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THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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EDITORIAL.

I have, as this number of THE STANDARD goes to press, just returned from a trip to the southwest. Leaving New York on the 5th, I lectured on the 7th and 8th in Memphis, Tenn. Then pushing on to Texas, I lectured in Paris on the 10th, in Bonham on the 11th, in Dallas on the 12th, in Fort Worth on the 13th, in Houston on the 14th, in Waco on the 15th, in Austin on the 17th, in San Antonio on the 18th and in Cleburne on the 19th. I was to have lectured in Galveston on the 17th, but in Dallas received such urgent invitations to lecture at the capital from the governor, governor-elect and other state officials, as well as the members of the Economic club, that Mr. Francis A. McKeoun, for whom I had engaged to deliver these lectures in Texas, agreed to substitute Austin for Galveston. Coming north from Texas I lectured for the West side single tax club in St. Louis on the 21st, and for the Central labor union at Evansville, Ind., on the 22d.

The impression I have derived from this trip is a most gratifying one. Our cause in the southwest is much further advanced than I had previously imagined. In Memphis, Bolton Smith and R. G. Brown, the chief apostles of the single tax in Tennessee, have done marvels in the way of propaganda. The audiences I addressed there represented the most thoughtful and influential elements of the city, and through their arrangements for the publication of single tax matter in the country newspapers, our Memphis friends have reached a wide audience among the farmers.

In Texas I was unfortunate in the weather. It began to rain just before I arrived, and the rains continued until I was about leaving the state, making the roads in the rich black soil all but impassable. This made the audiences in many places much smaller than had been expected, and than they would have been had the roads and streets been in such condition as to permit the farmers and the people from the outskirts to come in. But my audiences were everywhere of thoughtful, intelligent and influential men and women, and everywhere, even where we have no organization, I found that the single tax is being discussed and had enlisted the support of earnest advocates. Among these I found a goodly number of clergymen, of town and state officials, of merchants, teachers and newspaper men, and though I did not fairly come in contact with the farmers, I found at every meeting some representatives, and was everywhere assured that the single tax is making its way among them and has already enough advocates to furnish the leaven that will ultimately leaven the whole lump. I of course met in Houston our friend H. F. Ring, corporation attorney of that city, whose powerful advocacy has done so much for the spreading of single tax principles, not only in Texas, but wherever his speeches have been circulated—which is in reality wherever the English language is spoken. Mr. Ring introduced me in Houston. I found him, not only in his own city, but through the state, a man highly esteemed. His advocacy is perhaps all the more useful from the fact that he is himself a considerable owner of valuable land, as is Mr. Moore, the secretary of

state for Texas, who is an unlimited and earnest single taxer. The governor-elect, Attorney-General Hogg, whose nomination was forced on the democratic party by the farmers' influence, was at one time a law partner of Mr. Ring's. From what I saw of him and heard of him I formed a most favorable opinion of the man. I think he already sees some of the outlines of the cat, and if he ever sees the whole animal, of which I have hopes, he has the courage that will make him a most powerful advocate.

My visit to Texas, in short, gives me the impression, not that the single tax is yet on the verge of getting the support or consent of a majority of the people, but that the minority that do actively advocate it or passively accept it, is larger and more influential than I had before supposed, and that it is so far understood and so far come into discussion that the advance of the idea is certain and will be rapid. And this I think is also true, in some degree at least, of the whole southwest. This also is noticeable, that our advocacy of free trade and our support of Cleveland has turned the friendly side of the people toward us, even where they do not as yet clearly understand our doctrines. And I found everywhere that I went in Texas that same hopeful feeling among our single tax men that we find in the north—the same feeling of grateful astonishment at the turning of the tide of public opinion in our favor; the same confidence in the future.

I did not speak in Corsicana, the home of Roger Q. Mills. But as I passed it on my way to Houston, Mr. Mills came down to the station to greet me, and I had the pleasure of congratulating on the grand political victory for the free trade cause, the Texan who has done so much to make it.

I thought our Memphis single taxers had reached the acme of pride and enthusiasm; but the men who met me as I stepped from the car at St. Louis, an hour and a half before my lecture was to begin, were, if possible, more enthusiastic still. "We will show you to-night in the audience we will have for you in Memorial hall what progress we have made in St. Louis," they said. And so they did. The Memorial hall is not a large one, but it was crowded with what I was told was the cream of the intelligence, the culture, the influence and even the wealth of St. Louis.

In Evansville again I found the same feeling, and although it was Saturday night, and many who would have liked to be present were unavoidably absent, the audience was in striking and hopeful contrast with the one I had addressed in the same city some three years before.

HENRY GEORGE.

There is a manifest disposition on the part of the republican papers to encourage the representatives of the Farmers' alliance in the coming congress to take a position of antagonism toward the democratic majority. Looked at from a merely partisan standpoint this is wise policy, and it behooves the democrats to omit no effort to find out what are the reasonable demands of the new political party and to seek the closest co-operation with it in those matters in which it is in accord with the democratic party. We have no doubt that the alliance members are like-

ly to be quite as radical as the democrats in their demands for a reduction in tariff taxation, and, if all of the opponents of the republican party's tariff policy can be induced to work together in this direction, congress will find itself sufficiently occupied without attempting any of the mere partisan legislation that would tend to alienate the alliance men. Of course, some of the demands of the latter are likely to be refused by both republicans and democrats, but their presence in congress will give free trade democrats an excellent opportunity to prevent the timid and unenlightened members of that party from committing it to any cowardly or backward step.

The New York Sun may sometimes do good while striving to do evil. It has, in the course of its attack on Roger Q. Mills, made a free trade trade platform for him out of his own speeches, as it was readily able to do. The Quincy, Ill., Herald, a straightout and courageous democratic paper, responds, "Yes, that is Mr. Mills's platform, and his declaration of principle represents 'the inevitable solution of the difficulties through which this republic is gradually and grandly merging into the magnificent prosperity which is its natural due.'" The more Mr. Mills is attacked by such papers as the Sun and defended by such papers as the Quincy Herald, the larger will be the place he occupies in the affections of the people, and the greater will be the advance of popular opinion in behalf of the principles that he represents.

As the readers of THE STANDARD will remember, Hon. Scott Wike of the Twelfth Illinois district was nominated on a straightout free trade platform. His majority at the late election was 7,468, the largest received by any congressional candidate in Illinois, and 2,158 larger than his majority two years before. Of course Mr. Wike owes his remarkable success in part to his own record in congress, but the fact that he ran on a platform demanding that the tariff should be reduced to a revenue basis and maintained on that basis only so long as taxes are still raised by duties on imports unquestionably gave him the support of all earnest free traders, and it does not appear to have scared away from him any others who might have been willing to vote for him. It manifestly pays to fight for free trade boldly in western Illinois.

We print elsewhere a communication which probably gives more attention than the thing deserves to an article on the single tax by Van Buren Denslow which appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of November 15. Mr. Denslow has made so many opportunities to demonstrate his mental incapacity that it is superfluous for him to write another article having that end in view. One point, however, that he attempts to make is interesting. He attributes the success of "Progress and Poverty" to its "subtle flattery to the unsuccessful in life." If this were true, how comes it that Van Buren Denslow, of all men, failed to yield to such flattery?

The indorsement of our single tax petition by the Illinois State Federation of Labor does not commit that association to an acceptance of the single tax doc-

trine, but it does show that the representatives of that organization are beginning to think about such questions and that they are ready for a thorough investigation of the whole subject of taxation. Our friends in Quincy did an excellent piece of work in bringing the question before the federation, and before the petition is presented to the next congress single tax men everywhere should endeavor to procure similar indorsements from farmers and workingmen's organizations. Such indorsements will assure the appointment of an able committee. Meanwhile no efforts to procure additional signatures should be spared.

The leading article in the St. Louis Weekly Medical Review for November 8 is entitled "Public Health and the Land Question." It is from the pen of George Homan, M. D., secretary of the state board of health of Missouri and professor of hygiene and forensic medicine in the St. Louis medical college. The paper was originally read at a meeting of the St. Louis medico-chirurgical society. It begins by pointing out the oft-forgotten fact that the physical wants of man are necessarily satisfied only through access to the earth and then goes on to show that the mortality from poor living, the crowding of population and the other incidents of enforced poverty is vastly greater than that from cholera, yellow fever or any of the great plagues which from time to time alarm mankind. These evils Dr. Homan attributes to land monopoly, and he insists that medical science will never be able to secure the best possible measure of public health so long as land monopoly is continued and landlords are thus enabled to hold a large portion of our people in virtual slavery. The article will amply repay perusal by any one, but it will be of special interest to single tax physicians, and we advise each of them to send ten cents to the publisher, J. H. Chambers, 914 Locust street, St. Louis, for a copy of the Review, vol. XXII, No. 19, dated November 8, 1890.

Artemus Ward, who recently in "addressing advertising solicitors said, "You sell space in papers just as legitimately as a real estate agent sells the land which Henry George disputes your right to transfer," is, it appears, editor of the National Grocer. A Boston gentleman wrote to Mr. Ward on the subject, and the latter, after declaring that a phrase in the letter justifies his statement, adds, "I do not propose to enter into discussion of the matter, as I am engaged in quite a different line of business." Why did not Mr. Ward then stick to the line of business in which he is engaged and not attempt to discuss questions that he does not understand. Mr. George never has disputed the right to transfer land from one holder to another, but he does assert that the right to sell space in papers is a very different one from the so-called right of private ownership in land. We fear that Mr. Ward's name has tempted him into an attempt to be smart.

The Indiana ballot law differs in many respects from that in force in this state, and also from the new Massachusetts law, which is the closest approximation in this country to the Australian system. Mr. Foley's description of the law and its workings, printed elsewhere, will be read with keen interest by all ballot reformers. The limitation of the number of persons inside the polling place is probably a judicious one, though we doubt the propriety of confining the representation to the two leading national parties, since circumstances might readily arise that would lead the two old parties to combine against a new one that had not yet obtained official recognition.

The law requires that the ballot clerks shall put their initials on the ballots. It is a serious question whether this feature of the law is desirable where a numbered stub, such as is provided for in this state, is used. We doubt very much the theory that it gives opportunity for the identification of tickets, but experience in this city at the last election demonstrates conclusively that, with our multiple ballot system, it does cause needless delay. Every ballot law now in force should be carefully studied by the friends of ballot reform, with a view to securing the best features found in each through the amendment of existing laws, and such study is especially desirable here in New York, where we unquestionably have a law that greatly needs amendment.

The political situation in New Hampshire is one that would cause grave alarm if the American people had not outlived their early tendency to meet usurpation by rebellion. There is no doubt whatever that the state pronounced against the republican party at the last election. Their candidates received a decided minority of the votes cast. Owing to the great confusion in their system of apportioning representatives, however, there might be room for a reasonable doubt as to which party will control the legislature on joint ballot. There are two classes of members whose right to sit is questioned. The republicans propose to arrange conflicting, and even antagonistic decisions, that will favor their own candidates, and, as they cannot under existing law bring about such results, the governor and council have called the old legislature together to take such action as may be necessary to give the republican party a majority in the succeeding legislature. This villainous plan was concocted by William E. Chandler, whose chief title to distinction is that he was the inventor of the great fraud of 1876, and whose political career as a lobbyist and senator is one of undisguised infamy. The reputation of the people of New Hampshire for political purity has for a long time been bad, but the fact that the state's governor and council, at the dictation of Chandler, can lend themselves to such a baldly revolutionary misuse of power as is contemplated in this case, seems to show that the worst critic of the state and its people has never conceived of the depths to which the rule of men like Chandler can reduce a once free and honorable people.

Mr. August Belmont, the eminent banker, who has just died in the seventy-fourth year of his age, was a man who devoted a long life to the acquisition of an enormous fortune, and to most men this would appear to be his only distinction. He was, however, a man with strong political convictions, and he gave freely, not only of his time, but of his money, to the advancement of the interests of the democratic party, and he was for eight years chairman of its national committee. Deep and continuous as was his interest in money getting, he at one time was willing to risk all his gains in defense of a principle, and in urging on Mr. Tilden some vigorous protest against the great fraud of 1876, he declared his willingness to sacrifice his whole fortune rather than submit to what he regarded as an outrage on the rights of American citizenship. He was also devoted to the turf, and probably found his principal amusement in the breeding of horses for the race track. But though thus capable of devotion to a great idea and fond of the one form of amusement that suited him, Mr. Belmont never paused in his work of accumulating wealth, and up to within a few days of his death he labored as faithfully at his desk

in his own great banking house as any of the many clerks in his employ. Why a man who has become possessed of millions should continue such arduous labor is something of a mystery, though it is probably explained by the theory that to such men accumulation becomes, in the long run, the greatest pleasure of their lives. That such a passion does continue, however, is a very complete answer to the declaration that the fear of physical want is the only spur to human industry.

THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

It is, of course, most unfortunate that the congress that has just been overwhelmingly rebuked and discredited by the people should still have power to legislate at all, but it has such power, and it will meet on Monday week to enact such laws as it may choose to enact, even if they be in open defiance of the expressed will of the people. Of course, one can only guess at what the house will attempt, since the circumstances under which it meets are without any modern precedent. No man living can remember a congress that was so overwhelmingly repudiated by the country between its first and second sessions.

It is probably safer to say what the house will not do than to predict its probable action. There does not appear to be the slightest probability that it will pay any attention whatever to the demands made by the Chicago Tribune, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and other western republican papers that it shall repeal the McKinley bill. We doubt if even the Pittsburg proposal that the new duty on tin plate shall be removed will command any support. The men who set about enacting the McKinley bill to pay their campaign debts are not likely to deprive the protected manufacturers of the profitable opportunities that they will enjoy until a democratic president and senate can be elected to put a stop to their robbery of the people.

Opinions differ as to whether the republican bosses will attempt to still further defy the expressed will of the people by attempting to enact the pending force bill. That is for the senate to determine, as the bill passed the house at the last session. The principal opportunity that the house will have for dishonest partisan legislation will be in the enactment of an apportionment law based on the imperfect and probably fraudulent census just taken. Of course the democrats will resist such an effort to the uttermost, and the attempt to pass such a law would dangerously delay the appropriation bills, the failure of which would compel the president to call the newly elected house to meet in extra session. The democrats will certainly not submit again to remain in the house while Mr. Reed counts an illegal quorum, and the republicans will probably find it difficult to compel the continued attendance of a sufficient number of their own members to pass many bills without democratic help.

The appropriations committee is doing everything in its power to hasten the appropriations, but past experience indicates that it is about as much as any congress can do to pass the necessary appropriation bills in the short session. It seems highly improbable that any bill of importance can be passed before the Christmas holidays, and after that but two months, one a short month, will remain. Under the circumstances it is doubtful if even Mr. Reed's arbitrary rules will enable the present narrow and fraudulent majority to put through an unfair apportionment bill without causing some of the important appropriation bills to fail. We doubt if the republicans have any desire to precipitate an extra session of a house in which they have less than ninety members. One

thing is certain. The present discredited body should not undertake any other legislation than the passage of the necessary appropriation bills, and obstruction by the democrats becomes a patriotic duty. A more important duty, however, is that the next house will take steps toward such changes as will prevent any future house from sitting after it has been repudiated by the people.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INCIDENT.

If any additional evidence were needed of the popular recognition of Grover Cleveland as the inevitable democratic standard bearer in 1892, it was given at the 122d annual dinner of the chamber of commerce on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew in the course of a speech on reciprocity incidentally alluded to the fact that Grover Cleveland had been placed in nomination for the presidency in 1892. The after dinner orator seems not to have been prepared for what followed. He simply touched the button and the audience did the rest. Storm after storm of applause followed his allusion, and when order was finally restored Mr. Depew hastened to declare that in case such an event should be brought about he would like to recreate the conditions of 1888 and place James G. Blaine also in the field. Of course this called forth some applause, but compared with that which had greeted mention of Mr. Cleveland's name it was as a zephyr to a hurricane. There could be no doubt that the leading business men of New York gathered at that banquet not merely recognized Cleveland as the democratic leader, but as their own leader and candidate.

Further evidence was given of this at the conclusion of the speeches. The committee of management had acceded to Mr. Cleveland's request to be excused from speaking, but the moment the regular toasts were completed the company demanded a speech with such enthusiasm and unanimity that Mr. Cleveland was compelled to respond. When he arose to speak there was another demonstration of applause which rivalled that occurring earlier in the evening, and merely added emphasis to the demonstration that the ex-president is not merely the most popular man in the country, but the one whom, above all others, the leading business men of his own city delight to honor.

The incident, however, had even greater significance than this. Mr. Depew had talked about the desirability of reciprocity with Canada and the advantages of closer business relations with the Spanish republic, and he made this notion of a limited and lop-sided free trade the occasion for his complimentary allusions to Mr. Blaine. Mr. Cleveland in his impromptu speech confessed that his own ideas were somewhat confused through listening to speeches on music, education, literature, commerce and reciprocity, and said that above all he found his mind confused by what had been said about the latter.

If, he continued, it would be such a good thing to have reciprocity with Spanish speaking people, why would it not be a good thing to have reciprocity with people who speak our own language. If our bread stuffs have opened a market in Europe why not develop and cultivate that market? A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, and he could not see why we should neglect a market that we already have in order to make another. If England and France had, as Mr. Depew declared, shown such a spirit of reciprocity in the present financial troubles, why should they not be given a chance for reciprocity in commerce?

This is a bold step toward the proclamation of free trade. The Blaine notion of reciprocity with the people of Mexico and

South America is in full accord with the programme of the protected robbers.

They desire to close our ports against all real rivals and then tax the country to build up by subsidies an artificial trade with non-manufacturing countries. The only sufficient answer is that if reciprocity with poor countries is a good thing, reciprocity with all countries is a better thing, and Grover Cleveland, with a full knowledge of the fact that he has already been practically re-nominated as the democratic leader in the next contest, has the sense and courage to make that answer.

THE INCOME TAX PROPOSAL.

Hon. Scott Wike of the Twelfth Illinois district introduced into congress last winter a resolution calling on the committee of ways and means to formulate a bill levying an income tax. Mr. Wike intends to offer his resolution in the next congress, and he seems likely to receive support from leading democrats. General Thomas Ewing, in his speech at the Thurman banquet, declared strongly in favor of restoring the taxes on incomes and inheritances, which he said yielded to the United States government at one time sixty million dollars per annum. Mr. Mills is also said to favor this proposition as a part of a financial plan which will aim at reducing tariff taxes to a minimum. This is a remarkably early fulfillment of Mr. Shearman's prophecy at a Cooper union meeting during the campaign, that an attempt would certainly be made to revive the income tax.

Of course, THE STANDARD is opposed to an income tax, for reasons frequently stated in these columns. Nevertheless, the agitation for the substitution of such a tax for tariff taxes is a most gratifying sign of progress. It shows that men see that free trade is coming, and that direct taxation must necessarily follow. To men in this frame of mind it will be easy to present a plan of taxation that will enable them to abolish all taxes on the products of capital and labor and still assure to the government a larger and more certain revenue than it could derive from an income tax.

The difficulty in commending the single tax to such men as Wike, Ewing and Mills has been their disposition to regard it as a theoretical proposition that has no immediate relation to current affairs. The moment, however, that they begin seriously to seek a substitute for tariff taxation they will be compelled to consider the single tax. Let the friends of the single tax see to it that the petition that will be presented to the Fifty-second congress shall have a sufficient number of signers to encourage students of taxation to seriously set about the consideration of the one effective and natural system.

MR. PARNELL AND THE IRISH LEADERSHIP.

The practical acknowledgment of guilt on the part of Mr. Parnell in his refusal to offer any defense in the O'Shea divorce case has very naturally produced a great commotion among the Irish people. It is manifest that the first impulse of the politicians connected with the Irish cause is to stand by their leader. This is quite natural; but the attempt to carry out the programme will probably develop the fact that the exposure of Mr. Parnell's relations with Mrs. O'Shea will cost him the good will and esteem of the Irish masses, as well as of their English allies, to an extent that will make it impracticable for the politicians to carry out their programme. Mr. Parnell seems to see this, as it is now announced that he will retire from his position as leader.

The mere discussion of the question of leadership has already begun to bring to the surface the latent elements of discord

in the Irish party. Michael Davitt, in the Labor World, insists that it is the duty of Mr. Parnell to efface himself from public life for the brief period that must ensue before he can legally marry Mrs. O'Shea, and he rebukes, with proper indignation, the suggestion of some of the leaders, which seems to have been sanctioned by Mr. Parnell himself, that the question is the sole affair of the Irish people and one concerning which the English are not called on to express any opinion whatever. Whenever such a theory is set up by the Irish people the alliance between the nationalists and the English liberals will come to an abrupt end.

Moresignificant than Mr. Davitt's utterance is the response of Mr. Timothy Healy, who, in seconding Justin McCarthy's motion for a vote of confidence in the Irish leader, declared that if Mr. Parnell was discarded the Irish would find "a pretty party working for them in parliament," containing socialists, land nationalizers or others with whom they are not in sympathy. In this utterance Mr. Healy imprudently gave emphasis to the fact that the politicians surrounding Parnell are absolutely out of sympathy with the real aspirations of the Irish masses which are summed up in the old cry: "The land of Ireland belongs to the Irish people." Davitt, more than any other Irish member of parliament, represents the demand for the only solution of the land question that will bring permanent relief to the Irish people. Parnell, O'Brien, and others of their immediate set, are known to be hostile to Davitt's ideas, and the controversy precipitated by the demand for Parnell's retirement is likely to cause a serious split in the ranks of the Irish.

A TRICK OF THE BRIBERS.

The letter of Mr. Gilligan, printed in our Ballot Reform news, describes a device that makes the identification of a bribed voter's ballot not only practicable, but easy and sure. It was doubtless suggested to the politicians at the late election by the fact that no possible harm could come from scratching Judge Earl, who was absolutely certain of election, since his name was on both tickets. The method was, under the circumstances, exceedingly simple. The bribed voter merely scratched out Judge Earl's name and wrote in his own. As the party watcher has a perfect right to keep a memorandum of all candidates voted for, the proof that a bribed man had voted as he agreed to vote was just as perfect in this case as it would be if the law authorized the voter to sign his ballot. Mr. Gilligan saw this system in operation in this city, where it was doubtless used in behalf of Tammany's interests. In the state, however, and especially in some counties along the canal, the same system was used to enable republican bribers to obtain evidence that men voted as they had been bribed to vote. The proof is more complete than was possible under the old law, and the system will be practicable at all times, since there is always some candidate whom the politicians would be willing to sacrifice in order that bribery might thus be made safe.

Obvious as the trick is, it is not easy to devise a remedy. The abolition of pasters does not meet the case, for a man may write his name on the official ballot in place of a name scratched out, or, if indisposed to thus brand himself as a bribed man, he may substitute some other name, fictitious or real, for his own. Mr. Gilligan suggests that voters be practically compelled to make a choice from among the names of the regularly nominated candidates printed on a regular Australian ballot. This would be effective, but it would meet the vigorous

condemnation of all those who take pride in throwing away their votes on crank candidates. We shall probably have to come to it, however, but no change in the form of ballot will put an end to that form of bribery which consists in having men to come to the polls or remain away as the case may be. This can be partly reached by a great and needed improvement in the corrupt practices act and the adoption of the English system of unseating every person elected, no matter what his majority, if it can be proven that votes for him were obtained by bribery.

The old Ballot reform league is practically dead, but there is ample opportunity for effective work this winter by somebody in behalf of further improvement in our electoral methods.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

FOR THE PRESENT THEY ARE WISE.

In THE STANDARD of the 6th inst. Mr. Ira Copeland of Brockton, Mass., objects to special assessments; that, as we propose to make the land owners pay annually all unearned increment, to tax them a "lump sum" now for public improvements, is to make them pay twice for the improvement; unless it were ever after exempted from the annual tax; which he thinks "would be impracticable."

Referring to the argument of our committee urging the land value tax only to establish city water works, he condemns it as "simply a plea for putting upon land holders a double burden."

It strikes me this touching solicitude for the poor land owner is somewhat premature. Whatever there may be in the point, the proper time for its practical consideration is a goodly distance ahead of us.

We have to get to the single tax "limited" yet; and once there, some now with us may decline to help us further. That we shall ultimately get nearly all land rent. I do not doubt; but the last battle may be much longer than the first.

When we are getting, say seventy-five to eighty per cent annually of land rent, then, if we find in the residuum of land values some created by "betterments" paid for by special assessments, and for which payment the land owners have not fully recouped in a life time of the improvements, then it will be time enough to hear such pleas. Even then the land owners might well be mild, else we may "take a notion" to offset this bill with one for rents they have appropriated in the past.

Whose fault but the land owners that there is not everywhere sufficient surplus to make needed public improvements; and that the taxing power must be used to raise "lump" sums?

The land owners then having left us in this plight, Mr. Copeland thinks we should let this "lump" sum fall on labor and its products, reducing wages and business profits still lower; for fear that at some remote period, possibly after the life time of the improvements and after the land owners were fully recouped in use or rental of the land, some small per cent of injustice may result to the land owner.

Let us climb hills as we reach them. Special assessments on land values will make the land owners pay for the improvement now; they are not the class to pay the bill again. C. F. PERRY, Quincy, Ill.

AN ENPHATIC OBJECTION.

I desire to be placed on record in opposition to the position of single taxers in favor of placing the cost of local public improvements on the holders of land immediately adjacent thereto. I hold such a position to be inconsistent with the single tax idea. The single tax means one tax—one levy—for all governmental purposes, and no more. The system of special assessments has long been in vogue in Baltimore, and is the cause of more corruption, favoritism, etc., than is found in any other department of our city government.

I believe that agitation for special assessments imperils the success of the sin-

gle tax. It is not pursuing the "line of least resistance," which, it seems to me, unquestionably lies in going the "whole hog" for the single tax, pure and simple, and not straying after secondary consideration. Such agitation stirs up unnecessary enemies, therein being highly impolitic.

Every needed public improvement benefits the whole community, and the whole community should therefore pay for it, and not a part of the community. If land in a special section is enhanced in value by a particular improvement, the land holders under the single tax would pay for it in succeeding years. Under the single tax they would pay each his just proportion, while under special assessments the amounts would be left to the arbitrary will of assessors not unfrequently ignorant or venal.

One form of special assessment which is markedly contrary to the single tax according to land value was practiced in Baltimore in repaving portions of the city with Belgian blocks. One-third of the cost was paid by the city, one-half of the remaining two-thirds by the property owners on each side of the street. The amount assessed to each lot was the same per linear front foot, no consideration being taken of the relative value of the lot. Thus a property owner half a mile from the business center (whose property was not anything like as valuable) was compelled to pay the same amount per linear foot as one near the center. I am glad to be able to say that this system is at an end in our city. I am informed that a recent judicial decision requires that the whole cost should be paid by the city.

WILLIAM N. HILL, M. D.

Baltimore, Md.

THE INDIANA ELECTION LAW.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Nov. 16, 1890.—The new election law in Indiana has had a trial and is a great success. It is now praised on all sides. Before the election the democrats were full of apprehension as to its successful working, and the republicans just as full of prophecies of its utter failure. The latter would say "There will be but one election under this law," but now despite their discomfiture and deep humiliation they admit that it has come to stay.

I can speak of the working of this law from the vantage ground of an election officer. I was one of the judges for my precinct. I have had much experience as a member of election boards, both in this state and in Ohio, and I feel that I am capable of deciding as to the merits of the old and new systems.

Perhaps the new law is not perfect, but it appears nearly so in comparison with the old. It provides for small precincts. The maximum number of voters shall not exceed 250. No electioneering shall be done within fifty feet of the polling place, and only certain prescribed officers are allowed within these limits. They are a poll book holder, a challenger and a sheriff from each party. The duties of these officers are prescribed by statute.

The voter enters the chute, and after passing these officers he is admitted to the election room. Not more than three voters are allowed within the election room at the same time.

The officers within this room, and the only persons allowed within it save three voters, are an inspector and a judge and clerk from each of the two leading national political parties. The furniture consists of a table for the clerks, two ballot boxes, one for the state and the other for the county ballots, and three booths in which the voters make out their ballots. The booths were light frame structures about seven feet high, three feet deep and two feet wide. The three are built together, and when not in use fold up closely so as to occupy very little space, and are easily handled by two men. Their fronts were open, but the voters were shielded from view by curtains dropping down to their knees very nearly. Within each booth was a narrow shelf on which the tickets were stamped, and on either wall cards were nailed containing printed instructions for making out the ballots.

The tickets were blanket sheets, and the names of all the candidates voted for were printed thereon. Each ticket before it is handed out to a voter must have indorsed thereon on the lower left hand corner by each clerk the initials of his name.

On entering the room the voter was handed two tickets (a state and local) by one of the clerks and a stamp for marking them by the other. A mark on the ticket made by any other instrument than this stamp invalidates it, and it cannot be counted.

Thus equipped the voter entered one of the booths to prepare his ticket. If he had any doubt about the way it should be done the clerks would give him the necessary information. If by reason of physical disability or his inability to read the English language he could not make out his ticket, the two clerks (not one alone) might go into the booth with him and assist in making it out. A heavy penalty is imposed on a clerk for revealing the contents of a ballot. If a voter exposed his ticket so as to reveal how he intended voting, his ballot was not received. The law requires the ticket to be folded so as to conceal the purpose of the voter, and as a means of identifying it as a legal ballot the initials of the clerks before mentioned must be exposed. If the folding was not properly done the voter was sent back to correct it. If the voter in making out his ballot damaged it he would return it and get another. He was allowed five minutes in the booth in which to make out his ticket. That was ample time for the slowest. In most cases not one-third of it was consumed.

About two weeks before the election the democrats erected sample booths and held moot elections. This schooling was of the greatest service. In our precinct they had forty-nine votes, and every ticket was so stamped as to come within the most rigid requirements of the law. It was not so with the republicans. They denounced the law and did what they could to bring it into discredit. When the hour for voting came they were ill prepared for it. The most intelligent members of the party were at a loss what to do. They would call on the clerks for assistance, and some of them had to be sent back to the booths several times before they could get their tickets properly folded. In counting out, if they had been held to a rigid and literal compliance with the law they would have lost a large number of votes. Granting them the largest liberty, six of their ballots were not counted.

The illiterates gave the parties less trouble than any others. It was found to be an easy matter to so familiarize them with the tickets that they could mark them just as they wished without outside assistance.

At our precinct two hundred votes were cast, and we could have handled twice as many with perfect ease.

The counting was less of a task than under the old system. A glance at a ticket showed how it should be counted. This was not always so under the old system, when pasters and scratching were allowed.

We had no disputed ballots.

This new system reduces the opportunities for bribing voters to a minimum. Only an inspector and judge views the tickets as they are counted. It is hardly to be presumed that any great number of these officers are purchasable, and if they were it is not possible for them to retain all the peculiarities that may appear on the many tickets as distinguishing marks. This law is supplemented by a statute to prevent bribery which imposes conditions and penalties likely to deter the boldest from the commission of such crimes.

The order and decorum about the voting places was all that could be desired. They are never better in a bank or any other business house. There was no occasion at our precinct during the day, nor did I hear of any at any of the others in our county, when a woman might not have entered the voting room with as little annoyance as she would go into a store for the purpose of shopping. The

heelers and strikers, the captains of the "blocks of five," found their occupation gone. Although, as usual, they were on hand early in the morning, they soon retired from the scene and appeared no more. There was no drunkenness. Indeed it is one of the most important requisites to voting under our new law to have a clear head and a steady hand.

There was no corruption of voters unless we make the exception that a few were hired to remain away from the polls. We have had an honest and decent election in this state at last.

The Indianapolis Sentinel has been investigating the cost of holding the election under this Australian system, and it finds that it is not one-half more than under the old. It was not more than one-half the lowest estimates made by its most sanguine friends. The enormous cost it would entail was one of the chief arguments urged against the passage of the law. That objection falls to the ground.

And what a burden it lifts off the shoulders of the candidates and party workers. Said one of the latter: "I have always been stripped before an election. I do not remember one which has not cost me \$50. This year I have not spent a cent." I have been treasurer of our campaign committee this year.

Our candidates were surprised at the lightness of the assessmen's they were asked to pay. Now we have an unheard of thing under the old law, all our debts are paid and we have money in our treasury to return to these candidates.

WILLIAM O. FOLEY.

GRAINS OF SAND.

A dashing knight of the ring has just shot by with the flag of the single tax flying from his lance on the floating pennant of "Does any fellow know what it is, or who is to pay it, or why? And if not, why not?"

Leaving the defenders of the faith to parry the thrusts at a living principle which, by so much as it is founded on an eternal law, needs no defense, the sand grain finds its office in a curious investigation of this bit of testimony to the rising value of "Progress and Poverty."

"Copy by copy," it is charged, "dribbled out to the public until its vein of subtle flattery to the unsuccessful in life kindled a fire of social esteem, and called for more copies of the book. Each man who discovered through it that it was not his own fault but his landlord's that he was an underling hastened to apprise his neighbors of the glad tidings of confiscation—the no-rent New Jerusalem Hosannas to him who cometh with the gospel that communistic robbery is political economy."

Now what is "communistic robbery?"

Is it the individual appropriation of advantages which belong to all?

Is it the greedy absorption by the few of the advantages which nature has provided for the many? Is it the selfish grasping, without fair and equitable sharing, of the fruits painfully and patiently developed by labor? No? Well, if this is not "communistic robbery," then it is robbery of the community, a transposition of terms, a shifting of shoes.

How can a system of political economy that aims simply at the justice embodied in equal rights be synonymous with robbery, communistic or other?

It is true the grip of the hand which clutches more than its own must be forcibly loosened, but nothing which it may righteously claim is taken away. The community in the new political economy is pledged to sustain the individual rights of its members. The "glad tidings of confiscation" come down from the dark ages, and in the yelp of the bloodhound, which has no office in the "no-rent new Jerusalem," where no man waits for "confiscation" of that which does not belong to him, but puts it in the free flowing currents of distribution and finds himself richer and more powerful than before.

"Subtle flattery to the unsuccessful." May not this be the gospel that has been crying down the centuries to the poor

and unfortunate and "unsuccessful" al-ways? "Subtle flattery"—deceitful promise it is, only to those who fail to accept it and to push it to the outermost bounds of fulfillment. In the true commonwealth there may be no "unsuccessful in life"—the slave and the oppressor being alike extinguished.

"If it is the social esteem," cries the lance bearer, "which the 'single taxers' feel for the book 'Progress and Poverty' which causes that book to-day to have a pecuniary value, no part of which had yet attached to the manuscript work when it came from the hands of the author, why should not those who make the value own it?"

Sir Knight, they do. The vast and continually expanding territory of truth opened to the readers of "Progress and Poverty" belongs as absolutely to them as to Henry George, who holds no title deed to the estate. Whatever pecuniary value there may be in the cultivation and development of that territory belongs to each individual, with no tax on an industry which at the same time enlarges the opportunities of the fellow laborer. It is a free field, with room for all, and the knight who tilts at the single tax banner will at last come bearing it in, with the flying pennant of "The fellow who knows what it is. Who pays it, or why? And if not, why not?"

A. L. M.

THE OUTLOOK FOR TRUE REFORM.

Probably in no state in the Union is the curse of land monopoly more generally or seriously felt than in California. The spectacle of one man "owning" 20,000 or more acres of land near a town or city, and holding it out of market, year after year, for speculative prices, while hundreds of worthy people willing to improve that land are absolutely landless, so far as relates to legal ownership, is not pleasing to any person who believes in equal rights and evenhanded justice. But it is a spectacle presented on every hand throughout this monopoly-ridden state. If there is a portion of the United States where the single tax is needed, that spot is California. And sooner or later the single tax must come. Injustice in the control of natural opportunities cannot always hold undisputed sway, even in California. The seeds of truth sown by "Progress and Poverty," "Social Problems," and THE STANDARD, are slowly but surely bringing forth fruit. The people are gradually opening their eyes wide enough to "see the cat," and having once seen it they will look further and act in accordance with the light obtained.

During the recent political campaign I made a few speeches for the democratic party on the tariff issue, and I always said something on land monopoly that really meant the single tax reform, though not calling it by that name. In every instance the ideas presented under that head met with a hearty response from the audience. During the contest I had the pleasure of meeting for the first time Judge James C. Maguire of San Francisco, and the further pleasure of hearing him address a mass meeting. His speech was a masterly exposition of the tariff question and ballot reform. I wish there were more men like him in California. His influence in behalf of true reform is patent and far-reaching. I also enjoyed a call from Mr. James A. Herne, the actor, whom I found to be a most charming gentleman and a clear-headed, warm-hearted single taxer. During his professional engagements Mr. Herne never omits an opportunity to preach the single tax gospel wherever the friends of the cause provide a place of meeting and take steps to insure an audience. In this way he does much good, sowing seed by the wayside as he journeys over the continent.

People generally are slow to grasp an important truth, and especially one that conflicts with time-honored customs and selfish interests. They are still slower in attacking the bulwarks of injustice, behind which is the support of unlimited wealth in the hands of monopolists who are trying to own the earth. But the leaven is working, and a change must

come ere long. Our present social system, of which land monopoly is the worst feature, cannot long resist the power of a movement so needful, so just, so clearly defined as that in which the single taxers are enlisted.

RALPH E. HOYT.
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 12.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Rogé Q. Mills reached here Saturday night. He is in high feather and splendid health. Never was there such an opportunity for true democracy, he says. In the two months or more just preceding the election he traveled through Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, West Virginia and Kentucky, speaking in every close district, so that he saw the people and caught their temper. And that temper, he says, is very radical. It is against the idea of protection; it is for reduction of taxation, for more markets, more trade and higher wages. Laying taxes to put up the price of manufactured products, the people see, stops consumption. "In short," said Mr. Mills, "the people have looked into the whole question, and they have made up their minds to break the system up. This vote means a large accession of what were republicans, and it is this fight against the tariff which has brought them over. Everywhere I went I had immense audiences that listened with great attention to every word I uttered. Down in my state they are used to radical talk. In fact, we have only a few sheep fellows against it. But in the northwest it was new, and they got warmed up and vigorously discussed it. I didn't beat around the question, but put plain principles to them. And they accepted them at once."

William C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, who arrived here yesterday, speaks in the same glowing manner as Mr. Mills. He spoke in nine states, beginning with Virginia and ending with Arkansas, and everywhere he found wonderfully responsive audiences. The farmers are bent on heroic measures, he says, the Farmers' alliance, which has developed such strength through the west, declaring for a reduction of the tariff to the economical wants of the government. "So many free traders have been elected to the next house," said Mr. Breckinridge, "that we who used to consider ourselves the radicals will be swallowed up. We will be in much the position of the Girondists in France when the Jacobins came along." However, he said, he would try to be satisfied. In fact, he felt in the same frame of mind as a celebrated local character in his state named Davis once did. Davis was an old man whom everybody familiarly called "Uncle." He kept a bank, with very easy hours, opening early in the morning, like a saddlery or any other shop, and closing conveniently late in the evening. Another character named Star Davis, not related in any way, had called in the morning and obtained a loan. That afternoon, about 3 o'clock, he turned up at the bank, and, pulling out a big roll of money, counted out five one hundred dollar bills, the amount he had borrowed. Uncle Davis counted the bills over and put them in his drawer. "I suppose you would like something for your loan, uncle," said Star Davis, and with that he laid down another hundred dollar bill. The old man looked at it, picked it up, smoothed it out, looked at it and at last said: "Well, being as it's you, we'll make this do." And he put the bill into his drawer.

The annual report of the secretary of war treats several very important matters. One of these is the question of sea coast defense. "We have little to fear from invasion" of hostile powers, says the secretary, "and are free from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies or of fortifying against land attacks, but our long coast line is peculiarly exposed to an attack from the sea. So long as an enemy can reach vulnerable points without exposing himself to our land forces he may inflict blows which we are unable to parry, and which may cause losses ill to be endured. Outlays for coast defense are investments which

yield large interest in the form of insurance, with little deterioration to principal. As the sole object of harbor fortifications is defense, their construction should at least keep pace with, if not precede, every other preparation; for it has been said that "while we may afford to be deficient in means of offense, we cannot afford to be defenseless." The secretary, in stating what he thinks should be done in the matter, says: "Under the fortification act of last session positions for forty-eight mortars in three groups of sixteen each, and for three of the new long range guns, will be prepared in New York harbor; for one group of mortars and one gun in Boston harbor, and for one group of mortars and two guns in San Francisco. With an annual appropriation of eight to ten millions—only a little more than that of the present year—the construction and emplacement of guns and mortars, works of torpedo defense for the whole coast can be carried on, and in ten years or principal harbors and cities rendered reasonably secure."

It may be asked why, if we are so insecure, some foreign power does not pick a quarrel and come at us now? Why in all these years since our civil war have we not been attacked? Our forts have long since been worthless, even for the security of their garrisons, and our smooth bores and converted cannon mere pop-guns against heavy armor plates and great steel rifles. Why has not some enemy appeared to demolish our seaport cities?

"A modern land battery when once constructed and armed needs few repairs and no renewals," says Secretary Proctor, but if this is so, now it must have been so always. Why, then, with the opening of each of the wars our country has been engaged in, were the old armaments found to have been superseded by more powerful engines of destruction, and why have we been constrained to arm anew? This was notoriously so at the opening of the civil war. Over thirty millions of dollars had been expended within a very brief period preceding the conflict. The money might almost as well have been flung into the sea, for most of the fortifications had to be greatly strengthened or rebuilt, and improved cannon had to be supplied. And for the millions and millions spent during and since the war, what is there now to show? Improvement and invention have made unserviceable what but a few years since were invincible arms, and we need look no further for testimony of this momentous change than General Benet, chief of the bureau of ordnance, who, in his just issued annual report to Secretary Proctor, says:

The casualties natural to a period of human life, extending more than forty years, have changed the entire personnel of the department since my graduation, and the great lights of the past have in the course of nature given way to their more youthful successors. Smooth bores have yielded to rifles, and 500 yards range and uncertain accuracy to the unerring bull's eye far beyond the unaided reach of human vision; and the brittleness of cast-iron spheres have been superseded by the marvelous perforating of steel armor by elongated projectiles. Gunpowder, with Rodman's marked improvement in size and burning and consequent reduced pressures, seems to be yielding to a smokeless compound not yet perfectly developed, and to the destructive power of the Titanic explosives of today. Great are the inventions for the destruction of human life and public and private property, which, supplemented by the new chemical and mechanical processes, governed and guided by electricity as the motor, makes this era in the military history of the world a marvel.

We might also look across the ocean for a striking instance of the rapid march of invention which has caused several of the European nations to abandon newly adopted infantry rifle systems before their armies had been fully armed with them, in order to take up still more improved ones. It will require ten years to arm the coasts according to Secretary Proctor's plan. What progress will in that time make obsolete the expensive armaments now being supplied? Indeed, they are already useless. There has appeared recently a torpedo more terrible than heavy ordnance, a torpedo against which armor and guns are of no avail, and

which, with the utmost precision, can strike a blow that would send the strongest iron-clad to the bottom. This is the Sims-Edison invention, propelled, directed and exploded by electricity from the shore; having a range of four miles; carrying a charge of 500 pounds of most powerful explosive; which is invulnerable to the fire of guns by submergence several feet below a long, low, sharp, steel, boat-like float; running at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour; cutting through or automatically diving under any obstruction; and which hits beneath the water and below the armor with a force that would tear a ship's side out. Such torpedoes would prove more effectual against armored ships than any guns we could place along our coasts. They could be quickly made, were it necessary for us at any time to put our ports in a state of defense, and would cost but a fraction of the millions we are annually spending on forts and heavy ordnance.

Another important subject treated in Secretary Proctor's report is that of desertions. In his last year's report he presented the following startling table of the number of desertions in comparison with enlistments for each year from 1883:

Fiscal year.	Enlistments.	Desertions.	Average strength of army.	Percent of desertions.	
				To total enlistments.	To strength of army.
1883.....	8,998	3,577	23,335	15.3	39.7
1884.....	9,046	3,672	24,268	15.1	36.9
1885.....	8,367	2,917	14,705	11.8	34.9
1886.....	6,941	2,090	23,946	8.3	30.1
1887.....	7,807	2,430	18,182	9.5	28.6
1888.....	7,905	2,436	23,208	10.4	29.8
1889.....	9,599	2,814	24,110	11.6	29.3

Climate and location had little to do with this result, the secretary said. "The percentage of desertions during the last year at ten of the coldest posts was the same as at ten of the warmest. At ten of the healthiest posts in the division of the Missouri it was one per cent more than at ten of the unhealthiest." The desertion in the different arms of the service was thirteen per cent of the average number of men in the first eight regiments of cavalry; twelve per cent in the foot artillery; twenty-seven per cent in the light batteries, and twelve per cent in the first twenty-three regiments of infantry." The more important causes of desertion, the secretary said, were restlessness under the restraints of discipline, disappointment at the details of the service, lack of inducements, dissipation, "and, in some cases, ill treatment." Some deserters, he says, "are professional repeaters and belong to the vicious or criminal classes."

A very little investigation shows that ill treatment was probably the chief cause of desertion. In his report for 1889, Secretary Proctor said: "At present military punishments are not well defined. Thirty-two of the thirty-four articles of war, under which enlisted men may be tried, authorize punishment at the discretion of the court. There is nothing to prevent the imposition of the lightest penalty for the gravest offense or of the most severe for a trivial one. During the year there were 11,581 cases tried before inferior court martials in an army whose effective strength is only 24,110 men." This great arbitrary power of punishment, which is warranted only in war time, established a tyranny of the official class over the rank and file of the army, and on the recommendation of the secretary of war, congress passed an act last September authorizing the president to prescribe and define limits which punishments by court martial in time of peace shall not exceed.

The passage of this act will be productive of much good in checking the tyranny of officers, but it has been accompanied by an unwarrantable piece of legislation, namely, the act of June 16, which provides for the retention, until the end of his enlistment, of \$4 per month from a soldier's pay for the first year, and forfeits the money thus retained unless the soldier "serves honestly and faithfully to the date of his discharge." One per cent interest on money thus retained, which the act gives, is no compensation for withholding wages which the soldier has fairly earned, and the act is as bad in principle as that

which governed court martial abuses. However, between these two acts, one good and the other bad, the desertions for August and September of this year were 308, as compared with 459 for the same months last year, and 515 the year before, while the desertions for the twelve months ending September 30 were 2,086, as against 2,751 for the same period last year.

Hopelessness of promotion is another important factor in desertions. Secretary Proctor states the case very clearly.

The act of June 18, 1873, providing for the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers makes a favorable recommendation from a company commander an essential qualification for examination. This requirement to a great extent defeats the purpose of the statute, by making the privilege depend absolutely upon the discretion of the officer for the time being in command of the company. Practically, it is now possible for company commanders to give these valuable appointments to young men who have enlisted for that sole purpose, and who have not rendered any meritorious service, except to qualify for the examination, thus excluding bona fide soldiers who have been induced to enlist in the hope of obtaining hard-earned and legitimate promotion.

To insure exact justice to all, the secretary says, any enlisted man of two years' service who is a citizen of the United States should, under certain fixed rules, be permitted to compete for a commission, and he announces his intention to submit to congress at an early date a bill embodying this idea. The secretary also recommends the increase in the pay of some of the subaltern officers and the establishment of post schools where lectures should be given not only in matters pertaining to the military service, but a so in the elementary branches of mathematics, mechanics, surveying, engineering, drawing, etc., where the officers may teach and all enlisted men be free to attend. Other minor recommendations are made, which, if carried into law, would help to make the lot of the common soldier less onerous and reduce the number of desertions.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

APPEALING TO PASTORS.

POINTING OUT WHY CHURCH ATTENDANCE IS DECREASING—PEDDLERS' TAXES AND STREET RAILWAY TAXES.

The Cincinnati single tax club has issued an address, which appears in the Post of that city, pointing out to the pastors of that city the reason why the laboring people do not go to church, and showing them (the pastors) the reason for it. The address was suggested by a statistical statement in the Post, and is as follows:

Whatever conclusion is arrived at as to the significance of the Post's statistical reports on the churches of Cincinnati, one thing clearly indicated by them is the proposition, now generally admitted, that the "laboring classes" (meaning the manual laborers) do not, to any great extent, attend church, and the percentage of their attendance is declining. Undoubtedly many persons who would prefer going to church to staying away are deterred from attendance by considerations of poverty. Criticise this position as you please; it is a fact. No person of proper self-respect is willing to become a member of a society in which he is unable to sustain his part as an average member. And there are several important "parts" to be sustained by the average church member. He needs to be able to dress well enough, at least, so that his shabby clothes will not attract notice. And he needs to be able to contribute something toward the common expense of supporting the church. It is idle for church pastors and church pillars to assure us that such qualifications are not necessary; for so long as Americans have the pride of "free and equal" citizens, they will insist, and rightly insist, upon considering such qualifications necessary, and if they do not possess them they will prefer to "keep out."

For this reason, therefore, we think it right to say briefly to the pastors and members of Cincinnati churches, if they would lend their voices and support toward relieving the "laboring man" of the unrighteous burden which our laws now seem to be saddling upon him, by placing taxes only on values created by the public (instead of on the products of labor, where they are now mainly placed and very unequally placed), the practical hopelessness of this man's condition and the shabby contrast of his poor dress and furnished life would be replaced by an appearance of substantial equality and a feeling of substantial brotherhood which can never exist between the very rich and the very poor.

Shall not the "saver of souls" raise his voice against the monstrous injustice of our present methods of taxation and reapers of public franchises, systems that are grinding his

fellow men into the earthly hell of a pinched and desperate poverty? Savers of souls, why do you not become savers of human life, human happiness and human character, and demand for your fellow man before the law the righteous of equality of human brotherhood, which is the corner stone of the teaching of Jesus?

Consider the absurdities to which our iniquitous tax laws have already brought us. For the year 1889 the comptroller's report shows that the income to the city from municipal licenses to "peddlers with vehicles" was \$11,285, and from licenses to the street railroad companies of Cincinnati the income was \$26,029.58. Think of it. The license fees collected from the hucksters of Cincinnati nearly half as much as from all her street railroads!

Meantime, while these poor men are working or seeking work, and perhaps still cherishing the faint hope that they shall, before they die, become the possessors of some comfortable little home, your laws permit the more fortunate man to buy up vacant ground, hold it at a small annual cost in taxes and wait until his poorer and perhaps much worthier neighbor can afford to pay him a speculation price for ground to build on. The workingman makes the ground valuable by his industry in the neighborhood, and then is compelled to pay the landlord for the increment in value which his own labor has created. The better citizen he makes of himself the more he makes it cost him to buy a home of his own, and the more he makes it cost him to rent one. The rich idler becomes richer; the poor industrious poor man becomes poorer.

Is it not high time that every friend of man should consider these things? Cannot religious teachers see that it is the perfect fruit of the religion of brotherly love and justice to remove taxation from all the products of labor, to leave industry absolutely free and to levy taxes only on what is, rightly speaking, public property? Then men will be justly rewarded (not punished, as they are now) for their enterprise and industry. Free citizens will not be compelled to beg in the land of their birth for employment. And ministers will not find, as they may now, if they will read it, the epitome of the church's decay in a society of which Lowell has written:

Then Christ sought out an artisan,
A low-browed, stunted, haggard man,
And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin
Pushed from her faintly want and sin.
These set he in the midst of them,
And as they drew back their garment's hem
For fear of dilemma, "Lo, here," said he,
"Are the images ye have made of me."

IN AUSTRALIA.

William Skakle of Mattapan, Mass., sends the following extract from a letter from a brother, dated Sydney, New South Wales, September 30:

No doubt you have seen accounts of the great maritime strike here, and which still continues. Five weeks have passed now, with 10,000 unionists idle, and a day or two ago 30,000 shearers struck. Trade of all kinds is paralyzed. It is believed that if the shearers hold out for a few weeks the bulk of the "golden fleece" will be ruined. The object in calling out that body is said to be that the banks, who are supporting the ship owners on the wool-clip, will have to close on them. However that may be, production has ceased, and the single taxers are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. Henry George came at the right time. Since then the seed sown has found root in good soil. The labor leaders are nearly all single tax men, and at a bi-election lately the protectionist candidate acknowledged he was beaten through the single tax influence. To all appearance an upheaval of some kind is at hand, for ominous murmurings come from Britain and your country and even this small community, all tending in the one direction—the betterment of the working classes.

HE SEES IT NOW.

New York Star.

"Talking about an educational campaign," said a Ninth ward mechanic to me a few days ago, "I always contended that the tariff question was one that had puzzled the most learned statesman of every country for years past, and that, with the limited education possessed by myself, it would be foolish to attempt to learn its ins and outs. The best thing I could do, therefore, as I thought, was to follow the advice of my republican friends, who said that high tariff meant high wages and low cost of living, and so I had been a republican. But the democrats proposed an 'educational campaign' two years ago, and my late republican friends went with them one better, and established a kindergarten, and it was the object lesson of the latter that did the business. October 6 the 'protective tariff' went into effect. October 7 nearly every little article of food or clothing advanced in price. October 8 I was notified by my boss that my wages would be reduced, so that he might still sell his goods at the old prices and hold his trade. The tariff question is easy for me to understand now, thanks to the republican kindergarten, and that is why I am a tariff reformer from this time out."

WANTS NO ADVICE FROM DANA.

Nashville American.

Whenever the time comes for any sort of action the democracy will go right ahead just as if the New York Sun didn't exist. Advice and suggestions from traitors never won a battle or achieved a victory.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Charles H. Libbey of Lynn, Mass., writes to tell THE STANDARD readers of the death of Mr. Israel Trask, one of the most active workers for the single tax cause. Mr. Libbey says:

Israel A. Trask died in this city November 13. He has been a patient sufferer from cancer in the stomach, which has confined him to his bed since he returned from the single tax conference in New York. He probably, better than any of our men, understood thoroughly the single tax, and in his quiet, convincing manner succeeded in obtaining a hearing when many of us would fail. A deep reader, a good thinker, a pleasant, reliable man, an associate, his loss will be deeply felt. I went to his bedside the day after the election, and a smile of joy illumined his face as he heard of the great victory. With a death whisper he thanked God that he had lived long enough to see our great victory for the right on the road all single tax men are traveling.

Our minister to England said to a Pittsburgh Chronicle reporter the other day that the democratic gains of the last election would not affect the result in 1892, as the McKinley bill will then be understood. "There is an eager and a nipping air," which, mayhap, affects the protective mind these days. Our minister should remember the words of his revered father about the impossibility of fooling all the people all the time.

The Cleveland World, a republican paper which fought Tom L. Johnson most bitterly in his campaign for congress, now brings to the front Mr. L. A. Russell, Mr. Johnson's right-hand man in the campaign. Mr. Russell was a delegate to our single tax conference. He has been an important figure in Ohio democratic politics for years. The Cleveland World now calls him a democratic prophet for the reasons given below:

In 1884 Mr. Russell was severely sat down upon by John H. Farley and other leaders of the party for having presented the following sentiment in the state convention, and later he was kicked out of the party. In the light of subsequent events this document is interesting and shows Russell to be the democratic prophet. Whether he may be a false or true prophet events alone can demonstrate:

"The democratic convention of Ohio of June 24 and 25, 1884, respectfully requests the national democratic convention of July 8, 1884, to remember—

"That there is no constitutional authority for the imposition of any tariff tax save for revenue only.

"That sound policy requires that luxuries only and such luxuries alone as are produced and made in foreign countries only should bear the burden of the necessary tariff tax.

"That to arrive at this condition of our tariff laws by a firm and steady progression, immediately begun, and persistently followed, until free trade in all competitive articles between this country and the rest of the world is securely established is the duty of honesty and the object of democracy.

"That a system of tariff imposition which undertakes and accomplishes the protection and enrichment of the few among our fellow citizens at the direct expense and impoverishment of the many, by raising the price against them of the necessities and comforts of life, is unconstitutional, impolitic, dishonest and undemocratic, and should be stopped as speedily as democratic power, prudently exercised, can be made effectual to stop it."

Professor Robert Koch, a German, has discovered a lymph which he says will cure consumption. Whether the professor's discovery will be an unmixed blessing remains to be seen. If it is desired that people shall live longer, it is a blessing; but if it is true, as fashionable economists say, that there are too many people now dwelling on the face of the earth, the professor's discovery will do positive harm, for, by rescuing consumptives from an untimely grave, it will crowd our earth still more, and make it yet harder to get along.

The St. Louis Republic, speaking of the recommendation of "sundry republican newspapers" that "the Hon. Charles A. Dana" should be elected to the seat in the United States senate shortly to be vacated by Senator Evarts, says that while "Mr. Dana would undoubtedly add interest and picturesqueness to the senate proceedings, and in this respect would almost replace the late John Judas Ingalls, there must be a republican majority in any legislature that elects him." All

of which is true. Mr. Dana's paper professes to be democratic, but it is the best republican organ in this country.

By the way, is it not a strange circumstance that the republican organs are in tune with the New York Sun and Atlanta Constitution in the song of "Hill for the democratic candidate for president?"

And in this connection it may be proper to quote the words of a member of the Tammany hall committee of twenty-four, which rules the Tammany organization. A general talk was being had by a number of prominent men in the Union Square hotel the day after the late election. The coming presidential election was being discussed, and Hill's name was brought in. Said the Tammany committeeman: "Hill won't be Tammany's choice; he's got to wait."

The New Earth, published by the New churchmen's single tax league and edited by John Filmer, has started on its second volume.

The Mail and Express says that upon Messrs. Hildreth and Brodsky of "de Ate," the only republicans elected to the assembly from this city, rests "the tremendous responsibility of standing as a bulwark between Tammany hall and the city treasurer." The Mail and Express is a great joker.

The Bulletin, a society paper published in Pittsburgh, is of course devoted to "protection." "Society" in Pittsburgh, as elsewhere, is a costly institution, and those constituting it in the once smoky city have grown rich through a system that certainly "protects" them, let it do what it may for their workmen. It is therefore somewhat remarkable that the Bulletin should have recently published the following editorial paragraph:

The exceeding wisdom of laying up something for a rainy day must soon apply with force to many. The cost of living seems certain to be augmented and the price of the necessities of life can hardly remain at the low figures ruling for some years past. The recently passed tariff bill will work an undesirable change in this respect, and the almost total failure of the fruit crop will enhance the cost of more than one article of food. The rise in the wholesale price of dry goods is from fifteen to twenty per cent. This includes carpets and many woolen goods coming under the name of necessities. The duty on tin plates will add to the cost of canned goods, and the tax on imported potatoes and eggs is one that will be felt by thousands. The man with an average salary will do well to sail close to the wind, to watch the corners and to lop off unnecessary expenses. Summing up the effects of these advances, it is held that in 1891 it will take \$1.20 to buy what \$1 will now procure, and that a man who earns \$900 next year will be no better off than he is now, or has been for years, with a salary of \$750. Among the good resolutions to be formed next January, it will be well to include one on the art of getting along with fewer luxuries.

The New York Press has a job lot of brass rule on hand, and is printing with them what it calls "Tariff pictures." The pictures are as true as the average protection argument.

Copies of the San Francisco Call have been scattered broadcast throughout the country containing an open letter from the "Pacific coast laborers' union" to the national executive committee of the republican party demanding the nomination of Mr. Stanford for the presidency in 1892. The "laborers" of the Pacific coast must be in a very flourishing financial condition when they can afford to pay for and distribute tens of thousands of copies of a daily paper throughout the United States, even if it is only to boom a railway millionaire for the presidential office.

Somebody who signs himself "Exporters' Agent" has been writing letters to the New York Press in opposition to arguments in favor of free trade written by S. D. Guion in the Brooklyn Eagle. Of course, "Exporters' Agent" has totally failed to make his point, but he gets even by attempting to brush Mr. Guion aside by stigmatizing him as "a foreigner." But in this case it doesn't work, for, unfortunately for "Exporters' Agent," Mr.

Guion's ancestors were inhabitants of this country before the revolution, and, as Mr. Guion says, "took part in that glorious struggle, a struggle for freedom and the rights of man to establish a government under which, not only themselves, but the down trodden and oppressed of other lands, might find refuge and a home." Now, if Mr. "Exporters' Agent" had been in an argument with the editor of the paper in which his letter appeared, and had charged him with being "a foreigner," he would have hit the nail squarely on the head, for Mr. Porter is an Englishman of the Englishest kind, and a tory in our politics, just as he was when he lived in his native country.

PERSONAL.

Ralph E. Hoyt of Los Angeles, Cal., is now prepared to answer calls to address public meetings anywhere on the Pacific coast, discussing the tariff question and the single tax system. The work of educating the people should be pushed to the utmost, and as rapidly as possible, preparatory to the great battle of 1892. Mr. Hoyt is a veteran lecturer and campaign speaker, and is thoroughly equipped for the work in which he engages with so much earnestness and zeal. He intends to revisit his former home, Chicago, next spring, and will probably spend several months on the rostrum in the western and middle states. Meanwhile, for the present, his services may be secured wherever on the Pacific coast he is called for. His address is Los Angeles.

On November 6, Mr. John A. Maynard, secretary of the San Francisco single tax society, was joined in marriage to Miss Ruby M., daughter of Mr. L. M. Manzer, the president of the same society. THE STANDARD begs to extend its heartiest congratulations.

Adolph Roeder has a letter in the Vine-land, N. J., Journal, on the question of taxation. He recommends the readers of the Journal to give a little attention to the single tax.

A. R. Wynn of Toledo, Ohio, wrote a letter to the Indianapolis Sentinel, in which he expresses the opinion that if the democrats of Indiana had come out squarely for the single tax they would have carried the state by 60,000 majority.

Professor Hamlin Garland writes that he will speak in Chicago December 7, and will go from there to Oaalska, Wis.

Among the guests of the Newton, Mass., tariff reform club dinner in celebration of the recent democratic victories was William Lloyd Garrison.

DANA AND DEPEW CALLED KNAVES.

T. V. Powderly in his annual speech.

We see the editor of a New York daily paper—a paper which never has a good word to say for two labor organizations at the same time—and the president of the New York Central railroad co-operating in the raising of a fund to feed men and women in Ireland who have been robbed through exactly the same diabolical system as that which is now beginning to rob the workmen of America. That which is found worthy of praise in the Irish workman who strikes against injustice is damned in his brother in America when he asks for enough to keep his children out of the poorhouse. The president of the New York Central and the editor of the New York Sun unite in raising a strike fund for the Irish in Ireland, and co-operate in crushing the spirit out of the Irish and all others in America. And this sort of thing takes with those not schooled in the ways of knavery. These men will get credit from the unthinking for their philanthropy and generosity, when in truth it is only a sop they throw to men whose wrath they ever see them in their true light.

RHODE ISLAND MAY BE FIRST.

East Greenwich, R. I., Pendulum.

The new law in this state making it necessary to assess land improvements separate may eventually result in Henry George's idea of taxing property. When the new system has been on trial for a while it will be easier to adopt Mr. George's idea of taxation, and which we are inclined to think would be more apt to result in justice than the old system of taxing land and improvements together. It is a blind assessor who cannot find real estate, but personal property may escape the scrutiny of the most careful person whom the public may choose to perform the duties of valuator. George's idea of taxation will not make the rate any higher than under the present one, but it will equalize the burden, putting more on those who are escaping some of the load and less on those who are now carrying a greater amount than their share. Rhode Island may be the first state to give the single tax system a trial. Who knows?

THE POLITICAL STILETTO NOT IN IT.

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

It is comforting to reflect that neither Tammany nor the New York Sun is necessary to democratic victory in 1892. If they decide to assist us, well and good; if they jump out or sell out the result will not be changed.

HAS THE JUDGE SEEN THE "CAT?"

HIS DECISION IN THIS CASE WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THAT HE HAS SEEN ITS TAIL FEATHERS, AT ANY RATE.

Roger A. Pryor handed down his first decision, since his elevation to the judgeship of the court of common pleas, last Friday. It is in a suit brought to restrain the operation of the Sixth avenue elevated railway in front of certain premises on Sixth and Eighth avenues, because of the damage caused those properties. The judge's decision is remarkable in that, in arriving at his conclusion, he uses the arguments of the single taxers. Here is that portion of the decision which is of interest to us. Read it:

As to the Sixth avenue property, plaintiffs produce expert evidence that the property is of less value than before the construction of the railroad; but defendants present equal evidence of the same sort that the property is of greater value since the construction of the railroad. Here is no preponderance of proof for plaintiffs. Then plaintiffs attempt to corroborate the testimony of their experts by evidence that adjacent properties in the same street have fallen in value since the railroad, but this is met and repelled by conclusive proof that still other properties in the same street in the presence of the same railroad, have increased in value 300 and 400 per cent. Again, plaintiffs give evidence that in some streets and avenues not affected by the railroad property has risen in value; but this again is overcome by proof that in some streets and avenues where the railroad runs, property has also increased in value. Finally, plaintiffs give evidence which might warrant the inference that their property would have been more largely enhanced in value but for the presence of the railroad; but the inference is rebutted by the conceded fact that the locality of the plaintiffs' property is of the most disreputable and repulsive character, and that this cause accounts for the slight improvement in its value. And so the evidence of the respective parties is so balanced by opposing probabilities that I cannot find that plaintiffs have discharged themselves of the burden of proof.

But an undisputed fact in the case furnishes a satisfactory solution of the problem. It appears by uncontradicted evidence—but, indeed, no evidence was needed to establish it—that a certain ratio exists between the rental and the fee value of income-producing property, that they rise and fall together, that the fluctuations in the one value are responsive to the fluctuations in the other. If, then, there be evidence exhibiting the course of the rental value of the property in question before and since the railroad, this evidence furnishes an infallible criterion by which to determine the course of the fee value. Now, just such evidence is in this case, and is supplied by the plaintiffs themselves. They produced a schedule of rents collected from the property before and since the railroad. The road was opened to the public June 5, 1878, and here is plaintiff's statement of the rental value of his property for the preceding year and for the present year:

	1877.	1890
No. 441	\$1,500	\$1,900
No. 443	1,500	2,200
No. 445	1,500	2,200
No. 507	1,500	2,000

Thus it appears that all the Sixth avenue property has increased in rental value since the operation of the road from twelve to forty per cent. The inference is irresistible that its fee value has increased in a corresponding ratio, and such in my opinion is the weight of the positive testimony. I conclude, therefore, that as to their Sixth avenue property plaintiffs have shown no injury, but the contrary rather.

As to the Eighth avenue property the case is still more clear and conclusive. It appears by uncontradicted evidence that before the construction of the railroad in Eighth avenue plaintiffs' property there was agricultural land, wholly unimproved, and occupied only by shanties and stables.

The property was built and opened for occupancy in 1887. The rent received for the year 1887 was \$1,950; for 1888, \$4,512.50; for 1889, \$4,800, and for the first four months of 1890, \$1,900, or at the rate of \$5,700 for the year. The testimony of the experts as to this property shows that the lots upon which it was built were worth, at the time the elevated railroad was opened, and up to 1885, about \$5,000 for the corner lot, and \$3,000 for the inside lots, and that the corner lot is worth to-day about \$17,500 to \$20,000 and the inside lots are worth between \$12,000 and \$14,000. And the undisputed evidence demonstrates that this vast improvement and enormous increase in the value of plaintiffs' property are due chiefly, if not exclusively, to the operation of defendants' railroad in immediate proximity to the property.

And yet I am asked to award plaintiffs thousands of dollars for injuries inflicted on this property by defendants' railroad. To my mind the claim is untenable and unjust. Upon all the evidence I am of the opinion that plaintiffs have shown no injury entitling them to equitable relief, and it follows that the complaint must be dismissed.

THE TWO "BADS" FOR '92.

Toledo Blade.

If the democrats want "two of a kind" for 1892 their ticket should be Hill and Peck—bad man and "bad boy."

GEORGE IN ST. LOUIS.

HE TELLS THE PEOPLE THERE WHAT THE SINGLE TAX MEANS.

St. Louis Republic, Nov. 22.

Last evening, November 21, Henry George lectured in Memorial hall, under the auspices of the St. Louis single tax league. A large number of the adherents of the doctrine were present and there was besides a very large turnout of prominent citizens whose views do not coincide with Mr. George's theories, but who were attracted by the eminent reputation of the man and the rising importance of the question which he had come to discuss. The large auditory of Memorial hall was filled to the standing room limit and the profoundest attention was paid to the utterances of the speaker throughout.

At about 8 o'clock Rev. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the Pilgrim Congressional church, stepped forward on the stage and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: As a minister of the gospel, I am glad of the privilege of standing on this platform to-night. I believe that that form of society called the state was organized by God, and that it is the means by which the church and the kingdom of God is developed here on earth. I believe that multitudes of our fellowmen are not asking for sympathy or help, but for better conditions; that multitudes are asking not for wealth, but for welfare; not so much for amount as for opportunity. I am pleased to introduce to you a man who has done more to elucidate by careful thought and right thinking the great social problems of our day than, perhaps, any other man of this generation. A man whose personal character is so high and so unquestionable as to lend of itself an additional weight to the views which he advocates, he needs no introduction, but on invitation Mr. Henry George will lecture on "What is the single tax?"

Mr. George arose, and advancing to the front of the platform said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS OF ST. LOUIS—It is nearly a year since I had the pleasure of appearing in your city, and in that year much has been done to demonstrate the vitality of the single tax movement as evidenced in the development of the free trade sentiment that has recently been made apparent throughout the land. And before proceeding further in this speech let me congratulate you upon the result of the recent election. (Loud and prolonged applause.) I am glad of it; I am proud of it, and I can see by your reception of my words that so are you. I told them in Australia when they pointed to the enactments of the republican party as evidence that this country was opposed to free trade, that the tariff laws of the United States were not of the people's framing, but the results of a party folly which would shortly meet its reward. I told them that a day of awakening was at hand, and it has come. I told them that sentiment was ripe in the United States to repudiate protection and that sentiment has been made apparent in the utter overthrow of that policy and its champions.

This victory of free trade was a source of satisfaction to single tax men, for it was an assurance to us that the people of this great republic were still alive to the interests of the body politic. It assured us that, though blind party zeal might lead them to the verge of the precipice, it could not make them jump over, and while it realized present hope and well-founded expectation, it promised better things to come. It was not a full accomplishment of single tax aims and purposes, but it was the introduction of the thin end of that wedge which is bound to be driven home. It was an evidence of an awakening all over the United States. Democrats, so called, are beginning to know something about real democratic principle. Roger Q. Mills in the last campaign was not (as he was in the one of 1888) afraid to announce himself a free trader and simple without any spots of "tariff reform" upon him. In this last campaign he met the issues of the hour with a dauntless front, and so far as his utterances were indicative of his desires he didn't want any tariff at all.

And while upon this subject let me express the pleasure it gives me to see the great organ of the democratic party in this state and in this section of the west—the St. Louis Republic—advocating with persistent zeal and all its giant ability these free trade principles, on whose triumph so much depends. I am glad to see this and its "Twelve Apostles" auspiciously introduced, and so ably championed, I welcome as disciples worthy of their master—the free trade cause—with one exception however. I regret to say that the Republic in sending forth its "Twelve Apostles" has insisted upon a too literal application of the metaphor, and while it has not failed in choosing the faithful eleven, it has chosen a Judas Iscariot as well. To drop allegory and come down to plain statements, eleven of the Republic's "apostles" are for free trade simply and one for that equivocal and intangible something called tariff reduction. One greater than the author of the Republic's tariff platform, however, made a similar mistake. Among so much good it would be perhaps ultra critical to find fault with it for its acceptance of a representative of him who carried the bag and sold his Master. (Laughter and applause.)

The triumph of free trade is the triumph of the single tax, and therein we rejoice, for the single tax is free trade without bar or impediment. We do not ask for tax for revenue, but for no tariff. The necessity for custom house officers spending their time in

the distasteful pursuit of the unoffending pilgrim who is so unfortunate as to land upon our shores is something that we deplore, and we wish to offer them an opportunity to go and follow some useful business. The idea of their asking the arriving stranger to solemnly swear that his portable belongings contain nothing dutiable, and then demanding the keys of his trunks to make sure as to whether he is telling the truth or not, is a practical joke that would be amusing if it were not so impertinently annoying.

The single tax is the carrying into full expression of the principle of free trade—that free trade which permits all the economics that come by production to thrive unhampered by any tax.

Free trade means the abolition of all taxes that debar men from enterprise and thrift. All such taxes stand condemned. The single tax men believe in free trade not only for those commodities which come into the country from abroad, but also those good things which are produced in the country. When that condition of things has been reached, then, and then only, will the free trade victory be won.

What is the single tax? Let me tell you precisely what we propose to do. We propose to abolish all taxes save one levied on land values, irrespective of improvements. We propose to take what the political economists call "economic rent," for the use of the community, leaving to the individual all the remainder as the reward of his individual thrift and labor.

Land in the first place had no value other than the air; it was the free gift of nature. A hat, coat or desk has original value, for in the first place they must have been produced by human labor. When land has a value it always comes from something which it will yield or is expected to yield to its owner. The term rent, as used by political economists, differs from the term used in common speech, such as is understood by the rent of a building. But economic rent excludes this idea of rent as generally understood. In political economy rent is that which is paid for the use of the soil in its unimproved state. That is to say, its value exclusive of the improvements on it which value remains when all improvements on it have been swept away. Monopolistic rent is when one individual has the power, provided his authority is recognized, and land be never so abundant, to withhold the use of land from those who must use it in order to live, and to keep it idle unless tenants are willing to accept the wages of slavery.

When Adam was driven from the garden of Eden he had to go to work. He had nothing but the land itself to begin on. He could go where he pleased, select the best piece he could find, and work on any land he chose. But suppose Adam had found another man who owned the world and would not allow him to work except on his conditions. In that case Adam would have had to give up all the results of his labor, except a bare subsistence, to him who owned the world. Such would be monopolistic rent.

Men naturally, when land is free, take the best land, the most productive. But finally recourse is had to the poorer soil. First, we will say, a piece of land capable of producing twenty-five bushels will be taken up, then land capable of producing twenty bushels, and finally land capable of only fifteen bushels, and so on. This difference between what a man is able to produce on the least productive land in use and that which he can produce on the most productive land, while applying the same amount of capital and labor, is called rent. This rent grows gradually. The best land is taken first and the poorer land, or the least available land, next, and so on. That is one way in which rent advances, but there is another which is the result of the increased capabilities which an increase in population gives to the soil. This is felt in the case of great centers of exchange where the advantages in using land are very great, the increase of price being the result of the increase of population.

Our chairman said in his introduction that the state had been ordained by God. Our civilization, our advance, is as much ordained of God as our presence here to-night. We are superior to our ancestors, but not as individuals, either physically or mentally. What raises men above the condition of the wandering savage is the improvement in society, the advance taking place as men come together into communities. Man was formed not merely as an individual, but also for society; he is a social being formed to live in society with his fellows.

If it be the case that the state was ordained of God, then some natural provision must have been made for the support of the state.

In a savage condition there is no need of public revenues. With the city's growth and the need for public revenues grows this economic fund brought out by the growth of the community, and therefore belonging to the community. A fund that may be taken without putting premiums on perjury and fraud. It is the law that if a gift be offered and it is refused and not turned to man's advantage that it will prove to be an injury.

I think if anyone will consider the need of revenues and the use of economic rent, he cannot fail to see in it the natural provision for a natural want. The taking of economic rent for the support of the state will involve no monopoly, no crowding down of wages

and labor, but if left to individuals it will be a temptation to hold land, not for use, but for speculation, and thus force an artificial scarcity of land.

Why, to-day a great many people think that this country is getting to be too crowded. People talk as though it were a great boon to be allowed to work. They speak of it as though the chance to work were something for which men ought to thank other human beings.

There can be no scarcity of work while there is land enough. Why, there are but 62,000,000 people here in this country, which is amply able to support 1,000,000,000. The land is not in use, but is fenced in; that is the reason of this apparently overcrowded condition. In spite of our advance the struggle for existence grows more bitter, and there is a growing discontent among the laboring classes, which is growing fiercer and fiercer every day. This rising tide is a dangerous factor; it threatens our national existence, and not that only, but it may arouse forces which will prove fatal to society itself.

At this point in his speech Mr. George paused and stated that he would now be glad to answer any questions that might be asked by the audience. A number of questions were propounded by J. H. Lionberger, Conde Pallen, Minor Meriwether and others, all of which were answered by Mr. George promptly and to the satisfaction of single tax people at least, as was demonstrated by the frequent applause which greeted his explanations.

Following this interesting inquest the speaker asked again the attention of his audience and summed up the aims and purposes of the movement in an eloquent peroration, in which the moral and ethical aspects of the question were brought out, and the audience was urged to take the proposition home to their hearts and minds as honest men and women, to examine it on all sides, to question its conclusions and then determine whether they could afford to hold back their support from the movement. "This is our remedy," said the speaker. "We offer it to you; if you do not accept it, what have you to offer in place of it?"

THE STORY OF JESSIE.

SICKNESS AND PRIVATION DRIVES ONE OF GOD'S IMAGES TO SUICIDE—READ, YE, SURFETED WITH THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE. New York Evening Sun, Nov. 21.

The story of a friendless, heartsick girl battling alone with life in the elbowing crowd of the city, and going down in the light with no hand stretched out to save, was told in the police despatches from the Harlem precinct this morning. On the blotter of the 128th street station house it stands thus briefly recorded:

"At 2:15 a. m. Jessie Adamson, nineteen years old, a salesgirl, committed suicide by taking bromide of potassium at Mrs. King's boarding house, 124 East 113th street. Reported by Policeman McCusker."

The peculiar drug, seldom used for suicide, suggested that the girl had been, an invalid. A small bunch of letters, addressed in a bold hand, suggested the rest of the story, not unfamiliar to coroner and police.

The address on one envelope was 11, D. Wilkins, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad freight office, new pier 41, North river; another was directed to Mrs. King, the landlady, and the third to Mrs. Nellie Byron, Woman's hospital. They were all matter-of-fact notes, very brief, and evidently written in the early morning hours with the new-born resolution to "end it all." That to the landlady wasted no words. "To Mrs. King" it said:

Indeed, very sorry I cannot get the money I owe you, but it is an impossibility, so I have decided to end it all. JESSIE.

To Mr. Wilkins she wrote:

My Dear Will—See that papa hears of my death, and tell him how I love him. I trust you will forgive me. With fond love, JESSIE.

Mama's address is 80 West Cortland street, Chicago, Ill.

Inclosed in the note was a tintype showing the writer to have been what her hand had suggested, a girl of intelligence and refinement, slight of figure, with handsome blonde hair.

The third and last letter had evidently cost the writer an effort. It was to Mrs. Brown, the girl's aunt, and was timed a. m., without giving the hour. It ran as follows:

Dear Aunt—I must ask you to forgive me, but I could not help using the \$20 you entrusted to my care. Indeed, I needed it. Lovingly, your niece. JESSIE.

That was all.

When Policeman McCusker was called in at 3 o'clock, and Dr. Van Fleet, who lives two or three doors away, was roused the girl had passed into the land of dreams that knows no awakening. She died to all appearance sleeping under the influence of the drug. The police took the letters and tried to find Mr. Williams and Mrs. Byron. Also the coroner.

Mrs. Byron was found, but she will not know of her niece's sad fate perhaps for many days. She is a patient in the Woman's hospital, and recently underwent a surgical operation that requires that she shall be kept very quiet and free from excitement. So the letter went no further than to the superintendent's desk.

At Mrs. Byron's home, 434 East Sixty-sixth

street, the Evening Sun reporter found friends of the dead girl, of whom she herself did not know or she might now be alive. They were in the family of Mrs. Garvey, with whom Mrs. Byron had once boarded. They told her simple story.

Jessie Adamson was the daughter of a designer on brass work, who lived in Brooklyn until last summer. She had worked as a salesgirl in several dry goods stores, but was taken sick and lay for many weeks in the Presbyterian hospital crippled with rheumatism. While she was there a position was offered her father in Chicago and the whole family moved out there.

Jessie came out of the hospital to find herself alone, thrown upon her own resources. She secured employment in Bloomingdale Brothers' dry goods store on Third avenue as bookkeeper, but soon had a relapse and went back to the hospital ward once more. When she returned to the world, sick and discouraged, she found no one to give her work.

She was searching early and late when her aunt took to her sick bed, and upon the eve of her admission to the hospital gave Jessie all her savings, \$20, to take care of while she was gone. That was in September.

Jessie went on with her search and her fight to keep the wolf from the door. When she had spent her aunt's money as well as her own, was pressed for board, and knew that the end had come where she must choose starvation or dishonor, she gave up.

That was Jessie's story. Such as it is it is lived over in a thousand wretched, lonely homes to-day, to which the supreme courage or supreme despair of Jessie's decision—it depends on the angle from which one sees it has not yet come.

THE CONFERENCE PICTURE.

Those contemplating ordering a photograph are requested to send in their orders at once. It is necessary to order these pictures in quantities to secure a small discount. This discount is used to cover the cost of mailing tubes, postage, etc.

No. 164 is L. J. Quin, Pennsylvania; No. 168 is C. F. Knight, Pennsylvania; No. 173 is Mark F. Roberts, Pennsylvania, and not J. H. Wrightson as printed in chart; No. 185 is George Helme, New York; No. 199 is Dr. E. E. Ellenwood of Worcester, Mass.; No. 204 is Mr. Chapman, West Warren, Mass.; No. 205 is Dr. C. W. Estabrook, Worcester, Mass.; No. 213 changed from T. J. Werner, New Jersey, to H. L. Dunnell, Worcester, Mass.; No. 150 is John J. Faulkner, Brooklyn.

A BLOW BELOW THE BELT.

Chicago Times.

Time was when a small fraction of the democratic party taught and maintained the pernicious doctrine of a high tariff, but that time has forever disappeared. Democracy stands as a unit for tariff reform and recognizes as its great leader in the cause which gives the house a democratic majority of 150 the author of the tariff message of 1887. Neither in 1884, when he was elected, nor in 1888, when democracy tasted the bitterness of defeat, did Grover Cleveland, the democratic candidate for the presidency, receive the support of Dr. Dana, the editor who in 1880 sneered at the democratic nominee, General Hancock, as a good man weighing 250 pounds. And because Dana's journal chooses to support Tammany as a means of bolstering its discredited loyalty to democracy, it gains no right to discredit the man who gave the party the mighty impulse whose results are seen to-day. It will be recalled that Tammany came to Chicago six years ago, scapling knife out for Cleveland, but he was named and elected. Let it come again if it will. Small matter. The democracy of the nation cares nothing for Tammany. It has made true estimate of the character and influence of Dr. Dana. Quote New York if you will against Cleveland. It cannot be done truthfully, but do it if it please you. Against New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa may be counted. Cleveland stands for tariff reform. So do these great western states. If Tammany and Dr. Dana control New York so much the worse for both. The mighty west is for Cleveland and tariff reform.

DISPROVING ITS OWN ARGUMENT.

New York Evening Post.

"You don't have to pay any more for the average necessities of life than you did before the McKinley bill became a law," says that good republican organ, the Detroit Tribune of Thursday morning on its editorial page. But on the market page of the Detroit Tribune of Thursday morning we find quoted the prices of fresh eggs, followed by the remark: "Very scarce and tending upward." The McKinley bill put a tariff of five cents on every dozen of eggs brought across the river into Detroit, and so cut off the competition with Canada which previously lowered the price in the Detroit market.

TRYING TO FIX THE BLAME.

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

Our friends, the enemy, are having a time of it in trying to settle the question, and fix the blame for the party's defeat where it properly belongs. Lodge blames McKinley, and McKinley blames Lodge; Blaine blames Reed, and Reed blames Blaine; Harrison blames Baum, and Baum blames Tanner, and so it goes all around. There is crimination and recrimination, and there is no health or peace in the party. Meantime Quay's motto is to keep silent and saw wood.

YES; A VERY BAD CASE.

Chicago Evening Journal.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, is * * * a moderately bad case of democracy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A TOUR THROUGH EIGHT COUNTIES.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: During the past eighteen months I have been in the employ of the Reform Club, taking a canvass of the voters of Rensselaer, Washington, Warren, Saratoga, Albany, Schenectady, Schoharie and Otsego counties. The work brought me not only into every town, but also in all the election districts of most towns. It also afforded me the best facilities for gaining information, as it brought me in contact with the best informed men of all parties. Among the protectionists I had to work cautiously, telling them it was an unpartisan work, purely educational, and that the best men of all parties gladly assisted me. As they all wanted to be classed among the best men, they would readily, in the majority of cases help me. As soon as my work in a district or town was complete, and while waiting for a conveyance to go farther, I would make it a point to get into conversation with some good, intelligent man about the condition of affairs, and finally bring in the single tax. That was my aim. I never talked with any intelligent man who did not admit the present system of taxation to be unjust, and declare that a change must be made. In the majority of cases I would get them so interested that they would gladly give me their names and addresses, and promise me to read anything on the subject I would send them. As a consequence, during the past fifteen months I have sent all the STANDARDS and Tax Reform Advocates I could get of my own, and many from the room of our club, making about one hundred copies of each, besides one thousand tracts. The majority of the men have received different copies, and many are professional men and influential in their localities. Quite a number have been sent to prominent farmers and mechanics. In conversation with men upon the tariff I have often made the remark that the present agitation would ultimately end in free trade, and the response has universally been, "Let her come." The late election clearly shows that if our politicians do not move toward free trade the people will drive them. MATTHEW KIRSCH.

Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

CONCERNING PROFESSOR WALKER, ET AL.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: It is perhaps no more than proper that you should be informed that Professor Francis A. Walker is a man whose utterances have great weight with the Boston Herald. In regard to his recent letter to Mr. George, there may be a hidden meaning to his language which the ordinary mind is not capable of grasping. It is doubtless our duty to endeavor to cultivate the same faith in the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that the boy manifested when he said, "If dad says a thing is so, it's so, even if it aint so."

I sincerely regret that Mr. George should have spoken of Professor Walker as being connected with Harvard. We who live in and around Boston regard such ignorance as almost criminal. And, Mr. Editor, will you not hereafter spell Institute of Technology with capitals? To spell it as you did in your last issue, i. e., without capitals, is almost as bad as calling it the "Boston Institute of Technology," an offence of which Mr. George was guilty several years ago in a controversy with Professor Walker relative to the accuracy of the census of 1880. By the way, did I not know that great minds are above such petty things, I should strongly suspect that Professor Walker has remembered Mr. George ever since they had their tilt in the pages of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, and that, to use a vulgar phrase, he has been "laying for" the author of "Progress and Poverty" for a number of years.

I am informed that "Progress and Poverty" is being used as a text book in one of the numerous courses at Harvard.

I will let you know immediately upon its adoption in any course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Please note the capitals.)

H. J. CHASE.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15, 1890.

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: Mr. Warren Worth Bailey's article in last week's STANDARD on democratic blundering is, I think, exceedingly sensible and truthful, and I would like to say in connection therewith a few words about Pennsylvania, which at the last presidential election gave a majority of 80,000 against Cleveland. It is generally taken for granted that Mr. Cleveland's message was responsible for this result and the general defeat, the New York World, for instance, fatuously accusing him of having spoken "the right thing at the

wrong time," but I am convinced by recent events that it was the Mills bill and not Mr. Cleveland nor Mr. Cleveland's principles nor the time of his utterance of his principles that occasioned the democratic defeat of that time. Speaking for my own state (Pennsylvania), I have no doubt of the existence of thousands of republicans, who disapprove of the high tariff policy of their own party, who do approve of the democratic policy of free raw materials, and who perhaps are not even afraid of absolute free trade, and yet who had not the slightest hesitation in voting against the democratic party in '88, simply because that party through the Mills bill betrayed its inability or unwillingness to practically deal with the tariff question courageously, honestly and in accordance with the undeniably excellent principles laid down by Mr. Cleveland and adopted by them. They cried loudly for free raw materials, but when it came to the point of carrying their principles into practice, they fluked, and put raw materials on the free list, or left them on the dutiable list in cheerful disregard of any principle whatever, except the principle of not offending any special interest likely to interfere with the individual democrats' return to congress. As Mr. Bailey says: "They were anxious enough to reduce taxation, but they kept a weather eye out for the tariff pets of their own states." Now, it is this sort of thing that leads up to republican majorities of eighty thousand in this state. We (the independent republicans) do not vote against democratic principles and in favor of republican principles—we are sick of the latter and would welcome the former—but we do vote and will continue to vote against such democratic application of democratic principles as was exemplified by the Mills bill. Why? Because, although Pennsylvania industries have nothing to fear from free raw materials, nor indeed from absolute free trade, nevertheless, they have good reason to fear such a tinkering with the tariff at partisan democratic hands as would put them at a disadvantage as compared with the other protected interests of the country, or with their present position. The Mills bill would not have actually worked this disadvantage, but the sacrifice of principle to mere political expediency and individual selfishness was so marked as to inspire a very deep distrust; while however bad in itself we feel the tariff legislation and tariff principles of the republican party to be, we nevertheless feel a certain security from industrial harm by legislative interference. I repeat that Pennsylvania did not give a republican majority of 80,000 as a rebuke to Mr. Cleveland and a rejection of his policy. Let the democratic party in the future show ordinary courage and common honesty and consistency. GEO. AUDEY.

Pottstown, Pa.

ONE AT A TIME.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: Permit me to suggest to Brother Bailey that Senator Vest improves on even his programme by suggesting the passage of special bills putting salt, lumber, wool, etc., on the free list. A separate bill for each item and each bill passed by itself. "Then let the senate defeat them if they dare." To educate a nation in regard to four thousand items may take more than four years, but to concentrate public attention on the iniquity of one item (as iron or wool) would be easy. Let us break this bundle of sticks one by one, without waiting till we are strong enough to break all together. If I am correctly informed, in 1882 there was a strong protectionist majority in the house, but a bill to abolish the duty on salt was introduced, and after discussion passed, because even the protectionists did not dare go to their constituents after voting for the retention of a tax on such a necessary article. This was followed by the passage of two or three similar acts, each aimed at one special iniquity of the tariff. Can't Thomas G. Shearman tell us more about this? W. J. ATKINSON.

Haddonfield, N. J., Nov. 16.

PLAYING "VILLAIN."

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: The single tax drama has not yet a complete cast. There is Nicodemus, there are poets and earnest jesters, heroes and heroines galore, but the villain has not yet appeared. I tried at first to play a good part. I was earnest and enthusiastic. Whenever I had a chance I would bring up single tax. I would generally commence by saying that the Henry George idea seemed to me, etc., but I did not make a success. Though this would seldom excite opposition, I could not arouse an acceptive mood. So I became discouraged and turned villain and at once scored a big success. Let me tell about it. It was at a hotel in a small city. There were several drummers and as many more business men of

the place engaged in an election discussion. I opened with a sneer at all this tariff excitement. Said I never could understand it and didn't believe that the politicians did themselves. At any rate they did not explain it clearly enough so an ordinary mortal could see head or tail to it.

"And so," I went on, warming up to the lie I was telling, "a talk I had with a man who really knew what he was saying did me good."

"If I can remember his idea it was this—and bear with me a moment—I will soon come to the point. He said that what we were all after was money, wealth, clothes or whatever you choose to call it, and all this was created by man's labor. The total amount of this wealth was divided into three piles: one went to pay the laborer, one to pay for the use of capital and the last to pay rent."

"That is good political economy, I believe. Is there a lawyer here? Well, never mind, but here is the point:

"As we are able to make more wealth by better machinery, railroads, etc., where does this extra amount go to?"

"Interest, capital's share, doesn't get it, as the tendency is downward. Some say the laborer gets more. Some say no. It is an open question. But we all know rent is continually rising. A store in this place ten years ago could be had for \$200 a year; now the rent is \$400. A railroad comes to a town, up goes rent."

"The advantage of the railroad is largely taken by land speculators."

"As soon as a place starts to boom the most desirable farms and business sites are marked up, and generally enough to kill the boom. These new prices are against men who want to build up the place. It is a chain and ball on industrial growth."

"It holds back the people who want to invest and improve. Bad for them, bad for the established merchants, bad for those seeking work. The thing rather hit me somehow, and blessed if I don't believe there is something in it. It is common for a town that wants to grow to give sites to new establishments. This not only seems good policy, but it has an element of right in it. The town wants the land improved; they want to improve it. If some way could be found that would make land speculation unprofitable, and improvers could improve, it would make more business than any tariff schedule that could be devised."

I could see that an impression had been made that dimly showed the outline of the cat. One drummer eyed me as though he suspected I was working a bluff. Another said that he fully agreed with me about the evils of land speculation, and, what was more, it could be stopped in a very simple way. He went on clearly explaining the single tax, and wound up by saying that was the Henry George idea. Unblushingly I expressed astonishment, and asked a few questions for the benefit of our interested listeners.

I stayed some little time longer, but was so isolated at being able to start a healthy line of thought that I sang as I went out: There is lots of trouble on the improver's mind Owing to the price of land.

IRA.

A LEADER OF WOMEN WANTED.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: "Any remarkable movement, shared by women, will be the first sign of revolution."—Emerson.

I cannot express the delight I feel, that so many women are being aroused to an interest in the single tax. I was for several years one of the solitary workers, so kindly remembered by William Lloyd Garrison in his speech at the conference, and doubtless there are many scattered over the land, whose hearts are in the cause just as mine is, and who would be most glad of an opportunity to work more efficiently. We have our poetess and I am watching hopefully for a leader to arise possessing the eloquence needful to present the subject forcibly to her countrywomen. I was very much pleased with the views expressed by C. Estella Bachman, in THE STANDARD of November 12. While believing that women have the same right as men to a voice in the government of their country, I confess myself to be one of the many who cared very little about voting while politicians of both parties seemed to be merely scrambling for the spoils. At the time of the second nomination of Cleveland a question of right and wrong, of justice and injustice, came up; then I wished very much for a ballot, to be counted on the side of justice. If women like Frances E. Willard, Mary A. Livermore, Miss Shaw, and many others of rare ability, could only see the wisdom of dropping the prohibition and suffrage questions for a time, and concentrating all their energy on the single tax, the effect might be wonderful, and the discussion

of this question by women would do much toward educating them for a wise use of the ballot, and giving them a desire for it. Of course, until they have the right to vote, they can only exert an influence, not a power, that would be recognized by politicians.

Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. P.

AFRAID OF HILL'S SCHEMES.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: For the first time within my memory have the American people shown that they do take an interest in national affairs. They have been rudely aroused from an apathetic condition, which has been the surprise of intelligent people. There is a point beyond which they will not go.

It is well. At last we have the independent voter in sufficient numbers to be a power. Long life to him! Not the least in numbers among the independent voters are the single taxers. To them this appeal is made. In looking over our political affairs as best I can, I see an effort being made to destroy the good work begun by Grover Cleveland. To him belongs the credit of tearing down the barriers which retard civilization and bring us into disrepute. He took the first step toward the single tax which has been taken by any administration since it was proclaimed. We can look to him for more of this good work, for he has proved that he is on the side of the common people. We cannot see him thrust aside and another put in his place, unless that other would go farther than he. I question very much if we can go any faster than we are now going. Yet there is an effort being made to put another in his place, one who could but bring defeat to the democratic party and hurt our cause. Now, it seems to me that we have a work to perform in this great matter, and it should be done at once. Do single taxers want to see David B. Hill nominated by the democratic party in 1892? I think to a man they would say no. But there is no doubt that he wants it, and that he is working for it, and you know his reputation for work. Now, I appeal to every single taxer in the United States to come forward and express himself either for or against David B. Hill, and the place to do it is in the single tax club, if there is one, and report the result in THE STANDARD. If there is no club in which to do it, write THE STANDARD your individual opinion. Do it at once, and do it vigorously. Let us "set on" this gentleman hard.

F. L. CARTER.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 17.

FREE RAW MATERIALS.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: General Grant once said the democrats could be depended on to make a blunder that would defeat them, and this philosophical balm is the consolation of many republicans in this locality. Now, as Mr. W. W. Bailey has offered one suggestion of the best way for the democrats to proceed, I would like to state my views and call out others and see if single tax men cannot concentrate all their efforts on the weakest point in the tariff system. If I could draft a bill I would call it, not after any man that might excite sectional animosity, but after the principle involved in the bill. Then my bill would be known as the free raw material bill, and its main provisions would be (1) lumber and wood of all kinds manufactured; (2) metals of all kinds in pigs or bars; (3) coal and fuel of all kinds; (4) wool and fibers of all kinds manufactured; (5) salt, clay, lime, borax, stone, etc., manufactured.

This would give us wider access to the lumber lands and mines of the earth without frightening those laborers who are stampeded by the pauper labor bugaboos. While the word manufactured seems to cater to the fetish, yet single tax men know that the final processes like labor cannot be protected by tariffs. This is the general outline of the bill the people want, and we could well afford to wait for more radical measures till the effect of this was known.

CLARENCE MOELLER.

WHEN ENGLISHMEN WERE PROTECTED.

Sidney Smith.

The schoolboy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid 7 per cent into a spoon which has paid 15 per cent, flings himself back upon his chintz bed which has paid 25 per cent, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of £100 for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from 3 to 10 per cent. Large fees are demanded for burying him in the church; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more.

POSSIBLY.

Philadelphia Record.

Jay Gould sees better times ahead. Possibly a coat and a half per man.

A MANUFACTURER'S VIEWS.

THE PRESIDENT OF JOHNSON COMPANY AT JOHNSTOWN ADDRESSES HIS EMPLOYEES ON THE SINGLE TAX.

A meeting was recently held at Moxham, a suburb of Johnstown, Pa., under the auspices of the Henry George club of the latter place. It was addressed by Mr. A. J. Moxham, president of the Johnson company, and most of those in attendance were workmen in the employ of that company. Mr. Moxham spoke as follows:

It is our purpose to deal to-night with the probable effect of Henry George's proposed remedy. As there are many here who have not followed the various steps by which the Henry George club have taken the debates through the new political economy, it is in order to state what that remedy is. It is to tax all land to its full rental value. There exists in all social organizations two distinct forces, that of the individual—the single man—and that of society as a whole. When all values are lumped and measured, there is found in the sum total something more than the wealth made by each individual multiplied into the number of such individuals. To put it arithmetically: If we have a thousand individuals, and each one can create wealth by his efforts of, say, \$2 a day, or in round numbers, \$600 a year, the total value of such efforts should be \$600,000. But if we aggregate one thousand men and give them free access to nature, we will find at the end of the year that by some means a much greater value than \$600,000 has been created during that year, we will call it \$800,000. Whence comes this extra value? To those who believe in religion, the answer is a ready one. It is that there exists in all our efforts the helping hand of a divinity, and men put a "value" on his help. The materialist will tell us it is nature's quota; the political economist calls it the measure of "natural opportunities." Call it what you may, it exists! Please remember that we are speaking of "value created," not wealth produced. And there is a difference. Wealth is a reality, value an expectation. Under healthy conditions they should be equal. They are not. All the wealth in the United States to-day would not exchange for all the value in the United States to-day. The difference between wealth and value is a measure of monopoly in some shape and form. For instance, I buy some stoves for my hardware store, and shortly after a long strike occurs in all the stove factories. Up goes the price of stoves. This is no increase of wealth. It is increase of value, and is a measure of the temporary monopoly in stoves on the part of stove owners; or again, my partner and myself bought the tract of land on which Moxham exists. These works were built; up went land values. You cannot call that increased wealth; the land itself is unchanged, though its value is greater, and just as much greater as men want it now, more than they did when we bought it. The actual wealth produced during the year in our illustration is only and actually \$600,000. The other \$200,000 represent the worth or value of "opportunity." That is to say, the value to our community of 1,000 of the opportunity given by nature in that particular locality to make the wealth we have estimated at \$600,000. It may represent a manufacturing site, a town lot, a market garden, a coal mine or a farm. Now what makes this value? Is it the existence of the land, which land is the true and only measure of these "natural opportunities." No! This state of Pennsylvania is assessed at millions of dollars to-day. In the days of William Penn it was bought for a little tobacco, and before his days some one—who it was matters not—got it for nothing. Is it the people on this land, the community? Yes, and that only. Remember the people, and only the people; not the railroad; not the factories; not the coal or ore, but the people; by the magic of whose presence all these find a value.

As we have thus created a value, its use must be paid for in some shape or form, and it goes without saying that it is paid for out of the wealth created by labor. The remedy is therefore to take for the use of the community the proceeds of all value made by the community, and to leave to the individual all the other proceeds of the wealth made by the individual.

Now what is taxation for? It is to defray the common expenses of the community; to pay for what is called government, whether the government be municipal, state or national. Therefore, once more the Henry George remedy is to take the earnings of the value created by the community to pay for the expenses created by the community. It has entered politics in this country by the name of the "single tax." So called because we hope to take away all taxes but one (that one being the tax which alone reaches the value created by the community as such), viz., the tax on land; and moreover it is proposed that the tax on land shall equal the full rental value of land.

It is not my purpose to-night to deal with its justice or the methods of its execution. I purpose dealing with its probable effects.

Often men can be brought to think about a subject by anticipation, and if what I can say to-night will make some of you seek to test our hopes by the rule of reason, the time we give to this will not be spent in view.

What will be its effects?

As a Henry George man I must, be, con-

servative; I must be careful to underestimate the effects, and put a cautious and a low figure on what these will be, from our standpoint. I will try to do so. I would urge, therefore, its effects as follows:

1. It will make wealth so plentiful that it will cease to be the main object of man's desire.

2. Wealth being easy of reach, man will turn his ambitions to other and higher objects.

3. Worship will be easier; vice will be harder.

To commence with No. 1:

It is a bold assertion to say that wealth will be plentiful, but we will look at it logically. The first step is to ascertain whether this means that we will have more of it, or whether it means that we have enough now, and will merely take what we have and divide it more equitably.

We cannot—nor need we—deal with the whole world. We will take the United States. The present census statistics are not yet published, but we have the compilations of a prominent paper. They are made from reports gathered in 1889, from the treasurer of each state, as to the value of property as assessed for taxation. It gives a total of \$23,719,000,000, but these same state treasurers (and I want you to mark this) are able to also tell us that the assessed wealth is only about forty per cent of the actual wealth. The actual wealth is \$61,459,000,000. It is safe to assume that the population of this country in 1889 was between 61,000,000 and 63,000,000. We will call it 62,450,000 for ease of calculation. Therefore the total wealth would be \$1,000 a head, or say the value of about two years' work for each.

Clearly there is not much promise here for those who want to settle our civilization by "dividing all wealth equally." So that to make my estimate good, I must prove that the proposed remedy would increase the wealth earning capacity of mankind.

I am speaking to-night largely to my own employes, and between ourselves there need be no secrets.

Now there are very few men working for us who, in their inmost heart, will deny that they could do much more than they do now, if it were worth their while. It is not worth their while, under our present social system. We pay \$1.50 a day for what is called "day labor." Suppose we have four hundred day laborers out of the total of 1,200 men now employed, and suppose that one-half of them being able to do more work, did it. Would it put up their wages? No! what it would do, would be this: It would make us demand of the other half that they do as much, and if they did not, would make us look around for men that would. It would increase the work done for \$1.50, not increase the \$1.50 paid for the work done, and so far, it would absolutely decrease wages. But suppose that every man was sure that if he did more work, or more intelligent work, he would get pay for it—you all know what the result would be; work would be more efficient. I will tell you a home secret of an occurrence which bears on this. We have in the rolling mill some tools for finishing rails; for eighteen months the men had been working these tools, and were paid so much a day for their work. Now you would say that in eighteen months, if at all, a true and fair experience as to the capability of both tools and men would be obtained. We found at this time that we had not the tools enough, and so more were ordered. Before they were completed, an arrangement was made between the company and the men by which the work ceased to be done by the day, and was done by the piece, and an understanding reached that the price fixed was not to be changed for one year. The price was a great saving for the company. On the old basis of work it would not have netted the men the equal of day labor wages. Now this meant only that these men had an inducement to work harder in the assurance that extra work meant extra pay. What was the result? It was that the company found they needed no more tools, and countermanded the order, and the men earned far more than they had earned before. They earned sixty per cent more. In this particular instance, the efficiency of labor was increased just exactly eighty-five per cent—twenty-five per cent to the company, and sixty per cent to the men. Besides which is the fact that a relatively reduced capital goes to the credit of the problem.

But more than all this, the efficiency of labor should not lie in the muscle. Man was not created as a beast of burden. His is the power to make nature work for him by means of his brain, and if you trace the wonderful and grand developments of the past century you will see that brain and not muscle has been the cause. But you will also find that it has been the brains of the few acting against the will of the many. Is it because the many have no brain power? History denies this—in the real matters of life—down from the far distant past, the workingmen of the world have shown the truest and the best instincts, and taking the record of the classes as against the masses it is the masses who have shown the highest grasp of knowledge. But why should the workingman help the march of improvement? It does not help him.

The United States commissioner of labor statistics tells us that in the United States in 1886 the increased efficiency of labor with

machinery as then developed as compared with skilled hand labor was as follows:

With the improved machinery:

In lumber, 1 man equaled 5 hand laborers without.

In paper manufacture 1 man equaled 10 hand laborers without.

In wall paper manufacture 1 man equaled 100 hand laborers without.

In phosphate mines 1 man equaled 10 hand laborers without.

In rubber boot manufacture 1 man equaled 1½ hand laborers without.

In pottery 1 man equaled 10 hand laborers without.

In saw manufacture 1 man equaled 2 hand laborers without.

In silk weaving 1 man equaled 20 hand laborers without.

In silk winding 1 man equaled 10 hand laborers without.

In soap manufacture 1 man equaled 2 hand laborers without.

In wool spinning 1 man equaled 100 hand laborers without.

In the year 1886 the whole machinery of the United States equaled 3,500,000 horse power, with 4,000,000; to do this work entirely by hand would have called for 21,000,000 men. To do the work of 1886 done by power machinery and railroads would have required men representing a population of 172,500,000. The actual population was under 60,000,000, and this leaves out the greater efficiency that comes with greater intelligence of the brain's control over mere hand labor. Now this great increase of efficiency means that had all shared in it, there would have been at least a great increase in wages and all should have been richer. Instead of this as a matter of fact, in 1885 there was an unemployed class in the United States variously estimated at from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 of men, many of whom made up the huge army of tramps, and all of whom were in competition with those who were employed.

Now I want you to realize what increase in efficiency of labor should mean. It means either more wealth or more leisure. Suppose the world to be an island with 1,000 inhabitants, and suppose that at any given time these 1,000 people were so working that by laboring—say ten hours a day—they were producing a wealth during the year of \$600,000, as in our previous illustration. Now suppose by some improvement they learnt to increase the efficiency of their labor two to one. It would mean either of two things. Either that they could work five hours a day and be as well off as before and enjoy the other five hours in leisure, or that they could work ten hours a day and produce twice as much wealth as before. In either case a clear gain to the community as a whole.

As it operates to-day, it is a clear gain to the community as a whole. The whole world is made richer by every improvement, but as we have shown, the great mass—the laborers—do not reap their share. If this extra wealth does not diffuse itself equitably through the whole mass, it can only be that some few must be getting more than their share.

Now there is one fact just as clear-cut and certain as the fact that the great mass of mankind does not get wealthier by increased efficiency of labor, and that fact is that there exists another class which does get wealthier by this increased efficiency, and that class is the land owning class. Taking the whole community, rents steadily go up, and the land owners' share of the world's wealth increases. Like Tennyson's brook,

Men may come and men may go
But it goes on forever.

Now listen: If there was this tremendous increase in wealth earning power, when the laborers—the real wealth earners—got no share of it, in fact were made poorer by it, what would be the result if all had the highest inducement by getting their full share to help it on? Unquestionably our wealth would be enormously increased.

There are men sitting here to-night who could add, and who, if it paid them to do so, would add to the efficiency of our particular enterprise in a hundred details, if they did not feel at heart that by doing so they hurt their fellow men and do themselves but little good. While they can see that a given piece of machinery would save, they also see that it would save—what—man's labor; and small blame to them if they hold their peace when it is a privilege to be able to work. And it is a privilege that we cannot indulge in without the consent of our fellow man; although nature is ever inviting us to turn in and do our part she never denies. How true the words of Burns:

See yonder poor o'er labored wight,
So abject, mean and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil.

And see his lordly fellow worm
The poor petition spurn,
Unmindful tho' a weeping wife
And hopeless offsprings mourn.

And he adds later:

Oh, why has man the will and power
To make his fellow mourn?

We will show you why. Power to labor can only exist by getting access to natural opportunities. Natural opportunities are comprised in the one word "land." By controlling land you control natural opportunities, and so the land owners as an entirety have the power to permit the rest of the community to work, or to forbid

them to do so at their will. They permit them to do so only so far as will maintain that competition among men which enables them, the land owners, to control labor. And this is why you find one thing always present no matter how greatly wealth increases, and that thing pauperism! That this statement is no myth is proved by the fact that the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britain is practically owned by 60,000 people; that is to say, that 60,000 people can lay down and control the conditions under which the other thirty-five million may remain on their property, and the United States is fast following England's footsteps in the concentration of land. There is land in plenty, but if it cannot be used it might as well not exist. The tenement house is not built because land is scarce, for we find tenement houses with vacant lots around them; the pioneer of civilization looking for a homestead does not follow the setting sun because others are utilizing all the intervening land, for he crosses wildernesses of great wealth and long weary stretches of fertile prairie, weary for the presence of man, before he can find a stopping place. The land exists there, and exists in idleness; but the land owner who keeps it so also exists, and by-the-by, he too generally exists in idleness. He does not have to work; others do that for him.

One certain effect of taxing land to its full rental value will be that none will want to hold it idle; it will have to pay its way and so must be put to use. The man who does not want it for his own efforts will be glad to "stand from under" and let those who need it use it. From this comes the next step: the certainty that access to natural opportunity will be thus available, no man need work for his fellow man for less than what his labor directly applied will bring him.

Everyone knows what "day labor" means. It means that huge army of men who all work in any one locality for one price; and that price the lowest that is paid. Has it never occurred to you on seeing a great many day laborers at work, that some must be more efficient than others; that all cannot be exactly alike? Has it ever occurred to you that if this is so, they ought not all to be earning exactly the same amount? Has it ever occurred to you to find out what strange law governed this inconsistency? for such it is. You know it is not right, and so the cause that governs it must be stronger than right. There is but one thing stronger than right to-day and that is "might." We are even told that "might is right," and many millions of this world, alas! must hopelessly believe it.

Well, I will give you the cause and you will see that it is "might."

The cause of all these men working at one price is that they cannot take less and live—in fact, many do not live. Were it possible for them to exist on one-half as much, the price would go down. Might knows no sentiment, and the men who are subject to this cause number more than all the others put together.

Something, something has got such a grip on the labor of this world that it can make men die; that it can override all the laws of justice or equity. And mind you, these day laborers are the foundation stone upon which the whole fabric of our civilization is built. They are the basis of comparison which in turn adjusts all other labor. I have often thought that were I influencing labor's fight I would throw all my efforts on behalf of the so-called "day laborer" and leave the skilled mechanics take care of themselves. A good general thinks most of protecting his weakest points. Take care of the cents, the dollars will take care of themselves.

The reason is clear. Access to nature is cut off by the land owner. All men cannot work for themselves, and so having to work for others, must work for what others will pay them. And note also that it need not be that all men should be cut off from access to another earth. It suffices if we cut off only a part of them. If there are one hundred jobs and one hundred and one men, the one extra man, by his competition, can reduce the price of the whole one hundred and one. But with access to natural opportunities, each man can by working for himself make a certain living, and that living will vary with his intelligence and industry; so he need not work for his fellow man except from choice, and he certainly won't work for less than he can make for himself. We will then have one hundred and one jobs, and not one hundred men. Where is there room for pauperism here? Being able so to work, being sure that extra work will bring extra wealth, not to others, but to himself, sure of that strongest of all inducements, will not all do their best, instead of, as now doing, their worst? The increase of wealth in this country has been from \$30,000,000,000 in 1870, with a population of 43,000,000, or about \$700 per head, to \$61,459,000,000 in 1889, with a population of about 61,000,000, or \$1,000 per head. If this is true, when the bulk of the very ones who produce this wealth are working under a premium to do their worst, who will gamsay that wealth will be of easy reach when the greatest of all premiums exist to do one's best? I urge:

Secondly, that men will turn their ambitions to other objects than wealth. It needs no thesis to be supported by argument, to prove that to day we worship wealth. Man gives value to that which being necessary is difficult to get. Corn would save life to a starving pauper in London, and therefore

would be wanted by and have a value to him; and yet while paupers have been dying in London from want of food, corn has been burnt in Iowa for fuel. All that we can get easily we do not value highly. Now all political economists agree that with access to natural opportunities, two hands aided by one brain can secure more, very much more, than one stomach can consume; or than one body can possibly need. Hence, give us this free access to natural opportunities, and we must look to something else to value than wealth. Rugged old Carlyle has told us that "work is worship," and no one has been more widely read or better understood by workingmen than Carlyle; but I think him wrong in this; work is not worship, but it should be. If work is worship, wealth cannot be the God we worship. Man does not worship his own creations. It is always some one else's creations that is worshiped. We need a Mohammed, a Confucius, or the Christ to point to us our God. Work is not worship to-day, because man works not for himself, and it is because wealth is some one else's, and not his own, that it is worshiped. Let wealth be easy to secure, and by so much will it be less desired, and in proportion that it is less desired will men's wants and ambitions turn to other and loftier levels. Culture and intelligence will be sought for and one more step to the godlike made. The duke of Wellington once said, pointing to an officer marching ahead of his company, "There goes ten thousand a year." The time will come when we will say, "There goes a helper of his fellow men."

I could dwell with pleasure, did time permit, upon the picture that presents itself to my eye of the life of a man with plenty of leisure; time to improve one's self; time to think of cleanliness and comfort and luxury (for luxury is a matter of time, not money). Time to enjoy our wives and little ones; to be nearer to each other than we can be now. Time for rest, and the rich man needs this as much as the poor. But it seems almost out of place to talk of it. It is like the little New York newsboy who became an epicure by looking through the window, judged of the quality of the food with his eyes, and satisfied his hunger with his smell.

I urge, thirdly, that worship will be easier and vice will be harder. By worship, I now mean work; by vice, I now mean poverty.

Man is not instinctively bad; vice and wrong spring from greed, and greed from difficulty of possession. Show me a nation's poverty and I will show you its vice. Men do not murder for the pleasure of feeling the knife go through the yielding flesh, or from delight in watching the death throes. They murder most often because of greed for wealth. Women do not sell their bodies because of innate wickedness, or for the pleasure of the thing; they do so because of greed for wealth; let them acquire this wealth with ease; put it as natural laws intended it should be put, within their easy reach, and we will have fewer murderers, and no need of women selling themselves. Remember that a rich man can yet have greed of more wealth, and a woman comfortably off desire better clothes and jewelry so long as we make wealth our god.

Work to worship! Who would not so worship, with light heart and cheerful souls, when it became the easiest thing to do; when men and women found that by the full co-operation that would be then secured, the muscles of the body need not be so taxed as to kill the working of the mind, and so drive mankind to the excesses that become vice. I tell you it is hard to commit crime in cold blood, and too much tension and strain one way brings too much reaction the other way. How many gilded dens of vice blind one by their glitter, only because of their great contrast, not to a healthy average, but to an unhealthy tension and weary sense, begotten of extreme work. We talk of an eight hour day. Men strike for it. I have that faith in man's brain power that I believe, did we but really all work together for the common good, we would think a four-hour day overtime. Would not vice be harder, if men and women had time to think, and what is more, time to enjoy their lives?

These are our hopes; if false or illogical, some to-night may help to enlighten us. There is at least more consistency than in the conclusions of society as it is. Listen to some of them: We are told that the rich are the employers of the poor, which, being properly interpreted, means that the idlers are the supporters of the industrious. We are told that poverty is the incentive to men to work, which, being properly interpreted, means that men will be careful and industrious when they get only a fraction of their labor, but will plunge into recklessness and sloth when they get it all; and we could so go through a long list of the axioms of old political economists. No, Dante spoke truly of the nineteenth century when he described the philanthropist that he met on his trip through hell:

A hospital this pious person built,
But first he made the poor wherewith to fill it.

If there is any just hope in the proposed remedy, as we, the followers of Henry George, believe, it is time that the workingmen of this country should bestir themselves to learn the truth. You spend hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in futile strikes. So far as general good is concerned, you may as well try to knock a hole in these walls with your heads. You are settled in your

prejudices and beliefs that capital is your enemy, when, as a matter of fact, it is your servant, for it is the product of labor—nothing else. You grumble and growl because you do not make the money you think you should, but like an elephant led by a keeper who beside him is as a pigmy, you help to catch your fellow elephants and lead them into bondage, as wild elephants are caught in India by means of tame ones. Whose is the power to change the slavery of to-day? It is yours. Your votes, if intelligently cast, outnumber all others put together, and heaven knows you all have a common interest. It is time for you to wake up and study these problems. They are simple to learn; they are full of hope and brightness when learned. Think less of the candidate put up by the "machine," think more of the principles that he commits himself to. Study the problem, and if you find we are right, as you will find, grumble and growl no more; put labor strikes aside, but go to the polls and strike there. The few land owners who are reaping your profit, to use the words of a Tammany politician in the recent New York election, are "riding a tiger." I will quote his words and you can make your own application:

A smiling young lady of Niger
Took a ride on the back of a tiger;
They came back from the ride,
The lady inside,
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

ROGER Q. MILLS.

Quincy, Ill., Herald.

That alleged democratic newspaper, the New York Sun, which is apparently preparing—and godspeed the day when its preparations shall be complete—to throw off the pretence of democracy under which it has for years knifed the party's principles and leaders, is just now busily engaged in abusing Roger Q. Mills. In a recent issue it said:

A candidate ought to have a platform. Mr. Mills's recent speeches in the west supply the declaration of principles on which he stands during his canvass for the speakership. He is the author of his own platform, and here it is:

"1. Free trade will kill trusts as dead as a door nail. And yet the American people insist on sending men to congress that vote for protection.

"2. The Almighty never designed that any man or any woman should be independent of his fellow man. He made us dependent upon each other. We must exchange the things we do not want for the things we must have. And to do this we must have absolute free trade.

"3. You want reciprocity, but you want it in the right way. In order to have it you must trade with the whole world. If you want a market take down the tariff on woolen goods and iron. Then levy a tax on incomes and the wealthy men of the country, and you'll see prosperity.

"4. I believe in free trade, free labor, free speech and a free press."

Absolute free trade and a tax on incomes and on the wealthy men of the country! Such is the programme of the crank who now frankly declares that his ambition is to be speaker of the house of representatives of the Fifty-second congress.

Yes, that is his platform and himself is the author of it. That is his declaration of principles, and they represent the inevitable solution of the difficulties through which this republic is gradually and grandly emerging into the magnificent prosperity which is its natural due—which it would even now be in possession of but for the baleful effects of mistaken—we will give it no harsher name—legislation.

That is Roger Q. Mills's platform—the platform of a man who is ahead of his country, ahead even of his own party, perhaps, but squarely in the middle of the road along which both his party and his country must soon follow him.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

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

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

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

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

THE STANDARD,
No. 12 Union square, New York city.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

ANOTHER SINGLE TAX CONGRESSMAN.

JERRE SIMPSON IS HIS NAME, AND KANSAS IS HIS STATE.

J. G. Malcolm, Hutchinson.—The alliance of this state has elected five of the seven congressmen and a large majority of the state legislature. Ingalls can only be returned to the senate by bribery. The alliance made a square issue on Ingalls. Should any alliance man vote for Ingalls he had better leave this state as soon thereafter as possible. The alliance is also pledged to the Australian ballot reform, and will no doubt pass a bill for that at the next session. It remains to be seen whether the republican governor will sign the bill or not. Jerre Simpson is the member-elect from this, the Seventh, congressional district. He is a reader of "Progress and Poverty" and most of George's works, as well as THE STANDARD. He is a single tax man, though he was not elected on that issue nor did he speak on that subject during the campaign. But you may put him down as an absolute free trader and a single tax man. Many of the Farmers' alliance people think they only failed to elect the entire state ticket and congressional delegation because of the free use of republican fat and the ability of the republicans to count themselves in. This will make them doubly anxious to have the Australian system of balloting before 1892.

THE SURPRISING RESULT IN INDIANA.

ITS EFFECT WILL BE, PROBABLY, TO ADD ANOTHER SINGLE TAX ADVOCATE TO THE LIST.

L. P. Custer, St. Louis.—Nothing more significant of the rapid advance of our cause has occurred than the result of the late election in Indiana.

The Sentinel, the state organ of Indiana democracy, is edited by a gentleman who, if he was not bound by party ties and prejudices, and environed by mossback proclivities through his official position on the above named paper, would be, in my opinion, a single taxer. Last September, while the conference was in session in the metropolis, the Sentinel gave very conspicuous accounts of it, with flaming headlines, and later editorially commented at some length on the personnel, magnitude, as to numbers and outcome, of the conference, and wound up by practically indorsing the scheme of a single tax.

The Journal, the republican state organ, took what it thought would be an advantage of these utterances, and by the help of all the small fry papers of the state that take their cues from this recognized mouthpiece of republican policy, spread broadcast in every quarter of the state the story that the democratic party had become a single tax party, with all manner of stories as to the probable effect of the single tax upon the property of the farmers of the state, not forgetting in any particular to link Mr. George's name with the scheme to "rob the people of their land," etc., too numerous to mention.

It will be remembered, that not long ago our good friend Foley of Greensburg, Ind., who has delved more or less in politics for some years, and who has held public office of trust, remarked, through THE STANDARD, that the democratic speakers and editors would be at a disadvantage in the discussion thus sprung, and seemed to impart the idea that the state would be lost to the democracy on this account. I guess friend Foley is about right, as to the ability of the average democratic politician to discuss this question; but when he got scared at the advantage taken by the republicans, he probably forgot that people are not so apt to get frightened at George's name, or his terse appellation for what is understood to be "Georgeism," as they were some two or three years ago. I must confess, however, that I looked for a very close vote, because I felt that in the back counties of the state this scarecrow, flung to the breeze by the republicans, might have a bad effect. The result indicates one of two or three things; either the masses have acquired sufficient knowledge of the single tax and Mr. George's real purpose, in its advocacy, to allay any fear of losing their property or the party must have an abnormal majority in the state, which, under the Australian system of voting, was permitted free expression, in which case the power of purchase, exercised under the Dudley regime two years ago, resulted in the turning of an enormous corrupt vote into the republican ranks, or (and this is the most likely explanation) the people have ceased to be dragged into the ranks of this and that party by fiery partisan utterances of political stump speakers, and look upon this matter of a single tax as a proposition worthy of consideration before condemnation. It shows conclusively that the people are ready to consider the question of taxation in all its phases, and this is the hopeful feature of the result in Indiana. It will lend strength to the timid and encourage the "men afraid of their horses," in every direction. I now believe Editor Morris of the Sentinel will become bolder than ever, and we may look for some radical single tax utterances from that paper. He triumphed over the "mossbacks," who no doubt jumped on him from all directions when he gave the republicans their alleged campaign thunder.

What a boom it made; how it flared, then flickered, and sprung up in sequestered corners, this overwhelming campaign scarecrow, "The Single Tax," "Henry Georgeism," "Confiscation," "Socialism," "Anarchism," and every other imaginable "ism" that country newspaperdom sprung on the unsophisticated rural population; but mighty as the boom was, and as persistently as it was boomed, it has resulted in a veritable boom-erang that will redound to the benefit of the cause, the people and civilization.

THE REVOLT IN KANSAS.

"EXISTING INEQUALITIES WHICH THE STATE MUST GET RID OF"—HOW IT CAN BE DONE.

Henry Ware Allen, Kansas City, Mo.—Nowhere did the recent election emphasize a more decided revolt against protection than in Kansas; and, while the "people's party" received most of the support which the republicans lost, it will be found that the five new congressmen are quite as radical as the democrats on the tariff question, and more so on the land question.

The "alliance" platform is amusing in some of its parts, but in this movement of the farmers there are lots of bright men—good debaters, well read on economic problems, many of them "single taxers."

Appended is a clipping from the Kansas City Times of November 12, indicating the position of the Kansas alliance on the question of taxation. It is significant:

"One of the matters on which we are pretty generally agreed is that of reform in the method of taxation," said Judge Peffer today. "As much will be done in this line as can be accomplished in one session. I have advocated for some time the appointment of a tax commission to thoroughly study the question, and I believe that move is popular. There are existing inequalities which the state must get rid of and it can only be done by completely overhauling the present method. As it is now lands are visible and can always be reached and listed at their valuation. Personal property, on the other hand, more especially live stock, money, notes, bonds, etc., are very easily manipulated in the interest of the owner and to the injury of the state. Many persons thus escape taxation who should help bear the burdens. In this connection there will probably be a thorough overhauling of public expenses, such as salaries, printing, clerk hire and useless offices. The uniformity of school books for the public schools throughout the state will be another.

What a consternation it would cause, to be sure, if the farming state of Kansas should be the first to adopt the single tax!

ABOUT THE MCKINLEY BILL.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MUST REPEAL IT OR GO OUT OF THE POLITICAL BUSINESS.
New York Herald.

We are not among those who have acquired bronchitis by too much shouting over the recent democratic victory.

It was not a democratic victory, but a victory of the American people.

They brought their common sense to bear on a grave question of political economy—the artisans, mechanics, farmers and all the rest—and by their ballots showed that they couldn't be hoodwinked by a band of political adventurers.

If the democratic party ever indulges in the same kind of folly, to the same extent, it will deserve and meet a similar fate.

The common people—as orators like to call them in the highfalutin of a campaign—are on top, and the republican wire pullers who thought to play on their supposed ignorance have been buried out of sight.

Mrs. Gamp, who was a good deal of a philosopher, once remarked to Mr. Sweetlepipes, with pitiless sarcasm, "You are in a nice state of confusion, you are."

The republicans must admit that the remark applies with equal force to them. They are in a "nice state of confusion," and, as Mrs. Gamp said on another occasion, they "must take the consequences of such a situation."

By the McKinley bill they made a direct attack on the rights of wage earners throughout the country. This was mighty poor politics, an inexcusable and stupid kind of strategy, a piece of finesse which overreached itself and brought about a disaster in the presence of which the leaders of that party stand appalled.

There are seventeen millions in America who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. They, and the families they represent, constitute the bulk of our population. If the greatest good of the greatest number is the supreme object of a generous government, this great majority are right in feeling that they have been unnecessarily oppressed. In a very large sense they own the country, and the legislation which does not jealously guard their interests is false to its sacred trust.

They have built the network of railroads which bind our separate states in commercial unity; they man the farms, the mills, the mines, ten thousand manufactories, scattered throughout the land; they fell our forests, erect our houses, and are the bone and sinew of the republic.

When the flag was in danger they rushed to its rescue and after brave fighting left half a million of their comrades on the field to be buried in trenches.

That is the class of people who have been betrayed. Their slender earnings are overtaxed, and their indignant sense of injustice

found expression in the overwhelming vote of November 4.

Unless the republican party, therefore, abandons its present course and at once takes steps to recover from the McKinley blunder it will find itself practically out of the race in 1892. It cannot safely count on the majority acquired by the admission of four new states and consequent accessions in the senate. The only chance it has of retaining power is through the immediate repeal of the McKinley bill in recognition of the popular wish. Failing to do that it must, as Mrs. Gamp said, "take the consequences of such a situation."

It is the motto of Wall street to "pocket your first loss." The man who lets his losses run is likely to end in bankruptcy.

This is as true of politics as of speculation. If the republican party boldly faces its own cruel mistake and rectifies it—all right. If, on the other hand, it follows the rule of roguery, "When you have told a lie stick to it," there will be no republican party after the next presidential election.

SIGNIFICANT REPUBLICAN DEMANDS.

"REPEAL THE MCKINLEY BILL."—"REDUCE TO THE OLD RATES, OR LOWER."

There is a short and simple way in which the republican party can retrieve its losses and meet its opponents with full and unbroken ranks in 1892. That is to repeal the McKinley bill at the next session of the present congress—part of it conditionally and part unconditionally. Under the last head come the raised duties on all kinds of woollens, linen, glass, cutlery, tin plate, "natural mineral waters," etc. The greatest and the most inexcusable blunder of the McKinley bill is that it adds largely to the cost of the clothing of all the people of the United States. Those who drafted and forced through that measure did not seem to know or care that the third largest item of household expense—coming next after food and shelter—is clothing, and that to make it dearer is to add sensibly to the burdens of every person.—[Chicago Tribune (rep).]

If a statesman held the speakership at the present moment, was at the head of the ways and means committee, or was in any way in a position to dictate to the republican party in congress, he would bring about a thorough revision of the McKinley law in the coming short session. Every article advanced by that act would be reduced to the old rates or lower, the rates which were cut would be permitted to stand, and in some cases, which will readily suggest themselves, would be cut still further and the free list enlarged. We do not imagine that the course we have alluded to will be adopted. Indeed, we know that it will not be adopted. We know, in fact, that it is the course of shiftlessness, torpidity and cowardice which President Harrison is said to have recommended that will be followed. We merely mean that if a statesman of resources, tact and courage—a man, that is to say, of the James G. Blaine stamp—was at the head of the republicans in congress just now, the follies of the party in the recent session would be quickly corrected and the organization soon placed upon a footing from which it would soon be enabled to wage an aggressive and successful canvass in 1892.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep).]

THE TARIFF IS REDUCING WAGES.

H. C. Crockett, Seattle, Wash.—Politics out here are booming; other business is quiet. I met near the Boston block one of the republican candidates for representative to the state legislature. He is also a prominent business man and logger. I asked him about work. "Wages are going to be low this winter," he said. I told him that I was surprised at that. "Well," he said, "everything is rising. Feed is \$32 a ton, hay is \$25. If we can't get men cheap I don't see how we can log." "You are a republican?" I asked. "Yes," he answered, sharp and emphatic. "Well, we have the McKinley bill, and I thought wages were going to rise." "The tariff is all right," he answered, "but these fine brick blocks that you see going up were mostly built with borrowed money, and it has got to be paid. We have got to go slow, and wages must go down."

I find that most of the protectionist employers think that wages are too high. The leading protection papers contain some very plausible arguments in favor of a tariff, but the arguments don't agree. Condense them, and I find that every one can get higher prices for his own productions and get those of his neighbors' for less. These papers are particularly bitter against England. They want God to bless us, but in order to make sure of blessing us we must damn the English.

WHAT PROTECTION DOES THIS INDUSTRY NEED?

The Waterbury for November, 1890.

It is quite likely that the following account is true, at least in the general idea, if not in all details—we quote from an exchange: "Some years ago, when foreign manufacturers began to feel uneasy about the continual diminishing of American sales, the Swiss makers of Loole and Geneva held a meeting. They resolved to send a representative to the Centennial exhibition, then in session in Philadelphia, to investigate. They selected Mr. Berger, a watch manufacturer of repute.

Mr. Berger presented himself at the several watch factories in the United States and was received with cordiality. He was given an opportunity to observe the processes, and was struck with amazement. He was witness to the better materials, the greater accuracy and the swifter multiplication of the product over anything he had ever dreamed. Before starting on his return he visited the centennial as the guest of the exhibitors of American watches. On the day of his departure he was conducted through a pavilion lined with safes. As he passed along one door after another swung open, so he might inspect the contents. Stopping before a large safe, he reached his hand inside and took a movement out, the price of which was \$15, and asked that he be permitted to keep it. His host courteously advised him not to take it, as it was their intention to present him with a very fine American watch before he took his final leave of them. Mr. Berger, however, insisted upon keeping the cheaper watch which he had selected at random. Upon his return he made his report before the assembled watchmakers. He placed the \$15 watch before them for inspection, saying that the American market was lost to them forever. He said no funeral oration was needed, as the movement before them told the whole story; its equal as a time keeper could not be produced in Switzerland for twice its price."

HOW THE MCKINLEY BILL HELPS LABOR.

"Workingman" in Boston Globe.

How is push affected by the McKinley bill? I know something about this subject.

The cheaper grades, selling at \$4.85 per yard, wholesale in New York, have been increased by this bill to \$6.77 per yard, 39 1/4 per cent increase.

The dearer grade, selling at \$10.60 per yard, has increased to \$11.50 per yard, 9 per cent.

The Dobsons in Philadelphia since the McKinley bill went into operation have raised prices on pushes from 10 to 15 per cent.

Thus the increase on the grades used by the masses is 4 1/2 times the increase of the dearer grades.

So with astrachans.

Cheap grade:

Old tariff, \$1.53 per yard.

McKinley, \$2.75 per yard.

Eighty-one per cent increase.

Dear grade has increased only 20 per cent.

Corduroys—The cheap grade used for poor man's clothing, linings of leather jackets, linings of carriage seats, etc., have advanced from 25 1/2 cents per yard to 36 cents, an increase of 41 per cent.

The dearest grade, used for riding trousers, expensive clothing, etc., has increased from 79 cents to 83 cents, an increase of 4 per cent.

So a grade of overcoatings used by the masses, selling in New York before the McKinley bill for \$2 per yard, has increased in price to \$2.35 per yard, an increase of 17 1/2 per cent, while goods selling for \$6.29 per yard have increased only 9 1/4 per cent.

Thus does the republican party protect the workingman.

WORKING IN A FRUITFUL FIELD.

Philadelphia Times.

Whatever the immediate outcome of Mr. Blaine's present diplomatic campaign, it is all in the direction of tariff reform. Reciprocity, indeed, is free trade under another name, and if Mr. Blaine can bring about actual reciprocity in commerce and not merely the sham proposed in the McKinley bill, and can give the country the free wool and other advantages which the tariff reformers seek, it will not make a great deal of difference what the system is called. It does not do to tie too firmly to one of Mr. Blaine's hobbies, because he changes them with bewildering frequency. But just now he seems to be the only man in Washington who has not had all ideas knocked out of him, and he is working away in a very fruitful field.

CASTING AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.

Chicago Tribune.

If the fear of high prices cost the republican seventy seats in the northern states, how many would the unwelcome presence of high prices pressing on the earnings of every consumer cost them? Therefore, it is not wise to cast an anchor to windward—to do something to prevent future disasters? Sixteen years ago congress passed the salary grab. As soon as the members discovered, as they did at the ensuing election, what the people thought of that job, they hurried to repeal it. The people have with even greater positiveness set the seal of their disapproval on certain tariff schedules which must inevitably raise the prices of the goods covered by them. The duty of the republicans is plain. At this short session, soon to begin, they should strike out those obnoxious schedules. They should put the wool duty back where it was, or, better still, take it off the coarse mixing wools altogether. They should free the minds of the people from this fear of high prices of clothing before the higher prices have struck them. They also should give Mr. Blaine a fair chance to secure enlarged markets, and let him have the sugar duties for trading purposes. He will do the best he can with the shadow of his plan which was given him, but let him carry out

his idea fully in his own way and the Farmers' alliance will begin to dissolve.

THE SHELL CRACKED.

Dr. Blaine thinks he has discovered a reciprocity lymph which, if properly injected into the present tariff, will arrest the ravages of the McKinley bacillus and probably save the life of the republican party.—[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

What is the use of spending a dozen millions or more in government money to build new commerce destroyers while Major McKinley is still on deck.—[New York Advertiser.]

Though the newspapers have given truce to the discussion of the increased prices of commodities under the McKinley tariff, consumers feel them all the same.—[Philadelphia Record.]

The women (God bless them!), so say the McKinleyites, are responsible for the political cyclone of the 4th of November last. We hope it is so. For if the women once fairly wag their tongues against the McKinley idea, it will die a very premature death.—[Mauch Chunk Democrat.]

The republicans are still inquiring what did it. The answer is easy. An overwhelming majority of the people of this country have accepted the democratic doctrine of tariff reform and economy in the administration of the government.—[Easton, Pa., Democrat.]

McKinley in the coming session of congress should amend the tariff bill so that it will put a good stiff duty on Dr. Koch's consumption cure. To be sure, thousands and thousands of Americans are dying of consumption every year, but that is a small matter compared with the necessity of upholding the principles of protection.—[Chicago Herald.]

A seemingly rational explanation of the recent land slide is that the farmers, who owned seventy-five per cent of the wealth of this country in 1850, and but thirty per cent of it in 1880, took a hand in the election.—[Kansas City Star.]

Mr. Blaine will have an uphill job in demonstrating that reciprocity is a panacea in the commercial world. Yet it is the only issue left to his party, unless the leaders will make up their minds to repeal the McKinley bill.—[Albany Argus.]

Those who think that what they call the "scare" about high prices will blow over are reckoning without knowledge. The popular indignation with the McKinley tariff will only increase when it gets fairly into operation and its full effects are felt. The only salvation for the republican party is in the prevention of those full effects by early modification. It is not a measure which the people will allow themselves to be educated down to.—[Providence Journal.]

Senator Hawley says the people will understand the tariff better in '92. Does the senator expect a democratic president to be elected unanimously?—[Boston Globe.]

Cradles and baby carriages are increased in cost by the operation of the McKinley tariff. Jay Gould would probably say that people who cannot afford to buy cradles and baby carriages should get along without—babies.—[New York Times.]

A cry comes out of the west for the modification of the McKinley tariff act. It isn't the cry of the free traders. Thousands of ardent republicans are not ardent protectionists enough to follow their leaders into the jaws of monopoly. It is these bewildered citizens who are at present doing the hallooing.—[Philadelphia Record.]

The republican party is still endeavoring to "get together" before the meeting of congress. The demand in the west and north-west for amendments to the McKinley bill is growing louder, and will be too much for the bourbon obstinacy of Reed, McKinley and other discredited leaders and their mouthpiece, the New York Tribune. Which side President Harrison will take is in doubt and of no particular consequence. He will have as much to do with the party policy as the knob on a coachman's hat with driving.—[Providence Journal.]

"We have made the discovery that the great body of American workmen are protectionists and not free traders." So says Secretary Clarke of the Home market club in his annual report. Wonder if he discovered this important truth from perusing the late election returns.—[Boston Globe.]

STICK A PIN HERE.

Syracuse Courier.

No man should be chosen a senator by democratic votes who is not entirely and cordially in sympathy with the spirit of the party on the issue of tariff reform. On this question the party must hold to the line. No sign of faltering, no step backward, no half-hearted support should be for a moment tolerated. If any democrat cannot show a clean record on this question he must be content to remain in the ranks, not aspire to leadership in its councils. New York's vote and voice in the United States senate must be such as may be depended on every time.

A HEAVENLY CONDITION OF THINGS.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Major McKinley says he is satisfied and the people declare that they are satisfied. Thus, it will be seen, it is a clear case of satisfaction all around.

BALLOT REFORM.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT A NECESSITY.

EXPERIENCE OF AN ELECTION WORKER AT THE POLLS—THE BLANKET PASTER A NUISANCE.

Mr. Thomas G. Gilligan of 114 West Twentieth street, who was a worker at the polls in the Seventh congressional district at the election of November 4, writes to THE STANDARD as follows:

As I was engaged as a watcher at the polls on last election day, a suggestion from me may not be out of place.

From what I observed on that day I am convinced that no law that can be framed can do away with bribing of corrupt voters so long as there are men whose votes can be bought for a glass of rum or a dollar note. But that a law can be framed which will make identification of a paid voter's ballot impossible I believe, and it is to accomplish this that ballot reformers should bend their energy.

Two ways by which votes were identified came under my observation. In the first case, after the polls were closed, I noticed that the same men who were active in working outside the polls all day for the Tammany ticket acted as watchers for that organization when the votes were being counted, and when the split votes were being counted the leader of them evinced a great anxiety to see every ballot. The reason soon became apparent. Where the name of Earl for judge of the court of appeals was scratched the voter wrote his own name, and as all the names upon the ticket were read one by one, it was very easy for the watcher to tell exactly how that man voted.

Again, on some of the ballots the voter put the paster on high enough to leave a margin below on the official ballot. On this margin, on pretence of scratching out the last name, certain marks were made which seemed to be perfectly intelligible to the watcher. From the satisfied expression of his face as he viewed them he evidently knew who made those marks.

Now, in order to correct this, the straight Australian ballot, every name on one ticket, no pasters, every voter to make the same mark after the name he wishes to vote for, every ballot with any other mark, no matter of what kind on it, to be thrown out as void, should be insisted on, and no compromise of any kind accepted. That or nothing. And let the legislature which refuses to give such a bill, or the governor who refuses to sign it, come before the people for re-election and accept the consequence.

The card board stencil gives the illiterate voter every right to which he is entitled, and the man who wants more than that wants it for the purpose of carrying elections by bribery.

If the Ballot reform league will work for such a measure, it may be hard to win, but it will be worth the battle. Anything less is not worth fighting for.

A SUCCESS IN MINNESOTA.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW HAS COME TO STAY.

Frank Valesh, St. Paul.—Owing mainly to the efforts of labor organizations and several well known single tax men, the legislature of Minnesota at its last session enacted the Australian ballot law. At that time considerable opposition to the measure made itself manifest; but the effective agitation carried on by a few reformers induced both political parties to pledge themselves for this measure. The present law was then introduced by Representative D. A. Keyes, a republican with single tax proclivities. Some fears as to the practical working of the new law were expressed by a number of country members, one of them saying that he objected to having his constituents voting in a bull pen. In consequence it was applied only to cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants. The first general trial was made this fall. It can safely be said that the Australian system, as applied in Minnesota, is a success and has come to stay. The law provides a separate ticket for city, county and state. No pasters can be used. The law is cumbersome in some of its provisions, and the average voter finds some difficulty in thoroughly understanding it. Still experience in the recent election justifies the verdict rendered by all classes of our people, that the system provides absolute secrecy to the voter.

SAYS IT IS A GOOD LAW.

Springfield, Mass., Union.

For the present the Australian ballot seems to have operated against the republican party in Massachusetts. Yet it is an instrument of reform, and the time will come when the republican party will profit by it as much as it now suffers.

NO HUMBUGGERY WANTED, MR. DANA.

Austin, Texas, Statesman.

And now comes [the New York Sun] a striker for Governor Hill and says Hill settled McKinley by a speech he made in his district. If so, what did the work in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska and other states where New York's governor wasn't seen during the canvass? No humbugger like this is wanted, however ambitious Mr. Hill is to show up in 1892.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for specu-

lators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE U. S.
NATIONAL COM., 12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, NOV. 24, 1890.

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

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

The attention of officers of single tax organizations is called to the resolution adopted at the national conference to the effect that all organizations subscribing to the national single tax platform shall be eligible for membership in the league. Thus far but very few clubs have formally subscribed to the platform and enrolled themselves in the league, and officers of organizations that have as yet made no move in the matter are earnestly requested to bring the question before their clubs and apply at once to the secretary of the national committee for enrolment.

As the space accorded to this committee for the advertisement of single tax organizations is limited, the present club list will soon be withdrawn, and a new list made up only of clubs enrolled in the league will be published.

Subscriptions toward expenses of this committee's work up to November 25 are as follows:

S. W. Candy, Santa Barbara, Cal. . \$12 00
Through W. W. Kile, Dayton, Ohio . 11 40
Subscriptions previously acknowledged 1,177 10

Total \$1,200 50

Cash contributions for same period are as follows:

W. Holden, M. D., Mokelumne Hill, Cal. \$6 00
C. F. Perry (add.), Quincy, Ill. 6 00
"Single Tax," New York city 1 00
Geo. Boeck, Murray, Neb. 1 50
J. O'Neill, San Luis Obispo, Cal. 10
Atlanta S. T. club, Atlanta, Ga. 10 00
John Rix (add.), Iliou, N. Y. 1 00
F. A. Neidig, Muscatine, Iowa 5 00
Sundry contributions in postage stamps 1 54

Contributions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD 701 17

Total \$736 31

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week 92,487
Signatures received since last report 383

Total 92,870

For news budget see "Roll of States."

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Telford Groesbeck, Cincinnati, Ohio.—A lawyer, son of ex-Congressman W. S. Groesbeck. See STANDARD, November 19, regarding his article in October Masonic Review.

George A. Butler, president National tradesmen's bank, New Haven, Conn.—Resigned from the republican league and worked for democratic success because he could not stand the McKinley bill. He should be ripe for the single tax.

Rev. M. B. Hyde, pastor Hall place church, Indianapolis, Ind.—Said: "Under some circumstances it is about as honorable to steal as to beg, when one's manhood is the market and he is in want through oppression. If a man steals a ride on a railroad he is given a year's imprisonment. If a man steals a railroad, we build him mansions." He considers the liquor traffic the cause of evil.

P. A. Hurdick, Alfred Center, N. Y.—An able speaker and absolute free trader. We

should show him why he should favor the single tax.

J. R. Clifford (colored), Martinsburg, W. Va., editor the Pioneer Press.—Is able, intelligent and could easily be converted to the single tax by our efforts.

Senator Vest, Washington, D. C.—See STANDARD, November 12. He suggests that special bills be passed abolishing the duty on salt, lumber and other articles, each separately; and then "let the senate defeat them if they dare." This is exactly in line with Warren Worth Bailey's suggestion in the same issue of THE STANDARD, and we should strengthen the senator's hands by a shower of approving letters. No better tariff programme can be devised.

Rev. J. H. DeWart, Ithaca, N. Y.—Favors tariff reform and has recently printed by request the call for the conference and our platform. We should thank them for this, and urge a discussion of the single tax in their columns. This paper has a large circulation in and around Tompkins county.

The Churchman (Episcopal), 47 Lafayette place, New York.—On November 1 said: "The third 'principle' of the platform seems to us to begin with a misstatement and to end with a false inference. The words are these: 'We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.' We should feel obliged to modify the premise by saying that a man is entitled to all that his labor produces unless there is a just lien upon the product of his labor. If a man's labor is subject to a just charge for subsistence, material or insurance, for example, then he is entitled to what remains of the product of his labor only after deducting from it the cost of subsistence, material or insurance; the rest is due to some one else, and the laborer cannot possibly be 'entitled' to anything that is 'due' to another. Now, under the head of 'insurance' must certainly be included that insurance of life, person and property which the laborer receives from society, and without which he could not labor in security and peace. Society, therefore, has a first lien upon the product of the workman's labor, and to say that 'no tax should be levied (by society) upon the products of labor,' is simply to say that one class of society shall be exempt from bearing a just share of the burdens of society—a conclusion we are not prepared to admit.

"We repeat that we do not intend to take sides on the single tax question; but when the question is forced upon us we have not the least objection to say that we have not yet seen sufficient reason to take the affirmative side. We have no doubt, however, that the single tax theory will prove to be one of many theories, the discussion of which has a useful preliminary place in the settlement of the great question of social reconstruction which is now pressing for an answer."

Rev. J. H. DeWart, Maria avenue, near East Sixth street, St. Paul, Minn.—Says present system is wrong, but is not sure the single tax would cure it.

Rev. S. S. Shepard, Maria avenue, near East Sixth street, St. Paul, Minn.—Finds confiscation a stumbling block.

Please don't fail to remind your friends that it costs nothing to join us, and that in no other way can you so effectually aid in hastening the coming of our triumph.

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

NEW YORK CITY.

A DISCUSSION ON PANICS AND THEIR CAUSES AND CURE.

None of the speakers invited by the agitation committee of the Manhattan single tax club put in an appearance last Thursday evening, so the members present and friends, as has been done "many a time before," fell back on their own resources. Their was no subject announced, but the discussion made one, "Panic." Mr. Doblin began the proceedings by reading "The Problem" from "Progress and Poverty," and then brought in the late flurry in the financial market, and gave the reasons which, in his opinion, had brought it about. He concluded by saying that a fall of one half in real estate values, if it could be brought about, would kill all thoughts of a panic immediately, and would bring us an era of prosperity in which the poor and rich would share equally.

The next speaker, Mr. McCabe, took up Mr. Doblin's concluding statement affirmatively, and for an example cited what had been called "the golden days of California." The reason for those "golden days" he said, was that under the unwritten mining laws then in vogue, no man could hold a mining claim without working it. The improvements were his, to sell or give away; but the claim he no longer worked belonged to any man who chose to go upon it and work it. The "golden days of California" lasted until congress passed laws which enabled men to take up mining lands and get titles to them. Then the "golden days" passed away and the era of private ownership and panics came in. Mr. McCabe declared that if the mining laws of congress could be abolished, and the unwritten placer mining laws of California of 1849 restored, that that change would make it possible for over a million men to find work for themselves in the mining districts of California alone, at wages ranging from two dollars a day and upward, with no other capital than their hands, a pick and shovel and a

pan. It was not necessary for him to show to the members of the Manhattan single tax club what a wonderful effect that would have in increasing the wages of labor, and increasing the independence of workingmen throughout the entire country. If doing such a thing in this one instance would have such an effect throughout the country, what would be the effect if it were carried into practice universally?

Charles P. Kelly followed in an instructive address, and Mr. Steers gave the causes which in his opinion had brought about the panic in Wall street.

To-morrow evening an entertainment will be given by the Elker's dramatic club. There will be no disappointment this time.

The house committee of the club again asks the delegates who attended the conference not to forget its request for photographs. So far about seventy of our friends have responded.

BROOKLYN.

MAJOR CALHOUN DELIVERS A LECTURE ON SLAVERY DAYS.

W. F. Withers.—Mr. Hinrichs being detained at home by sickness, Major Alfred R. Calhoun spoke at Avon hall on Sunday evening. The address was a comparison of chattel slavery with industrial slavery. The speaker defined slavery and described the various forms under which it existed at different places. Coming down to our own country, he drew an interesting picture of the negro's life in the south during slavery days, and compared his condition then with that of the Pennsylvania miner and other laboring classes to-day. He noted the injustice which had granted to railroad corporations thousand of square miles of territory, which had been purchased with the people's money from France, Spain, Mexico and Russia, instead of letting the people who bought the land build and operate the roads. He referred also to the control by monopolistic combinations of the coal, oil, salt and other substances, intended by the Creator for the benefit of all, and then explained the natural and only remedy for all these evils.

A number of questions were asked, to each of which the major promptly replied, making clear the efficiency of the single tax system to restore natural conditions and to do all that socialism could promise without destroying individuality. A number of persons remained in the hall after the lecture to discuss certain questions.

One gentleman recalled the hardships of his early life while farming on free land, but did not make it clear that the hardships were due to the fact of not paying rent. Others thought that an overruling Providence would bring all things right in due time without all this agitation on our part.

If they are correct, then not only are single tax clubs unnecessary, but the churches are superfluous and every movement toward reform in any direction is to be condemned.

We hope that Mr. Hinrichs will be able to lecture next Sunday evening.

Altona A. Chapman.—I inclose twenty names this time, making thirty-five so far on that second fifty, with more to hear from. I think that my success in this neighborhood has been largely due to the presence and influence of the East Brooklyn single tax club in disseminating a knowledge of the subject.

Joseph McGuinness, Eastern District.—Inclosed find \$3, which has been subscribed by our club to the fund of the national committee. It will not be long before we will be able to increase the amount materially.

Adolph Pettenkofer, Eighteenth Ward.—I have been instructed by the Eighteenth ward single tax club to notify the national committee that the club subscribes to the platform as adopted in Cooper union. Also to apply for the enrolment of the club in the Single tax league of the United States.

NEW YORK STATE.

THE ALBANY SINGLE TAXERS MUCH ELATED OVER THE LATE ELECTION.

George Noyes, Albany.—The results of the recent election have given us a new spirit, and we hope henceforth to make greater progress than in the past. Furthermore, possible consequences of the indicated positions of the two great parties restores our original enthusiasm. Altogether it is a happy consolation to know that we cranks have accomplished the most important part of our revolution. We have started from the dead center and moved to the point of greatest power. The fly-wheels must now help us on. Fortunately we sold our old club effects to a republican club previous to election, which enabled us to secure a much better club room. The republicans immediately upon acquiring possession removed our transparency bearing the familiar inscription, "Wages to labor, interest to capital, ground rents to the public treasury," and replaced it with theirs marked with their trite mottoes, "Protection to American Industries," "High Wages," etc. But to show how certainly these false mottoes are failing to accomplish the deception they once achieved, in this district, where the only issue was free trade vs. protection, we returned our congressman—who voted for and defended the Mills bill—by a majority of

over 5,000 votes, an increase over this former majority of about 3,000.

Our present quarters are in Beaver block, corner of South Pearl and Norton streets, where we have large, nicely furnished rooms, well illuminated and comfortably heated, holding meetings every Sunday evening.

Mr. Mathew Kirsch delivered an excellent address last Sunday on "The material and moral effects of the single tax."

This club, by resolutions duly passed, ratified the national single tax platform and requests its enrollment as a member of the national league of single tax clubs.

E. L. Ryder, Sing Sing.—I send four signatures. The two Knights of Labor assemblies here may now be called single tax assemblies, as nearly every member is a single tax man.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO BE REORGANIZED—WHAT MEN WILL DO IN A GOOD CAUSE—SINGLE TAX RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

James R. Carret, Boston.—The call below for a special meeting is the outcome of a strong feeling among the single tax workers here in favor of permanent headquarters in Boston, and I think will result in a great increase of work here for the single tax cause, of a share of which I trust that the national committee will get the benefit:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The adjourned meeting of the single tax state central committee of Massachusetts will be held on Sunday, November 30, 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Wells Memorial hall, 987 Washington street, Boston, to hear the report of the special committee appointed at the meeting held October 12 last "to draw up and report a plan for reorganization of the state committee or such plan for the doing of better work for the single tax cause as may seem to them advisable," and take such action as the meeting sees fit.

By order of the special committee.
JAMES R. CARRET, Chairman.
Boston, November 20, 1890.

R. Scott, Whitman.—We had Mr. Ira Copeland at our last meeting. He came over from Brockton on the train; and, as there is no train going back, he intended to walk home again after the meeting, a distance of over four miles, on rather a dark and poor road. He is not what would be called a young man; and I think the cause would be benefited if we had more such men in it. I would like to thank him through THE STANDARD for such devotion, particularly as the single tax is directly opposed to his financial interests. He has promised to try to get the single tax men of Brockton to form a club. More power to his elbow.

In my last we had not given our club a name and for convenience I called it the single tax committee. We have decided to call it the Tax reform club of Whitman.

Perhaps it would be of interest to you to know that the Knights of Labor of this town have formed an industrial club outside of the order, where economic questions will be discussed exclusively.

D. Webster Groh, Boston.—The Boston young men's congress, 34 Essex street, Boston, after two nights' animated debate, adopted by a vote of 16 to 8 the following single tax resolution, introduced by me at the beginning of the session:

Whereas, All men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are (1) equal rights to the bounties of nature; (2) the sole right to all his individual labor produces; (3) leaving to the state a right only to what it—the state or community, as such—produces;

Therefore be it resolved:

1. That all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes should hereafter be raised by a single tax on land values, irrespective of improvements.

2. That all forms of direct and indirect taxation should be abolished.

The inclemency of the weather prevented many from being present, but the vote as taken doubtless represents not only the average feeling of the congress, but of any body of intelligent men who will thus freely and openly investigate this question; as a vote taken before the last general election, after a three nights' discussion of the McKinley tariff, was a true index of how the election afterward went.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OVERCOMING THE OPPOSITION OF PROTECTIONIST BIGOTS.

Charles Corkhill, Reading.—Seven members of the Reading single tax society held an interesting meeting at Gibraltar, seven miles from this city, last Saturday evening. The audience that had been collected for the occasion by Mr. Schweitzer, a local single taxer, was composed principally of the men who work in the iron mills at Seyfert and Gibraltar. They listened eagerly to an exposition of the single tax, but when any of the speakers laid ruthless hands on the sacred ark of protection the audience showed a most boisterous and vehement disapproval. Messrs. Prizer and McKinney kept at them, however, and showed up the humbug of protection so clearly and convincingly that before the close of the meeting the most radical free trade sentiments were applauded vigorously by the very men who had at first shown a determined opposition to even allowing anything to be said against protec-

tion. After the meeting the bell wether of the mill hands told them that after listening to the arguments of the evening he believed that there was a good deal of humbug about this "d-d protection business after all."

More bigoted believers in protection than we met last Saturday evening it would be hard to find, yet half of them left our meeting arguing for free trade; and the sophisms of protection will have a false ring for the other half hereafter.

After this experience we are convinced that the future belongs to that political party that will take its stand squarely for free trade—aye, and in a little time for the single tax, too.

E. D. Burleigh, Germantown.—We have completed the organization of a single tax club in this place. Its name is the Single tax club of Germantown. We voted to indorse the action of the national conference, adopted the single tax platform as published weekly in THE STANDARD and have applied for admission to the Single tax league of the United States. We expect to hold a public meeting in two weeks.

W. H. McKinney, Reading.—At a recent meeting of the Reading single tax society the platform adopted by the national league was ratified, and I was instructed to request that the name of the Reading single tax society be put on the list of members of the national league. The officers of the society are: President, Charles S. Prizer, 1011 Penn street; W. H. McKinney, secretary, Mineral Spring road, and Charles Corkhill, treasurer, 16 North sixth street. The place of meeting is 723 Penn street.

E. D. Burleigh, Germantown.—I inclose two (2) more signed petitions. I am getting them slowly just now, but keep on the watch for more all the time.

I met a man to-day who thinks the single tax movement is losing ground. I told him to keep on thinking so, and by and by he would find out differently if he lived long enough.

KENTUCKY.

THE LOUISVILLE CLUB REORGANIZED FOR ACTIVE WORK.

W. W. Daniel, Louisville.—Our single tax club has been reorganized. Officers elected to serve until January, 1891, are: President, Chris Landolt; vice-president, J. W. Dawson; secretary, W. W. Daniel, 803 Franklin street; treasurer, Benj. J. A. Wibbels; librarian, J. H. LaFlair. The club has secured quarters at No. 504 West Jefferson street, in which its membership may spend an hour or two any night during the week or on Sunday. We hope soon to be able to equip ourselves with instructive literature upon the subject of "Free land, free trade, free people." Small favors from abroad will be highly appreciated. At a recent meeting of the club, the secretary was instructed "to inform the National single tax league of our organization that we desired to be enrolled under that league as 'Progress single tax club.'"

We hope to secure Mr. George for at least one lecture before he returns to New York. Considerable interest is being manifested in the objects of our national platform, and Mr. George would doubtless do the cause much good in this locality by one or two lectures. Our business meetings will be held every Friday night.

OHIO.

THE CINCINNATI CLUB HAS DONE GOOD WORK AND PROPOSES TO DO MORE.

S. T., Cincinnati.—At the last regular meeting of the Cincinnati single tax club the by-laws were so amended that the executive committee should consist of five members instead of ten, as formerly. These five are to comprise the officers of the club and they are authorized to fill vacancies occurring in committees during the current half year. The fixing of membership dues, raising of funds and directing the work of the club are all entrusted to the care of this committee.

In order that no member need be debarred by excessive cost from continuing his membership, the committee have fixed the dues at a minimum of five cents a week, payable monthly; leaving members at liberty, however, to pledge as much more than this as they please.

Until further notice the only regular meetings will be held semi-annually in January and July for the election of officers, the reports of committees and whatever else the club pleases.

The executive committee at its first meeting instructed the secretary to prepare a free trade circular for election use, and raise money for the purpose. This was done and 11,000 circulars bearing the heading, "Do you believe in freedom?" were printed and distributed the day before election at a total cost of \$26.10—\$21 for printing and \$5.10 for the work of sixteen boys. This money was almost entirely contributed by free trade sympathizers outside of the club membership. The committee also authorized the chairman to invite the Amalgamated council of builders' trades union to a joint conference with us. The invitation was suggested by the fact that the Cincinnati real estate exchange has lately proposed to circulate a petition, addressed to the state legislature, to so amend Section 3,220 of the Ohio statutes that corporations shall be permitted to deal in real estate.

This invitation was accepted; a joint conference has been held, and the amalgamated council has expressed itself as favorable to the plan of circulating a remonstrance to the petition. As the amalgamated council represents some forty or more organizations, comprising an aggregate membership of over 10,000 men, it is needless to say what a splendid opportunity the circulation of such a remonstrance will give us, both among union men and elsewhere, to do some good work.

In connection with its work of collecting funds the committee proposes to raise a club of subscribers for THE STANDARD. Any one desiring to subscribe will have a fair opportunity to prepare to do so before the list is completed. Many of our friends here buy their copies weekly at the news stands. Others read THE STANDARD only occasionally who would doubtless be glad to take it regularly at club rates. If club members and other friends who can will kindly assist the committee in securing subscribers, we can soon have the single tax gospel preached to a dozen men here where now it reaches only one or two.

W. F. Elfein, Cleveland.—Inclosed find eleven petitions. The signers are all in favor of the single tax as far as they understand it. Also, six subscription blanks. Those marked 2, 4 and 5 are signers who will make good workers when strengthened, as THE STANDARD only can. We are in great enthusiasm over the election of our Tom Johnson.

INDIANA.

THE EDITOR OF THE LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE PROFOUNDLY INTERESTED.

Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute.—My official duties are such that I have not as much time as I would desire for the study of economic questions, but I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to read the literature on the single tax, a subject I am profoundly interested in and which appears to me to be of commanding interest in relation to industrial reform.

Mrs. J. D. Gunn, Evansville.—Herewith find four more petitions. I would much prefer giving to single tax funds than to the church, for, as Bishop Huntington very truly says, "The church has forsaken her heavenly calling and become wedded to the world. A worshipper of Mammon." I grieve for my country, and see no hope except in the faithful work of the "Knights of the new crusade," and I would give thousands to help in that work were it in my power. I do hope our club will have Mr. George, Mr. Shearman and Father Huntington come here this winter. I wish a bureau of single tax literature could be kept going in Kansas and Wyoming, so that the ladies who are enfranchised could vote wisely. They have been blinded by thinking it is the republican party that has enfranchised them, and feel that they owe their allegiance to that party.

ILLINOIS.

THE LADIES OF THE COOK COUNTY EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION BECOMING INTERESTED IN THE SINGLE TAX—THE ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF LABOR FAVORS A SINGLE TAX RESOLUTION.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago.—At the meeting of our club last night it was decided to adjourn over next Thursday on account of the Thanksgiving holiday. It had been previously arranged that Judge Bangs would speak on that evening, but another date will be assigned when a better audience can be had than we could get on a day given up to feasting and social enjoyments. The next meeting will be held on December 4, when Walter Thomas Mills, editor of the Statesman magazine, and one of the leading prohibition orators of the country, will deliver an address on a subject to be announced. Mr. Mills is both witty and eloquent, and we are anticipating a most enjoyable speech from him on this occasion. Mr. Charles W. Phillips has been announced to speak December 11, but as that is the date of Mr. George's lecture at the South Congregational church, at Fortieth street and Drexel boulevard, it is probable that the club will hold no meeting on that evening, as most of the members will desire to hear our great leader. A committee was appointed last night to arrange, if possible, for a meeting in honor of Mr. George on the occasion of his approaching visit, or at least to tender him a little reception at the Grand Pacific. The following gentlemen are on the committee: Messrs. Wittler, White, Curtis, Ripley and Bailey. An effort will be made to get Mr. George to speak down town at Central music hall, which he can undoubtedly fill.

Mr. Reese, who was to have spoken last night, did not appear, and so the evening was given up to a general discussion that took a pretty wide range and proved quite interesting. Messrs. Cooley, McFarlane, Ripley, White, Taylor and Foord participating in the debate.

On Tuesday evening last the committee appointed by the single tax club to confer with a committee of the Cook county equal suffrage association was entertained by Mrs. Haskett, the retiring president of the latter organization, in her spacious parlors at 373 Washington boulevard, about forty ladies of the association being present. Mrs. Harbert, president of the Illinois equal suffrage association, was called to the chair, after the

hostess had stated the object of the meeting, which was the promotion of a better understanding between the two bodies of reformers. Mrs. Harbert made a very happy little talk in taking the chair, and then Mr. Clinton Furbish, on behalf of the single tax club, made a characteristic address in which he presented the principles of the single tax and made a strong appeal to the equal suffragists for their sympathy and support in bringing about a readjustment of social conditions on the lines of justice. Mr. Furbish's remarks were followed with close attention, and at their conclusion a number of the ladies voiced sentiments which, while not committing them to the new economy, gave emphasis to the interest they felt in the great question for which we stand. Mr. Bailey also made a few remarks, and when the conference was adjourned it was with the understanding that other meetings should follow at frequent intervals during the winter, the president of the Cook county equal suffrage association and the president of the single tax club being authorized and instructed to appoint a joint committee to arrange for future conferences. Yesterday evening the following committee was appointed in behalf of the single tax club to take charge of this affair: Mr. Clinton Furbish, Miss Leonora Beck, Mr. H. W. McFarlane and Mr. W. W. Bailey. It is designed that at the next conference a number of short papers on the single tax shall be presented and Miss Beck, Mr. Edward Osgood Brown, Mr. John Z. White and Mr. Henry Latendorf have already been engaged to take part in the excellent work. The equal suffragists seem to be thoroughly in earnest, and it is believed that this movement will result in a tremendous advance of our cause. Great credit is due Mr. Furbish for his efforts in this direction and there is every reason for congratulating the single tax club on the prospect.

It is still uncertain when Mr. Hamlin Garland will be here, but it is intended that when he does come a public meeting shall be held for him under the auspices of the club. He promises to give either a reading or make an address.

C. F. Perry, Quincy, Ill., Nov. 21.—The eighth annual session of the Illinois state federation of labor, a state division of the American federation of labor, and composed of delegates from trade unions and central unions, closed its three days' session here yesterday.

Among the resolutions adopted was one asking of "all members and members-elect of the United States senate and house of representatives the appointment of a special committee for the purpose of making a full inquiry into, and report upon, the expediency of raising all public revenues by a single tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions, or otherwise; and one asking of our state legislature at its next session, an election law embodying the five essential provisions of what is called the "Australian" system of voting, viz: (1) All ballots shall be official and printed and distributed at public expense; (2) the names of all candidates for the same office shall be printed on the same ballot; (3) all ballots shall be delivered to the voter within the polling place on election day by sworn public officials; (4) only official ballots so delivered shall be voted; the voter shall be guaranteed absolute privacy in preparing his ballot, and the secrecy of the ballot made compulsory; (5) voters shall have the right to nominate candidates by properly certified petitions; and the appointment of a special committee to make a full inquiry into, and report in time for action at that session, as to the expediency of submitting to the vote of the people a constitutional amendment exempting from all taxation all crops, grain, live stock, implements, machinery, buildings, fences, drains, household effects, factory products, store stock, and all other products of industry; and substituting one tax, based on the value of unimproved land; to be levied on all land of value, and according to value, not valuing any improvements on the land; and where mortgages exist on land, requiring the mortgage to share the tax on the value of such land; the tax to be the same on land held for speculation as if it were in use.

When the committee reported the resolution back (formally), at the suggestion of the committee, the convention invited a local single taxer to explain the matter, which he did. Quite a spirited debate followed. Delegate John C. Harding, a printer from Chicago, subsequently elected president of the federation, spoke twice in favor of the adoption. While he was yet undecided on the single tax, he wanted the investigation. Delegate T. E. Root, a farmer from Versailles, representing an alliance, said farmers were prejudiced against the single tax; but added, that might be because they did not understand it; he would vote for the investigation. Two delegates from Chicago made speeches in opposition, not to the single tax, particularly, but they thought it too "political" for the federation to handle in any way. The single taxer spoke in conclusion. The resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting vote. After the session Mr. V. B. Williams, retiring president of the federation, said to me, "I really believe the

decision in favor of those measures was one of the best things we accomplished." While Mr. Williams does not yet entirely understand the single tax, he is quite friendly to it. He declined re-election to office because of his duties as organizer for the Fourth district of the International typographical union, his territory embracing eleven states.

Mr. S. G. Buchner, secretary of the federation and editor of the Industrial Tribune of Peoria, which paper was at this session made the official organ of the federation, said to me that while his paper had not heretofore discussed the single tax, it would do so.

Among the delegates was Mr. John Wilke, from Jacksonville, who tells me they are convincing the farmers in that vicinity.

Mr. Edward Geschwindner, a new member of our club, was elected a member of the executive board of the federation.

Ernest J. Foord, Chicago.—I inclose sixteen more of the signed petitions that I have gathered while out and around. I find very little trouble in getting signers now since Colonel McKinley promulgated his bill to protect the wealthy at the expense of "we poor white trash." He and his boudle friends have been "beautifully snowed" under early in the season. In fact, earlier in the season than their weather clerk predicted. We hope now that protection has received so sound a thrashing that folks who think free trade is right will no longer skulk around under the disguise of "tariff reform," but will be true men, and stand up erect and assert themselves for "free trade, free land and free men."

C. F. Perry, Quincy.—The annual meeting of our club occurred last evening, the 17th inst., and the officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, C. F. Perry; vice-president, James H. Ringgold; secretary, R. F. Schermerhorn; corresponding secretary, Duke Schreer, 524 York street; treasurer, W. E. O'Leary.

A resolution was adopted indorsing the conference, adopting its platform and attaching our club to the national league.

The stirring communication from our state committee, Warren Worth Bailey, was duly considered; and we shall co-operate with him to our best ability.

We changed our meetings so that hereafter our regular weekly meetings will be held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in room 4, second floor, northeast corner Fifth and Hampshire streets.

A feature of our meetings hereafter will be readings from and explanations of Mr. George's works.

Louis Lesaulnier, Red Bud.—Peter Seibert, Fayetteville, St. Clair county, Ill., was elected on the democratic ticket to the Illinois state senate. He is a genuine Henry George man, and I hope he will do a good deal of good when the legislature meets next December. I am still talking single tax to anybody who will listen.

MICHIGAN.

A BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION PAPER BECOMING INTERESTED IN THE SINGLE TAX.

L. W. Hoch, Adrian.—A valuable acquisition to the single tax cause in Michigan is a semi-monthly journal published in Grand Rapids, Mich., under the title of Building and Realty. It is the official organ of the Michigan state league of building and loan associations, having a circulation of about five thousand among the members of these associations throughout the state. A few days ago I received a letter of inquiry from the manager of the paper as to the single tax movement in Michigan, and also a marked copy of the paper, containing a very flattering reference to the new gospel. With my reply I inclosed two blank petitions. Yesterday I received the following letter:

L. W. Hoch, Adrian.—Dear Sir: Thanks for your subscription and liberal information.

I have forwarded the petition slips, signed by Mr. Sheppard and myself (editor and manager), to the enrolment committee, and have written to Memphis about the plates they furnish. Yours truly,

E. W. LANGLEY,
Business manager.

William Mitchell, Saginaw, W. S.—Michigan has gone to the bowwows, after having been ruled by the g. o. p. since 1854. Winan is elected governor by an overwhelming majority, and so have ten democratic congressmen out of a possible eleven. The other one—Burrows—was elected by fraud, and Yaple will get his seat when the Fifty-second congress meets.

MINNESOTA.

THE SINGLE TAX NEWS DEPARTMENT PLEASURES MR. HERRMANN.

E. Herrmann, St. Paul.—I wish more of the single tax men of this state would let our friends know, through THE STANDARD, of the work they are doing to advance our doctrine. To me it is the most cheerful indication of progress to see from all parts of the country writers telling us how men think of the single tax. It is not only encouraging, but stimulating to push on with the absolute hope that the time is approaching nearer and nearer when we may see our ideas embodied into law. Does not the election of Tom L. Johnson mean that, and does it look impossible that within but few years the single tax

will be more or equally as much spoken of as the tariff of to-day? The result of the last election is the best evidence that the people do not believe in this great sham that a tax upon a product needed to satisfy their wants is a benefit. A few more of these battles and indirect taxation is doomed.

A few nights ago Mr. McCarty, our president of the club, and myself took part in a discussion of the single tax at the St. Andrew's society, and to my surprise all but a few who took part spoke in favor of the single tax. The evening previous to this meeting at the People's lyceum taxes were the theme for discussion. My few remarks in favor of the Henry George system brought out a prolonged applause; and, think of it, from a people who are favored by our present system of taxation. What does all this mean? Is it not the justice of our cause that moves these men? And every word spoken in favor of it will add to our strength.

George C. Madison, St. Paul.—I feel that we must exert every muscle for the next two years in the educational propaganda direction, and I have strong hopes for '92, though I would not be discouraged if disappointed.

COLORADO.

POWDERLY MAKES A SINGLE TAX SPEECH, BUT DOES NOT CALL IT BY THAT NAME.

F. H. Monro, Denver.—T. V. Powderly delivered an excellent single tax lecture at the Tabor grand opera house Sunday, November 15. He did not use the words single tax, but he rehearsed in an able manner all the stock arguments of the most earnest single taxers. He exhorted the citizens of Arapaho county to look more after the assessor and less after the president, and they would have less taxes, more equal taxes and better county government. The lecture being for the benefit of Mercy home for homeless girls, he said if there was more justice in the world there would be scarcely any need of charity.

Monday evening, in a lecture on temperance, Mr. Powderly stated that one-fifth and possibly one-fourth of the misery of this country was caused by alcoholic liquor; that as a general thing it aggravated poverty, but did not cause it.

TEXAS.

HENRY GEORGE ADDRESSES A LARGE MEETING IN HOUSTON—A SINGLE TAX CONGRESSMAN ELECTED IN KANSAS.

E. P. Alsbury, Houston.—Mr. George has been with us. He was introduced to a large audience, representative of all classes of our citizens, by Mr. H. F. Ring in an eloquent speech of ten minutes. Mr. George was warmly greeted by all present except a very few who came to severely criticize. His address was a word picture of the present condition of labor and the masses generally. He disclaimed any purpose of making converts to our doctrine, and said he would be satisfied if he could be instrumental in causing people to think of the problems which will not down, but which must be solved sooner or later by the social world. Hedwelt briefly upon the nature and effects of the single tax, and concluded in a peroration replete with patriotic sentiment. The most pleasant feature of his visit here was a chat he held with us single taxers after his address at our hall, 71 Franklin street, where we discussed the progress of our cause with other topics of interest. It was nearly midnight when we regretfully bid him goodbye. His presence in Texas will have a stimulating effect upon our propaganda, as it has increased the enthusiasm of our league. Mr. George received personal invitations from our governor and governor elect to visit the state capitol. He left this city to speak in Waco.

James Charlton, Houston.—I have it on reliable authority that you can add the name of Jerry Simpson from the Seventh congressional district of Kansas to your list of single tax congressmen.

CALIFORNIA.

AN IDEA SUGGESTED WHICH WILL DO AWAY WITH THE NECESSITY FOR WOOLEN CLOTHING OR BLANKETS.

D. Stuart, Oakland.—I herewith inclose thirty-eight new names to the petition. I hope soon to see it reach one hundred thousand. It is encouraging to know that we will have friends in congress to introduce it and speak for it as well. Some of the republicans in our state are the worst scared men you ever saw at the result of the late election. Says one to me the other day: "It will be millions of dollars damage to this country; it will set us back ten years, for I believe these free traders will carry the country and elect Cleveland for the next president. In the face of such danger as this capital will not be invented; our tin mines will go undeveloped and wages will go down. I tell you, it is the worst thing that could have happened to this country." "Yes," I replied, "I agree with you, I think the country is about ready for a change, and I guess Cleveland is the coming man."

W. Holden, M. D., Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County.—I have ordered an overcoat or wrapper of goat skins to protect myself against protection, and, although apparently a retrograde movement toward barbarism, it is really a protest against shoddy—a more

PURE, SOLUBLE, Delicious

THE STANDARD COCOA OF THE WORLD.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA & COFFEE.
Easily Digested—Made Instantly.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

HIGHEST AWARDS AT PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS.
The Original—Take no other.

"Best & Goes Farthest—Largest Sale in the World—Once Tried, Always Used."

hideous form of barbarism. I have also thought that the poor wretch who cannot afford a blanket may escape the intense cold of your eastern climate by taking strong brown paper, or even newspapers, the size of a sheet, and covering himself with two or three or four—not less than two sheets. The atmosphere between two sheets, being a non-conductor of heat, prevents the escape of animal heat more than do the sheets themselves.

Perhaps our national committee will think over and experiment on these two things—skins and paper—and determine on some mode of action in giving publicity to the idea, and thus advance our cause. To prevent suffering from cold is without doubt benevolent; but does it not collide somewhat with our doctrine that palliatives had better not be resorted to when a substantial remedy is within reach? Salut et fraternite.

John A. Maynard, San Francisco.—I have sent in sixty-eight petitions to congress, signed.

OREGON.

HE LOST HIS POSITION BECAUSE HE IS A SINGLE TAXER, AND HE IS GLAD OF IT.

William Edmund Norton, Monroe, Benton County.—I have lost my position as superintendent of education on the Siletz reserve because of my single taxism. Am glad of it. It proves to me that I am in earnest, and, at the same time, it gives me a freer field to work in, untrammelled by party alliances.

Monroe is red hot over the single tax. Everybody is talking about it, many indorsing it and many opposing it. Inclosed you will find twenty-one signatures to the petition. The four or five from Corvallis were obtained from C. C. Hogue, who is the general manager of the O. P. railroad, and his friends in the office. The others are from Monroe. A prominent business man offered to furnish the oil and lamps for the winter if I would organize a club for the study of this question. You will hear from me in the near future.

I am working under great difficulties. At the same time it would simply be impossible to tell you all that is being done here. The first time in my life that I found something that I could give my whole soul to without reservation. Being poor, however, I am handicapped on every side, but still I am gaining victory after victory. Out of the forty-one signatures that I have sent you from here, thirty-five would vote for it if it were a voting question, while at least twenty of them are open advocates of the measure, and are working for it in various ways. For instance, one of the well off farmers is denouncing it as a scheme of robbery, and we have the strange sight of three high protection farmers denouncing him and his reasoning for an hour in the blacksmith shop. So the ball is rolling. "All things work for good."

NEW JERSEY.

John Morrissey, Washington.—Our club is waking up the people. We are writing for our local papers, with the result that we are creating discussion among thinking people. We need speakers here very badly, but we are poor. We are trying to raise money enough to pay the expenses of a speaker, and if we succeed we will let you know.

MARYLAND.

W. H. Kelly, Baltimore.—At the last meeting of our society, held Sunday, November 16, we elected as new officers: President, James T. Kelly; recording secretary, William H. Kelly.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg.—I inclose you a petition or two. We still send out tracts and blank petitions, and about once in twenty times we get a bite, and occasionally the hook, line, sinker and all goes. It apparently is a wasteful plan, but really is not, as by this way we get workers in lots of cases as well as signers. By the way, everything went democratic for congress down here. Our last delegation (Fifty-first congress) stood three republicans and one democrat. She went round with a whirl this time.

IOWA.

J. Hagerty, Burlington.—Please find within some signatures obtained by inclosing the

blanks in a letter to St. Louis, with a request to read them. As a rule I keep blanks with me, and when sending a letter inclose one or more. To-day I sent one to Governor-elect Boyd, who, I learn, is a native of my native county, Tyrone, in Ireland. The few avowed single tax men of this city are keeping up the agitation, and looking to see their "theory" figuring in practical politics this winter, here and elsewhere.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

W. E. Brckaw, Watertown.—I start for Mitchell, S. D., the 24th, to be there during the annual meeting of the state alliance and to attend our state single tax meeting on the 27th. I expect to have a chance to address the alliance, and perhaps they will permit Judge McGee to address them also. I intend, therefore, to go "loaded" with tracts and other convincers.

KANSAS.

William Crow, Wichita.—Inclosed find slips duly signed. I am anxious to form a club here. The west is ripe for anything to wipe out taxation and monopoly and give the laborer his daily bread.

Many single tax men at different times have asked for a single tax button in metal. We have just received from a Philadelphia jeweler a neat button in gold. We refer those wanting a button to the advertisement of these on the back page.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION.

LOVELY AS A ROSE!

As we gaze upon a new-blown rose, we involuntarily exclaim, "How lovely!" Our admiration is excited by the color and delicate tints of the flower. So it is with

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SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, St. George's hall, 909 1/2 Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., 841 Market st. Pres., L. M. Manzer; sec., H. M. Welcome; fin. sec., John A. Maynard. Address of all officers, 841 Market st.

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

OAKLAND.—Single tax club No. 1 meets every Friday evening at St. Andrews hall, 1056 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hadkins.

LOS ANGELES.—Los Angeles single tax club. Pres., J. J. Harrell; sec., Clarence A. Miller. **BLACK DIAMOND.**—Contra Costa county single tax committee. Jeff. A. Bailey, sec.

COLORADO.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

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

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

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Pres., G. W. Kreier; sec., Frank L. Reardon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

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

ILLINOIS.

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

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

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

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

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Meets every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. Fifth and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec., Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

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

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

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

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indianapolis single tax league. Every Sunday, 3 p. m., Manor hall, n. e. cor. Washington and Alabama sts. Pres., A. V. Hahn; sec., Chas. Kraus.

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

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. E. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. B. Richie, 913 South 4 st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 805 N. 5th st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Moseus, 500 Hedge ave.

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

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 4:30 p. m.; 724 15th st. Pres., Chas. H. Henshaw; sec., L. K. Kinnaman, 326 W. Broadway.

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

MARSHALLTOWN.—Single tax committee. Pres., James McKee; sec., Hans Erickson.

MAISON CITY.—Single tax committee; 1st and 3d evenings of each month at Dr. Osborn's

office. Pres., J. A. Herndon; sec., J. H. Mott. **SIoux CITY.**—Single tax committee. First and third Monday each month. Pres., Jas. A. Ford, 316 Nebraska st.; sec., H. H. Hoffman, Hotel Rooge.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Single tax club. Open every evening, 504 w. Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolt; sec., W. W. Daniel, 803 Franklin st.

KANSAS.

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

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

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 123 7th st.

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

MARYLAND.

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

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 739 Franklin st.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

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

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

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

Roxbury single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 959 Tremont st.

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

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

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

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

HYDE PARK.—Single tax club. Meetings first Monday evening of each month in Lyric hall, Bank building. Pres., A. H. Grimke, 60 Milton av.; sec., F. S. Childs, 40 Charles st.

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

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

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

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

WHITMAN.—Tax reform club. Sec., R. Scott.

MICHIGAN.

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

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

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

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

MINNESOTA.

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

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

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

MISSOURI.

St. Louis.—St. Louis single tax club. Tuesday evenings at 307 1-2 Pine st., third floor; business meetings first Monday of each month. Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gable street.

West End single tax club. Pres., J. H. Dillard; sec., W. B. Addington.

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

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

KANSAS CITY.—Kansas City single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at Bacon Lodge hall, 1204-6 Walnut st. Pres., Curtis E. Thomas; sec., Warren Wasson, 110 E. 15th st.

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

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

OHIO.

OHIO HILL.—Single tax league. Pres., F. Deblott; sec., J. W. Miller.

Red Bird.—Single tax league. Pres., J. S. Canill; sec., J. E. Brown, Red Bird, Mo.

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

MONTANA.

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

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. First and third Sunday, Gate City hall, cor. 18th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus S. Parker.

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

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 649 Newark av. Pres., James McGregor; sec., Joseph Dan, Miller, 223 Grand st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

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

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

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 193 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 11 Willow st.

The Eastern District single tax club. Meetings first and third Mondays, 284 Broadway. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 s. 9th st. South Brooklyn; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 408 Evergreen av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., James B. Connell, 448 Central av.

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

Tariff reform club of Flatbush, Kings Co. Meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m., Town hall. Pres., H. G. Seaver; sec., Geo. White.

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

ROCHESTER.—Rochester single tax union. Wednesday, 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 p. m.; 80 Reynolds's Arcade. Pres., W. Wallace; sec., Albert S. Campbell.

ALBANY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Sunday evening, Beaver block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec., George Noyes, 308 First st.

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

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

AUBURN.—Single tax club. Mondays, 7:30 p. m., College hall. Pres., Dan. Peacock; sec., H. W. Benedict, 6 Morris st.

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

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

FULTON.—Fulton single tax club. Pres., Edw. C. Rogers; sec., L. C. Foster.

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

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

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray; sec., Wm. Minelaw, 50 w. Main st.

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

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

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

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

YONKERS.—The Jefferson single tax club, 18 N. Broadway. Public meetings every Tuesday evening at 7:45. Pres., Fielding Gower; sec., Wm. Young, P. O. box 617.

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio single tax league. State executive board: Pres., W. F. Rien, 1038 Wilson av., Cleveland; vice-pres., J. G. Galloway, 243 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyaceman, room 3, 349 1/2 E. High st., Columbus.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p. m.,

rooms 301-3 Arcade, Euclid avenue. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Simon, 7 Greenwood st.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robertson's hall, Lincoln's Inn court, 227 Main st. (near P. O.). Pres., James Semple, 478 Central av.; sec., W. H. Beecher, Carlisle st., Mt. Auburn.

COLUMBUS.—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. T. Heneman, 3424 N. High st.

Columbus single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3:30 p. m. Pres., H. S. Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

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

MANASSAS.—Manassas single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Briator; sec., W. J. Kuglion, 66 W. 1st st.

TORONTO.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 112 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a. m.

Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., Wm. Adelsperger.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 4 N. Market st.

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

OREGON.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p. m., 1341 Arch st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut st. Southwark tax reform club. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 p. m., at Wright's hall, Passyunk av. and Moore st. Pres., John Cosgrove; sec., H. Valet, 512 Queen st.

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec., E. D. Burleigh.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday evening at 7:30 64 4th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 140 S. 94th st.

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