those dependent upon incomes from business blocks, tenements and residences in the cities, who are anxious to shift a considerable portion of the taxes they are now paying upon the shoulders of the farmers. Unjust residents of cities, owners of railroads, street railways, factories, corporations and right of way improvements of every character might be expected to advocate the single tax plan for their own benefit, as they would escape a considerable portion of the present taxation, but no person who has a fair appreciation of justice and a desire to do right can favor any policy which would throw a considerable portion of his burden upon the shoulders of the farmers who have had about all they could carry during the long series of overproduction. The liability of corporations to escape proper taxation under the single tax theory was plainly placed before the New York convention and elicited the only excited discussion of the session, which occurred over the last clause of the platform which proposes "that telegraph, railroad, water and gas supplies of the country shall be under the control and manipulated by local, state or national government, as expediency may demand!" Yet this convention was held with a view to organizing a party with the hope of gaining control of the states and nation! A picture of the delegates assembled would not portray any more intelligence in that gathering than would that of an equal sized group in an insane asylum.

A LABOR MISLEADER.

Boston Labor Leader.

Speaking of international unity, Henry George has got back from the antipodes, full of enthusiasm and professedly hopeful of the ultimate triumph of the single tax idea. His followers held a national conference in New York city the present week, Massachusetts being represented by Messrs. Garrison, Chamberlin and Prang; a platform of principles was adopted, in which it is stated that while the single taxers are with the democratic party in its fight with the protective tariff, they are not yet in it. As between the two great political organizations, however, it is stated that: "It would, however, be the height of folly for us to shut our eyes to the fact that for the immediate present the republican party is engaged in a desperate struggle to prolong the protective system and to increase the burdens that inordinate and unjust tariff taxes impose on the vast body of consumers, in the interests of a comparatively small number of 'protected' manufacturers and monopolizers of natural opportunities, while the democratic party, through the necessity of the situation, is being forced to attack the 'protective' system on more radical lines, and to fight with increasing fervor and determination the banded monopolists, who, through mere self interest, contribute vast sums to be used as a corruption fund, to exclude it from power and perpetuate their own control over the rival party. In such a combat men cannot stand still, and each side must grow more radical in its demands."

This will give our socialistic friends the opportunity to continue the cry of "democratic annex" with which they have so long assailed the Georgeites. On the other hand, I wonder if Henry doesn't get a trifle weary now and again of the effusive adulation and sugary phrases showered upon him by some of the faithful.

ANTI-PLUTOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Guide.

The advocates of the single tax recently met in New York city. They had representatives from nearly every state in the Union,

and developed unexpected strength. These men advocate a remission of all taxes—federal, state and municipal—which are paid by capital and labor from those economic quantities which are called wages and interest, and the collection of the entire sum necessary to maintain the government from the annual monopoly value of lands and petty franchises. They want trade, industry, labor and capital engaged in productive enterprises to be as untrammeled by the burdens of government as possible. Railroads, telegraphs and such great franchises they wish to vest permanently in the government, all the business connected with operating them being transacted by government employes. Besides the exemption of labor and capital from taxation and the governmental management of railroads, telegraphs, etc., the single taxers advocate (of course) absolute free trade and the Australian ballot. These men do not form a separate political party, but vote with the democrats, whose tariff reform and anti-plutocratic principles are in line with their purposes.

THE "OPINION" IS WITH 'EM.

Rockland, Me., Opinion.

The national conference of single tax men, recently held in New York, was a highly important gathering, and the numbers and standing of those who attended show that the movement has attained large proportions, and is destined to make the land question the great issue before the people. The single tax doctrine is that set forth by Mr. Henry George in his wonderful work, "Progress and Poverty." It is simple and easily understood. It is that the land belongs equally to all the people, by natural right; that he who occupies any part of it should pay rent to the people in the form of a tax representing the value of the bare land for occupancy; that this tax should be the only one levied; and that all taxes upon industry or the products of industry are ethically wrong and economically destructive. This doctrine arrays itself in especial hostility to those forms of taxation which are intended to benefit one man or class at the expense of the rest of the community; its chief object of attack in national matters is the protective tariff. The movement is founded on justice, and we hope to see it succeed. It is not chained to the car of any political party, nor does it set up a political car of its own. In this Mr. George and his associates are wise. A strong organization has been formed, with a national committee, of which the member for Maine is Mr. F. D. Lyford, of Lewiston. We hope soon to see the people of this section giving attention to the subject which it deserves. There are quite a number of men who favor the single tax here in Knox county, and they should organize. The Opinion is with 'em.

Henry George says the democratic party is rapidly going the way of free trade. He also goes in for a federation of all the English-speaking peoples of the globe, and believes that Canada ought to be annexed to the United States. This would settle the tariff disputes.—[Rochester Times.

It is undoubtedly true that Mr. George's theory is making great progress in this country, but greater in England and Australia. Its revolutionary character has been somewhat abated from the way it was first put forward. Private ownership of land is no longer denounced, and state ownership has been rather lost sight of, although the power of unlimited land taxation to meet all public charges puts it in the power of the state to virtually confiscate lands by increasing the taxes to their rentable values. As a result of greater moderation Mr. George's panacea for the ills of poverty is meeting more respectful consideration. The New York Times, a very conservative journal, regards it as "the ideal of taxation, unattainable for a good while to come, and without a long agitation and progressive advances, but resting on irrefragable logic."—[Pittsburg Post.

The platform adopted by the Henry Georgeites in their New York convention was not only a rabid free trade, single tax utterance, but a nationalist declaration as well. The plank over which so much discussion occurred is a virtual indorsement of the nationalist idea of the state or national control of all gas, water, telegraph and railroad companies in the country. It was proposed by Mr. George himself and may, therefore, be accepted as a significant indication of the drift of things. Georgeism itself has not been gaining ground in this country of many homes in a way that is calculated to encourage the advocates of a single tax, and Mr. George accordingly makes a bid for the support of the latest fad, Bellamyism. He seems to think that the single tax is not enough, and, accordingly, winks vigorously at the socialistic ideas of the latest prophet of reorganization. The public, meanwhile, will look on in a philosophical way, rather enjoying the fact that two such cranks as Mr. George and Mr. Bellamy should join hands. It remains to be seen, however, whether the decaying fortunes of the George fad can be benefited by this alliance to the younger fad or not. It does not seem probable that the single tax wagon has been hitched to a star.—[Cleveland Leader.

BALLOT REFORM.

SECOND ELECTION UNDER THE NEW LAW.

THE VILLAGE ELECTION AT WILLIAMSBRIDGE ON TUESDAY—SOME SLIGHT DEFECTS IN THE LAW, BUT IT WORKED SATISFACTORILY.

The second election under the new ballot reform law of this state took place at Williamsbridge, Westchester county, on Tuesday. The village is a thriving little place of over two thousand population, and the vote cast was 401. The election was for a president, two trustees, a tax collector and a treasurer of the village. There were three tickets in the field—republican, democratic and prohibition, the latter party taking advantage of the new act and setting up a ticket, which received some twenty-five votes. As the vote exceeded 300, two election districts had to be established, the vote of the Second being received at the village hall and that of the First at Haven's dance hall, about a mile away. The polls were opened at 9 a. m. and closed at sundown—6.08 o'clock. There was ample opportunity to receive the full vote, as each poll was furnished with four booths in which the voters prepared their ballots. The counting of the vote consumed much less time than at Far Rockaway, the canvassers counting the vote for president first and taking the other offices in rotation. This experiment shows that a number of tickets or names will not impede the count if one office is taken at a time. In the Second district the counting of the 220 votes occupied just an hour and a quarter. There were fourteen candidates on all the tickets, and the votes were gone over twelve times, the two trustees being together.

A number of New Yorkers went up to see the operation of the law, among them being City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain, Bernard J. Tinney of the surrogate's court, and ex-Assistant District-Attorney Charles Foster, president of the Young men's independent club, with Oscar A. Mayer and August Kitchelt of the same club. According to the Herald, there was far more confusion and uncertainty at Williamsbridge than at the election at Far Rockaway during the preceding week. Several defects in the law were made apparent, but these are of minor importance, and will probably be remedied at the next session of the legislature.

First as to the question of disability. Section 28 reads:

Any voter who declares under oath to the inspectors of election that by reason of physical disability he is unable to prepare his ballot without assistance shall be permitted to bring with him to such booth or compartment a person of his own selection, who may retire with such disabled voter to the booth or compartment and assist him in the preparation of his ballot. The poll clerks shall make a memorandum on the poll list of every instance when an oath was administered to a voter as herein provided, stating briefly what facts were sworn to, the name of the affiant and the name of the person or persons who aided the voter in preparing his ballot.

Now, here the law does not define "physical disability," and a liberal latitude was allowed at Williamsbridge.

The fact of a man not being able to read and write or not being able to speak English was construed by the inspectors to be "physical disability."

In the next place, it appeared from yesterday's election that the new law disfranchises a man under certain circumstances, and there was much wordy war over it yesterday Section 27 reads:

If any voter spoils a ballot he may obtain another full set, and so on successively, *not exceeding four sets in all*, upon returning to the ballot desk the set of ballots containing the spoiled ballots. In obtaining a set of ballots to replace a spoiled set the name of the voter shall be given and his number noted in the manner hereinbefore provided when the voter's original application for ballots is made to the ballot clerk.

Under this section an Irishman named Byrnes, nearly sixty years of age, caused considerable trouble. He took his ballots in, remained in the booth thirteen minutes and then went out without voting. By and by he returned to the inclosure, got another set, entered a booth and then came out and said he could not see.

Now Chairman Skennim contended that Byrnes having left the polling place could not re-enter and attempt to vote again; in fact that he had voted. He was outvoted by Inspector Theil and Johnston, both of whom are candidates, and Byrnes was allowed to vote after having had a man named Ryan to help him. He remained fifteen minutes the last time.

Several other men delivered up all their ballots in a bunch, which was put into the non-vote box, and the men walked out, to return presently and demand another set. They were supplied and voted again.

This was one of the most serious cases that occured yesterday, and caused no end of wrangling and the delivery of a variety of of legal opinions.

There was more vigilance in preventing electioneering within 150 feet of the polling place than in Far Rockaway, but still the law was repeatedly violated. In one instance Street Commissioner John J Bolger was hauled up, brought before the inspectors and censured.

A large number of special police were sworn in to maintain order at the polls and enforce all the provisions of the law. One of these officers, named "Terry" Sullivan, was the cause of much amusement for those who came to watch the election. When a voter entered the booth, Mr. Sullivan, armed with a big club and holding an immense silver watch in his hand, timed him exactly to the minute, allowing no one to leave the booths before the expiration of three minutes. If any attempted to do so, he would drive them back with the remark, "Yer time's not up"

Altogether, however, the election went along smoothly, there was no security for bribers and the law has been proven much superior to the old method of voting. The democrats lost somewhat, as compared with the previous election, but their entire ticket was elected.

PREPARING FOR THE CITY ELECTION.

On Wednesday the board of estimate and apportionment met in the mayor's office. Police Commissioners Voorhis and Martin presented the estimated cost, according to their figuring, of the coming election, so that the sum named could be appropriated. The estimate is as follows:

3,788 inspectors at $36 each	$136,368
1,894 poll clerks at $12 each	22,728
1,891 ballot clerks at $10 each	18,940
947 polling places at $50 each	37,350
200 polling booths at $150 each	30,000
Furniture supply for each booth, $22.50	4,500
Fitting up each booth, $3	2,841
Ballot closets, six in each booth	89,774
1,000 ballot boxes, $2 each	2,000
1,000 ballot boxes, $2.50 each	2,500
Stationery and printing	12,000
Carting	2,000
Printing 18,000,000 ballots, $3 per 1,000	54,000
12,000 ingui-itic cards	480
Contingencies, refreshments, etc	5,000
Advertising	30,000
Board of county canvassers	2,000
Expenses for redistricting city	38,790
Expenses election Sixth congressional	17,464
General Rodenburg's salary	4,000
For the chief assistant	2,000
Grand total	$464,743

After some discussion relating to the short time left in which to perfect arrangements for the election, Commissioner Voorhis stated that the expenses of the election will not be as much next year as this. The legislature, he hoped, would make changes in the law, cutting off useless expenditures. The present estimate was $150,000 in excess of last year's, and this was getting things down pretty low considering the necessary outlay. The full amount asked for was granted by the board on Thursday.

IT WORKS WELL IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston Post.

The author of the new ballot reform law in New York, Mr. Saxton, expresses himself as pleased with the recent trial of the law at Far Rockaway, although he asserts that its provisions were not in every respect faithfully carried out. "Politicians as a class," he says, "do not wish the act to be a success, and therefore throw all the obstacles they can in the way of its working smoothly." He points out, further, that the printing of separate ballots for each party and the numbering of the ballots—amendments which were accepted to meet the objections of Governor Hill—are responsible for whatever is "cumbersome and expensive" in the new system. Certainly, the system as adopted in Massachusetts has been found to be neither cumbersome nor expensive; and if the New York law is properly modified with experience, as Mr. Saxton thinks it will be, these charges will lose their force.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK SPEAKS.

At the convention of democratic societies at Reading, Pa., on Tuesday of last week, Chauncey F. Black, democratic nominee for lieutenant-governor, had this to say during his address: Without a pure and free vote, neither the state nor any right or interest of its people can ever be entirely safe from the assaults of power and corruption. Even now the only hope of the monopoly party in the approaching election, scarcely denied and almost universally understood, is in the purchase of the venal and the intimidation of the dependent. We have it upon the highest official authority of organized labor that multitudes of intelligent and conscientious citizens are annually forced to "vote for the bosses and the rings instead of for themselves and their families," under penalties which few workingmen are able to face without dismay, including, as they do, loss of work and bread, eviction and even exile from the home of their choice. And as to the heinous inroads of corruption upon the integrity of elections—the voluntary prostitution of the suffrage for the pay—the enormous corruption funds of the monopoly party, levied upon the excessive profits of the beneficiaries of its policy, are sufficient evidence. Can the democratic societies propose to themselves a nobler object than the complete enfranchisement of all the local voters of the commonwealth?

TAXES FOR ANOTHER SORT OF WAR.

New York Star.

Twenty-five years ago the war for the Union ended. Yet we are now advancing the war taxes on living necessities to carry on a war—the warfare of the republican monopolists on the labor and commerce of the country.

FATHER HUNTINGTON AND HENRY GEORGE IN THE LONDON WORKSHOP OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

War Cry, London, Aug. 30.

Henry George, the well-known American writer, lecturer and worker in the interests of humanity, during his brief stay in London visited the various agencies of the social reform wing and left behind him many warm expressions and assurances of sympathy and confidence as to our future success

The Rev. Mr. Huntington, son of Bishop Huntington, of the American Episcopal church, visited, in company with Mr. George, the workshop and Whitechapel Shelter. It was during the progress of the noon prayer meeting that they arrived, and both gentlemen had a few words to say to the lads. The scene was unmistakably one of much interest, and we believe our visitors carried away with them the keenest impressions, and we are quite sure our lads will not easily forget the earnest, burning words of the speakers and the deep interest they evinced in their welfare.

Mr. Huntington said: "My brothers, when I came into the workshop and saw you on your knees it reminded me of what might have been seen eighteen centuries ago in another vast city as great as London, where the streams of suffering and pleasure, of poverty and wealth, were just as you find them here. There, too, you would have found a little band of men, just of your class, on their knees with the adorable name of Jesus on their lips. They were a few Christians who knew that at any moment they might have been arrested and cast to the lions, to be torn asunder by them, because they dared to speak of and believe in Jesus. Yet they nobly witnessed for Him against the sin, the injustice, the greed and wrong of those who persecuted them. But they found their comfort, their solace and strength in God Almighty, that God who became in Jesus a poor, despised, abased and crucified Man. Him they trusted and they conquered, and the light from the Cross streamed over the imperial city.

"So you, to-day, my brothers, notwithstanding your poverty and distress and the oppression and monopoly and indifference to your sufferings of those who should think of and care for you, you will find there is safety and strength, help and comfort in Jesus if you will but come to Him. You may, by His grace, though poor and outcasts, be good and noble and true—true to yourselves, true to one another, true to the principles of righteousness, and He, the Father of Love, shall be your Savior and friend for time and for eternity."

Mr. Henry George said he had come to see for himself the beginning of the Salvation army's noble attempt to grapple with this great social problem. He was rejoiced to see that the army at any rate recognized that it was not by virtue of God's law that any man willing to work should be unable to find work. He was sure the Almighty never intended destitution, starvation or poverty to be the lot of mankind. In God's sight all men were equal, they were alike created by Him, and were entitled to enjoy the reward of honest labor. Until this fact was recognized and the laws, made by man relating to the land which was given by the Almighty to all men, were altered, they might expect to have to contend with such a state of society as they had at present.

FREE TRADE DID IT.

Boston Globe.

And what an inland commerce we have created; lake, river and railroad are burdened with costly freight.—[Chairman Greenhalge to Massachusetts republican convention.

And there has always been free trade in inland commerce.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

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

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

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

Five subscriptions	$1 00
Twelve subscriptions	2 00
Thirty-five subscriptions	5 00

THE STANDARD,
No. 18 Union square, New York city.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THE M'KINLEY BILL.

On Monday the McKinley bill was reported back to the house with non-concurrence on the senate amendments. A conference committee of four republicans and three democrats was appointed, since, to meet a similar committee from the senate for the purpose of reaching an agreement on the bill.

THE TARIFF REFORM CONGRESSIONAL LEAGUE.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S MEETING IN THE SMALL HALL, COOPER UNION—A LARGE ATTENDANCE DESPITE BAD WEATHER—STEPS TAKEN TO CARRY FORWARD THE WORK.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the officers and executive committees of all the congressional districts in the city was held at room 24, Cooper union. Considering the wretched weather the attendance was very gratifying indeed, among those present being E. Ellery Anderson, president Tariff reform congressional league; John A. Mason, chairman executive committee; William J. Browne, secretary; P. Chauncey Anderson, secretary executive committee; A. J. Smith, chairman Sixth congressional district committee; Alfred B. Mason, chairman Seventh congressional district committee; Morris Van Veen, chairman Eighth congressional district committee; John Breunig, chairman Ninth congressional district committee; Charles M. Baldwin, chairman Tenth congressional district committee; Francis H. McDermott, chairman Eleventh congressional district committee; Adolph L. Sanger, chairman Twelfth congressional district committee; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, chairman Thirteenth congressional district committee; Robert C. Fisher, chairman Fourteenth congressional district committee; Jefferson Levy, Roger Foster, J. DeWitt Warner, Wiliam T. Croasdale, Charles W. Dayton, William McCabe, Louis F. Post and G. St. J. Leavens. The proceedings were animated, and great interest was manifested in the work, present and prospective, of the league.

E. Ellery Anderson, in opening the meeting, explained the need of active work by those who wished to see a reduction in the tariff. He pointed out the effect of the customs duties in bringing about a stringency in the money market, and went on:

"The people in Washington say that they will send a man on to this city with a watering pot that pours out greenbacks. He will pour them on the beds where the bondholders bloom, and then, they say, the fields where the people grow will blossom.

"Consider our duty as citizens," Mr. Anderson continued. "Are we not bound to give some time to this work we have in hand? We want to send from the districts in this city representatives to congress who will shed honor on New York. We want to get an enrolment in the districts big enough to have an effect upon the leaders of the political parties. We need an efficient enrolment in each district. With that secured, I have reason to believe that our objects will be conceded to us by the leaders, for it is clearly for their own interest to do this.

"This city lives by its trade and commerce, which are threatened by the McKinley bill. That bill affects all industries connected with importations. I hope that in the next election in the congressional districts we may run up a majority of 100,000 against that bill and its advocates."

Mr. Jacob F. Miller then read the address to the electors of the city, published in last week's STANDARD. At its conclusion Mr. W. T. Croasdale moved its adoption, and presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the district committees for the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth congressional districts hereby approve the address of the Tariff reform congressional league to the electors of the city of New York.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to obtain as large an enrolment as can be secured of electors who favor the nomination of congressional candidates pledged to a reduction of the tariff, an extension of the free list to the elements of industry which enter into American manufactures, and who shall be in every way able fitly to represent the commercial interests of this great city.

For the Seventh district committee, Chairman Alfred B. Mason moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Seventh district congressional committee recommends the following plan: The president of the league shall appoint a committee of nine, including himself, which shall consult with the leaders of all democratic organizations in each congressional district about nominations for congress; that meanwhile said district committees shall enroll not less than 1,000 voters in the districts, and that the executive committee of the league shall call a meeting of the general committee as soon as the party congressional nominations are made, and shall recommend what, if any, other nominations should be made.

"If we can't elect, we can defeat," Mr. Mason explained, "and it is sometimes better to defeat than to elect. We can elect a tariff reformer in every district in 1890 or we can make a tariff reformer's election sure in 1892."

There was one point in Mr. Mason's resolution—that referring to conferences with leaders of all parties—which some of the tariff reformers criticized; and after a short discussion the clause was amended so as to provide for conferences with all democratic organizations, the general notion being that there was little to be hoped for from the republicans. Then the resolution was adopted unanimously.

A letter from O. B. Potter was read, in which the writer expressed his approval of the cause of the league, and then Charles W. Dayton spoke briefly of the good work to be done by the organization. After the adjournment many of those present took the opportunity to put their names to the enrolment blanks which were presented for signatures.

A RECIPROCITY LEAGUE.

John Hallam of Toronto, a wealthy hide dealer, advocates the formation of a reciprocity league with a subscribed capital of $100,000, the object being to encourage the discussion of economic questions affecting trade and commerce between the United States and Canada free from party bias. Mr. Hallam is willing to subscribe $500.

AN EYE-OPENER FOR FARMERS.

A PRICE LIST WITH DISCOUNTS FOR FOREIGNERS—A FRANK ADMISSION BY A MONOPOLY ORGAN.

The Chicago Daily News on Monday of last week published an article which should cause some thinking among the farmers of this country who are taxed out of their boots to assure to protected manufacturers a profit far in excess of any reasonable return for the use of their capital. The article contains a list of implements used by farmers and mechanics, with discounts "for export only." If these tools can be sold to foreigners at a profit with double, and in some cases, triple discounts, these latter represent the excess which is extorted from the American consumer under the plea of "protection to American labor." THE STANDARD publishes the article below, and gives a few extracts from the interviews which the Daily News sought from dealers in the implements. There is a remarkable similarity in the views expressed by Mr. Wolff to those of Mr. A. G. West of Cedartown, Ga., published in THE STANDARD of August 27. The latter gentleman hired negro labor at $1 per day, but was in favor of protection because it enabled him to pay high wages.

The Daily News says:

Are goods of American manufacture sold cheaper abroad than at home? This is a phase of the tariff question which is being discussed vehemently at the present time. The advocates of a war tariff deny that this is the case, realizing that the fabric of high taxes rests upon the belief that a prohibitory tariff is necessary for the continued existence of the American manufacturer.

Very disingenuous, however, is their denial. They contend that the foreign consumer pays as much as, or more, for his goods than the home consumer. But many of them do not deny that the foreign buyer buys more advantageously in American markets than the native buyer. This places the high tariff advocate in the position of attempting to prove that the American consumer pays less for his goods than the foreign consumer, while the foreign retailer buys from 20 to 40 per cent better than the American dealer of the same class. The foreign consumer really reaps the benefit of this discrimination in favor of the dealer from whom he buys. Any one who knows anything of Europe will be prepared to admit that this is literally true. If, as tariff advocates say, it is false, then what becomes of their argument about the superior advantages of the European manufacturer owing to the supply of cheap labor at his command? Cheap labor should mean cheap commodities; if it does not, then what need is there to fear European competition?

The New York Engineering and Mining Journal, a reputable and prosperous publication, prints once a month cuts of American manufactures of nearly every description, with prices, under the following head:

NEW YORK PRICE CURRENT.
Sept. 6, 1890.
Discounts for export only.

In the interest of the extension of the markets for American manufactures the Engineering and Mining Journal has secured the services of gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with the export trade and with foreign markets, and it offers its services to foreign buyers who may desire information concerning any article whatever of American manufacture. No charge will be made for these services, either directly or indirectly, through commissions on goods purchased. The proprietors of the Engineering and Mining Journal are neither commission merchants nor exporters, but they have many sources of information, both at home and in foreign countries, and place these at the service of manufacturers and exporters here and of importers and consumers in other countries.

The name and address of the manufacturers of goods quoted in this list can be obtained from us.

Then follow the cuts, with prices. The names of the makers are withheld. They can only be obtained through the office of the Journal, a proceeding which adds to the mystery and seems to show that the manufacturers desire to shun the public. The list embraces almost every conceivable class of machinery suitable for foreign trade, with prices and discounts. The articles are offered "free on board" ship at the prices named.

A few items from the catalogue are appended:

"Planet, Jr.," No. 2 seed drill, $9. Discount 30 per cent.

Combined drill, cultivator, rake, etc., $12. Discount 30 per cent.

"Fire Fly" single wheel hoe and plow, $5. Discount 30 per cent.

Hay forks, $7.75 to $14 a dozen. Discount 30 per cent.

Ely standard C. S. blade hoes, $8 to $10. Discount 60 per cent.

Improved hay tedder, $32. Discount 25 per cent.

Potato diggers, $7. Discount 40 per cent.

Steel garden rakes, $8 to $12 a dozen. Discount 70 and 5 per cent.

Scythes, $8 50 to $11.50. Discount 40 and 10 per cent.

Broadcast seed sower, $36 a dozen free on board.

Anvils, $1 to $8. Discount 20 and 10 per cent.

Asbestos coverings, 25 cents a square foot. Discount 20 per cent.

Wick packing, 50 cents a pound. Discount 20 per cent.

"The National" tube cleaner, $1 an inch. Discount 50 per cent.

Axes, $10.75 to $12 50 a dozen. Discount 10 per cent.

Hatchets, $6 to $10 a dozen. Discount 10 to 50 per cent.

Miner's bellows, $8.50 to $13 50. Discount 60 and 5 per cent.

Belting, 10 cents to $7.80 a foot. Discount 50 and 5 per cent.

No. 0 cart, top and fenders, $150. Discount 33⅓ per cent.

Crucibles, 30 to 50 cents a dozen. Discount 15 per cent.

Table knives, bone handles, $4.80 a dozen pairs. Discount 25 per cent.

Tailors' shears, 13 inches, $6 Discount, japanned, 60 per cent; nickel, 45 per cent.

Barbers' shears, 7½ inches, $15 a dozen. Discount, japanned, 70 and 10 per cent.

Pruning shears, No. 1, $36 a dozen. Discount 35 per cent.

Feed cutters, No. 1, $18. Discount 30 per cent.

Portable hand rock drill, $225. Discount 20 per cent.

Tipped teaspoons, best plate, $4.25 a dozen. Discount 60 and 5 per cent.

German silver tipped teaspoons, $22.50 a gross. Discount 60 per cent.

"Daisy" grinding mills, with shaking bolt, $48. Discount 25 per cent.

Portable forges, No. 2 C, 155 pounds, 21 by 27 hearth, $42. Discount 60 per cent.

Barn door hangers, 4 inches, $12 a dozen pairs. Discount 50 per cent.

Blacksmiths' tongs, swivel jaw, 16 inches, $10 a dozen. Discount 20 per cent.

Well wheels, 8 inches, $7 a dozen. Discount 70 per cent.

Sinks, 14 by 20 inches, 6 inches deep, $1.50. Discount 60 per cent.

Spoke pointers, No. 1, points 1⅛ inches diameter, $9 a dozen. Discount 15 per cent.

"Crown" lathe, swings 10 by 36 inches, $45. Discount 20 per cent.

"Little Giant" post hole digger, $36 a dozen. Discount 40 per cent.

Platform scales, capacity 2,000 pounds, $70. Discount 50 and 10 per cent.

Vises, 3¾ inch jaw, $12. Discount 60 and 10 per cent.

Coal picks, 2 pounds, $8.50 a dozen. Discount 60 per cent.

Adze eye-pick mattocks, $16 a dozen. Discount 60 and 10 per cent.

Grub hoes, 3 pounds, $10.50 a dozen. Discount 60 and 10 per cent.

Pocket levels, brass top, $3. Discount 70, 10 and 10 per cent.

Screw drivers, size 1½, $1 a dozen. Discount 75 per cent.

Bailey's wood planes, 9 by 8¾ inches, $2. Discount 40, 10 and 10 per cent.

Wearing body varnish, $5.50 a gallon. Discount 35 per cent.

Pelton water wheels, No. 1, $25. Discount 15 per cent.

Windmills, 10 feet pumping, $75. Discount 50 per cent.

It should be observed that while American retailers buy at the manufactories and pay express charges themselves, foreign dealers get the wares "free on board" ships at New York, Boston or other seaports.

The Iron Age, an acknowledged organ of the monopolists, confesses the truth of the charge that foreigners are specially favored in these words:

It has been denounced as an iniquitous proceeding that American producers should be willing to let foreigners have goods at prices lower than those which they ask the American consumers to pay. A vast amount of evidence has been produced to prove a fact of which every one in business is fully aware. It is done in many lines and is fully justifiable.

This is a frank acknowledgment and should settle the question. One reason why it has been so persistently denied heretofore is that it was equivalent to saying that the present high tariff exists for no other purpose than to permit the American manufacturer to charge the consumer whatever he pleases for his commodities, having no fear of outside competition before his eyes, while in the foreign market, having to compete on equal terms with his rivals, he is compelled to content himself with a moderate profit.

Some extracts from interviews are herewith given:

Mr. Wolff of the L. Wolff manufacturing company, which employs about twelve hundred men in the manufacture of plumbing specialties, emphatically expressed himself in favor of a high tariff. He admitted that he had seen American goods for sale in foreign countries at prices much lower than the same goods could be bought for in Chicago, though he was not sure about their quality.

"Do you do any export trade?"

"Yes, we export largely and sell our goods in the face of outside competition."

"What do you believe would be the result of a reduction in the tariff on the class of goods made by your house?"

"It would be disastrous to us. At present we have a fifty per cent tariff on foreign goods, and if that were removed we should be swamped by the English and compelled to reduce the wages of our men fully fifty per cent to meet the English competition."

"Is there any difference in the cost of the raw material?"

"No, it costs both manufacturers about the same."

"Then the disparity is in the rate of wages paid in each country?"

"Yes."

"How comes it, then, that you can meet the English in foreign markets and yet be unable to meet them in the United States; how is it possible that you would have to reduce wages fifty per cent when you admit that in everything but this you are equal? As the difference in wages in favor of English manufacturers is not more than ten per cent, would not the distance be protection enough?"

"I hardly think so. You will excuse me, as I am busy and have no time to discuss the tariff."

Mr. Valentine of the Walter A. Wood mowing and reaping machine company said in answer to a question as to what effect a reduction of the tariff on their goods would have: "It would make no difference. The English are our greatest competitors, and we can beat them in their own markets."

C. H. McCormick of the McCormick harvesting machine company said: "The advertisement in the Engineering and Mining Journal is untrue as regards us. The farmer here in Illinois can buy our goods cheaper than farmers anywhere else in the world."

Mr. Chalmers of Fraser & Chalmers, was asked, "What is your opinion on tariff reduction?" He replied: "I am in favor of a gradual reduction of the tariff—not a sweeping reduction, but one that will permit the trade of the country to accommodate itself to the changing circumstances. I am a tariff reformer."

Mr. Melville E. Stone said: "While traveling in Russia in company with Mr. O. S. A. Sprague we visited the Fairbanks' branch house at Moscow, in charge of Mr. Block. Mr. Block related to us as a remarkable fact that their scales made in the United States were shipped across the ocean, were hauled up the Gulf of Finland, were transhipped by rail to Moscow, and thence by government railway to the confines of Tartary, and there sold at a year's time without security at a price less than they were sold at in the country in which they were made. And remember they paid a heavy duty, so much per pound, besides the high charges of Russian railways on freight. As an illustration of the Russian way of doing business let me add that in Germany three per cent is considered a high rate of interest, while in Russia so weak is security that ten per cent is the usual rate. I have the catalogues of the Moscow house printed in Russian in my possession and can produce them if required."

Mr. A. C. Bartlett of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. was asked: "Are American goods ever sold abroad, to your knowledge, at cut rates?"

"Not doing an export trade I cannot say," he replied, "but I believe it to be true that, where a monopoly exists or where a manufacturer is favored by a high tariff or by a patent, a practice exists of selling goods in the open markets abroad at prices very much below those obtained in the home market, where conditions are, of course, more favorable to higher prices."

Dean, Foster & Co., glass manufacturers when asked if prices generally were lower for export, said they thought it quite natural that they should be, as competition was keener and they had to meet the foreign dealer in the world's market. "We sometimes sell our goods for export at a reduced rate," said they. "Foreign export trade is done on a small margin, generally speaking. New York houses do a large glass export trade in the teeth of English and French competition."

Mr. Wells of the Wells and Nellegar company, which deals in cutlery and general hardware, was asked:

"Would a reduction in the tariff on the articles used in your trade seriously endanger the prosperity of the American manufacturer?"

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Wells. "The foreign manufacturer is twenty years behind his American rival. Take locks, for instance, out of fashion here fifteen years ago; they are still made by the German manufacturer. Again, there is a marked difference in the finish of the goods and the way in which they are put up. Look at those copper rivets. The German manufacturer would put them up in brown paper and tie them with a string, while the American

manufacturer puts them up in a neat cardboard box of attractive style. I think that on equal terms, with our improved machinery and our progressive ways, we are more than a match for the foreign makers with their cheap labor. In the list you show the prices quoted are about the same as ours, though the discounts seem pretty high."

PRINCIPLES, NOT PERCENTAGES.

The Pennsylvania tariff reform club is out with an appeal for voluntary contributions to fight the tariff ring in that state. The second paragraph reads thus:

The advocates of real tariff reform propose to give our industries free raw materials, thereby cheapening the cost of goods to you, and also propose to protect labor by a sufficient duty on foreign manufactured goods, thus tariff reform does not mean low wages. Free raw materials would cause an average saving to each voter of at least $50 a year on the necessaries of life over what he would pay for the same articles if the McKinley tariff bill should become a law.

In a letter to the Philadelphia Record a correspondent, Alex. Helmle, vigorously protests against this paragraph, and goes on to say: "I and undoubtedly thousands of other workmen have been converted to the cause of tariff reform on realizing the fact that the only effect that any tariff can have on wages is to depress them by increasing the cost of living. This is the teaching of modern political economy and common sense. Tariff reformers, whose strength lies with the intelligence of the people, cannot afford to truckle to ignorance. Is it any wonder that Pennsylvania declares with such overwhelming emphasis in favor of protection, when that degrading, vicious superstition is attacked in such an apologetic, half-hearted manner? The time for discussing percentages is passed, the people are ready to choose between principles.

THE CART-TAIL CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Edmund M. Klein, secretary of the Workingmen's tariff reform league, sent in the following report: The Workingmen's tariff reform league sent out one truck last Saturday night to the Eighth congressional district which made two stops, one at the junction of Grand and Henry streets, the other at the junction of Grand and Division streets. At the first meeting about 200 people gathered around the truck when Chairman Gilligan introduced the first speaker, who proceeded to show up the fallacies that protection was full of, and was followed by others in the same vein. The second meeting, at Grand and Division streets, was the largest and most enthusiastic, as they showed by their wrapt attention. About 400 people were around the truck at this place, and the enthusiasm displayed was so great that the speakers made their greatest efforts and were liberally rewarded by rounds of applause. It was a crowd that "talked back," as Billy Radcliffe puts it, and the speakers by their ready answers showed that they were standing on bed-rock and were not to be shaken. One of the speakers in showing that the laborer was not protected by the tariff, as that commodity came in free of duty—at the same time disavowing any intention of putting a tariff upon it—was asked by some one in the crowd for the remedy of the existing condition of things, and was promptly answered by the speaker, who told him that the only remedy was to open up natural opportunities to labor who would be free to work upon the land, thus relieving the pressure in the cities. This question being satisfactorily answered, others followed, the crowd waiting until all the speakers were through, it being half-past 11 when the meeting broke up. One of the speakers after getting off the truck was surrounded by some of the auditors who wished to shake his hand, one old man being among them who grabbed him by the hand and with a voice full of emotion said, "God bless you, young man!" Among the members of the league present this meeting was voted the largest and most intelligent that we have had the good fortune to strike. Assemblyman J. J. McKenna, who is a candidate for the congressional nomination in this district, stopped for a few minutes and listened to one of the speakers. The speakers were Messrs. Gilligan, Jamieson, Pender, Van Veen, McLauchlan and Myers.

HUMOR OF THE TARIFF.

ELECTRICITY NOT DUTIABLE—THE HOUSE ON THE LINE—IS A CHIMPANZEE HUMAN?

New York, Sept. 17.—I occasionally come across amusing items in connection with the tariff which, if new to your readers, may be interesting.

A recent decision as to whether electricity transmitted by cable from Canada for lighting, etc., is dutiable says, that as it is "an invisible, subtle agent or power, possessing no substance as a merchantable commodity," it is not dutiable. Another decision is as to what part of a wooden house moved from Canada and placed on the frontier line is dutiable. Is the Canadian half dutiable or not? Like the Irishman who wouldn't pay the priest until he was told that his father had gotten one leg inside the door to paradise, the government decides that the whole house is in and pays as manufactures of wood. This house was to be used as a "line store." If the goods and counter were in Canada and the stove, around which the grizzled hunters expectorated and swapped bear stores was in the states, must an officer be placed at a chalk line on the floor and collect the duty as the purchaser crosses the line to the stove or not? I do not know the decision on this point. Although the government evidently thinks it absurd to assess duty on electricity, I do not see why pauper electricity is not as dangerous as wheat or any other product to the prosperity of the country.

Some time ago an appeal was taken against duty on a chimpanzee, the appellant alleging that it was a human being, the offspring of a bushman and an ourangatang. This summer an application was made to bond Madison square garden so that the Paris hippodrome might escape duty by performing in a bonded warehouse.

Such items are perhaps only valuable as showing the endless friction and complexity of the tariff, which is a sort of a jungle through which the importer is trying to get with the smallest possible loss of his property. There have been, I believe, quite three hundred thousand appeals from the decisions of collectors in the last fifteen years.

B. H. N.

HENRY GEORGE RETURNING FROM THE FIELD OF HIS LABORS.

Cork, Ireland, Eagle.

At last, at last, the true guiding star has appeared to raise the sinking hopes of the toiling masses; at length, at length, are the waters dividing to let the weary ones escape from their persecuting task masters. After weary waiting the mist that has dimmed the vision and screened from public gaze a great economic, a great gospel truth, is fast vanishing. The deplorable ignorance that has held and is still holding in degrading bondage millions upon millions of the human race is giving way to a powerful, a far-reaching intelligence that is snapping the chain which binds the toilers to a life of misery and wretchedness, a life of unbearable, maddening poverty; a debasing ignorance that has led the masses to yield their rights unquestioned, and led the people to submit silently to the tyrannical power of a privileged few. Education, thank God, is fulfilling its mission. It is fast opening the eyes of the masses. It is nobly doing its work. Out of ages of darkness, superstition and ignorance now shines a light that is guiding men to a bright, happy future; that is guiding them through a wilderness of sorrow, a wilderness of trouble, into a "promised land;" a light—a bright, effulgent light—that is safely guiding them through a wilderness, it might be said, strewn with the bones of millions and millions of human beings who fell by the way, who—unlike the manna-fed Israelites—died of actual want, perished from hunger while fighting the hard battle of life. But a brighter day is dawning, a more cheerful time is approaching, for the All-wise Father has been pleased to raise up a "prophet" to preach and teach "the glad tidings of great joy."

Henry George has gone forth to the uttermost part of the globe, spreading the light, expounding the great gospel truth that the earth, with its wonderful bounties, belongs not to one man, nor to any number of men, but to all God's creatures alike. This apostle of truth, this sterling land reformer, has, with the aid of divine light, sown the seed broadcast, not on stony ground, but on fertile soil—great and rich, therefore, must be the harvest. "Not my will, but Thine, oh Lord," are always the earnest, prayerful words of this devout sower, who labors so diligently in his Master's vineyard. Surely, then, the work done in the name and with the will of the heavenly Father must yield plenteously of good fruit. North and south, east and west, has this truly unselfish man scattered the seed, which will bring forth abundantly. He returned from the antipodes—from far off New Zealand, Queensland and Australia—crowned with victory and laden with honor. Last week he was received in England with open arms by thousands and tens of thousands earnestly seeking the truth who, but a few short years before, scoffed at his teaching and passed him in derision.

Ten years ago Henry George, like all great, self-sacrificing reformers, was the despised of the despised; ten years ago he was all but hooted and stoned in the streets of London, while to-day his voice is eagerly listened to from pulpit and platform, is heard on the highways and on the byways, proclaiming a great truth, and denouncing in withering, scathing language an unjust land system and iniquitous land laws that have wrought utter ruin to the working classes, and the tillers of the soil in particular. Oh, ye hills, clap your hands with joy, for George's once rejected work, "Progress and Poverty," is to-day used in Maynooth, that celebrated seat of learning, as a text-book for the study of political economy. Ye bells of Christian churches, ring out in rapturous delight for this achievment of intellect and sound, impartial judgment over jealousy and prejudice. Let a universal hallelujah go forth, for this is indeed a great and glorious victory. Millions, in fact, now accept his doctrines as the only true solution of the labor problem, the only means by which the people can be saved, by which poverty can be checked, society protected, and the masses raised to the level that human beings, fashioned in the image of their Creator, should occupy.

This is, indeed, a great and wonderful change, a change that all lovers of truth and justice should rejoice in, a change that every well wisher of his country should be thankful for, should be proud of. On to-morrow (Sunday) Mr. George will visit Queenstown en route for his native land—that land which has given happy homes to millions of our poor people—that democratic land where the roots of the tree of liberty have struck deep into the soil. Like the Christian warrior who has fought for "faith and fatherland," Mr. George returns to America to receive the well-deserved and splendid reception that awaits him. Great, indeed, has been his triumph, glorious has been his victory, for he has done more for the human race, accomplished more for the welfare of his fellow-creatures, and achieved more to break the chains that bind the industrial slaves in bondage, than any reformer or philanthropist of this or past ages. High and mighty to-day is the name of Henry George; yet simple as a child is the man, full of hope, full of love for his kind. He is, indeed, a prophet, and one accepted by the masses as a true and faithful guide. Even those who oppose his doctrines yield to him the palm; men who would gladly strike him to the ground if they dared admit his transcendant ability, and quail before his intellectual power. Here, for instance, is how the Daily Chronicle, an anti-Georgeian organ, but one of the leading, one of the most influential journals of London, alludes to the "Great Prophet of San Francisco:"

The friends and admirers of Henry George had a pleasant "outing" at Chingford on Saturday. They had speeches in strict moderation, and as all were agreed on the proposition that "the earth He had given to the sons (not to a few favored ones) of men," there was indeed not much to be said in the inculcation of abstract truth. Indeed thinking men everywhere have already pretty well made up their minds on that subject. It is not yet ten years since the name of Henry George was almost wholly unknown in these islands, and now his land gospel is in the mouths of millions. "Progress and Poverty" is to be found in a score of languages, and it is safe to say that no economic work ever influenced the "masses" half so powerfully. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Looking Backward" have both had enormous "runs," but the bolus of truth in the case of these books had been well sugared with "fiction," otherwise it would have been taken by the general reader with much less avidity. "Progress and Poverty," without such adventitious aid, has not merely made the "dismal science" by many degrees, it has made it positively a popular study. What are the causes of this success? In the first place George is a master of lucid English. He was never an alumnus of Yale or Harvard, Oxford or Cambridge, and therefore his style is perspicuity itself. The work abounds in felicitous expressions and mother wit, which confound all the learning of the schools. In a word, Mr. George at his best is a prose poet of a very high order, and what is more, the sterling moral purpose of the writer is apparent on every page. He has faith like a grain of mustard seed, and faith is contagious. His heart is warm, and the reader insensibly finds a responsive chord in his own. Add to this that Mr. George appeared on the scene in the fulness of time, and his marvellous success is more than two-thirds explained. In the fall of 1881, when the "Prophet of San Francisco" first came among us as a correspondent of a New York paper, Mr. Gladstone's "resources of civilization" were in full blast in Ireland, and all men had such an object lesson in landlordism as was bound to point the moral and adorn the tale set forth in "Progress and Poverty." The desperate struggle of centuries between tenant and landlord was seen to be exceptional only in degree. It was going on silently, it might be, in America, in England, in Scotland, in Australia, as well as in the Green isle; hence the marvelous spread of the Georgeian land ethics. The hour had come as well as the man. Both those who agree with him and those who disagree with him must equally acknowledge the incalculable impetus which he has given to democratic ideas all over the world. He has compelled our economists to recast their "dismal science" so as to make it henceforth a lever for the effacement of "poverty" instead of a means of increasing "profit." He is a good, sincere and able man, and it is pleasant to note that opposition has neither soured him nor prosperity spoiled him. His unaffected simplicity of manner, his modesty, and kindly interest in friends old and new, is always charming to behold. He is a cosmopolitan in the best sense of the word, and if ever the ocean-sundered sections of the English speaking race are to be united in one grand bond of union, it will be he, and such as he, who will effect it. Such men belong to no country. They are truly citizens of the world and harbingers of the better day that is dawning for mankind.

This is the eloquent language of a leading, but, to the doctrine of the "Land for the People," unfriendly journal. Such are the frank but stirring words forced, it might be said, from an opposing paper, in acknowledging the holy work Mr. George and others are engaged in. Who is there, we ask, so heartless, who so soulless as not to fervently pray that the Almighty, in the abundance of His love, in the power of His wisdom, will hasten the glorious time that is to restore to God's creatures the birthright He gave them? Who so indifferent to human suffering, who so barren of kindly feeling, as not to desire the hastening of the day that is to relieve mankind from that poverty, that want and misery, that galling wretchedness which engenders crime, which produces the thief, the tramp, the harlot and the highwayman? Henry George's victory is, indeed, a glorious triumph of justice and truth, or right over might. Let us, then, do him honor in something more substantial than words. Let us do that which he would prize most. Let us work with him—work with a will, and an undying determination to "fight the good fight" until success is ours. Let us take up the cross of the new crusade, and, putting our hand to the plow, never turn back, never cease our exertions until the land is restored to its rightful owners—the people. Then, indeed, may we be proud of our mission; then, indeed, may we rest from our labor, but not till then. Then, indeed, will peace and prosperity reign; then, indeed, but not till then, will God's word be fulfilled, and His promise vouchsafed.

A "GOOD, STRONG MONARCHY" WANTED.

Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

The way it works in New England is told by the New York Standard as follows:

"A New England cotton manufacturer, who has large works, was talking recently with one of my acquaintances on the question of ballot reform. This master of men did not feel any too comfortable at the thought of a change in methods. Things as they are please him well enough. He said: 'They have ballots now that are supposed to be got up so that no one can tell how a man votes. But we get around that. No man in my employ votes more than once against my interests. I'm around about election times. I sit on the platform at meetings and I know who are present. I know, too, how things are going on election day. When a ballot falls into the urn we know who puts it there and know what ticket it is. We've got to look out for our interests. This infernal free trade racket of last fall cost me more than ten thousand dollars. I'll tell you, Phil, there's nothing for keeping workingmen in their places like a good, strong monarchy.'"

THE STANDARD has a national reputation for telling the truth, and we invite workingmen to read the foregoing paragraph and then ask themselves, if from the days of the helots, there ever existed a more damnable slavery than the "New England manufacturer" discloses? The "good, strong monarchy" which the New Englander so much desires, is coming as certainly as that rivers flow to the sea, with all the crushing, degrading appliances of a "good, strong monarchy," if workingmen do not organize and federate to crush out the last lingering hope of monarchists.

HOW IT WOULD WORK IN MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., Daily Commercial.

For the information of our readers who will no doubt be interested to know just what are the views of the advocates of Henry George's single tax theory, we reproduce in another page the platform adopted by the single tax conference which was recently held in New York. It is a very plain statement of principles, accompanied by a very clear explanation, from which we learn that "in assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodic assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than a speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax, in short, will call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use." And here in Memphis, as in all other of the cities of the country, it would compel lot owners to build on them, and thus compel a profitable use of what are now unsightly vacant lots.

THE OWNERS OF THE UNIVERSE.

J. K. K. in Philadelphia paper.

Let us corner up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path;
Get a trust on wheat and roses,
Give the poor the thorns and chaff.
Let us find our chiefest pleasure
Hoarding bounties of to-day,
So the poor shall have scant measure
And two prices have to pay.
Yes; we'll reservoir the rivers,
And we'll levy on the lakes,
And we'll lay a trifling toll-tax
On each poor man who partakes;
We will brand his number on him
That he'll carry through his life;
We'll apprentice all his children,
Get a mortgage on his wife;
We will capture e'en the wind-god,
And confine him in a cave;
And then, through our patent process
We the atmosphere will save;
Thus we'll squeeze our little brother
When he tries his lungs to fill,
Put a meter on his wind-pipe
And present our little bill.
We will syndicate the starlight,
And monopolize the moon;
Claim a royalty on rest-days,
A proprietary noon;
For right of way through ocean's spray
We'll pay just what it's worth;
We'll drive our stakes around the lakes—
In fact, we'll own the earth.

THEY WILL, IF THEY ARE ALL THERE.

New York Times.

Now that there are four democrats in the Maine senate and thirty-seven more in the lower house, it is safe to say that at least forty-one votes will be given in favor of any bill which may be introduced in the Maine legislature providing for the adoption of a secret ballot system.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLING TO INVESTIGATE.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN SIGNS THE SINGLE TAX PETITION, THOUGH HE DOES NOT COMMIT HIMSELF TO THE SINGLE TAX.

Among the signatures to the petition just received by the single tax national committee is the following:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States—The undersigned respectfully prays for the appointment by your honorable body of a special committee for the purpose of making a full 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.

EDWIN B WINANS,
Hamburg, Mich.

Mr. Winans is the present democratic candidate for governor of Michigan. He is an old line democrat, an ex-congressman and an actual farmer. The petition blank was sent to him by an ardent single taxer in Detroit in a letter in which he presented the single tax argument. Mr. Winans does not profess to be convinced, but he is willing to ask for a full investigation. His letter, inclosing his signature, is as follows:

Hamburg, September 26, 1890.

Mr. ——
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 19th inst. in reference to the single tax. I am frank to say that I have not given the subject that attention which would enable me to give an explicit answer as to whether I would favor it or not. But I can truly say that in my opinion our present system is unequal and unjust to an alarming extent, and I would favor a full inquiry to the end of securing a reform which I regard as the most urgent public question of the day.

I fully agree with you that tax reform is of more importance to us as a people than any other economic question now pressing for solution. I am very truly yours,

EDWIN B. WINANS.

BEGINNING TO SEE THE LIGHT.

The Portland, Ore., chamber of commerce at a recent meeting listened to the following report of a special committee to provide for a better system of taxation:

Whereas, It is the sense of this chamber of commerce that mercantile credits, evidences of debt, and lawful industries and employments of nature and kind are not fit objects of taxation either for state, county or municipal purposes; and

Whereas, The persistent effort to tax and burden such objects in this state, instead of concentrating necessary taxation upon real estate, the only legitimate source of public revenue, has resulted in serious injury to the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing industries of Oregon, and has stunted the growth of the state; now, be it

Resolved, That the chamber of commerce use every effort to bring about a repeal of the existing pernicious tax laws and to secure the enactment of a revised system of taxation calculated to free the channels of trade and industry and attract the investment of capital from other states, and

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to co-operate with the real estate exchange in preparing a bill for submission to the next legislature, which bill shall provide for:

1. The assessment for taxation of unimproved as well as improved real estate according to its market value and on a uniform scale without regard to the persons owning the same.

2. The election of competent and faithful assessors properly paid for their work, with a provision for severe punishment of said assessors for discrimination shown in making assessments.

3. The elimination of the vicious principle of deduction of indebtedness from assessment.

4. The annual publication in each county of the list of taxpayers with their holdings and assessments in detail.

5. The erection of an office of receiver of all taxes in cities of a population of 5,000 and over.

6. The annual correction, by inspection and supervision, of assessment rolls, and through appeals by a salaried board of revision in each county.

7. The levy and collection of state taxes in a uniform and just manner.

8. The exemption of each tax payer from taxation of personal property, including buildings and improvements to the amount of $3,000.

9. The repeal of the pernicious system of founding assessments on the affidavits and returns of tax payers.

10. That this chamber believes that in order to encourage the investment of capital in manufactures in this state the taxation of all manufactures should be abolished for five years from January 1, 1891.

The report was read during the latter part of the long session devoted to the blundering census made by Mr. Porter's agents, and no debate on their action was taken. The resolutions were referred to the committee on legislations, which was instructed to report to a special meeting to be held for the purpose.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

THERE ARE IN AMERICA WOMEN AND CHILDREN DYING WITH HUNGER—WITH HUNGER MADE BY THE LAWS—WORK WITH US AND WE WILL NOT REST TILL WE HAVE REPEALED THOSE LAWS.

It is not the least of the advantages of this letter writing that through it we can concentrate our strength on every weak point in the enemy's lines, can help our Chicago brothers impress the truth on the citizens of that growing city; can assist Brothers Bolton Smith and R G. Brown in carrying the load they have so manfully shouldered in Memphis; can help Judge Maguire, with Mills, Barry, Leggett, Hinton, Gutschow, etc., get California in line; and though Buell and Erickson in Minnesota, Brokaw in South Dakota, Ring in Texas and Martin Williams in Missouri may seem to need no outside aid, they cannot fail to be cheered and their triumph hastened by our efforts.

Editors and legislators are but men after all, omnipotent though they sometimes appear, especially in their own eyes. Even Czar Reed is a man, though often seeming less and sometimes more than human. Editors are anxious to impress their readers, legislators their associates and constituents with the importance of their papers and themselves. Hence their willingness to print and to be impressed by letters from a distance more than those near by. The congressman who "walked on air and thought the eyes of the world were on him," because single tax men from nearly every state wrote him applauding his radical free trade utterances, has not an associate in either house who would not be equally proud of such applause. Look at your local papers, local letters must be of superlative excellence or importance to be printed, but what trash they print from a distance, merely to show the extent of their circulation and influence to their awestruck subscribers. If those delegates from Alaska who arrived too late for the convention will write from their Alaskan homes to the following papers, I will guarantee the insertion of their letters in every one of them. Your local field of work may be narrowed by your want of time, of ability as a talker, or of opportunity. Join our ranks and your field is the universe itself. In every state and county you may make your influence felt. Though a woman whose every moment has its task, you can spare the time to march shoulder to shoulder with the very leaders of our movement. You can by your iteration add emphasis to the eloquence of our orators, or even make them speak for you through the columns of THE STANDARD or of single tax tracts inclosed in your letters. When the eloquence of a George or a Garrison, or the gathering together of such a host as met at our convention, arouses public attention, it is our duty and our privilege to rivet the bolts they have driven home, and to seek out the joints in the armor of our foes through which they may be successfully assailed. Please write to:

George H. Walker, Mayor of Quincy, Ill.—This is Judge Perry's city, and no one in it has failed to be impressed by his eloquent advocacy of our cause. We may, however, assist in opening the mayor's eyes to the single tax in its entirety.

Rev. J. A. Long, Spokane Falls, Wash.—This month preached an excellent "labor sermon," in which he urged study of such subjects "as the single tax, nationalization of land, money question, technical education, etc." But he laid down the proposition that anything which savored in the least "of confiscation or of infringement of vested rights" is wrong, and continued: "Have the people recognized and ratified a certain custom or procedure? If so, persons who have acted in good faith on this action of the people must be indemnified if the people change their mind and condemn what they formerly upheld." As he evidently thinks this an argument against the single tax we should show him that at present the government confiscates the individual earnings of the people, not only for its own needs, but for the enrichment of the few, through indirect taxation. That the single tax, on the contrary, would confiscate nothing, but would merely restrict the government's revenues to values of its own creation—that is, to values created by the community as a whole, and to which the people are entitled by every code of moral law and every consideration of justice. Had his views of compensation swayed our forefathers, feudalism, slavery, lotteries and hosts of other things we now consider evils could never have been changed. Mr. Long is a Unitarian, able, independent, and has given some study to the single tax.

President Chamberlain, Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Story Co., Iowa.—Recently said, "Andrew Carnegie says trusts are short lived. So is a tornado, but it leaves nothing behind it." After denouncing trusts, he asks for "a general revision of our tax laws, national and state, to make them bear justly on all."

Ole Kron, Evansville, Douglass county, Minn.—A Scandinavian, prohibitionist and hustler. He would make good use of such tracts, "Farmers and the Single Tax" and "The Menace of Plutocracy," as, though not yet committed to the single tax, he is stirring up his compatriots on economic subjects.

R. F. Kolb, Montgomery, Ala.—Was recently defeated by railroad influences for the governorship. Is very popular, progressive, and is expected by many to be the next governor. Needs but a number of letters showing the justice and strength of the single tax to open his eyes.

Senator John Sherman, Washington, D. C.—Recently said: "The arguments for free trade between Canada and the United States are almost as strong as they are between the states of the Union." Let us ask him wherein the difference lies, and what error he has found in his words of twenty years ago: "Every obstruction to a free exchange of commodities is born of the same narrow and despotic spirit that planted castles on the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce. Every obstruction to commerce is a tax on consumption. Every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities increases trade and promotes civilization."

Rev. Minot J. Savage, Church of the Unity, Boston, Mass.—His ability and eloquence are well known, but he is at present an opponent of our cause. Proper effort would win him to our side, or failing that arouse him to fight us, which would be almost as advantageous.

Hon. I. N. Phillips, Bloomington, Ill., member of Governor Fifer's staff and of the state board of warehouse commissioners.—Is suspected of being a single tax man. Ask him to come out and Nicodemus no longer.

A. R. Wilkinson, Fisher, Ill.—We are asked to deluge him with tracts as he is brainy, a farmer and a fighter.

The Idea Springfield, Ill.—Its editor is half-way converted already and can aid us greatly if we finish him.

Globe-Democrat (republican), St. Louis, Mo.—Recently published an interview with A. G. West, an iron manufacturer of Cedartown, Ga., who stated that on $250,000 capital he had cleared $350,000 in three years, that he could make iron for $9 per ton, and that his laborers cost $1 per day. As James M. Swank's statistics show that the average cost of Scotch pig iron is $12.94 per ton, and Carrol D. Wright's figures prove that in England pig iron cannot be made for less than $10.53 per ton, it is in order to ask the Globe-Democrat to explain why a tariff of $6.72 per ton is needed and exactly what proportion of these munificent wages of $1 per day is due to this tariff.

New recruits and those assisting in this work, please take for granted the welcome and thanks due them. If you, reader, have five minutes a week that you can spare, is not our work worth this sacrifice? Joining us simply pledges you to write an average of one letter weekly to the target set up in this column and to urge your friends to do the same.

W. J. ATKINSON,
Box 271, Haddonfield, N. J.

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF UNITED STATES,
NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1890.

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 widespread 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., $612.25.

Cash contributions for the week ending September 23 are from:

H. J. Simonton, Dade City, Fla. . .	$0 65
"Uncle Tom's Wife," Bryn Mawr, Pa.	10
B. C. Keeler, St. Louis, Mo. . . .	25 00
"Member Chicago single tax club," Chicago, Ill.	10 00
	$35 75
Cash contributions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD . .	448 42
Total	$484 17

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	89,693
Signatures received since last report	151
Total	89,844

For news budget see "Field of Battle."

HEN. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE.

B. W. H., Ithaca, N. Y.—I asked a prominent farmer in this part of the state the other day about the condition of farmers in his county. He is the biggest officer of the Patrons of husbandry in his county, and is also a state officer in this order.

He replied that they were in a very poor condition; that three-fourths of the farms were mortgaged, some very heavily; that mortgages were increasing rapidly and that farms have run down twenty-five per cent in ten years. He thinks the tariff is responsible for much of the decline, and that it hurts most kinds of farmers. "In fact," he says, "I doubt if it does any good to any farmer. The barley farmer ought to be benefited if any one is, and yet it is only about a year ago that thousands of bushels of barley were sold for forty-five cents and ground up into feed. As to beans, peas, buckwheat, etc., I think as many are buyers as sellers. My farm of ninety-five acres, two and a half miles from this city (twelve thousand inhabitants) cost me $11,000 twenty years ago. I have put on improvements worth $40 an acre, and am now willing to sell for $7,000."

As soon as we found that we were agreed as to who are and who are not protected, I switched the discussion by suggesting that perhaps other kinds of taxation might burden the farmer. I told him that I did not wish to scare him, but that after thinking long on the subject I had concluded that it would be better for the farmer if personal property and improvements of all kinds were not taxed at all, and if taxes were levied on the naked value of land.

When my single tax ideas are once set in motion they are not easily stopped; and like a phonograph, I went on articulating some of the simple and sublime truths instilled into all true single taxers. But I had not given the crank many turns before my friend's changing countenance told me that he was seeing the cat in a vision. He interrupted my mechanism with, "I think you mean the Henry George single land tax. I have just been reading about that. I never knew or thought much about it until I saw the platform in some paper the other day. It struck me then that there were some sensible ideas in it. I don't know why, but I had always thought Henry George a kind of visionary crank. I am interested and want to know more of his single land tax."

He then spoke of five vacant lots worth $9,000, and said if the single tax was going to tax those lots more than it would his farm he thought it might be a good thing. We compared the probable tax of $80, now on the lots, and his tax of $100, with the probable taxes on each if all were taken from land values. It was very easy to see that his taxes must then be less than $80, and the taxes on the lots more than $120.

We then discussed the effects of such a tax on business, markets, prices, rent, and even on the selling value of land. He enjoyed watching the cat and kittens play, and may exhibit them to his brother grangers.

Henry Sterling, Troy.—I note within the last few weeks a marked increase in willingness to listen to our principles and a readiness to sign petitions which I have never before known. I inclose a few blanks signed—all I had on hand. The single tax club here will try to institute a course of lectures by local speakers of repute on social questions during the coming winter.

PENNSYLVANIA.

E. D. Burleigh, Germantown.—The conference seems to have been more than was expected or hoped for. I hope it will give the cause a great push onward toward victory.

"Uncle Tom," Bryn Mawr.—Numerous Nicodemuses and others in delicate positions, as far as the single tax is concerned, have written to me of late inquiring how, in their peculiar situations, they could help our cause. It is impossible to answer all these letters, and the only advice I have to give is an outline of the way things are done here.

If, like your Uncle, you have not the "gift o' gab," write letters to people and newspapers Write to people you know personally or only by reputation, either drawing their attention to the single tax or asking their opinion about it, in the latter case, of course, never letting on that you know more about it than the man you ask. Others may be useful by writing private or open letters to their representatives in congress, in the legislature, etc. Ask them how they stand on the tariff, ballot reform and taxation. Always give your full name and P. O. address.

Those who are unable to write letters may mail tracts and papers, or, for instance, paste the illustrated tract of the Manhattan single tax club and the single tax platform on cardboard, and tack them side by side in blacksmith and saddler shops, on covered bridges, on bill boards, trees or any sheltered place; or they may copy short articles from THE STANDARD and tack them up. There are a thousand and one ways to draw the attention of the people to the single tax.

To get signers to the petition, take your would-be signer easy. Always let on that you do not care whether he signs or not. If he is a Christian, point out the ethical side; if a shrewd business man show him whose profits would be increased by the application of the single tax; if a man who has been driven from home by landlordism, show him that the single tax will abolish landlordism; the hardest job you will have with farmers, as land and land values are terms which they do not seem to understand. If people abuse you, if they call you names, if they order you out of the house or office, do not be discouraged; it will all pass away, and before you know it these same people will come to you with tariff reform and ballot reform petitions two yards long and very humbly ask you to get them a few signers. You will then feel amply repaid for all the previous trouble.

Ernest Gordon, Erie.—The single tax men of Erie mourn the sad death of J. H. Honecker, who met with an accident on last Wednesday which resulted fatally Saturday morning. Mr. Honecker was an earnest worker in cause of tax reform, one of the earliest converts to the new crusade. He bore its banner up the sunny heights of truth with the courage and patience of one who saw the coming of the better days. He hoped to have seen that day, but he died when the gray streaks of the dawn were shooting across the horizon of public opinion. Mr. Honecker was the son of the Rev. Jacob Honecker, a former pastor of Salem church of this city. His death will be sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

ILLINOIS.

VISITORS FROM THE CONFERENCE—A DISCUSSION AS TO FUTURE POLICY—NEW MEMBERS COMING INTO THE CLUB—NOTES.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Sept. 19.—Our meeting yesterday evening was rendered unusually pleasant by the presence of two members of the recent conference—Mr. Pleace, of San Francisco, and Mr. Brokaw, of South Dakota, Both very kindly responded to an invitation to speak and each of them said much that was interesting and encouraging. Mr. Brokaw dwelt chiefly upon his own work in Dakota, for which he undoubtedly deserves great credit, while Mr. Pleace touched, in the course of his eloquent remarks, on the future policy of the single tax party. He seemed to doubt the expediency of an alliance, however loose, with any particular political body, since such an alliance would prejudice the minds of men in other parties, and thus put them beyond the reach of our influence. He thinks it best to stand out boldly on our great ethical principle, inviting all men to meet us on that common ground, regardless of party bias.

Mr. John Z. White referred to this view in the remarks which he made at the close of Mr. Pleace's speech. He thought it possible that in California it might be best to act on the line suggested by Mr. Pleace, but here, he contended, the hopeful line lay through the democratic party. This sentiment was warmly applauded, as were others of a similar strain from other gentlemen who took occasion to join in the discussion.

At this meeting a number of new names were proposed for membership, and the importance of strengthening the organization still further was urged by Mr. White and others. In my judgment no better work can just now be done than this increasing the numerical strength of the club. With four hundred members it has a very positive influence on affairs in this city; but with eight hundred it would have very much more than twice its present weight. This is why I am anxious to get new names on the roll. Every name added is a positive gain; it gives something more than its own actual weight to the movement; it is something more than a mere unit—it is a potentiality whose importance may very easily be underestimated.

Mr. Will Bailey, a member of our club who is pretty well known to a good many single taxers, was quietly married in this city on Thursday evening, the 18th, to Miss Clara Skelly.

John Z. White went to Indianapolis to-day to address the single tax club of that city.

A committee has been appointed from our club to consider the question of agitating an amendment to the constitution relating to taxation. It is to report October 9.

J. E. Devanon will read a paper next Thursday evening on "Who are the dissatisfied classes?" October 9 W. H. Van Ornum will speak on "Law as a disturber." He announces that he will then take occasion to criticise certain actions of the conference.

William Fraenkel, Downes Grove, Du Page Co.—I am sorry I could not attend the conference on the 1st of September, but I did the next best thing and gathered petitions.

Edwin Platt, Irving, Montgomery Co.—I inclose a few more petitions. The single tax is beginning to be better understood and has more friends around here than it had a year ago.

J. M. Place, Chicago.—I inclose sixteen signatures to the petition which I obtained at a carpenters' meeting yesterday, with the assistance of T. P. Ryan of Brooklyn and Mr. Devanon of this city. All of these names were secured only after a long discussion, in which most of the signers were made to see some portion of the cat. We distributed quite a number of tracts which were eagerly accepted, and many asked for more.

I entered a shoe store to-day and presented the petition to the proprietor, but was surprised to learn that he and all of his salesmen had signed, and he declared himself in favor of the single tax.

OHIO.

W. A. Crownenberger, Cleveland.—At a regular meeting of the Central single tax club, held September 17, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Central single tax club of Cleveland, Ohio, heartily indorse the whole action taken at the national conference of single taxers held in New York city on September 1, 2 and 3.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the headquarters of the national committee.

MISSOURI.

Pa Chase, St. Louis.—"The Benton school" has been very active since I returned in circulating the following petition, under the "Australian system:"

To the Recorder of Voters of the City of St. Louis—We, the undersigned electors residing in the Ninth congressional district of the state of Missouri, which district is wholly within the limits of the city of St. Louis, do hereby nominate N. O. Nelson, who resides at No. 3,434 Morgan street, within the said city of St. Louis, and within said Ninth congressional district of Missouri, and who is a merchant and a manufacturer engaged in business at the southeast corner of Eighth and St. Charles streets, for representative in congress from the said Ninth congressional district of Missouri, to be voted for at the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1890.

Electors———— Residence————

The "machine" is trying to foist on the people a man whom the Jeffersonians do not want, and this is our remedy. Even if we fail in electing so good an "out and out" free trader as Mr. Nelson, we will and have given the "party" a scare, which has set them to work to hunt a man who will be acceptable, and furnish funds enough to buy out the machine, which Mr. Nelson will not do. He even declines a nomination, perhaps from fear of the army of boodlers which would immediately surround and hold him for "ransom." As to the convention. It was the most remarkable body of men that I ever looked upon for "brains," logic and eloquence. Even the days of 1835 and 1836—when I attended the noted meetings of old William Lloyd Garrison—never represented the power and force of this first single tax conference.

The self sacrifice of delegates in attending this convention cannot be better illustrated than in the following letter, which I send you to copy, without name and date:

Aug. 23, 1890.

My Dear Pa Chase: Your letter received this a. m. Thank you ever so much. My purse is lean, or rather, I don't need any purse at all. No matter how much I earn, I get $28 per month and board. Out of this I have to pay rent, and support a wife and three children. The last two winters I went without an overcoat, and "blew" the money in for the single tax. With many denials I have saved $10, which I intended to use for an overcoat this coming winter. Changed my mind and will use it to go to conference. My fare will be, both ways, $4.51. This will leave me $5 49 to spend in New York. This sum, you see, is not very great, but I will make the most of it. I used to live in New York and think I know where to go to make the money reach. To attend the dinner is out of the question. I shall take a room somewhere and eat in a restaurant. In this way I think I can make it reach. Shall start for New York Sunday, 31st, from Philadelphia. Hope to meet you in New York, but if I knew with what train you arrive in Philadelphia, would wait and take the Baltimore & Ohio, too, instead of the Pennsylvania railroad.

S. T., Cross Timbers.—Adjoining our county seat is a beautiful farm owned by a gentleman named Charles Croff. The farm is cultivated and cared for by him, but at the same time he is a practicing attorney. Now, at the last meeting of the board of equalization this Mr. Croff was before that board protesting against these adjustments and using single tax argument unconsciously. These are his words: "You gentlemen place a fine upon every industrious man who tries to build up and improve this country, and put a premium on the lazy cuss who will not improve his land." This man Charles Croff is quite a gentleman, a shrewd, intelligent lawyer. Could you write him, stating his argument before the equalization board had come to your knowledge, and send him such documents as would assist him further in his argument at the board's next meeting. He is a republican, but I believe in that way we can draw him out, and then if he tries to squirm we will catch him pat.

NEBRASKA.

George Boeck, Murray, Cass county.—I have just finished reading the proceedings of the conference, and must say that I am very much pleased with it. How I would like to have been able to give some help in the way of money, but, alas, our great American policy is perfectly able to keep any American farmer from giving anything to a good, or bad, cause, for that matter. O Lord, how long will this wrong last? Plenty of the very best land all over this free country, lying where no drought was ever known to entirely destroy all the crops like it has in the western part of our state this year, but the land holder or lord ask such unreasonable rents that no man, but the most energetic and luckiest, can make ends meet. I have lived in this country for thirty years and have seen and felt with my own eyes and hands the great injustice this individual land ownership has done and is doing. Our land is getting in fewer hands all the time; the price and rent is going up steadily, while the income from the same is getting less all the while. I herewith send you a few more signed petitions.

VIRGINIA.

John Gilmer, Chatham.—I am glad to believe that I am not now, as was the case a few years ago, the only friend of the cause in this region.

KENTUCKY.

Ivy H. Teel, Bowling Green.—Writing to the national committee says, "I thank you for the privilege of drawing on you for a supply of literature. I think I can put it to a good use, as I am largely brought in contact with ambitious students of the various colleges of this place. We have a splendid normal school that turns out quite a large number of school teachers every year. I hope to win many converts this scholastic year." I have some of Mr. George's works in the hands of our ministers, and hope at least to have two converts among them.

TENNESSEE.

W. H. McDowell, Memphis.—It is most agreeable to hear the questions asking for information about the conference, and when the roll of the states is called, I want Tennessee to reply, as it always gives me the greatest pleasure to hear what the other states say. My near neighbor, Mr. J. M. Bugg, is a gentleman of eighty years of age and a Mexican war veteran. A few days ago I gave him a STANDARD to read, and to my surprise, the day after I gave him THE STANDARD he came over to see me and brought the paper back. As he put it into my hand he said, "I am very much obliged, but that paper has not made a convert of me because I was one already; but it has made a subscriber of me, and here is the $2.50. It is the very best paper on earth." I thanked him and said I thought so, too, and then he replied, "I want the paper so I can work on the rest of the family."

MICHIGAN.

William D. Love, Detroit.—I think that the presenting of a petition is the best way to introduce the single tax subject. It is coming in for a good share of comment; in fact the discussions are so common every place that I am surprised that the city has not been flooded with petitions.

TEXAS.

Jas. Fitzgerald, Dallas.—Inclosed please find clipping from Dallas Morning News containing platform adopted by the Texas state federation of labor, at Fort Worth, Sept. 8. The committee on platform was composed of nine men, four of whom were farmers, and seven of the nine were single taxers. The preamble contained the following two paragraphs among others:

Whereas, Monopoly is contrary to the spirit and genius of this government, and the exterminator of individuality; and

Whereas, The land is the basis of all monopoly—the land being the chief and most essential source of all natural opportunities.

The resolution regarding land was as follows:

We demand the passage of a law requiring that all wild or uncultivated lands belonging to private individuals or corporations in large or small bodies be rendered for taxation at the same valuation per acre as improved lands of the same quality in the same county or district as a matter of justice to labor.

It was deemed wise by a majority of the committee not to push things too much at the present, that the farmers who constitute a majority of the convention were not educated up to the point when it would justify us to do so; and strange to state it, the greatest stickler for the retention of the old plank was a great big, black whiskered Johnson county farmer of the name of Baker, who claimed that he owned 250 acres of land that he had no use for, that he bought it for $2.50 an acre, and that it was now worth $10; that to ask a man $10 for it was to ask him for $7.50 that "I had no right to, for I never did a thing to improve it; that the people who settled round about there did improve and thereby gave it its present value, and that it was robbery to ask for it."

All our farmer friends seemed to be willing enough that their improvements should be exempt from taxation; but that occupancy and use should be the only title to the possession of land seemed to stagger them; they believing that it meant, should they leave their farms and go into the cities to live they would lose possession. But some earnest soul seems to be doing good work among them, for the light seems to be spreading rapidly. They want no more "diagnoshin," but the "real pill."

IOWA.

H. H. Hoffman, Sioux City.—Several weeks ago we formed a single tax committee here which meets the first and third Monday of each month. We wish to hear from those in this city who favor the single tax. James A.

Ford of 316 Nebraska street is chairman, and H. H. Hoffman, Hotel Booge, is secretary.

KANSAS.

John F. Hoaglin, Kansas City.—We have organized a single tax club in this place. All the members are enthusiastic, and much good will surely be accomplished.

COLORADO.

W. R. Van Dolahr, Greeley.—Inclosed find 25 cents in stamps and 35 petitions, the stamps as a necessary mite for carrying on the work. Until last spring I did not believe in petitions. But when I saw the fruit of the ballot petition in New York I was ashamed, and went to work to do what I could. This makes 90 petitions I have sent in since May.

CALIFORNIA.

Ariosto McCrimmon, San Diego, Cal.—It was not possible for me to attend the single tax conference, held in New York upon the return of Mr. George from his recent trip abroad, but I wish to express my approval of what was done on that occasion toward forwarding the aims of the great political economist, toward whom every man and woman capable of appreciating, even remotely, the great reformatory movements which he has been the means of setting on foot must feel a lively sense of gratitude.

Isaac McCloskey, Santa Monica.—The single tax cause is gaining here all the time. I work, with the petitions to aid me, quietly but, I think, effectively.

Frances M. Milne, San Luis Obispo.—You cannot imagine the impatience with which we await the next copies of THE STANDARD.

OREGON.

J. C. McCaffrey, Portland.—I need only call your attention to the eighth and tenth recommendations of the committee of the chamber of commerce to show that the single tax cat in Oregon is having a large family. Most of our prominent business men are pronounced single tax men, and I should not be surprised to see our state the first in line to adopt correct laws regarding this matter.

BOSTON AFTER HER CORPORATIONS.

A JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE LOOKS INTO THE MATTER OF PRIVILEGES GRANTED THEM.

Some time ago Boston's board of aldermen appointed a special committee to examine the methods of other cities in obtaining revenue from corporations using the streets for various purposes. This committee has made its report, in which the Boston Post says it confesses its inability to decide upon any specific recommendation, and suggests a petition to the next legislature for a general act covering the matter. The report of the committee is given below:

Your committee commend to the members of the city council, and particularly to those who have given any study to the subject, a careful perusal of these communications, which are now for the first time presented in a complete form. A most superficial examination will suffice to demonstrate the fact that Boston is, in reality, very much behind her sister cities in the United States, not to mention foreign cities, in respect to solving the question of securing a return for the use of her streets afforded to private corporations, for in almost every one of these cities outside of our own the corporations are required to make some direct return to the city for the privileges they enjoy in the public streets. This custom is so general that the claim that it would impose a burden upon corporations so serious as to impair their usefulness does not seem to have any force, and it is difficult to understand why such a result would be brought about in this city, or why the effect of such a system upon corporations should be any different in Boston than in other cities.

It will be observed, upon examining the communications, that the local telephone companies of Amsterdam pay to the city annually twenty-one and one-half per cent of their gross receipts; in St. Louis five per cent of gross receipts, and in Philadelphia $1 annually for each old pole and $5 for each new pole used for the support of wires. Street railway companies also pay large amounts for their locations. In Amsterdam they pay five per cent of gross receipts annually; in Baltimore, nine per cent of gross receipts, with an additional tax on each car; in Newark, two and one-half per cent of capital stock; in Providence, a certain fixed sum; in St. Louis, a percentage of gross receipts on a sliding scale; while in New York state all street railway franchises are now sold at auction for the highest offer above a certain fixed percentage of gross receipts.

While it seems to your committee most desirable that some return should be secured to the city from the corporations who hold and exercise these valuable and exclusive rights in the public streets, they appreciate the difficulty of introducing any system that will be applicable to all corporations alike, and will operate fairly in every case, without working an injustice to what are undoubtedly looked upon as vested rights. The method most generally adopted is to require the payment to the city of a percentage of the gross receipts. This method may work to advantage in many instances, but in the case of a street railway, telephone, or electric light company, having its tracks or lines in different municipalities, it would be difficult to adjust the rate proportionately. In addition to this, it is not always possible to ascertain what a company's receipts actually are. The special tax upon each car of a street railway company, such as is levied in Baltimore, might tend to deter the company from furnishing adequate and proper accommodations for the community, especially if the fee, as in Baltimore, is greater for a new car than for an old one. The system is also open to objection as not being applicable to all corporations.

As regards the auction system, which has been adopted in New York, your committee are of the opinion that it would not operate satisfactorily in Boston under the present state of affairs, particularly in reference to granting street railway locations. If a street railway extension became necessary, and the proposed new location was offered at auction, a system of competition would at once be introduced in opposition to the present system of monopoly, which has received the sanction of the legislature. A further objection to the system appears to be that it would tend to prevent a judicious and necessary railroad extension, on account of the reluctance which a corporation would evince to risk its rights upon the uncertainty of a public auction. Your committee are, however, favorably impressed with the method adopted in the city of Philadelphia, whereby a special annual fee is paid to the city for each pole belonging to the telegraph and telephone companies. The principle which underlies this system requires each corporation to pay a fixed sum for their special use of the public streets, and this sum is precisely proportionate to the extent of such use. The chief advantage of this system arises from the fact that it can be applied with equal fairness to each and every corporation enjoying the privileges granted them by the city. Thus, a street railway company might be required to pay the city a fixed sum for each mile of track located in the streets; telephone and other companies operating lines of electric wires to pay so much for each pole erected, and companies making use of pipes and conduits underground a fixed sum per mile of pipe, etc.

In our own city, as has been stated, no direct return is made by the various corporations for the privileges they receive from the city. It is true that these corporations generally assume the care of the portion of the street they occupy, and are held responsible for accidents and damages occasioned by their constructions upon and over the streets; but this cannot be considered in the light of a direct benefit to the city, for it is, in fact, no more than is required in cities where a direct return is exacted from the corporations.

Your committee are not prepared at this time to recommend any specific method of securing a return from corporations for the use of streets, although they desire to express themselves in favor of the principle, for there seems to be no valid reason why the city of Boston should not obtain some substantial remuneration from these corporations as well as other cities, both in this country and abroad. That our citizens are interested in the subject is evidenced by the action of the popular branch of the legislature during its last session, in passing a bill requiring that privileges granted by cities should be sold at auction, and that this public interest has, in a large measure, resulted from the labors of the several committees of the city council during the three last years there can be but little doubt. The people of Boston are proverbially conservative in their ideas, and reluctant to depart from long-established methods of procedure; but we should not be unwilling to introduce into our municipal government any business principles that the experience of other cities teach us are wise and just, and if it is necessary to educate public sentiment to this point in our city, the city council and its committees should not desist from the task until the desired result is attained.

AN ORIENTAL TALE WITH AN OCCIDENTAL MORAL.

Marysville, Cal., Reform Reveille.

A certain modern ruler in Egypt, in order to fill the coffers of his depleted treasury, looked about for something or somebody to tax. Scanning the country, which was already highly protected by taxes, he could see no signs of life anywhere. "What shall I do!" said the pasha to his taxgatherer. "It will not do to tax these silurians and mummies who have no enterprise—*they* can't pay any taxes, and it is no use to assess them." "No, sire," replied Ali Ben Maid-ded, the taxgatherer; "these fellows won't try to make any money, for fear that it will be taken from them by—pirates. You must seek some signs of life somewhere—some laborers with hardihood enough to create some values with their own hands. Then you can tax them, and there will be something for me to collect."

As they looked around, their eyes fell upon certain sail boats scudding up the Nile, carrying on a profitable trade with the up-river country, where there was more life and less protective taxes.

"Ah, now we have them," cried Robem Pasha; and he straightway sized up their pile, and covered it with a tax. In this respect he showed that Egypt was fully abreast with the highest civilization.

Then there was weeping and wailing among the helpless boatmen. "Alas! my lord and master," cried Sinbad, the sailor, mopping his eyes with a red bandana; "I fear me much that we will have to throw up the sponge and retire from business. But wait till I speak to my friend John Bull."

Now it came to pass that Mr. Bull wanted the treasures of the boats for himself; so he said to Robem Pasha: "Dom my heyes—let them bloody boats alone or, by the living jingo, I'll mop the ground with ye!"

And Robem Pasha let them alone.

And Sinbad, the sailor, and his friends were happy.

And Robem Pasha dug his own potatoes.

THE EVICTIONS IN KANSAS.

St. Louis Republic.

A republican contemporary, calculating the number of foreclosures of farm mortgages in Kansas, is pleased to find "only 2,650" for the first six months of 1890. At this rate there will be 5,300 for the year. As the average family consists of five people, these 5,300 evictions stand for 26,500 people turned out of their homes by the sheriff in a single state in a single year. If these evicted people were assembled in one place, they would make a very respectable city, which could appropriately be named Ingallsville, Harrisonville, or McKinleyville, according to taste.

Our republican friends speak of these evictions as a very small affair, scarcely worth considering, but by the census of 1880, only three counties in Kansas had a population as large as 25,000. If 5,300 Kansas farms are taken in one year by the sheriff under foreclosure, and the average size of each farm is only 100 acres, the gross acreage foreclosed annually is 530,000, or nearly three per cent of the entire farm acreage of the state.

We find this estimate in a Topeka dispatch to a St. Louis administration organ, and while we know nothing of the origin of the figures, we do know that the republican party has kept the sheriff very busy in Kansas for several years past. The court dockets abound in foreclosure proceedings, and the columns of the county papers bristle with advertisements of sheriff's sales, in which figures from time to time the Southern Kansas land and mortgage company, of which Mr. John J. Ingalls is leading director. Republicans may think that it it a dull year in Kansas when the sheriff evicts families from only 5,300 farms, but it will nevertheless occur to others that reform of some kind is needed where it is thought a small matter that the number of people evicted reaches 26,500 for one year. The average is higher than that of Ireland.

A REPUBLICAN CONVERT.

New York Times.

At the democratic congressional convention of the Third Minnesota district, held September 12, a letter was read from the Hon. R. H. McClelland, late chairman of the republican Third district central committee, announcing his intention to vote with the democratic party this fall. In the course of the letter Mr. McClelland said: "Our representatives, by their vote for the McKinley bill, have proved themselves incapable of independent action and unworthy of the confidence of those whose servants they are. Deeming, as I do, the welfare of the many paramount to the interest of the few, and having no good reason to expect reform from the party in power, I regard it as a duty as well as a privilege to assist in placing in power men whose past records shall be a safe guarantee of their devotion in the future cause of the people.

TIRED OF BEING SACRIFICED.

Boston Sunday Times.

Massachusetts has been sacrificed for the benefit of the republican party in the nation at large. But it is evident that she will not consent to the sacrifice. Every day the McKinley bill is becoming more unpopular. Republicans who contributed to the election of Harrison are saying they will not vote the party ticket again. Demoralization is clear in the business portion of the community, though the politicians will not admit it.

THEY ARE TAXED TO HELP LAND SPECULATORS.

Bloomington, Ill., Daily Leader.

Do we tax houses from the time they are roofed until they are rotted because we wish to discourage the making of brick?

To the first person who will furnish us with one good reason why houses should be taxed, a receipt for several years' subscription to this paper will be given.

WE WILL BITE OFF OUR NOSE TO SPITE OUR FACE.

Chicago Herald.

In effect the reciprocity fad will be about as follows: We will admit sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides free of duty if the countries exporting them will admit our products free. If the latter refuse to admit our products free, then, to spite them, we will tax curselves about $200,000,000 a year for jobbers to steal and for pension demagogues to dissipate.

PROTECTION, WITH A STRING TO IT.

Boston Post.

All the items in the McKinley bill which are supposed to benefit the farmers seem to have a string tied to them. The New England farmer was tickled by a bounty of two cents a pound on maple sugar, but now it turns out that only producers of 500 pounds or more are to receive the gift, and precious few farmers produce that much.

NEW IRELANDS.

Boston Globe.

British landlords look diminutive beside William Specht, who goes into the rack-renting business in Texas with 550,000 acres, secured to him by "Spanish grants." Thus are new Irelands set up in this country right under our very eyes. No wonder the land question is assuming large proportions.

NOT SO *VERY* REMARABLE.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Sentinel.

It is rather remarkable to find the New York Times in a very modified form, but to some extent advocating Mr. Henry George's single tax theories. Those theories are not dying out as some erroneously imagine.

YES, PROTECT THAT INDUSTRY.

Boston Globe.

"Blood oranges" are now manufactured in New York by injecting analine dyes into the fruit. This infant industry must be protected. Let's have an extra duty on the blood oranges that are made by the cheap labor of nature.

THIS IS UNGRATEFUL.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

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SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

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

SAN DIEGO.—Single tax question club meets every Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m., at Horton hall. County committee room, 444 5th st. Geo. B. Whaley, chairman.

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

COLORADO.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., John E. Jones; sec., W. E. Grumman. Address for the present, Sam E. Main, 10 Montgomery st.

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

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

SHARON.—Single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

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

ILLINOIS.

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

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

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

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

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

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

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 518 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mosena, 920 Hedge ave.

DES MOINES.—Single tax club. Pres., H. B. Allison, box 4; sec., J. Ballangee.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2.30 p.m.; 724 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Stevenson; sec., L. Kinnahan, 326 W Broadway.

ALLERTON.—Tax reform club. Every Thursday evening, Vest's hall. Pres., A. J. Morgan; sec., D. D. Shirley.

MARSHALLTOWN.—Single tax committee. Pres., James Skegg; sec., Hans Errickson.

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

SIOUX CITY.—Single tax committee, first and third Monday each month. Pres., Jas. A. Ford, 316 Nebraska st.; sec., H. H. Hoffman, Hotel Booge.

KANSAS.

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

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

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets 1st and 3d Thursday night at 8 p. m. at Natchez st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phœnix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 122 7th st.

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

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday, at 8 p.m., in hall 506 E. Baltimore st. Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 N. Carey st.; rec. sec., John W. Jones, 29 N. Caroline st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st.

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Single tax state central committee of Massachusetts. Pres., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st., Boston; sec., G. K. Anderson, 30 Hanover st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland, 12 Moreland st.; sec., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st.

Neponset single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, Wood st. court, Neponset.

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

Roxbury single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 7 Hotel Dunbar; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Ruggles st.

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

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

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

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

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

MARLBORO.—Single tax club. Pres., G. A. E. Reynolds, 14 Franklin st.; sec., Chas. E. Hayes.

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

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

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

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN.—Tax reform association. Sec., E. C. Knowles.

DETROIT.—Single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., John Bridge; sec., J. R. Burton, sec., room 14, Butterfield building.

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

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

MINNESOTA.

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

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

ST. PAUL.—Pres., H. C. McCartey; sec., Geo. C. Madison, 339 E. 7th st. Second and fourth Tuesdays at 41 W. 4th st.

MISSOURI.

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

"Benton School of Social Science." Sunday, 4 p. m., 6839 Waldemar ave., St. Louis. Pres., Dr. Henry S. Chase; sec., Wm. C. Little.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAVE.—Glen single tax club. Meets second Saturday evening of the month. Pres., W. H. Miller; sec., H. A. Sunder, Safe.

MONTANA.

STATE.—Montana single tax association. Pres., Will Kennedy, Boulder; vice-pres., J. M. Clements, Helena; sec., Wm. McKendrick, Marysville; treas., C. A. Jackson, Butte; ex. com., C. A. Lindsay, J. B. Knight, Samuel Mulville, all of Butte.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. First and third Sunday, Gate City hall, cor. 13th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus S. Parker.

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

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 642 Newark ave. Pres., James McGregor; sec., Joseph Danz, Miller, 267 Grove st.

FOREST HILL.—Essex county single tax club. Pres., John H. Edelman; sec., Geo. M. Vescelius, Forest Hill, Newark.

NEWARK.—Single tax and free trade club. Pres., C. B. Rathbone; sec., M. J. Gaffney, 43 Warren st.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 193 Hamburg ave. Meetings every Sunday evening at 169 Market street.

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., H. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morrison, Washington.

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

Metropolitan single tax association. First and Third Saturday evenings of each month, 490 Eighth av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred C. Keller.

Harlem single tax club, room 3, 247 West 125th st. Business meeting every Tuesday, 8.30 p. m. Whist and social evening every Thursday. Pres., Eugene G. Muret; sec., Chas. H. Mitchell.

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

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 11 Willow st.

The Eastern District single tax club. Meetings first and third Mondays, 284 Broadway. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 215 Ross st.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1263 Broadway, in Women's Christian temperance union. Pres., Herman G. Loew; sec., James B. Connell.

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

ROCHESTER.—Rochester single tax union. Wednesday, 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 p. m.; 80 Reynold's Arcade. Sec., D. Waters, 80 Reynolds arcade.

ALBANY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec., George Noyes, 368 First st.

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

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

AUBURN.—Single tax club. Mondays, 7.30 p. m., College hall. Pres., Dan. Peacock; sec., H. W. Benedict, 6 Morris st.

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

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

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

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

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J Murray; sec., J. M. Wilson, 204 Front st.

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

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

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

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

YONKERS.—The Jefferson single tax club, 13 N. Broadway. Public meetings every Tuesday evening at 7.45. Pres., Fielding Gower; sec., Wm. Young, P. O box 617.

OHIO.

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

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., rooms 30½ Arcade. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

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

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

Columbus single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3.30 p. m. Pres., H. S. Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

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

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

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

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

MIAMISBURG.—Land and labor association of Miamisburg. Pres., C. F. Beall; sec., J. T. Beals.

MANSFIELD.—Mansfield single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristor; sec., W. J. Huggins, 56 W 1st st.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 112 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a. m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. P. Travers.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 6 S. Market st.

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

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. First Monday of each month, Real Estate Exchange hall. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p.m., 904 Walnut st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut st.

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

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday evening at 7:30 64 4th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F Roberts, 140 S. 24th st.

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

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 522 Court st. Pres., Chas. S. Prizer; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, 522 Court st.

ERIE.—Erie tax reform league. Pres., W. G. McKean; sec., J. L. Babcock.

MIDDLETOWN.—Middletown single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening in K. of L. hall, corner Water and Nisely sts. Pres., Jno. Steadman; sec., Harry M. Roes.

EDWARDSVILLE.—Jefferson ballot reform and single tax club. First Friday of each month. Pres., J. J. Smythe, M. D.; sec., J. P. Hammond.

LEBANON.—Lebanon single tax and land club. Pres., Adam Behny; sec., J. G. Zimmerman, 111 N. Fourteenth st.

SCRANTON.—Henry George single tax club 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month, Noake's hall, cor. Franklin ave. and Spruce st. Pres., Duncan Wright; sec., Arthur Mc Gee, 914 Capouse ave.

SHENANDOAH.—Single tax club. Sundays, 3 p.m., 415 W. Coal st. Pres., Morris Marsh; sec., Thomas G. Potts.

UPPER LEHIGH.—Single tax committee. Pres., J. B. Carr; sec., George McGee.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres. A. J. Moxham; sec., Richard Eyre.

POTTSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings 1st and 3d Friday evenings each month in Weitzenkorn's hall. Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., H. H. Johnson, 530 Walnut st.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Single tax association of Rhode Island. Alternate Friday evenings, room 22, Slade building, cor. Washington and Eddy sts. Pres., Dr. Wm. Barker; sec., Geo. D. Liddell, 145 Transit st.

PAWTUCKET.—Single tax association. Every Wednesday evening, Main st. Pres., Edward Barker; sec., Edgar Farnell, 220 Mineral Spring ave.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

WATERTOWN.—Single tax club. Pres., R T. Warner; sec., L. E. Brickell.

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

GARY.—Single tax club. Pres., G. W. Baillet; sec., Geo. Westcott.

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

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

STATE.—Texas tax reform association. Pres., H. F. Ring, Houston; sec., J. B. Cochran.

EL PASO.—El Paso tariff reform club. 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month, county court room, court house. Pres., G. E. Hubbard; sec., A. W. Thomas.

HOUSTON.—Single tax committee. Pres., H. F. Ring; sec., E. W. Brown, care of Germania house.

SAN ANTONIO.—Single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday in each month. Pres., Geo. Marks; sec., Theo. Kunzmann, 11 Crockett st.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club No. 1. Cor. Broad and 3d sts., Sunday afternoons. Pres., Jas. D. Van Arnum; sec., John T. Chappell, 516 N. 22d st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURGH.—Single tax league. Every Saturday night, 500 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec., W. F Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

RIVER FALLS.—The tax reform club, Music hall, Main st. Meets every Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Pres., Geo. H. Bates; sec., B. R. Eaton, River Falls.

CANADA.

TORONTO, ONT.—Single tax club. Pres., Wm. Scott; sec., A. C. Stanner, 1168 Queen st., West.

Single tax association. Sec., J. L. Dawkins, 269 Wellesley st.

PETERBOROUGH.—Single tax club. Sec., Jos. Lunday.

NEW ZEALAND.

MASTERTON.—Single tax society. Address, W. McLean, Masterton.

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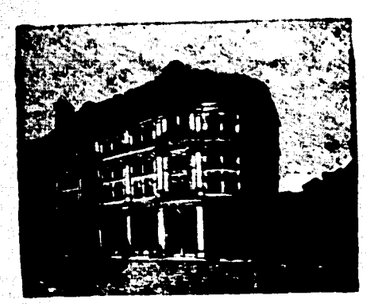

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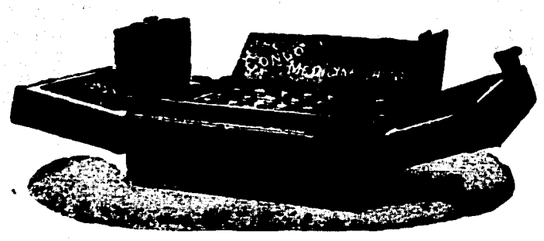

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