

THE STANDARD

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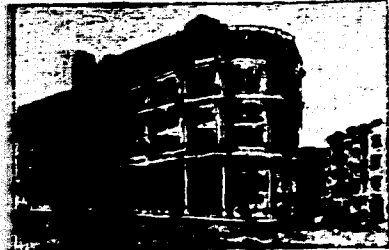
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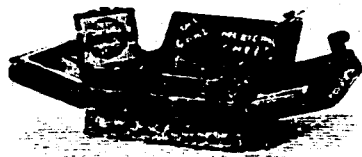
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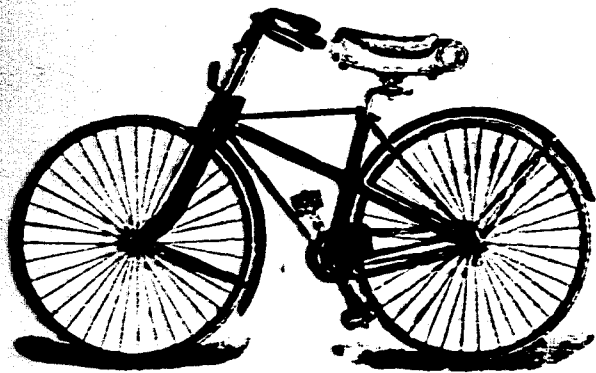
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—ON—

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1891.

No. 21.

HENRY GEORGE ON THE INCIDENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX.—Considerable confusion occurred at one time regarding the shifting of the single tax from landlords to tenants. That error has been exploded. But it now takes a new form in the proposition that the tax would be distributed by an increase in the prices of commodities. In other words, the fallacy as now stated is that rent is part of the price of goods. Next week we shall publish a carefully prepared article on this subject, by Henry George.

RANDALLISM FIGHTING MILLS.—The efforts of the New York Sun to turn the democratic party into a brevet republican organization, such as it notoriously was under the leadership of Randall, is less and less disguised with every number. And as the mask falls off, the grinning faces of Gorman and Hill appear. These types of a past political era affiliate in the most natural way, and just as naturally the Sun is their organ. They are now joining forces against Mills for speaker. Mr. Bynum having withdrawn and become an advocate for Mills, the speakership contest has settled down to a fight between democrats and protection wire-pullers. Mills is the democratic leader, and Crisp is the marionette with which the wire-pullers entertain groundlings for their own advantage. Every mere office seeker who proclaims himself a "democrat," and every protectionist in the democratic party is for Crisp; democrats who are such because they believe in the distinguishing principles of the party, together with tariff reformers and free traders, are for Mills. That the party is falling more and more into the control of these, and slipping out of the grasp of the camp followers and foragers who have heretofore colored its policy and trifled with its constituency, is apparent from the ascendancy of Mills's star, and that in turn is made all the more visible by the vigor with which the New York organs of political corruption crack the party whip, and the boldness with which the lower order of national politicians try to dicker and deal in behalf of Crisp.

TAXES REST AT THE BOTTOM.—If the late campaign in New York served no other useful purpose, it at least gave us the benefit of a very brief and exact statement of the incidence of taxation from no less distinguished an advocate of protection than Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Depew could not have made this statement had the tariff been in issue, for it would then have been incumbent upon him to show that the tariff is not a tax; but the tariff being out of the fight he was free to tell what he really knew about taxation, and it is well to preserve his words for future reference. At Brooklyn, on the 19th of October, he said:

"A popular fallacy is that taxes affect only those who [first] pay them. There never was a more fatal belief. It is the peculiarity of taxes that they ultimately rest at the bottom. If the taxes are on the house, the landlord puts them on the rent."

It is noticeable that Mr. Depew carefully refrains from saying that taxes on land values are paid ultimately by the tenant. When speaking of landlord and tenant it is taxes on the house, not on the land value, that he says are shifted from the first payer to the user. And how particularly good is his remark that taxes "ultimately rest at the bottom." That is precisely

where they do rest, and the bottom is land values. High taxes on land values tend to make land values low; low taxes tend to make them high.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK FOR BALLOT REFORM.

—It begins to look as if the ballot reformers who pinned their faith to Tammany hall Croker's professions of conversion, were as richly "stuffed" as a Thanksgiving turkey. Mr. Croker was converted to the idea of grouping candidates upon one ballot, and he said so; but he forgot to add that no conversion had taken place regarding the blanket paster. Our delightfully innocent ballot reformers, led by the New York Times, who were so sure of securing the reform through the grateful intervention of an organization that would be financially and politically bankrupt if the paster were abolished, have now another enviable opportunity for reflecting upon the wisdom of fighting treacherous democrats every day in the year but one and voting for them then. Had Fassett been elected governor we should have had a ballot system next fall that would have allowed New York to express the real sentiments of her people; as it is, we are dependent upon Mr. Flower for release from the trickery of Tammany hall, and he is dependent upon the trickery of Tammany hall for his future in politics. The outlook is a pleasant one, and the pity is that those "independents" who are responsible for it cannot enjoy it alone.

THE ONLY REMEDY.—The New York Times publishes editorially a discriminating criticism of the speeches at the Episcopal church congress, in which it shows that the only tangible proposition for social reform made by any of the speakers was that of the single tax as advocated by Henry George. In Christian socialism as expounded by dilettante pulpiteers it sees what most thoughtful men have already seen, vague generalities about competition and co-operation, harmless at best, and harmful when calculated to arouse envy of the rich and enmity against them. If this kind of talk means anything at all, observes the Times, "it means that the wealthy ought to be punished for living in pleasant places." In conclusion it adds, referring to Christian socialists: "When they denounce the existing social system, and the men who are successful under it, and either expressly or by implication hold these men up to odium, they are doing what is worse than silly, because they are aggravating the evils they deplore without suggesting any remedies for them, and the 'trend' of their remarks is to provoke a breach of the peace."

A marked difference between the namby-pamby socialism, of which there is so much in college chairs and church pulpits, and the single tax, is here indicated. We do not denounce men because they are successful; we hold no man up to odium because he is rich, unless he has acquired his wealth by personal dishonesty; and though we depict the evils of our existing social system, for they exist and are most deplorable, we trace their origin to the violation of a fundamental natural law, and offer for remedy the discontinuance of the wrong. No individual is responsible for this condition. No individual can cure it. If any rich man should distribute his wealth, and pinch himself and his family, he could not diminish human suf-

fering except in a few individual cases. The responsibility is upon all men. By laws that restrict opportunities for production, wealth is diverted from its producers to those who secure control of opportunities for production. These opportunities, in the last analysis, are natural opportunities—land; and anything short of a removal of the monopoly in land is not only no remedy for the condition, it is an intensification. It is not merely silly, it is injurious.

The only reform worth working for is one that has for its object the adaptation of fundamental rights to changing social conditions in such manner as to preserve that equilibrium of the scales of justice which is sure to follow the due observance of natural laws. This the single tax does. It exempts the worker from all public burdens upon his products; it opens to common access all those natural opportunities that are as yet so far unused as to leave enough of equal desirability for all; and it takes for public purposes the premium that attaches to the more desirable opportunities.

The Times is right in saying of the Church congress discussion that "the only tangible proposition made by any of the speakers was for the enactment of Mr. Henry George's single tax."

WELL WORTH THE SPACE.—The importance and interesting character of the proceedings at the dinner of the Massachusetts Single Tax league make unnecessary any apology for the space devoted to reporting them in this issue.

DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR DOLLAR'S WORTH.

There is in the United States a phenomenally large and excellent agricultural product. Though the American farmer has not been wise in enacting laws, nor sagacious in his financial or political philosophy, nature has come to his relief. Now let us see if he will give nature the credit or take it to himself; let us see if he will trace this prosperity to a 40 per cent. larger and 15 per cent. better crop than usual, or to a tariff law which chips 65 per cent. off from every dollar that comes back to him in repayment for the wheat that he must sell in Europe this year, if he sells at all.

Consider the wheat crop as one feature of possible prosperity. Wheat is our largest food export. This year we have produced, at a very low estimate, 600,000,000 bushels. Grain speculators, who have based their estimate upon past conditions, profess to expect a larger domestic consumption of wheat, because of the abundant crop, and say we shall have barely 200,000,000 bushels for export. But the short crop abroad, and our appreciation of the opportunity it offers, has already boomed the price away up even higher than that of ordinary or short crop years. The speculators ignore this and other factors, such as our phenomenal fruit and root crops, which will, because of their cheapness, supply the very poor and the middle classes, constituting three-quarters of our population. Our own wheat consumption will, therefore, be less than in former years; and it is a perfectly logical conclusion that we shall have at least 300,000,000 bushels of wheat for export.

The price is, even now, considerably above one dollar per bushel, and our export can easily be "placed" on a basis of \$1.15 per bushel, unless by "bulling" the market speculators strain the price far above that point—in which event we should invite restricted consumption of wheat in other wheat producing countries—the substitution of other and cheaper food products there, and the exportation of their, instead of our, wheat to other wheat-demanding countries. Of course, that would have an effect precisely the reverse of the farmers' high hope.

But suppose a European market for wheat at, say, \$1 per bushel—an aggregate of \$300,000,000—how is the European to repay the American farmer? If the American farmer adds to the sum of European wealth 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, he is entitled to an equivalent. He must have \$300,000,000 worth of wealth returned to him in some other form than wheat—say, pearl buttons, Australian wool, India spices, or Welsh tin; or he must accept certificates of his contribution of \$300,000,000 worth of wheat to the sum of European wealth, which certificates shall be orders presentable at his option, and payable out of the sum of European wealth, in an amount at least equal to what he has contributed, and in such forms of wealth as he desires at the time of making his demand. All that certification, or due-billing, or

deferred payment, is in the ultimate the same as if he took his European goods now; for his order or due-bill is payable in European goods. Whether his order on Europe is in the form of a "bill of exchange" (its simplest form), or a bonded title to some fixed English property; whether printed with green and red and black ink on paper, or stamped in relief on gold or silver, its value to the American farmer is determined by the amount of good things it can put into his home. If he has deposited his wheat in the Bank of European wealth, he must take its equivalent directly or indirectly, from that bank or not get it at all. He must take such wealth as Europe has and he wants. If he wants their metals, he may take pig iron, pig tin, pig lead, pig silver, or pig gold. But if he demands and takes gold he will very promptly want to "swap back again," for the caramels of the American farmer are not gold-coated, nor do "his camels wear harness-housings of gold;" his plowshares are not made of gold; in trinkets and ornaments he wears only a very little gold; nor can he eat it. He does not really want it. He has no use for it but to exchange it for something he does want; something that will add to his comfort, and gold will not do that. If he exchanges his gold in Europe for other things, when he brings those things to the gates of his own country he will be stopped and required to surrender 65 per cent. of their value before being allowed to bring them in.

Now, I want to ask my farmer friend what the difference is to him whether the government takes 65 per cent. of his wheat, pouring it into the United States treasury with which to pay custom house officers and sugar bounties, or whether they do that same thing with the "goods"—the pay—that he brings back for his wheat.

If he exchanges his gold for American "promises to pay in good things," when he presents the due bills for payment here, he will find that they will give him one hundred pearl buttons for \$1, while the Europeans are ready to give him six hundred pearl buttons for that price; and it will doubtless please his patriotic heart to learn that the difference is retained by a little "pearl button syndicate," which engages the labor of a very few underpaid American and foreign-born workingmen in the brilliant and marvelous "industry" of feeding chips of imported pearl oyster shells into simple machines, that spit out pearl buttons, not quite so fast, but quite like wheat from his thresher. Let the American farmer try to discover, if possible, how he is going to get back that 500 button value that the European offers him and he is not allowed to take. He is slow in his mental processes, heavy handed and oftentimes heavy headed because of the strain of his unceasing toil and the apparent hopelessness of his struggle, but he is no fool. He thinks earnestly when the depths of his sense of injustice is stirred.

If I were now an American farmer, as I used to be, I think I should take European "promises to pay" for my wheat this year and hold them over, if possible, until with my vote I could club down that "robber tariff" whose agents stand at the gates of my country to snatch 500 of my 600 shirt buttons. Then I should present my "promises to pay" (which is precisely the same as offering my wheat in exchange) and get one dollar's worth of buttons for my own dollar's worth of wheat.

E. STILLMAN DOUBLEDAY.

TWO SINGLE TAX CRITICISMS CRITICISED.

Taking first the argument that "the theory derives all its vitality from the principle of confiscation," it must be plain to everyone who will stop a moment to consider, that the tax levy against any persons possessing improvements and personal property, or either of these, of equal value to their land holdings, would not be increased by the adoption of the proposed system, as the abolishment of taxation on one-half their property would compensate them for the increased rate on the other half, since all forms of property are at present taxed at the same ad valorem rate. Admitting, however, that those who had recently purchased more land than they could adequately improve might not find the increase of business activity due to the absence of taxation on products sufficient to enable them to dispose of their land holdings at cost, plus the additional tax levy, the system might be said to involve confiscation. But it is useless to think of effecting any reform with exact justice to all. We are, strictly speaking, never called upon to choose between absolute justice and injustice, but between a greater and a less injustice.

The hardship the inauguration of the single tax in the manner suggested might bring about to the class named could certainly be no greater, if nearly as severe, as every change in our import tariff schedule, whether wise or unwise, and every prohibitory game or fishery law.

It has been further objected that the single tax could not be adjusted equitably, as there are some improvements which become so incorporated with the soil that it is impossible to estimate their value separately, and they would be taxed as part of the land value. But what real improvements are there that do not add to the value of the land and thus become indirectly taxed. Have not railroads and canals alone added more to the land value of the United States

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than all the cultivation, fertilizers or other unreckonable improvement that the soil has received since its discovery? Do not commercial and industrial centres outlive even their outward form, and their past reputations become the guarantee of new and even more prosperous life, though the buildings and wharves and railroads have been ruined by fire or flood? Under the present system the reckonable improvements are *taxed twice*, first through the additional value they give the land (the land tax always being paid ultimately by the user of the location), and again in a specific tax on the things themselves. The benefits to be derived from the proposed measure lie in the fact that the improvements on any piece of property could be increased indefinitely without any such increase in the owner's share of the tax levy as follows their creation at present; for although the increase of improvements would add to the assessable land value it would augment not alone that of the land on which they were situated, but all lands, in proportion to their public usefulness. A justly eminent social and political critic, Mr. Edward Atkinson, has attempted to demonstrate that the cost of land rent in the United States is so small per capita that it cannot have any serious effect against the prosperity of the working classes. Were the charges collected in equal proportion from each individual, the figures he gives might not seem exorbitant, provided any adequate benefit accrued from the payment. It is a very different matter, however, when, as is actually the case, this charge is originally mainly levied, as he himself has demonstrated, at industrial or commercial centres. In other words, it is a toll collected on the interchange of commodities, paid *only* by those who are industrious and capable enough to have anything to exchange. The more idle or incapable a man is, the less he shares in the tax; and the high cost of marketing wares, acting as a restraint on business, accounts for the comparatively low cost per capita of the entire population. If it be true that the majority of the "middle men" are Shylocks, why do not outsiders step in and share in their gains, and by the competition thus created reduce the rates of commission, retail profits, etc. Is it not because when others seek to do this, they find the "enormous profits" vanish in land costs?

This is a moral as well as a social question, and the favoring by the State of speculative shrewdness rather than productive labor must tell on the characters of its inhabitants.

E. F. HUDSON.

CAPTAIN CODMAN STUDIES CRUSOE.

Mr. Leslie says that I "have fallen into a prevalent error in supposing that the wealth of individuals is derived from the community." I do not remember having used that precise expression, but I am quite willing to adopt it in connection with his own assertion, "that wealth is derived from individual industry as well as from monopoly." It must be remembered that I was speaking of excessive wealth. Of course, wealth is derived from individual industry; but the objection to this enormous accumulation by a few individuals is that it is accumulated at the expense of a great many other individuals who do the work, while only a few individuals receive and roll up the profit. The only instance that I can call to mind of a man who grew rich by his own individual industry is that of Robinson Crusoe, and his wealth was in land, but little of which was of use to him. If, after the Spaniards came upon his island, he had set them at work in producing fruit and vegetables for shipment to the neighboring continent, pocketing the proceeds for himself, he might have become rich by their individual industry. But, if he had divided the land among them and given each his share of the profits of production, they might all have prospered, unless, after the manner of the American congress, subservient to monopolists, Mr. Crusoe had established a high tariff system, and for his own benefit imposed a duty on the clothing and other necessities received in return for bananas and potatoes. Otherwise, although no one, not even Mr. Crusoe himself, would have become very wealthy, they would have been surrounded by the comforts of life. That would be the normal condition of mankind, did not some men fatten upon the individual industry of others. I do not dare hope that we shall ever reach that blissful state. But, I am sure that we can approach it more nearly under the system of free trade than under our present system of tariff extortion.

JOHN CODMAN.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS CALLS UPON MR. SHEARMAN.

Congressman Mills arrived in Brooklyn last week and was driven at once to the house of Thomas G. Shearman. There he met the Kings county congressmen, Coombs and Magner. Chapin sent word that he was ill, and Covert could not get in from Long Island. Mr. Shearman left the room when Mr. Coombs and Mr. Magner arrived, and for over an hour these two gentlemen conferred with Mr. Mills. They both assured him of their support, and Mr. Coombs made a brief address, stating that he would go into a conference with New York congressmen, but would not follow them into a caucus that would bind him to support any one but Mills. Mr. Magner expressed similar sentiments.

BOSTON TARIFF REFORM DINNER.

The dinner of the Tariff reform league at the American house, in Boston, on Friday evening, at which Capt. John Codman made a hit with his speech on ship subsidies, owed its success in a great measure to the dinner of the Home Market club at the Vendome on the previous day, which furnished so many texts for the tariff reform speakers. The gauntlet thrown down by a continual taxation on raw materials was taken up with alacrity, and if the materials were not roasted, our home market men were. The American house dinner was a very simple one, each of the 240 men present paying a dollar from his own pocket, while it cost the Home market men, three-fourths of whom boasted of being manufacturers, ten times as much, which they could well afford to pay, as nine-tenths of it came out of the pockets of other people. This was a fair illustration of the home market principle in all the walks of life, and of the consequent ability of the supporters of the tariff to contribute ten times more than tariff reformers to campaign literature.

CHICAGO'S POLICE ENJOINED.

Judge M. F. Tuley, of Chicago, has granted an injunction restraining the police from interfering with labor meetings in Grief's hall. The judge, it is said, gave the police some advice on the subject of interference with public meetings which may be a warning to them in future that a policeman's shield is no warrant for law breaking. Judge Tuley's is one of the few names that redeems Chicago from the stigma of being a city of official lawlessness.

BURIAL OF MRS. POST.

Anna J. Post, the wife of Louis F. Post, whose death was reported last week, was buried in the Union cemetery, at Hackettstown, N. J., on Thursday, November 19. Religious services were conducted at the house of her mother, widow of the late George W. Johnson, at Hackettstown, by the Rev. Daniel H. Martin, of Newark, assisted by the Rev. John Lowry, of Hackettstown. Andrew W. Trimmer led a quartette choir in connection with the religious services; and the pall-bearers were Edward S. Post and George St. John Leavens, of New York; Charles T. Dunwell, of Brooklyn; and John Karr, Wilbur G. Sutphin and Jacob D. Flock, of Hackettstown. Among the intimate friends in attendance other than members of the family and the bearers, were Henry George and Mrs. George, of New York; Read Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, of Roselle, N. J., and Mrs. Trimmer and Mrs. Flock, of Hackettstown.

FATHER HUNTINGTON AT THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

At the Episcopal church congress held in Washington last week, Father Huntington, in the absence of Henry George, spoke in behalf of the single tax:

He said he agreed with what Dr. Kirkus, who opposed socialism, had said, but from exactly opposite reasons. Why vituperate the capitalist? He was just as much in the box as the workman; and the workman did not have to lie awake half the nights thinking how he could make both ends meet. The capitalist was a hard-working man. The landowner was not. Not the man who sat idle and drew in his rentals. Men did live without iron and gold and silver; but they never did or could live without land. Was it not absurd to class land—the gift of God—as private property, with the things man made? No one had the right to take away another's private property, that which he had made by his own sweat and labor. But would any one contend that a man could take private property in the gifts of God to mankind—in the air, in the water, in the land—without which no man could live? If some one could get possession of the water that would flow into New York in the next two months, if the drought continued, he would be a very rich man. But would he have any better title to it than he had to the land? He did not favor the division of the land into little bits any more than he favored the division of the atmosphere. But he hated landlordism. The landlord's title was blasphemous, for there was but one Landlord, and the human race were His tenants.

THE LIBERAL PARTY IN SCOTLAND.

As an indication of the growth of single tax sentiment in Scotland, an episode at the conference of the affiliated western association of the Scottish Liberal association at Glasgow last month, is valuable:

Dr. Hunter, M. P., moved: This conference declares that our system of land tenure and administration is detrimental to social progress, and calls for radical reform in respect of the following and other details: (1) Repeal of the laws of succession; (2) free sale and cheapened transfer; (3) taxation of all land values, less improvements; (4) statutory powers to local authorities to acquire land for public use. Councillor Purdie, of Govan, seconded Dr. Hunter's motion.

Mr. McLardy said it was for the Liberal association to recognize that the landlords held that which did not belong to them; that the land belonged to the whole people, and that they must have it back by the reimposition of this tax on land values.

John Ferguson, of Glasgow, spoke of the great big fundamental reform that would bring the land back again into the stream of the world's inheritance, and would enable them to appropriate to the service of the commu-

ality the entire unearned increment of the nation. A motion striking out the demand for the repeal of the laws of succession, was then carried.

Mr. M'Lardy again arose, and after saying that the associations had been asked to express themselves on the land question, and the number of resolutions which had come down showed that the land question was an important question with these associations, he moved that the following words be added to the resolution: Further, that this conference declares that the land belongs to the whole community, and that the value of the land should be used for public purposes only.

Rev. Mr. Cruickshanks seconded this amendment.

Dr. Hunter said that personally he had no objection to adding words of what he considered wholesome doctrine. If that was the opinion of the meeting he should be sorry that this should be put as an amendment; he would rather incorporate it as part of the motion.

Mr. John Ferguson supported the resolution as amended by Mr. M'Lardy, and amid shouts of "agreed," it was put to the meeting and adopted.

PRESENTATION OF GEORGE'S LETTER TO THE POPE.

A rumor was circulated last week to the effect that the open letter of Henry George to the Pope had never been received at the Vatican, and Mr. George replied through the Herald as follows:

Permit me to say that not only was the letter mailed to the Pope, but at the instance of Signor L. Moriondo, of L'Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese, my Italian publishers, Mgr. Isidore Carini, prefect of the Vatican library and keeper of the secret archives, after having first read the letter himself, kindly undertook to present it personally to His Holiness. This he did on October 22, placing a specially bound copy in the Pope's own hands. A despatch from Rome, printed in the St. Louis Republic, states that the Pope has directed an acknowledgment to be sent me through Cardinal Gibbons. Of that I have no direct knowledge, my own advice merely intimating that an expression of opinion from him might be looked for as soon as he had leisure to read the letter.

MILLS IS A CANDID MAN.

If any one knows Mr. Crisp's sentiments on matters of public concern, it would be interesting to hear them. Mr. Mills's opinions are an open book. He conceals nothing. To paraphrase a well-known campaign joke, he is not preparing to shoot so as "to hit if it is a deer, and miss if it is a calf." Should Mills be elected speaker, every democrat will know the kind of man they have chosen; should the honor and responsibilities go to Crisp, Gorman, Hill, and the Sun will have a monopoly of the information on that subject. Here is another of Mr. Mill's declarations:

"You want to know how silver democrats like myself will stand as to his [Cleveland's] candidacy. We will support him earnestly and loyally, for we believe him to be wrong, but honestly wrong, and he has as much right to his opinion as we have to ours. The views of any democrat as to free coinage constitute no test of party fealty, for our party in national convention has never so declared. Above all, however, and this is with me conclusive, Mr. Cleveland can be elected on the issue of tariff reform, and I regard the defeat of the republican party, at the next election as the greatest possible good for the country. Every democrat should be willing to postpone the silver question, if it be necessary to prevent republican success.

A BATTERING RAM.

Jos. R. Buchanan, in reviewing Henry George's letter to the Pope for the Patterson, N. J., Labor Standard, concludes that Mr. George—

Has taken the testimony brought out by the Pope, and out of it constructed a battering ram, with which he has annihilated every conclusion of his Holiness. From the bible and the teachings of Jesus Christ he has drawn an array of arguments against which the encyclical letter cannot stand. I do not intend any discourtesy to Pope Leo or his ecclesiastical office by these utterances: I respect both the man and his position, and, with every other friend of labor, I have to thank him for the interest he has recently shown in the subject of labor; but he has erred in judgment. I believe he is desirous of helping the poor, and I hope he is open to conviction. If he is, we shall hear from him again when he has carefully considered Henry George's masterly presentation.

SECRET BALLOT AND HOME RULE.

Prior to the late election a special legislative committee of District Assembly K. of L. of Brooklyn, presented a report which reviewed several of the most prominent measures which have been suggested as in the interest of organized labor, and recommended that for the present all efforts be concentrated upon securing the Australian ballot and local option in taxation. The report was unanimously adopted and the committee was instructed to prepare a plan of action. It is their intention to act in conjunction with other organizations which are moving for the same objects, and it is believed that the Knights will swing into line on both of these important measures.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

The New York Tax Reform Association, which is agitating for the abolition of personal property taxes, offers to send, at its own expense, good speakers to towns or villages where a lighted and warmed hall is offered and proper notices in the local papers secured. These speakers will answer any questions, and debate the principles of the association with all comers. It is a good chance for agricultural, literary or political clubs or associations to secure an interesting debate on a practical subject.

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SINGLE TAX NEWS.

The underlying principle of the single tax—that the earth belongs equally to all, and that the best way to secure substantial justice is to tax the occupant an amount equal to the yearly value of the land—is sound.—Journal of the Knights of Labor, September 24, 1891.

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

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

Every one of these taxes [on commodities and buildings] the ostensible taxpayer—the man on the assessor's books—shifts to other shoulders. The only tax he cannot shift is the tax on his land values.—Detroit News, November 1, 1891.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,

42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Nov. 24, 1891.

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

It has also taken up the newspaper work of the Memphis committee and is supplying news companies with single tax matter for their ready prints and plates.

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz. \$1,688 40

Cash contributions for week ending November 24 are as follows:

Joseph Roche, Lisbon, North Dakota, 50 cents; Garratt Mahan, Savannah, Georgia, 10 cents; total 60

Cash contributions previously acknowledged \$1,688 77

Total \$1,689 37

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week 112,454

Signatures received since last report 181

Total 112,635

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

DINNER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE.

A dinner of the Massachusetts single tax league took place at the American House, in Boston, on the evening of Wednesday, the 18th inst. Seventy three persons were present, including members from Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Neponset, Quincy, Braintree, Cambridge, Newton, Brookline, Brockton, Lawrence, Southboro' and Worcester. There were present as guests Mr. George Brickett, of Lynn, a free trader who is attracted by the single tax, but not yet an avowed supporter of it, and several single taxers from other states, including Senator L. F. C. Garvin, of Cumberland, R. I.; Mr H. P. Whinnery and Senator J. H. Morrow, both of Adrian, Mich., and Mr. Adolph Sommer, of Berkeley, Cal. There were also present several ladies, themselves members, or wives or friends of members.

The dinner was projected by the executive committee of the league, in order to extend acquaintance among single tax men and women, and to devise ways and means to establish headquarters in Boston and carry on propaganda work.

William Lloyd Garrison, the president of the league, presided, and, after the tables were cleared, made the opening address. He said:

ADDRESS OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

It is my pleasure to welcome you this evening, and to express the hope that this is only the first of many similar gatherings. It is fitting that the friends of the single tax should, by social means, endeavor to compact and extend their organization. Ours is a fundamental movement, profound and far reaching, compared with which many of the current tentative, surface reforms "are as moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine."

There is a story of a medical student who was permitted one day to practice in the dispensary, but the first patient posed him. "I think it is a case of fever," stammered the student, "but our class has only got as far as convulsions, and you had better come again next week." So some of the reform classes have only reached in their studies the gradual reduction of duties, and others the scheme to control the people by government chosen by a people unable to govern themselves; but we have got down as far as the single tax, which we think the most searching remedy yet discovered, and if properly taken, sure to prevent social convulsions and allay oppressive fevers.

We are not disturbed because the old school of economic medicine views us with disgust and possibly with alarm. It will be a long time before we shall count around our festive board aspirants for office or men with reputations to lose. We shall enjoy that healthy isolation which is conducive to clear thinking and untrammelled utterance, the highest privileges of a truly democratic civilization. It is in such a rarefied atmosphere that convictions ripen and selfishness withers; that humanity loses the stamp of nationality or race and becomes that universal brotherhood which it was the mission of Christianity to preach and the destiny of Christendom to abstain from practicing.

Our converts and allies in the day of small things are to be drawn from the humble in purse and influence, but none the less mighty in pulling down the strongholds of monopoly and oppression. We bear in mind the beautiful words of John Bright, so aptly quoted by John Morley in a recent speech: "Palaces, baronial castles, great halls, stately mansions, do not make a nation. The nation in every country dwells in the cottage; and unless the light of your constitution can shine there, unless the beauty of your legislation and the excellence of your statesmanship are impressed

there on the feelings and conditions of the people, rely upon it you have yet to learn the beauties of government."

As disciples of that great teacher who brought us the revelation of Progress and Poverty, with its uplifting vision of a possible heaven on earth, through human justice, we are glad to be counted as fellow workers, "ere the cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just." "Even to see this truth," to borrow the reverential words of Henry George, "is a deep and lasting joy. * * * It is to open a rift of sunlight through the clouds of our darker questionings, and to make the faith that trusts where it cannot see a living thing."

But while we are idealists, we are also a practical body, and the main purpose we have in view to-night is to plan an offensive campaign, as "we propose to move upon the enemy's works immediately," and I shall ask your first attention to a few remarks on this head from our friend Mr. James R. Carret.

SPEECH OF JAMES R. CARRETT.

Mr. Carret, chairman of the executive committee, gave a short history of the formation of the league, which was first organized in February, 1890, as the Single Tax State Central Committee of Massachusetts at the suggestion, and chiefly by the efforts of that earnest single tax worker, Levi H. Turner, of Boston. A special committee, of which Mr. Turner was chairman, prepared a "credential" and statement of principles, and any person who accepted the principles and signed the credential became a member of the central committee. A chairman, secretary, and executive committee were chosen. After the national conference, held in New York, in September, 1890, a strong sentiment of single tax men in Boston and vicinity, in favor of more complete organization and active work, found expression at a meeting held in Boston, in October, 1890. At this meeting a special committee was appointed, which drafted a form of constitution. This was adopted, and the name of the body changed to the present name at a large meeting of single tax men held in Boston early in December, 1890. The league, however, has never had permanent headquarters. It is desired now to secure a room for that purpose, and funds are needed. A room would afford a meeting place for workers, and a chance for every one to meet others who would join him in arranging for and doing the special kind of work that he prefers. Committees could be formed to arrange for meetings and lectures, circulate literature, find out new converts and increase membership, collect data as to valuation and taxation, and provide for all other forms of propaganda work. As the facts which show the attraction of gravitation had lain open before the eyes of human beings since the world began, but it remained for Sir Isaac Newton to notice the facts and discover and proclaim that natural law, so the facts in human society from which the principles of the single tax can be deduced have always existed, but it remained for Henry George to see them in their right relations and to proclaim those principles.

There is no better field than Massachusetts for single tax workers who wish to obtain facts and use practical arguments for the single tax. For thirty years past we have had the law which requires assessors to value separately land and the buildings thereon. The assessors' books are open to the public. We can do something also to remedy the injustice of under valuation of real estate which exists under the present condition of things. The assessors might not pay any attention to us at first, but by collecting facts and giving instances of such under valuation and hammering away on that nail, we should be certain finally to make some impression.

Mr. Quincy A. Lothrop, also of the executive committee, was next called upon. He said:

SPEECH OF QUINCY A. LOTHROP.

When we read the preamble to the constitution of Massachusetts we find it states that the end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights and the blessings of life, and that when these great objects are not obtained it is the duty of the people to alter the government and take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness. It is pleasant to look into the faces of those who not only realize that our present system does not furnish its full measure of prosperity and happiness, but have the courage to publicly proclaim it; who realize that it is a shameful system which forces the mothers of future generations to work to the limit of human endurance for starvation wages and breaks sweet childhood over the wheel. Who also realize that these conditions are not the result of the niggardliness of nature, for nature has amply blessed her children, but of monopoly which has filched the blessings.

But we are here to-night not only to denounce existing wrongs, but to take steps looking to their removal. I am not one of those who believe that single tax men have accomplished nothing in the past. The signs of progress are everywhere apparent.

Not least among these encouraging signs is the encyclical letter from the pen of the Pope, followed by the sweeping answer of Mr. George. The masses in the past have been told to be content with their lot, to raise their eyes to heaven, and to cry, "Lord, Thy will be done." But such is the awakening intelligence of the people that the teachers of men realize that they must descend from their high pedestal of divine right, and argue the case on a level with their fellows.

If we turn to the political arena, we may note the same progress. With the republican party shouting Blaine and reciprocity, and the probable next speaker of the house advocating tariff for revenue only, the advocate of a war tariff will soon find himself out of the drift, like a chip washed upon the bank of the onward rushing stream. With the protective features removed from our tariff, the task of the single taxer is simplified. It will be no longer necessary to preach upon the absurdity of raising wages by taxation. We may devote our time to showing the evils of indirect taxation. There will no longer be heard in the land the cry of the would-be philanthropist, who goes to congress, and almost on his bended knees, with tears in his eyes, pleads for taxes upon the necessities of life, in order that

he may raise the pay of his help. This is like the assertion of the mother, as she lays the well-worn shingle on her erring son: "It hurts me, my child, more than it does you." And little Johnny, hearing the oft-repeated chestnut, replies, "Perhaps it does, but not in the same place."

While the drift of public thought is undeniably in our direction, we must not be satisfied with what has been done, but must do more in the immediate future. And I believe with the previous speaker that our next move should be to open a headquarters right here in Boston, a centre from which we may extend the periphery of our influence. I hope something will be done here to-night to insure that result, for I maintain that it is our next step towards making our country the America that Percival had in mind when he wrote:

Here Liberty shall build her proudest fane,
Loftier than snow-topp'd Andes, and its dome
Shall cast a burning brightness o'er the main;
And all who seek a purer, calmer home,
Shall steer their bounding barks across the foam,
And furl their sails on Freedom's chosen shore.

The president then introduced Mr. George Brickett, a free trader and the author of "Tariff Chestnuts" and "Cobden Pellets," who said:

SPEECH OF GEORGE BRICKETT.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Many times during your lives, when you have returned to your homes from meeting, you have had to confront a condition, and you have been perplexed with the question: "Where was the text?"

To-night, on your return to your families, you may be asked by the same cross-examiner, "Where was the text?" and that you may be able to repeat one and thus prove that you did not steal away to the lodge, I have selected for my text an old, old story—one that the younger gentlemen may call "a chestnut," while the older ones will listen to it in pleasure, as it recalls those happy days when seated on grandpa's knees we listened to it as he told it.

This is my text:

A few years ago there was a revival meeting in a chapel at the North End, and, as the story was told to me, the preacher, who had more love than magnetic power, having made his best plea for the cause he represented, asked those of his congregation who felt the spirit moving within them to rise for prayers. As no one rose, he spoke a few minutes longer and making the conditions easier again asked those whom he had hoped to persuade to rise. No one rose on this invitation and the preacher, unwilling to admit a failure, talked a few minutes more and then asked those who were willing to be friends of the Saviour to rise. No one rose and he was preparing to close the meeting when a sailor in the rear stood up, and in the name of fair play—that distinguishing characteristic of sailors—said: "I am a friend of the Saviour or any one else who hasn't any more friends than he has here."

When I accepted the invitation to speak before the Massachusetts Single Tax League, I had thought only of the honor conferred and had not considered the work it entailed. The invitation was accepted, the contract must be fulfilled, the work must be done. Had you been a body of protectionists, the work would have been easy, for it is not a severe demand upon thought to give protectionists information on the tariff question. But you were tariff reformers and free traders. "Aye, there's the rub," and wherever I placed my thought, I realized that all of you had been there before, many a time and oft. I began with tin plate and wrote:

Oh, the tin plate I had in my childhood,
With the alphabet stamped on the top!
All the tin in it came from Great Britain,
And it cost just a quarter to pop.

Perhaps you would not think that hours were spent trying to find a word that would describe that plate and also rhyme with "papa." Remembering at the last moment that we are living in times of high license, I availed myself of this device, and under high license allowed "pop" to stand for papa and proceeded:

Not a tin plate is made in our country,
At the mercy of British we are;
But a plate can be bought for a nickle
Just as good as the one bought by pa.

The reduction in price of 80 per cent. illustrates the patient suffering of American producers while waiting for the new industry.

Henry Cabot, thou imp of protection!
Do you say this reduction in price
Was caused by the increase in tariff?
If you do, you are stupid but nice.
Nice man, nice man, yes you are stupid but nice.

At this point in my contemplated speech it occurred to me that the members of this league knew more about tin plate than I did, and therefore I destroyed my manuscript.

The next theme that suggested itself was "reciprocity," and I wrote:

Once a man with the gift of verbosity
Got so mad at a tariff monstrosity,
That he fought with a tiger's ferocity
With a weapon he called reciprocity.

Thirty years he had blowed for protection,
And rejoiced, barring just one election;
When he saw a taxed hide cause defection,
He believed in the dead's resurrection.

From the darkness, he sought luminosity
With the greatest of speed and velocity;
He would make a one dime curiosity;
Free trader, tattooed reciprocity.

As this effort was not satisfactory to me, I destroyed the manuscript without asking what its effect on the league might be.

My thought was next directed to our manufacturers who petitioned Congress not to take away their God-given rights.

Massachusetts' sleeping fellows,
Dawes and Hoar in Webster's shoe,
Peeking through a hole in leather,
Snubbed by Quay and Edmunds too!

Shoe of Webster! O forgive me!
 Daniel! Come to earth once more,
 Take the chairs that now are vacant,
 Represent us on the floor.
 Free us coal and wool and iron,
 New life to our factories give;
 While our senators are sleeping,
 Prove your last words, "I still live."

This was my third failure, and I was preparing to write a letter explaining my necessary absence from the meeting to-night, when the character of the sailor in my text appeared before me, and I resolved to come to this dinner and defend the McKinley bill; and now with your permission, Mr. President, and gentlemen, I will stand up for the McKinley bill or any other bill, who has no more friends than it has in our congregation to-night.

The McKinley bill has increased trade. I know instances where forty yards of dress goods have sold for seventeen dollars, which before this law would have sold for fifteen, thus showing an increase of trade of two dollars on four dress patterns. This two dollars dropping from heaven is clear gain to our country. If it came from the earnings of our consumers, or if I should try to find out that it came from their earnings, that would make me a free trader, and the McKinley bill wouldn't have even a two spot to present its good qualities here to-night.

The McKinley bill has developed our lead mines; also our mis-led minds. Thousands of men who never had a mind of their own, have cheered over the increased production of lead that was used in tin-plating the badges that have been worn in Ohio during the recent campaign. If this American lead had been British tin, the faces of those poor Buckeyes would have been darkened, but their badges would have been brighter.

The McKinley bill has built new woolen mills. These mills are located in the mind of the editor of one of our New England papers, and there is room there for more mills. There are at present forty Frenchmen employed in these mills; but in a year or two these forty Frenchmen will become thousands of American workmen.

The McKinley bill has increased the demand for new arithmetics. In the November Arena Mr. Lodge, in an article headed "Protection or Free Trade—Which?" says: "It is absurd to attempt to argue as if we were dealing with a mathematical formula." Of course, he means mathematics in the present state of development. The fact is, every arithmetic is an argument for free trade, and free traders, therefore, use arithmetics. If they could be used as advantageously by protectionists, perhaps Mr. Lodge would not see any absurdity in using them.

In closing his article, he gives a list of new industries which have started since the McKinley bill, and allows his readers who may not have an inquisitive mind to believe that they were caused by the bill. Now the new arithmetic comes into demand, in questions which must be asked after this manner.

1. If reducing the tariff on boots and shoes 16½ per cent. will cause fifteen new factories to be built; what must the increase of tariff on tin plate be in order to start six imaginary factories?

Answer. Increase 120 per cent.

2. If allowing the tariff on cotton goods to remain unchanged will cause twenty new factories to be built; how must the tariff be changed in order to foster the woolen industry?

Answer. Increase it 25 per cent.

I am somewhat of an arithmetician myself, but cannot make a protectionists' arithmetic. If any gentleman here can produce it there are thousands of dollars for him at the Home Market club.

The McKinley bill has established a button factory in Lynn, and the local paper illustrates the new industry in two scenes, one showing the workman busy since the increase in tariff on buttons of 350 per cent., the other showing the same workman, before the increase, seated on the tail board of a freight car bumping his way from one city to another unable to earn a living. In the columns of the paper the name of this workman is given, also his acknowledgment that the picture is a true one. The manufacturer of these buttons announces that he is paying his hands \$18 a week, and says that before the McKinley bill was law, these buttons were made in Germany and Austria, where whole families would work for less than \$3 per week.

By averaging the foreign pauper-fed family of nine on the basis of the protected American plan of five, we find that we are to-day paying \$18 a week for the same work that we used to get for less than sixty cents. Here is an increase in wages of 2,900 per cent. Now, if you tell a donkey and a man who does not reason that this increase in wages is paid by the American consumers who use these buttons, the donkey will receive the information with the charmed stupidity that makes him an ass, while the man who doesn't reason will receive it just exactly the same.

Give the McKinley bill a chance. Let our government appropriate funds for experimenting. Possibly we may be able to explode high in the heavens bombs of increased taxation that will cause showers of dollars to drop on the owners of our protected industries. Have faith, reformers. Protectionists have faith and are not intending to lose it by sight. With them, five times seven is twenty-nine, if the country prospers.

Oh, what a sound that dreadful night
 Ohio's vote rang through the air,
 And knocked our Campbell out of sight,
 And placed McKinley in the chair!

Adoring chumps around Mack stand,
 And Eastern statesmen kiss his feet;
 But there's rejoicing through the land
 For Billy Russell keeps his seat.

Come let us sing one prayer for Mack,
 And sing in faith that every bill
 Our requiem shall echo back:
 "Forgive poor Mack. We'll fix his bill."

OTHER SPEECHES.

Hon. Thomas J. Hastings, of Worcester was then called upon, and said

that he hoped that whatever effort might be made for local option in taxation, we should not drop our distinctive petition to the legislature for the application of the single tax to state and local taxation. When the petition was first presented, several years ago, he told the committee of the legislature which heard it, that that petition had come to stay, that it would be presented each year until it was crowned with success. He thought that it was desirable for the league to have headquarters in Boston, but doubted whether many people from out of town would make much use of it. The single tax men in Worcester are few in number, but they are trying to do something to advance the single tax. Worcester is a large manufacturing place and a hot-bed of "protection." A few years ago it was almost as much as a man's life was worth to avow oneself a free trader there, but now one can proclaim himself a free trader and even a single tax man.

Senator Garvin, of Cumberland, R. I., was the next speaker, and told of the efforts single tax men were making in Rhode Island. Several years ago they secured the passage of a law requiring the assessors to value land and improvements separately. The city of Pawtucket alone, out of four cities published, as required by law, the tax book thus made. The farmers then took fright, and the next year the law requiring separate valuations was repealed. In Cumberland the single tax men are now making a strong effort to secure a law permitting the town of Cumberland to raise its revenue by the method of the single tax. In Massachusetts, as he understood it, the constitution would prevent this, but in Rhode Island that difficulty does not exist, and special laws are passed for particular localities. The single tax men there have published an address to the people, are holding meetings and circulating petitions for such a law. They have obtained the signatures of over 200 out of about 1,500 voters.

Replying to the remark of a previous speaker, that politicians fought shy of the single tax, he said that to be a single tax man was no bar to political success in Rhode Island, as three of the signers of the address, including himself, were holders of elective offices.

Edwin M. White, of Boston, said at one time he did not favor the opening of headquarters for the league in Boston, but that now he believed that it would be a good thing. Referring to the presentation of the petition to the legislature, he said that he believed that the single tax men should take an active part in politics, for politicians would not pay any attention to those who did not have votes behind them. In reply to what Mr. Hastings had urged, that we should not abandon our distinctive petition for the single tax in the state, he said that such a petition had been prepared and was now circulating at the table, and that everyone would have an opportunity to sign it.

Mr. Thomas R. Fitch, of South Braintree, then entertained the company with a humorous poem on taxation.

The president then introduced a single tax friend from another state, Mr. H. P. Whinnery, of Adrian, Michigan, who had outdone everyone by securing the distribution of more than 4,000 copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" in Michigan. As Mr. Whinnery was suffering from a severe cold and unable to speak, the president read the remarks that he had prepared as follows:

"It was with the greatest pleasure, I assure you, that I accepted an invitation to be with you this evening. My limited knowledge of and love for the cause that brings us together, is of recent development.

"Last January, associated with Hon. Leonard W. Hoch, of my state, I began our "infant industry" in Michigan, and continued until August. The plan was to raise a fund for the purchase of Henry George's works, and have them placed by intelligent men where every volume would bear fruit. It was self-sustaining, and did not require "assistance by the government." Experience inspired the belief that a great amount of good may be done in this way.

"For the past twenty years I have been engaged as an artist, most of the time sketching for the publishers, and it is but a few days since I left the White Mountains. I have been thinking of soon beginning a painting of a portion of this charming region for the world's fair, but I am tempted to sacrifice my ambition, and devote the time, for a year at least, to the cause of single tax.

"This desire has been developing since the first I read from the pen of the man who has solved the problem of government so absolutely that the most learned of his critics have failed to equal the adverse points he anticipated and answered most effectually. So, I think, I will abandon art again, with the hope of soon having a clearer and better atmosphere."

The Hon. J. H. Morrow, of Adrian, Michigan, described the effective work done by a single taxer when he was nominated for the state senate by the democrats in his district. The democratic committee looked around for an effective stump speaker, and through the influence of Mayor Hoch, of Adrian, they secured H. Martin Williams, of Missouri, whose acquaintance Mr. Hoch had made at the national conference. Mr. Williams made ten speeches there for him, and the result was that he was elected in a district which the republicans expected to carry.

Mr. Seth H. Howes, of Southboro, was next introduced by Mr. Garrison as an active worker in the cause, who made an excellent address at the hearing given by the committee of the legislature to the petitioners for the single tax in the winter of 1890.

Mr. Howes said that he had been an assessor in his town for two years. In that time the valuation of vacant lots in the village had been doubled, and the valuation of the farms outside reduced. The farmers were beginning to see the advantages to be derived from a fair valuation of land. He was in favor of the local option bill, and believed that if it were passed Southboro would adopt the single tax method.

The average town assessors are ignorant of political economy. They will value a house standing in the middle of a village at \$2,500, and then will value one just like it, standing at a distance from the centre, at \$1,200 or \$1,500, because, as they say, it would not rent for as much.

Wm. M. Morrill, of Cambridge, C. S. Milton, of Roxbury, Adolph Sommer, of Berkeley, California, Charles B. Fillebrown, of Newton, and the Rev. Samuel Brazier, of Boston, were also called upon and spoke.

The dinner developed an amount of interest in the single tax cause that needs only to be brought together and organized to secure an increase in the number of its advocates. Subscriptions were obtained at the dinner which give fair promise of success in the project of obtaining a room and opening headquarters for the league. A meeting of the executive committee will be held at once to take action in the matter and start additional work for the single tax.

NEW YORK.

The New York economic class postponed its meeting at the request of the teacher, until Wednesday, December 2.

James R. Small, of New York, reports the organization of a new club called the New Abolition club, with a free platform for democrats, republicans, free traders, protectionists, single taxers and all others who wish to try to educate voters, the organizers believing that when a voter "thinks right, he'll vote right."

Andrew Hutton writes from Schenectady that an interesting free trade and fair trade discussion occurred at the last meeting of the Caledonian club, of that place.

James H. Blakeney writes from Binghamton that he had a talk recently with Mr. Deyo, the re-elected assemblyman from his district, about the local option tax bill. Mr. Deyo assured him that he was more favorably inclined toward it than last year. He could not say that he would support it at the coming session, but promised to give it consideration and might not oppose it. Senator O'Connor also is to be seen upon the subject.

Through last fall, winter and spring a social science club met weekly at Binghamton, reading and discussing "Progress and Poverty." The meetings were discontinued during the summer, but will probably soon be resumed.

Mr. Blakeney formerly lived in Ohio. He left there about six years ago, and feeling certain that if at that time a campaign had been conducted upon the tariff issue, as the recent one was, the result would have been 60,000 majority for protection, he asks if the democratic party sees and appreciates this and similar facts apparent in all directions.

PENNSYLVANIA.

George E. Chase writes as follows from Philadelphia: The Municipal league of Philadelphia is inviting the different reform societies here to join them in an effort to secure better streets, gas, water and public works generally, and our single tax society is among those who have been invited. The board of management of the Municipal league propose to exert themselves to obtain a membership of ten or fifteen thousand, and also to form ward associations. Mr. A. H. Stephenson, our corresponding secretary, and also Mr. Lincoln L. Eyre (both of whom are members of the board), presented the objects and aims of the league to our society on meeting night of November 12th, and many single tax men joined that evening and are going in with the hope of impregnating the league with single tax doctrines.

There is a probability that a handsome boulevard will be constructed as a drive and entrance to our park from the centre of the city, and at our meeting on November 19 a committee was appointed to advocate before councils and city authorities that the money be raised entirely by assessments on land property along the route that will receive the direct financial benefit of the improvement.

At this same meeting the Rev. Mr. Amies, of Scranton, Pa., related how Alfred H. Love, president of the Universal Peace union, was in his congregation when he, Mr. Amies, delivered a single tax sermon a short time ago, affirming that justice must first be done and the single tax inaugurated before it would be possible to have universal peace. Mr. Love at the close of the sermon asked permission to say a few words, and he declared that it was the first time he had ever heard arguments for peace urged along these lines, and that he believed these arguments to be sound and valid. He invited Mr. Amies to address the peace society at their next meeting. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Love, have furnished him with considerable of our single tax literature, obtained his signature to our congressional petition, and now I am after him for a subscription to THE STANDARD.

We had with us at the last meeting a firm believer in protection, who in his argument made use of the same old chestnuts and protection talk which we all have so often heard. Mr. Horan, Mr. Amies and Mr. Hetzel in reply showed conclusively that although foreigners get lower wages, yet Americans produce better goods at a less cost, and also that for a protectionist to be consistent he must oppose inventions or improvements in machinery, because these have the same, even a greater effect, in cheapening prices than free trade.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Lavis writes from Boston that the readers of THE STANDARD, who must have been highly pleased after reading the news from New Zealand, last week, will peruse the following remarks with satisfaction, especially when he reminds them that Mr. Williams was a staunch republican a few years back, and last year was elected on the democratic ticket for congress in a strong republican district. The remarks were made by Hon. George Fred. Williams, at the Massachusetts reform club's annual meeting at the American House, November 20: "I see by the Washington Post that one of the candidates for speaker is willing to confine coinage to American silver. That is protection, and is all the silver miners want, and they won't be satisfied without it. They want foreign silver excluded entirely, in order that they may be able to sit down together, a half a dozen of them, and make the price of silver to the people. That is the real danger that confronts us in this question." Mr. Williams referred to republican reciprocity, which he characterized as protection pure and simple, only applied to foreign countries. Not true reciprocity, but protection forced upon weaker countries than our own. "There is no chance for success in tariff reform," he concluded, "save by a bold, uncompromising stand against the whole protective idea."

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey writes from Chicago that at the last club meeting the "standing room only" sign confronted late comers. Mr. C. S. Darrow, always a favorite in spite of the views he holds, was the speaker of the evening. His theme was "The Evolution of the State," which he traced from its uncertain beginnings in the family to its present development. His tone was decidedly pessimistic, and the conclusion from all he said was that we must wait a thousand or six thousand years for the reforms that we so earnestly desire. "It took six thousand years for nature to develop a half-witted man from a first class monkey," he said, "and I'm afraid it will take an equal length of time to make a free trader of a farmer." He thought reformers ought to have a trade to work at as the earnest business of life, pursuing the fleeting vision of reform only as an amusement. It is only through the slow processes of the ages that human conditions will be bettered, he thought, and we to-day, who are struggling for higher things, for the establishment of justice, are insignificant factors in the evolution that society is slowly undergoing.

Mr. White distinctly took issue with the speaker, denying the theory of evolution. It had not been proven, he claimed, and the facts of history discredited Mr. Darrow's conclusions. He thought reform was quite attainable, and he pointed eloquently to the fall of slavery as an encouragement to those who are struggling for the abolition of industrial serfdom.

Mr. Brown took substantially the same view.

Actor James A. Herne spoke without immediate reference to the address of the evening, touching with his usual power upon the recent police suppression of public meetings in Chicago. "One may think as he pleases in Chicago," he said, "but one must not say much about it." He quoted from his new play, "Shore Acres," and dwelt upon the justice of our cause, concluding his remarks with the reading of a number of striking passages from Mr. George's reply to the Pope's encyclical. Before retiring he recited "Shamus O'Brien," moving the audience deeply with the familiar lines, which never had a more striking interpretation.

IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw writes from Spencer, giving an account of a trip in the neighborhood. He says: I went from Sheldon to Sanborn Friday P. M., on a freight; put in a few hours there and came to Spencer in the evening. I met some democrats at Sanborn who were not only free traders but strongly inclined to the single tax, and they bought books for further study. I reached Spencer out of cards, and baggage did not arrive till Sunday night. One of the republican editors whom I had met at Mr. Ford's in Sioux City, readily signed the petition. I next called on the democratic editor, a young, energetic free trader, somewhat acquainted with the single tax. He will advertise "Protection or Free Trade?" and offer it as a premium. He established his paper last summer, and infused enough life into the democracy to increase the democratic vote in the county over 200. It is the banner republican county of Iowa. A year ago democrats were afraid to say anything; but last spring some young men, formerly republicans, who had become free traders, moved here, among them the Herald editor, and now the party is bold, and bids fair to make this a democratic county soon.

MARYLAND.

J. Salmon, of Baltimore, writes hopefully of the election of Ogden, the Baltimore single taxer to the council, saying that with a Johnson already in Ohio, a Warner in New York, a Pingree in Detroit, a Simpson in Kansas, and an Ogden in Maryland, we may soon expect to have a guard in every state of the union, prepared to shape legislation in the direction of the single tax. "One good single taxer in every legislature," he says, "could so shape legislation that it would only be a matter of a few years to accomplish in great measure the introduction of the single tax."

MISSOURI.

Ethelbert W. Grabill writes as follows from Springfield: There has been more discussion of our proposed reform in the local newspapers for several weeks than of any other subject. We are continually growing in prestige, and now number, without doubt, a finer body (though not yet a large one) of young politicians, writers, and speakers, than republicans, democrats, or third party can boast of here. Mr. J. T. White, a lawyer of considerable prominence, well known through this part of the state, and fully abreast of modern thought, is our foremost writer. Mr. C. S. Pinkham, who has that eloquence which a just cause often inspires, is our most popular orator, and is, perhaps, the best speaker in this part of the state. Besides these there are a number of earnest propagandists who have in general a thorough understanding of our economic and other doctrines. One enthusiast now counts twelve disciples made in the past year, all well read in Mr. George's writings, and some of them good workers, so that he has political descendants of the third generation already. We value here Mr. Crossdale's definition of a single tax man: "One who does something for the single tax."

The course of sociological lectures, under the auspices of the Single Tax Committee, began two weeks ago with an address by Mr. E. C. Evans, pastor of one of our congregational churches, on "The Relation of Christianity to Economic Questions." On November 20 Mr. Pinkham used "Free Land" as the title for a single tax discourse. These programmes are made interesting by music and discussion.

"Uncle Tom" sends twenty-one petitions from St. Louis, and writes that he has written to the secretary of Knights of labor, local No. 13, brass finishers and polishers, offering to have the single tax fully explained to the union by competent speakers. His letter was laid before the union, but owing to the late hour and the small attendance of members, was deferred one week, when action will be taken.

W. B. Addington writes from St. Louis that Rabbi Sale cannot meet his lecture engagement at the Reform club on December 8, and that a discussion of George's reply to the Pope will be substituted. C. L. Deyo will state the single tax position, and a representative Catholic has been invited to defend that of the Pope.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell writes from St. Anthony's Falls enclosing five petitions to congress, and says: Our league is pulling itself together. We have had several business meetings and decided to elect six vice-presidents instead of one, as heretofore. On November 3 Mayor Winston gave us a brief talk, illustrating the single tax, and promised to write out his views more fully. We shall look with interest to his paper, for the mayor has a fund of illustrations to draw from, and can produce a very strong practical paper. November 11 our meeting was held in Dania hall in connection with an open meeting of the Scandinavian Carpenters' union. E. G. Erickson, J. C. Sawyer, E. B. Barber, L. K. Campbell, O. T. Erickson and L. H. Smith, of the National bureau of labor statistics, made brief but pointed speeches in English, and Rev. Aug. Dellgren gave a very forcible address in Swedish, which brought out a host of questions from his hearers. A committee has been appointed composed of C. J. Buell, chairman; Mayor P. B. Winston, and A. M. Goodrich, one of the board of directors of the Minneapolis public library, to draft an amendment to the state constitution that will permit the adoption of the single tax in counties or cities; also to draft an address to the people and push the work of education. The Democratic state association is pushing the canvass vigorously, and will have it, by January 1, nearly ready to begin sending out free trade literature.

CANADA.

Robert Tyson writes from Toronto that at the last regular bi-monthly meeting of the association a literary and musical entertainment was given at Richmond Hall. He, as vice president, occupied the chair. Mr. A. E. Philips read in admirable style some extracts from Hamlin Garland's stirring Arena article, "A New Declaration of Rights;" and the principal feature of the evening was an address by Rev. Charles H. Shortt, entitled "A Russian Bombshell," under which term he designated Michael Bakunine as the father of anarchism.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITING CORPS.

The Daily Press, of Chicago, has a "People's Forum" column, and invites correspondence. Letters from 250 to 500 words. Writers should discuss the single tax in connection with current social topics.

Division A.—Rev. W. J. Johnson, Sioux City, Ia., wishes to make life easier for the people, but does not see where the remedy lies. Principles of the single tax should be explained to him, with special reference to its effect on the distribution of wealth.

Division B.—The News, 235 Washington street, Boston, Mass., has recently published accounts of the condition of the poor in Boston, and closes an editorial on the subject with these words: "There is a great work which can be done among the poor and unfortunate within our borders. It should be done. The News has pointed out the need: will some one suggest the way and means that should be adopted? We invite suggestions."

Division C.—Walter L. Russ, Lawrence, Kas., publishes the Waif, and lectures on the Kansas prison system. Has been a convict himself, and speaks of the great difficulty of an ex-convict obtaining work. Opportunities for men with uninjured reputations being so few, the ex-convict is placed at a great disadvantage in the competition.

Explain to Mr. Russ why the monopolization of land makes the opportunities for labor so few.

Division D.—Hon. Richard H. Clark, congressman, Mobile, Ala. Mr. Clark is thought not to be antagonistic to the single tax, and should be addressed on its general principles.

Division E.—Miss Frances L. Garside, of the Atchison Globe, Atchison, Kas., is a progressive woman, who is in a position to give much assistance to our cause if she should become interested in it.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

At the Chamber of commerce dinner in New York Secretary Foster defended the present silver law, but expressed the belief that free silver coinage would drain us of gold and defer the coming time when New York instead of London is to be the world's banking house. Bishop Potter spoke on distribution; warned his hearers against the temptations of accumulated wealth in idle hands, and urged charitable use of great accumulations. Mr. Depew declared that great wealth selfishly used was a greater propagator of socialism and anarchy than all the social agitators.

Herman J. Schulteis, a commissioner of immigration, disguised himself as an immigrant, came from Europe in the steerage of the Servia, and on landing made charges of gross immorality against the crew and of neglect against the officers.

The Vereschagin collection of 110 pictures by the Russian artist of that name, after much advertising, sold in New York for \$72,635.

The Mining congress at Denver declared with but one dissenting voice for bimetallism and free silver coinage.

Samuel Gompers has received word from Seattle, Wash., that the labor market is over stocked and some men are destitute and idle.

John C. Houk, republican, has been elected by over 6,000 majority to the seat in congress made vacant by the death of his father, L. C. Houk, of Tennessee.

A suit in Boston develops the fact that a trust controls the barbed wire business of this country.

An agitation for the formation of a territorial government is now going on in Alaska.

William J. Florence, the actor, whose true name was Conlin, is dead at the age of 40.

The Farmer's alliance and the Farmer's mutual benefit associations, in session at Indianapolis, agreed upon a practical amalgamation, though formal resolutions to that effect were not adopted. They endorsed the

third party movement, and the People's party delegates present issued an address to the people of the United States. The anti-sub-treasury men were defeated in the alliance, and Polk was re-elected president.

The Knights of labor closed their annual sessions at Toledo, Ohio, by adopting a resolution of confidence in Mr. Powderly, and sustaining him against the attacks of Frederic Turner, ex-treasurer, who accuses him of borrowing the order's funds for personal use.

Planters of Sea Island cotton in South Carolina have organized for the purpose of demanding a protective duty on their product. Like organizations will be formed in Georgia and Florida.

The republican national convention, to nominate president and vice-president, will meet at Minneapolis June 7, 1892.

Brooklyn had a one day's water famine, owing to a break in the main conduit supplying the city with water. Three men lost their lives in the accident.

FOREIGN.

Conflicting reports come from Brazil, but there are indications that the power of Fonseca, the dictator, is waning. Two provinces have formed provisionally the republic of the south, and it is rumored that Uruguay will join them.—Later reports announce a rising in Rio Janeiro resulting in the resignation of President Fonseca. He has named Vice-President Peixotto his successor.

More than 40,000 coal miners in France are on strike.

The Spanish cabinet has resigned in a body, Senor Silvela, minister of interior, urging the action on the ground that the country approves the conservative programme. The prime minister has been asked to form a new cabinet.

The radical left in Norway, which urges a separate minister of foreign affairs for that country, universal suffrage and direct taxation, has gained 20 seats in the pending election for the Storting or Parliament, of Norway-Sweden. Thus far the election stands: radical left, 58; right, 26; moderate, 14; with 16 districts yet undecided. Stien, the present prime minister, leads the left.

Arbitrators have decided against the demands of the London carpenters, on strike six months for higher wages.

China has paid indemnities to Europeans for some recent outrages, but not as yet for those at Ichang.

IS ROMAN CATHOLICISM A MENACE?

The Holy Father, having advanced in the encyclical the doctrine of private property in land, it became the duty of everyone in the church to accept it unquestioningly. It is just like a well-established doctrine laid down in the Holy Scriptures.—ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

We have asked and we repeat the question, "Is Roman Catholicism a Menace?" We address Roman Catholics, especially those who reside beyond the reach of Archbishop Corrigan's disciplinary authority, and the inquiry is suggested by the following language of that functionary regarding Henry George's reply to the Pope's encyclical on the condition of labor:

The whole matter is very simple. If Father Ducey had thought for an instant of the character of the encyclical he would have avoided the error he committed. He seems for the moment to have lost sight of the fact that the Holy Father is the teacher and every Catholic must regard him as the supreme earthly authority. The Holy Father having advanced in the encyclical the doctrine of private property in land, it became the duty of every one in the church to accept it unquestioningly.

Now, in discussing the matter Father Ducey alluded to the Holy Father as "A" and to some one else as "B," and so on. The other gentlemen who were interviewed simply said in effect: "There is nothing for us to do but to accept what has been advanced by the Holy See. He has settled that for us." Now there is no other view to be taken, no matter what any man may write. It is just like a well established doctrine laid down in the Holy Scriptures, and it is to be followed just as closely and unquestioningly by all those who believe in the Holy Church.

If this is really Catholic doctrine it is impossible that a consistent Catholic should be a good American citizen. No one can be a good American citizen who, either as voter or public official, is bound to act upon political questions in accordance with the dictation of any foreign sovereign. We do not believe that it is really Catholic doctrine. We believe that Archbishop Corrigan either misunderstands or misrepresents the laws of his church. In this belief we are seconded by so intelligent a Catholic layman as Edward Osgood Brown, whom we quoted last week; and we are reassured by J. Hagerty, a Catholic layman residing at No. 212 Columbia street, Burlington, Iowa, who writes:

"Is Roman Catholicism a menace?" asks THE STANDARD of November 4, and then quotes an absurd statement attributed, rightly or wrongly, to Archbishop Corrigan, upon which foundation it lays an equally grotesque superstructure—the declaration of the know-nothing party, the father of the "A. P. E." of the present day.

Regarding the archbishop's statement as authentic, there would seem to be reason for asking the question that heads the article, which ends in words that seem to justify me in intruding upon your valuable space. I would like to learn the opinion of the cardinal archbishop of Baltimore, or that of Bishop Spalding of Peoria, on Henry George's letter to the Pope, not for private use, but rather to knock the props from under the "A. P. E." "As much religion as you please from Rome, but no politics," was O'Connell's maxim. It worked well in Ireland, and it will do for America. I got my religion in Ireland. It came there in 432 A. D. It is a good article and I try to make proper use of it even in politics, believing it my duty to vote for the wisest and best measures at election time, but exercising my right as an American sovereign. I believe this to be the practice of Catholics everywhere outside of the archdiocese of New York, and I deeply sympathize with my co-religionists there who are also single taxers and therefore are sure they are right.

We beg to assure Mr. Hagerty that Archbishop Corrigan's words are authentic.

R. J. W., who, since he resides in New York, discreetly masks his identity with initials, writes:

I do not take my political economy from my church, and do not feel that I am doing any wrong when I work in the very best way to benefit humanity. Roman Catholicism is not a menace; and, while I deeply deplore the personal feeling shown and arbitrary course taken by some of the clergy, I am hopeful that all will yet come right. Anyhow, "truth is mighty and must prevail."

From Lexington, Mo., we have a letter from a Catholic who signs himself Henry Bell. He says:

"I am chagrined at not seeing some remarks from our Catholic single tax brothers defining their attitude in regard to Archbishop Corrigan on the duty of Catholics. I have just finished reading Henry George's reply to the Pope. It is simply admirable. No stronger argument could be advanced from the moral side, and its strongest point is in its simplicity. George must have been at his best, intellectually. Were it the only article he ever wrote it would immortalize him."

As a Catholic I regret the utterances of Archbishop Corrigan, and I say emphatically he grossly misrepresents the laymen of his church.

His Holiness says "doubtless this most serious question demands the attention and the efforts of others besides ourselves, rulers of states, employers and employees." The Archbishop seems to ignore this sentence. If Catholics think that by the adoption of the single tax involuntary poverty will be done away with, and vice and crime, the concomitants of poverty lessened, they are justified by the encyclical itself in working for the consummation of the greatest reform the world has ever seen.

Were the Pope to advance the doctrine of private property in heaven, according to Archbishop Corrigan it would be the duty of every Catholic to accept it unquestioningly, and he would be able to make equally as good an argument.

The Pope further says: "As effect follows cause, so it is just that the results of labor should belong to him who has labored." Now, as a coal miner, were I to lease some coal land for the purpose of opening a mine, the first thing in order would be to hunt up a land owner, and arrange to pay him at least one-half cent per bushel for each bushel brought to the surface. Were I to prosper, and my output to reach 200 tons per day (an average output), it would be a net gain of \$25 per day to the land owner, which he did not even raise his finger to produce. The Pope himself says, by inference, that he ought not to receive one cent, as he did not lose one drop of sweat to produce it. Then, with the Pope's authority, we must take the \$25 from him, or rather, intercept it before it reaches him. No better mode of taxation has ever been devised than putting the \$25 into the public till for public use. Then all rich and poor would share alike, and partake of the blessings of our good Father's store house.

I may be wide of the mark, but I think the man that tries to bolster up private property in land undertakes a hard job. It is unjust, and being unjust, it is un-Christian.

I am enlisted in the cause regardless of who writes letters.

PERSONAL.

W. L. Crossman, of Boston typographical union No. 13, has an able and timely article on the single tax in the Typographical Journal for November.

On Sunday evening, November 15, Rev. S. W. Sample, of Minneapolis, preached a powerful sermon on Henry George's reply to the Pope, in which he brought out with vigor the fundamental doctrines of the single tax philosophy. He had a large audience, and was encouraged with hearty applause.

Captain John Codman was astonished to find upon his recent visit to the west that everybody favored free silver coinage. He asked friends in the copper region why they did not take a cue from the owners of silver mines and propose free copper coinage, but they replied: "That is different."

Carroll D. Wright contributes to the December North American an article on his recent valuable investigations into the effect of the tariff laws upon imports, exports, and prices.

S. M. Burroughs, of London, whose firm advertises in THE STANDARD, says it would not be worth while, since our tariff rules out his goods, but for the fact that the paper circulates in Australia and other foreign countries.

Joseph Dana Miller, who is best known to our readers as a poet of exceptional talent, has an article in the December Belford entitled, "Is the Income Tax the Best Substitute?" The article deserves a prominent place in the literature of taxation. It is rich with important historical data relative to income taxation, and in style and argument is an excellent specimen of literary and economic work.

It is whispered that the Rev. Robert T. McNichol, of the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, New York city, is a pretty good single tax man.

T. V. Powderly contributes an article to the December Cosmopolitan entitled "On Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men;" and to the North American one on the workingmen and the silver question.

Annie Besant is on her way to this country, intending to deliver three theosophical lectures at Chickering hall, New York, before her return on December 9.

Ella Maud Frye, of Malden, Mass., publishes a neat little paper called The Shoe String, in which she shows an appreciation of fundamental economic principles quite unusual in amateur journalism.

R. T. Snediker, of Hartford, Kansas, has a first rate single tax article in the Alliance Tribune, of Topeka, one of the best weekly papers that circulates in Kansas.

Walter S. Logan, of New York, who has "seen the cat" and harnessed her, is the author of "Irrigation for Profit," which he will send to any one who asks him for it.

Max Hirsch, of Melbourne, Victoria, has written the best pamphlet on

the tariff question that we have ever had the pleasure of reading. It is local in form, the title being, "Protection in Victoria," but it embodies principles and arguments of universal application, for the illustration of which Victoria affords the best object lesson in the world.

Mrs. Nettie Colburn Maynard, of White Plains, New York, a spirit medium, has published through Rufus C. Hartranft, of Philadelphia, a book with the interrogative title, "Was Abraham Lincoln a Spiritualist?" The inference from the book is that he was.

David L. Thompson, whose bright and powerful article on "New England's Demand for Farm Labor" appeared in THE STANDARD of November 11, and will be issued in tract form, resides at Plainfield, New Jersey.

John H. Blakeney, of Binghamton, New York, justly complains that we reported him as addressing the ministerial association of his town on the single tax two years ago instead of two weeks ago. Two years ago, he says, no such invitation would have come to him.

Percy Pepon has been invited to address a carpenters' union at St. Louis on December 7.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

NOTE.—All checks and post office orders should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. In remitting in postage stamps, ones and twos are preferred to those of larger denomination. By complying strictly with this request, correspondents will save the publisher much trouble.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD FROM AUGUST 19, 1891, TO DATE.

Alabama.....	4	Mexico.....	2
Arizona.....	1/2	Montana.....	4 1/2
California.....	27 1/2	Nebraska.....	7 1/2
Canada.....	27 1/2	New Hampshire.....	1/2
Colorado.....	17	New Jersey.....	37 1/2
Connecticut.....	9 1/2	New Mexico.....	6 1/2
Cuba.....	1 1/2	New York.....	142 1/2
Delaware.....	3 1/2	North Dakota.....	1 1/2
District of Columbia.....	11 1/2	Ohio.....	39 1/2
England.....	4	Oregon.....	6
Florida.....	3	Pennsylvania.....	56 1/2
Georgia.....	2	Rhode Island.....	8 1/2
Illinois.....	48 1/2	South Dakota.....	5
Indiana.....	3 1/2	South Carolina.....	1/2
Iowa.....	18 5/6	Texas.....	16 1/2
Kansas.....	11 1/2	Tennessee.....	7 1/2
Kentucky.....	4 1/2	Utah.....	1/2
Louisiana.....	2	Vermont.....	5
Maryland.....	8 1/2	Virginia.....	7
Massachusetts.....	58 1/2	West Virginia.....	1/2
Missouri.....	21 1/2	Wisconsin.....	8
Maine.....	2 1/2	Washington.....	11 1/2
Minnesota.....	14 5/6	Wyoming.....	2
Michigan.....	19		
Mississippi.....	1		
			703 1/2

GROWTH OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD.

Total for this week.....	79
Total for last week in August.....	25
" " " September.....	54
" " " October.....	48 1/2
" " " November.....	79
" first " September.....	58 5/6
" " " October.....	52 1/2
" " " November.....	47 5/6
" second " September.....	59 1/2
" " " October.....	56 3/6
" " " November.....	38 1/2
" third " September.....	51 1/2
" " " October.....	34 5/6
" " " November.....	44 1/2
" fourth " September.....	50
	703 1/2

HOW TO FIND WORK.

London Financial Reformer.

One cannot help thinking of a much-quoted saying of Carlyle's in reference to the wisdom of humanity, when, in this land of ours, with its fertile soil and genial climate, with so much land uncultivated, we read that so many thousand men are idle because the Americans won't give them work; and so many thousand more idle because the Germans, or the French, or some other people, won't give them work. Tax land values and Britain will be able to find work for all her population. By taxation take away from the landholder the power to decree that where land will only furnish sufficient food for the workers on it, and not sufficient for both the workers on it and the idler who "owns" it, that the workers shall not be allowed to cultivate it, and this dependence upon foreigners for employment will give place to a nation of workers supplying their own wants; and while perfectly willing to exchange surplus goods with the foreigner, yet, at the same time perfectly independent of him. This is true free trade.

PITY THE POOR LANDOWNER.

Letter to New York Tribune.

I make these comments at this time owing to the wide publication of an article ranking ex-President Hayes among the millionaires of the country, and describing his holdings with great particularity. His many friends would be pleased if this were true, as they believe no one would make wiser use of wealth than he. But, unfortunately, this is far from the truth. The plain fact is that General Hayes is in moderate circumstances, with the demands upon him incident to high position. His property is almost all in unproductive real estate, for which there has been and is but little sale. An ex-president is expected to be the first to sign and to set the figure for others. He is thus constantly under the pressure of what others think he ought to do, and is not, in a sense, a free agent.

The hardship of such conditions all will concede, but the only way of relief seems to be through the creation of a more responsible public sentiment.

THE LANDLORD'S THANKSGIVING.

The following poem, by G. W. Crofts, published in the Woman's Standard, was not originally entitled as above, but that title best fits the theme:

"Give thanks," says the bee;
"For the blossoms and flowers
And the bright sunny hours
Of summer that's past.
While the biting winds blow
Over mountains of snow
My honey will last."

"Give thanks," says the lark,
"I have warbled my song
While the days have been long
And skies have been blue.
And I have nourished my brood
In the deep tangled wood
Where love is so true."

"Give thanks," says the earth,
"For the silver and gold
And the harvests untold
And all that is dear.
For the morning and night
And the day with its light
My bosom to cheer."

"Give thanks," says the heart,
"For the beautiful earth
With its objects of worth
For lark and for bee.
By my Father in Heaven
Were these blessings all given
And all are for me."

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Jack: "I'm in an awful dilemma." Dick: "Engaged to two girls, I suppose." "No; to one."—Brooklyn Life.

Teacher: "Now, Tommy, tell me who first discovered whalebone?" Tommy: "Jonah."—Harper's Young People.

When we are poor we always have very clear ideas of the duty of the rich; but when we gain money, we are experts in the science of showing the poor how to behave.—Puck.

"Suppose the world were a loaf of bread, and you owned it?" "I should devote the inside to charity and live on the crust."—Judge.

"Oh, give me light and strength to bear
My portion of the weight of care
That crushes into dumb despair
One half the human race."

"Yes, it looks like him. So he is on the Yale Faculty this year. Isn't that a great honor for so young a man?" "Yes, indeed! It's the next thing to being on the football team."—Life.

"Doctor," said Mrs. Worrit, "is it really true that many people are buried alive?" "None of my patients ever are," replied Dr. Graves.—Puck.

We may choose to look at the masses in the gross as subjects for statistics and, when possible, of profits. There is One above who knows every thirst, and ache, and sorrow, and temptation of each slattern, and gin-drinker, and street child. The day will come when He will require an account of these neglects of ours—not in the gross.—Charles Kingsley.

"Why don't you go to work instead of leading the life of a tramp? Are you lazy," she asked. "Madam, if you had ever been a tramp," he replied, "you wouldn't ask that question. There is no harder work in the world than tramping, and, what's worse, there's no money in it."—Judge.

DESTITUTION IN NEW YORK.

Critic.

"A Plain Englishman" writes to me as follows, apropos of a paragraph I printed last week: "Mr. Depew tells Americans that the Whitechapel district is 'a sight' (so wretched in its poverty, dirt and sin) 'impossible to see anywhere else in the world.' The familiar tag implies that the explorer has been everywhere—except, let me remind him, through his own New York. It is not as a boast that I say it, but few of my countrymen have had a more thorough and prolonged inside knowledge of the slums of London than I have, and my testimony is this: The Whitechapel district is by no means the worst quarter of London, and I can take Mr. Depew—needing no theatrical disguise—to a score of districts within a four-mile radius of New York post office where I guarantee to

show him destitution quite as pitiable, filth and villainy quite as foul, horrors quite as startling as any he or I have seen in London, with an added measure of murderous savagery wholly foreign to English crime."

WHY OHIO WENT REPUBLICAN.

New York Times.

The workman who had his wages raised under the McKinley bill has been found since Governor Campbell called for him. His name is William Jackson, and although he lost a job at \$1.25 a day in a strike since the bill passed he got another as a Pinkerton guard at \$20 a week. On receipt of this information Governor Campbell has admitted the facts as they were presented to him with a candor for which all tariff prohibitionists ought to be grateful.

PLUTOCRACY.

Alabama Alliance Herald.

The effort to confuse the people by making the plutocracy mean those who have more wealth than you possess is one of the vilest pieces of demagoguery. Plutocracy means the rule of the favored class of monopolists, who are running this government in their interest and against the average citizen not of that class. Those people who own a few thousand dollars are no more of that class than the tenants who cultivate their fields.

GOOD ALL ROUND OR NOT AT ALL.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky.

Now, if reciprocity with one foreign power be good, I insist upon it that the burden of proof rests upon the other party to show why it would not be good with all other foreign powers, and if it is, then the republican party stands to-day stultified before all intelligent people as at one and the same time the advocate of a protective system which means prohibition of exports and imports, and in the same breath advocating unrestricted commerce with the world.

SHOOTING BIRDS FLYING.

Notes and Queries.

In Smith's "History of Kerry," published in 1754, is found the statement that the art of shooting birds flying was taught to the Irish people by the French refugees who came over after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and that to this circumstance is due the decline and disappearance of falconry.

GREAT BRITAIN FLOODING OUR MARKET.

rickett Cobden Pellets.

"Great Britain will flood our market with goods" is the cry that has frightened many who did not think what a market is. If she will give us the goods, let the flood come and come quickly; but if the goods are to be paid for, what will the flooding mean?

It is estimated that two million men found employment in producing that which paid for the goods received from foreign countries last year. Had we imported ten times the goods every man in the United States would have been employed three hundred days in order to pay for them.

Flooding our market with goods means, then, either giving us the things we want or giving us employment in order to pay for them.

HOW TO SEE THE WIND.

Woman's Journal.

Take a polished metal surface of two feet or more, with a straight edge; a large hand-saw will answer the purpose. Take a windy day for the experiment, whether hot or cold, clear or cloudy, only let it not be in murky, rainy weather. Hold your metallic surface at right angles to the direction of the wind. If the wind is north, hold your surface east, but instead of holding it vertical, incline it forty-two degrees to the horizon, so that the wind striking, glances and flows over the edges as the water flows over a dam. Now sight

carefully along the edge some minutes at a sharply-defined object, and you will see the wind pouring over the edge in graceful curves. Make your observations carefully, and you will hardly ever fail in the experiment. The results are even better if the sun is obscured.

DR. MCGLYNN AND ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

Recently Archbishop Corrigan publicly stated that Dr. McGlynn had been excommunicated for disobedience without regard to the merits of his case, and that the authorities at Rome had consented to consider his case if he would submit to the conditions which the archbishop described as an ultimatum: First—That McGlynn himself make the request and state his grievances. Secondly—That he publicly condemn all that he has said and done of an insulting character as against the Archbishop and as against the Holy See. Thirdly—That he be ready to abide by the orders and submit to the judgment of the Apostolic See. Fourthly—That he promise to abstain from any public utterance or assistance at any meeting on the matter under consideration.

Last Sunday night, at Cooper Union, Dr. McGlynn made the following statement of the case as reported in the Herald:

"As Archbishop Corrigan has recently caused to be published an account of a communication from the Propaganda in Rome concerning my case, it is due to myself, to my friends and to the public that I should make public answer.

"The penalties from which I might hope to be relieved are, first, suspension from my ministry; second, excommunication. Earnestly as I should wish to exercise my ministry and frequently to receive the sacrament, it is not possible for me to bring about so much desired a consummation by complying with the conditions.

"I was suspended from my ministry and from the administration of the church of which I was pastor by Archbishop Corrigan because, as he alleged, of my insulting language against the Pope in an interview as reported in a daily newspaper, in which report there was nothing about the Pope, nor even the remotest allusion to him or his teachings, but justice rather than charity was asserted to be the remedy for the poverty of the masses.

"I justified myself against the archbishop's extraordinary charge in a letter of which the archbishop publicly stated that if I had withdrawn what he called the main statement of the published report, 'no censure would remain.' This main statement is described by the archbishop as a declaration that the true and only remedy for social evils lay in the abolition of private ownership of land and in the restitution to all men of those rights in the soil that are now unjustly monopolized by a few.

"The phrase, 'No censure would remain,' means in ecclesiastical language, that the suspension would have been removed. All this shows plainly that I was suspended and my suspension continued because I taught and failed to retract the economic doctrine that the natural bounties belong to the community and their rental value should be turned into the public treasury.

"Shortly after my suspension, a cable despatch from Cardinal Simeoni, of the Propaganda, ordered me to proceed to Rome, forthwith, and six weeks later, on January 16, 1887, a second cable despatch to the archbishop from Cardinal Simeoni said, 'Give orders to have Dr. McGlynn again invited to proceed to Rome, and also to condemn, in writing, the doctrines to which he has given utterance in public meetings or which have been attributed to him in the press. Should he disobey, use your own authority in dealing with him.'

"In the May following there came a written statement from Cardinal Simeoni that I must report in Rome within forty days of the receipt of the order or be ipso facto excommunicated.

"I could not obey the orders to retract, and

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would not obey the order to go to Rome, because I denied their right under the circumstances to order me to go. My weak compliance, while injuring a good cause, would not have been sufficient to prevent my excommunication, the threat of which they surely would have renewed if I failed to comply with conditions of retractions and abject apologies and promises of silence in the future—conditions, compliance with which my conscience would absolutely forbid. I did not go to Rome, and I was excommunicated in July, 1887.

"Kind clerical friends wrote frequently and at great length about my case to Cardinal Simeoni, with little or no encouragement from me beyond my mere consent that they might say that if the injustice done me were undone to the extent of removing the excommunication and suspension, and I were invited to Rome for consultation, I would go.

"One of these clerical friends was a bishop. Cardinal Simeoni treated their communications with such contempt that for many months he did not even condescend to barely acknowledge the receipt of their communications. Whereupon, in February, 1888, I sent the following cable despatch to Cardinal Simeoni:

"I will not go to Rome. I will not condemn the doctrines that I have uttered. I have no case before your tribunal. I have not appealed, and I will not appeal to your tribunal, and if kind friends have made recourse for me, I revoke and repudiate it.

"The receipt of this cable telegram shamed or frightened Cardinal Simeoni into sending a very long letter to the friendly bishop. The friendly prelate communicated the contents of the letter to me, and sent to Cardinal Simeoni my remarks and comments thereupon. To these I have received no answer till the publication of Archbishop Corrigan's ultimatum a few days ago.

"My answer to this ultimatum is that I cannot condemn or retract what I have said and done of an insulting character as against the archbishop, and as against the Holy See, for the excellent reason that I have not insulted the archbishop or the Holy See, while I have criticised and differed with their policies, politics and opinions, as I had a perfect right to do. I am ready, if relieved from the excommunication and suspension, to abide by the orders, and submit to the judgment of the Apostolic See, so far as such orders and such judgment are within the well known and well defined limits prescribed by right, reason and the teachings of the Catholic religion. I will not promise to abstain, nor will I abstain from any public utterances, or assistance at any meetings on the matter under consideration—namely, the economic doctrines of the Anti-Poverty Society.

"In all this my judgment is perfectly clear as to my duty, and my conscience is at rest. As some illustration and proof of this I will give a letter which I wrote to Archbishop Corrigan as follows. You see it is fifteen months old:

NEW YORK, April 8, 1890.

MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP: I have received your letter from Jerusalem, in which you tell me that you were impelled to pour out your whole soul in supplication that our Saviour might bring me back to the channels of His grace, and you also ask me if you can help me in any way to reach this desired consolation to write to you.

I am thankful for your prayers, and I, too, have frequently prayed for you.

You surely can do much to have the excommunication, to which you refer, withdrawn. I think that you ought, and I shall be glad if you will.

But, meanwhile, I can assure you that in all that led to my suspension and excommunication I did not sin against my conscience, that I humbly trust that I am in the grace of God, and that when a few weeks ago I was very near to death from pneumonia, I trusted that I was not wholly unprepared to die, even without any sacrament, and I had no thought that my duty to God demanded that I should make any apologies or retractions, but I rather felt that I should be sinning against God by making them.

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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 assessment 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

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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.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS

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

Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Lawrence, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 45 University place, New York.

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

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

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

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 341 Market street. Pres., L. N. Manser; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 341 Market street.

COLORADO.

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. Meets second and fourth Fridays of the month at 7:30 p. m. at parlors of J. Cairns, 72½ E. Main st. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 3) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 150 A st., n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 61 Defrees st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st., n. w.

WASHINGTON single tax league. President, Edwin Gladmon; treas., R. J. Boyd; sec'y, Wm. Geddes, M.D., 1719 G st., n. w.

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 306 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 319 Lincoln av.; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 723.

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

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

IOWA.

DUBLINGTON.—Dubington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 305 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur Beeson, 300 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

CECIL RAPIDS.—Single tax club. L. G. Booth, pres.; J. Y. Kennedy, sec.

SHOUX CITY.—Single tax committee. Pres., N. C. A. Rayhouser, 214 Kansas st.; sec'y, R. B. Bickerton, 21st and Howard sts.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolt; sec., W. W. Daniel, 303 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 131 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 336 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Dunlap; sec., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 708.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres. Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; sec. sec., J. W. Reed, 26 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. M. Hill, 1436 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial P. A., 315 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jos. E. Kelly; sec., W. R. Kelly, 621 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

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

BROOKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. McKendrick; sec., A. S. Bernard, 64 Belmont st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., H. B. Martin, Woods' block; sec., Oliver T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

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

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman. This committee is pushing a State single tax petition. Blanks sent on application. It is also forming syndicate for publication of local single tax papers throughout the United States at little or no expense. Write for circulars to Percy Pepon, sec., 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

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

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

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

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6539 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S. Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

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

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres., Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 530 Line st.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av.

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

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

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg av. Meetings every Thursday evening at 130 Market st.

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. 196 Livingston st. Address all communications to J. Hickling, treas.

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays, 196 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres., Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

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

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

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 12½ Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Rotterdam, 228 Evergreen av.

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings Sunday 7:30 p. m., Beaver Block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres. F. W. Croake; cor. sec., Geo. Noyes.

BINGHAMTON.—Tax Reform Association. Pres., John H. Blakeney; sec., Edward Dundon, 33 Malden lane.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NORTH DAKOTA.

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

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robertson's Hall, Lincoln's Inn Court, 237 Main st. (near P. O.). Pres., Jos. L. Schraer sec., Dr. David De Beck, 139 W. 9th st.

CLEVELAND.—Single tax club. Meets on call of president at room 703, Society for Saving building. W. F. Blen, sec'y and treas.

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

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

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

MIAMI.—Miami single tax club. Pres., H. M. Scott; sec., J. T. Beals.

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

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

OREGON.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club. Hevenor's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

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

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

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society. Meets every Thursday and Sunday at 8 p. m. Social meetings second Tuesday, No. 30 South Broad st.; cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

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

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

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Wm. H. McKinney; sec., C. S. Prizer, 1011 Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

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

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

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

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

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

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

HOUSTON.—Houston single tax club. Meetings every Tuesday evening, 7:30, Franklin st. Jas. Charlton, Pres.; E. W. Brown, sec. and treas.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG.—Parkersburg single tax league Headquarters, 615 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec. W. F. Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PORT ADELAIDE.—Single tax league. Pres., M. Moberg sec., R. L. Mansel.

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VERDICT OF LEADING CRITICS.

Mr. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

At the present we have only too much to talk about in a book so robust and terribly serious as Mr. Hamlin Garland's volume, called "Main-Travelled Roads." That is what they call the highways in the part of the West that Mr. Garland comes from and writes about; and these stories are full of the bitter and burning dust, the foul and trampled slush of the common avenues of life; the life of the men who hopelessly and cheerlessly make the wealth that enriches the alien and the idler, and impoverishes the producer. *If any one is still at a loss to account for that uprising of the farmers in the West, which is the translation of the Peasants' War into modern and republican terms, let him read "Main-Travelled Roads," and he will begin to understand.* . . . He has a fine courage to leave a fact with the reader, ungarnished and unvarnished, which is almost the rarest trait in an Anglo-Saxon writer, so infantile and feeble is the custom of our art; and this attains tragical sublimity in the opening sketch, "A Branch Road," where the lover who has quarrelled with his betrothed comes back to find her mismated and miserable, such a farm wife as Mr. Garland has alone dared to draw, and tempts the broken-hearted drudge away from her loveless home.—W. D. Howells, in the Editor's Study of Harper's Magazine for September.

Louise Chandler Moulton.

Hamlin Garland's splendid qualities—his sympathy with humanity, his perception of the subtlest meaning of nature, his power to bring his people before you as if you had grown up in their door-yards—these are his own.

Mary E. Wilkins has given us the pathos of humblest New England; Charles Egbert Craddock has made known to us the secrets of the Tennessee Mountains; Rudyard Kipling has carried us to India; and now, at last, here is the story-teller of farm life in those Western prairies, among which Hamlin Garland grew up, to which he goes back, now and again with the child's heart, the man's insight.

"Main-Travelled Roads" is a bold departure from the highway of ordinary fiction; like Henrik Ibsen, Hamlin Garland tells his story as he sees it, and impartial as faith, offers no hint as to the puzzle thus presented. He has the supreme art not to pronounce sentence on the men and women he has created. *I do not think Ibsen has written anything stronger, and he has seldom written anything so human or possible.* . . . "Main-Travelled Roads" is a book you cannot pass by.—Louise Chandler Moulton, in Boston Herald.

Mr. Flower in the Arena.

One of the most valuable contributions to distinctive American literature which have appeared in many years is Mr. Hamlin Garland's new work, "Main-Travelled Roads," the very title of which suggests its character and the location of the scenes portrayed, as those who have lived in the West will readily agree. . . . The "Main-Travelled Roads" is on every tongue in the West and it is of the West and her struggling children that Mr. Garland deals so vividly and with such power and sympathy in the six stories found in this work. With the rare power which distinguishes genius from mere scholastic training, our author reproduces scenes in nature and events in life, while he analyzes human emotions and invests his creations with so much real life that one never for a moment doubts the actuality of their existence, or that the master hand which deals with them is exaggerating or understating any detail in connection with his theme. . . . "Main-Travelled Roads" should find a place in the library of every thoughtful person who is interested in the welfare of the great toiling masses.—B. O. Flower, in the Arena for August.

The New England Magazine.

The most notable among the many collections of short stories that have lately poured from the press, both of this country and of England, is "Main-Travelled Roads," by Hamlin Garland. The stories comprised in this little volume are as realistic as anything written by Ibsen, but, at the same time, they have a more dramatic quality, and are besides relieved with an under-current of humor, which makes the realism true realism. . . . Mr. Garland's art is true art. He shows his men and women laughing and crying, even though you feel sometimes that the laughter is bordering upon tears. In this, his art is often more true than Ibsen's. These six Mississippi Valley stories do something more than amuse one; they are not written for the summer hammock of the morally blind. They are written by a man who is keenly alive to the misery and injustice of society as at present constituted, and they are intended for thinking people. *They compel you to think.* . . . A book that awakens the human, the divine, in you, in these days of *laissez faire* literature, is worth reading. Mr. Garland's book will do this, and in saying this I have said what cannot be said of one book in the tens of thousands that weigh down the book stalls. It is a book to read and think about. It is a book that will live.—New England Magazine.

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