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# THE STANDARD

## A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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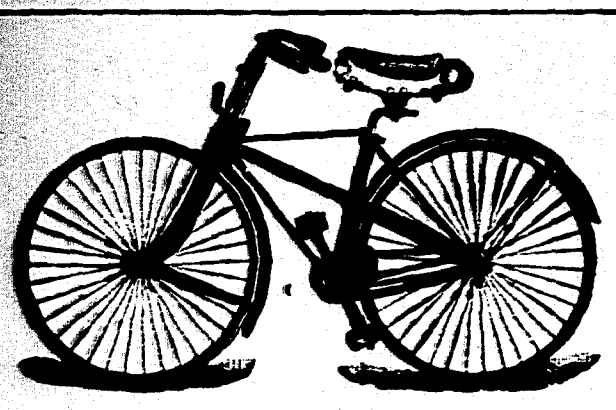
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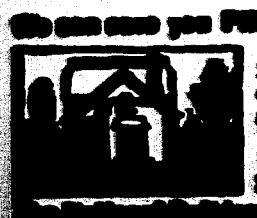
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1903

OHIO'S OPPORTUNITY.—The State campaign in Ohio this Fall is to be fought on National issues. The platform of the Republicans alone would have been sufficient to make the tariff the leading question, but the nomination of McKinley practically makes that the only issue. The whole country, therefore, is concerned in the contest, and through their leading speakers and contributors both parties in the country at large will to some extent participate in it. People everywhere will watch the campaign with keener interest than is usually felt in a local contest, and the Ohio Democrats, who have been so long quarrelling among themselves, will be held to a strict account by the party at large for their conduct this Fall. They can throw away Democratic victories through faction fights if they so choose, but no State where politicians indulge in such quarrels can expect either honor or influence in the councils of the party it thus deprives of support.

So far as an outsider can judge there is no question of principle dividng the Ohio factions. Governor Campbell is no longer attacked on the ground that he is a partial Protectionist, but because of his treatment of certain local politicians in Cincinnati. This is a matter that Ohio must settle for itself. Democrats elsewhere will accept its judgment and have no use for any alleged Ohio Democrat who deserts his party because of dissent from its decision on such a question in a fight like that of this Fall. If the question were one of principle the case would be different. If the Ohio Democrats attempt any trimming on the tariff question in their convention next month they ought to be beaten, and the Free Traders of the State should try their best to bring about that result. There is no more room for two Protectionist parties in Ohio than in the country at large. There is no longer any excuse for fooling, and if cowards and traitors combine to adopt another trimming platform, an end must be put to such tactics once for all by beating the candidates nominated on such platform.

The Chicago Times, in a recent article on Ohio politics, recalls some facts that ought to inspire the Democratic managers in that State with the wisdom of courage. It says that a large and increasing body of voters "will have no compromise with the thing called protection." It points to the fact that with a platform declaring absolute hostility to the whole protective system the Democrats recovered control of Indiana against tremendous odds, while the Ohio Democrats, with a platform "on which any Republican might have stood, except for the nomenclature used," one that, while it "denounced Republicans by name indorsed Republicanism in terms," lost their State in the face of enormous Democratic gains everywhere else in the country. The Times commends the Indiana platform as a "strong declaration against the robber tariff and a clear-cut demand for that liberty of exchange that was held to be a fundamental principle of Democracy," and it says:

> If the Ohio Democrats would heal dissensions in their ranks and hold their proper position in National councils let them frame their platform and plan their campaign on purely Democratic lines and there will be no idle hands in the camp to work mischief.

This is sound advice, and the course recommended is the only one that can insure the defeat of McKinley and Protectionism in Ohio this Fall. Thus alone can the Democrats of that State deserve success, and thus alone can they arouse the enthusiasm and determination that rob selfish, factional leaders of their power for mischief, and finally force them into submission or to the open desertion of their party's principles as well as its candidates.

---

CIVILIZATION THREATENED.—The Toledo (O.) Sunday Journal, edited by C. C. Packard, is one of the many able and influential journals that see and confess the need of some radical cure for the evils that affect not only this country, but the whole civilized world. Of course, the Journal demands Free Trade. The necessity for that is so obvious that no thoughtful person can fail to see it. But Free Trade is not enough. There is found in all countries, no matter what their tariff policy, a tendency that threatens the extinction of civilization. It exists in this country and it will be notably demonstrated in the next census, by the figures showing the growth of city populations and the relative shrinkage of rural populations. Commenting on this the Journal says:

> When men flock to cities, and when farms are abandoned, or concentrated in the hands of a few, there arises a situation which indicates that that which has forever been the curse of the race, and which has always foreshadowed the downfall of that nation in which such event transpires, the abasement of the masses. This is true of all the nations of history, from the Chaldeans and Assyrians down to mighty Rome, for no people thrives permanently whose existence is drawn from the soil by alien hands. The agricultural portion of such community speedily becomes separated both in habit and thought from those residing in cities, and the latter produce a race of enervated and weakened people, who easily fall victims to their own vices superinduced by absence from that great promoter of national, as of individual strength, the soil.

This is true, but not the whole truth. The degradation of the rural community incident to this process accelerates that tendency which originally made heathen and pagan terms of reproach and caused all that is desirable in the life of the race to be called civilization. It is well that men should live close enough together for companionship, and overcrowding and isolation are alike to be deplored. That we are undergoing the process that destroyed Israel and wrecked the civilization of Rome is apparent to every man who does not willfuly close his eyes to what is going on around him. No country born man of forty or more needs any statistics to show him how the condition, financially and socially, of the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States has changed for the worse since the days of his boyhood. No one having even the most superficial knowledge of the life of the idle rich, and their hangers-on, can doubt that the standard of morals among them has fallen very low and is steadily falling. That the same is true among the very poor is a matter of police court record. Our Toledo contemporary not only sees the tendency but it sees the cause. It says:

> Under our system of laws, which permits unlimited private ownership of the soil, there has arisen a wrong which we are all willing to condemn—alien ownership of great tracts by foreigners who have neither part nor lot with us nor with our growth, and who simply hold the soil from those who would otherwise find there homes for themselves and families. But with our criticism of this alien ownership, confessedly wrong and unfair and unjust to those who come here to make permanent homes, perhaps we will need to go deeper in this matter and discover how wisely we follow the Roman rather than the Celtic or Saxon plan of land-holding, and whether we are best situated by vesting in some fortunate person or his descendents that which is as much a matter of public right as the air, the water or the sunlight. God, or nature, as is preferred, provided the earth, equally with the air and the golden sunlight, and the boundless ocean, and it is not unwisdom which opposes the holding of land under perpetual tenure by those so fortunate as to acquire it. It was not the owners of the Calumet and Hecla mines who planted the copper deep in the bosom of the

earth at that point. They toiled not, neither did they spin, nor put forth an atom of intelligence, or effort to provide that which is rightfully a common inheritance to all. It was not man, but nature, that buried the coal and iron underneath the Appalachian Mountains, although it is now man who sits in his Wall street office and decrees how much coal shall be mined in a given time, in order that a certain price shall be maintained. Man had neither lot nor part in planting minerals; the gas, the oil, the marble, nor the precious metals in the earth, any more than he has provided the water that falls in blessed dew at night, or in cool and refreshing showers to soak the parched earth by day, or the genial sunshine which makes life and happiness. And yet man has so arranged that while all must have access to air and sunshine and water, a few are allotted the rich blessings bestowed for the race in the bosom of the earth, and nothing infallibly remains for the masses but a bare six feet of soil, in which they are permitted to lay their weary bones, after obeying the beck and call of the fortunate few in all the long and dismal years during which they have endured want and penury.

Under such circumstances it is not wonderful that hoplessness of adequate reward drives the poor as well as the thrifty and ambitious from the country to the easier life of the town, where the chances seem greater, or that the hopeless poverty of crowded multitudes drags thousands down to crime and shame. It is not wonderful that idle luxury and want of interest in anything rational is causing the married women of New York's "Four Hundred" to accept the attention of acknowledged lovers and making adultery and gambling the pastimes of the British aristocracy. Yet men laugh at the suggestion that civilization can be endangered, and in the face of the most serious of problems manifest the recklessness of the Mississippi steamboat captain who seated a little darkey on the safety valve during a race. Let anyone who sneers at the suggestion of danger to modern civilization read in "Progress and Poverty" that marvellous chapter "How Modern Civilization May Decline."

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WHO OWNS IT?—Before the conflicting theories as to the origin of the new lake that has suddenly made its appearance in the Colorado desert in southern California are settled the waters may disappear. On the other hand, no one can say that the lake may not become permanent, and there is suggested a possibility that the Gulf of California may extend northward and give the region now arid and, except for some saltbanks, worthless, an inland sea that will so modify its climate as to make it habitable and more or less fertile. Speculation as to such a possibility can be postponed by the majority of people, but we may rest assured that there are already in California men who are looking at the question with something more than a purely scientific interest. The possible advantages of the artificial creation of such a sea have already been seriously considered, and if nature steps in and creates, or, rather, restores it, there may be a wonderful increase in land values in southern California.

Suppose this happens, who ought to own these values? We do not know enough of the situation to speak advisedly, but we presume that a great part of these desert lands have thus far not been appropriated by individuals. The productions of the salt works at Salton, however, doubtless have staked out a broad domain as their own, and it is entirely possible that those who take an interest in the old schemes already referred to may have sought to establish titles. Be this as it may, it is absolutely certain that, as soon as natural causes shall have developed a value in these lands, a crowd of adventurers will rush to obtain possession of them, not to use them, but to prevent others from using them without first paying or agreeing to pay to these landgrabbers large sums of money for the advantages that nature, unaided by man, may confer on the region. Is it possible that habit and prejudice can have so perverted any man's understanding that he cannot see the absurdity of the claim of these landgrabbers and adventurers to the values that may be created in what is now a desert?

A SIMPLE, NOT A COMPLEX CURE.—The Unionist, printed at Memphis and edited by the agent of the Farmers' Alliance, says it does not believe that the sub-Treasury is a panacea for all our ills. It adds:

Perhaps it will not stand the test of experience as a cure for any of them, but in the absence of a better proposition, and in the face of our overwhelming need we say, take this as a means to an end, try it fairly and squarely, and if it fails let it go down before something better. No one remedy can cure our disease. It is of complex origin and demands a complex cure. A tax on land values may do good, but it is no cure-all. Not Free Trade, nor Protection, nor nationalized railroads, nor sub-Treasury warehouses, nor any other one proposal will do the work, though there be elements of truth in all. The problem is too complex.

Here is a singular illustration of the methods of thought among many who are disposed to call themselves reformers and who imagine that mere change, without regard to its direction, is to be commended. The evils of which men complain are complex, but it does not follow that the cure for those evils need be equally complex. On the contrary, if we are to reason by analogy, the probability always is that the more complex the disease the simpler is the cure. The tendency among modern students of medicine is to trace almost every disease to a distinctive germ and to assist natural processes in extirpating that germ. The problem that troubles the farmers North, South, East and West, and that presses equally upon the workingmen in the cities, is that of the persistence of poverty in the midst of increasing productive power. The notion that wealth can be created by any pawnbroking device will not bear thorough consideration. We must have for the purposes of civilized life a sufficient supply of currency; but all the currency in the world will not prevent an unjust distribution of the proceeds of labor, if the passive factor in all production is monopolized by those who have the legal power to levy blackmail on the producers. The possession of this power which, while constantly growing, is passing from year to year into the hands of an ever decreasing proportion of the people, is the cause of the misery and despair of the city workman and the rural farmer; and they will find no permanent relief until they cease giving themselves up to stupid ideas and following weak and purposeless leaders, and give their whole minds to determined thought on the problem with which they are thus far merely trifling.

We do not undertake to insist that every man must necessarily be a Single Tax man; but we do say that any man who presumes to propose remedies for existing evils and to lead discontented men in efforts for the betterment of their condition is absolutely inexcusable, if he has not in all sincerity, with all of the mental power that he possesses, studied the problem so admirably stated in "Progress and Poverty," and found, after such study a sufficient answer to the proposal of a remedy made in that book. These people cannot but know that one man claims to have put his finger on the germ of the disease in our body politic and to have shown the way for its extirpation. They know that thousands of men, at least their own equals in intellectual capacity, have, after candid consideration, accepted that remedy. They are, therefore, as honest men; who would avoid being blind leaders luring their followers into the ditch, bound to actually know what Mr. George proposes and by what arguments he sustains his proposal, before they ask people to trifle with palliatives and revamp a discredited herb doctor kind of empirical political economy.

These active mouths and pens, propelled by almost any other motive power than that of deep conviction, honestly earned by persistent thought, are the real enemies to any true reform; and the disposition manifested here and there to get all such people together is due to an absolute lack of fixity of purpose in behalf of any definite and clearly apprehended principle. For

our part we regard "Lord" Scully, the typical landlord, and Andrew Carnegie, the typical Protectionist, as far more powerful factors for true reform than all the blatherskites between here and the Gulf or the Pacific Ocean who are urging ignorant men to adopt the first fancy that commends itself to their untrained minds, and to seek through some fantastic remedy a cure for evils that result from our persistent defiance of the natural law of human association, which is as fixed, immutable and, in the long run, irresistible as the law of gravitation itself.

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FOILING THE SPECULATORS.—The Board of Survey of Boston is perfecting an extensive plan of street opening, and it may be called on to propose a plan of rapid transit. It maintains the strictest secrecy as to all its plans. "By this secrecy," says the Boston Globe, "dickering and bargaining in advantageously-located lots is prevented, and the use of the board's work by real estate sharks made impossible." Such a policy shows that people are rapidly beginning to understand that the speculator in land, instead of being a public benefactor, is very nearly a public enemy. In the long run, however, we predict that he will get the best of the Boston officials, and turn up as the possessor of all the best corner lots in the neighborhoods they expect to improve.

Suppose the secrecy is maintained, however, will that work justice? What does it matter whether the present possessor of ineligible lots or the "real estate sharks" obtain the increased values due to the expenditure in improvements of large sums of money raised by taxes levied on all the people of Boston? The Board of Survey is authorized to spend as much as a million dollars a year in these improvements. The resulting increase in land values will be greater than the expenditure. If the expenditure were not much the increase would not come. Why, then, should not the people of Boston get the benefit of the expenditure of their hard-earned money? There is just one way in which they can do so, and that is by establishing the Single Tax. If that were in operation the Board of Survey could hold open sessions and ascertain public opinion as to the best lines for city expansion.

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FARMERS AND EELS.—There is an old saying that eels get used to being skinned. This is probably not true of eels, but it is seemingly true of farmers. In the course of a month the Ohio farmer will, to quote Jerry Simpson, "be going around with a torch on his shoulder and a gunny sack patch on his pants," howling for McKinley and Protection. Meanwhile, the State Board of Education has recently completed its decennial appraisement. It found that in 56 of the 88 counties of Ohio the value of lands was placed at from 3 to 15 per cent. below that of 1880. In 18 it remained the same, while in 14 there has been an advance ranging from 5 to 20 per cent. Eight of these 14 counties are in the oil and gas belt, and all the other 6, with one exception, contain large cities. In McKinley's home county values have fallen 10 per cent. Yet the farmers of that county are proud to know that their worst enemy was born in their midst, and they will doubtless go on shouting for Protection until they die in a poor home after the Sheriff has sold them out of house and home. What other explanation can be offered than that they like to be skinned?

So long as these men go on shouting for the system that they themselves confess does not save them from slow but sure ruin, it is perhaps useless to expect that they will see the other fact made apparent by these figures, and that is that while the values of agricultural lands are standing still or declining, the value of city and mineral lands has as steadily appreciated. If the farmer could be induced to put this fact inside his skull and turn it loose he might some day, years hence, come to understand that making land values the sole basis of taxation will relieve the farmer, not add to his burdens. We doubt, however, if this can be made apparent to anyone so stupid that he likes to be skinned, so long as it is done in the name of Republicanism.

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A BOY EDITOR.—The Toledo, Ohio, Commercial is probably one of those papers that are edited in Summer by schoolboys home on vacation. The boy in charge of the Commercial this Summer has just heard of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade?" He thinks he does not like it. He says "any writer who confessedly draws his inspiration from the revolutionary party in France * * * cannot by sheer force of logic and brilliant literature convince of any of his premises." Maybe the boy thinks he knows what that means. He next "tries his 'prentice hand" at a little cheap and perfectly transparent demagogy in this fashion:

> We cannot agree at the outset that the American workingmen are justly compared with a bull having a ring in its nose and tethered to a peg. Fairly understood this verges close on an insult to American institutions under the beneficent rule and effect of which the working men of the United States enjoy greater freedom and have more comfort than the working men of any other nation of the world.

If we are right in our assumption that the author of this is a boy, there is ground for reasonable hope that he will improve after he has been sent back to school. He may, in course of time, have something to say and learn how to say it. On the other hand, if the writer is a man he is an ass, and is in his proper thistle-patch as editor of an Ohio Republican paper.

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THE SWEDISH TARIFF.—Several months ago Mr. W. E. Brokaw wrote to THE STANDARD, saying that a Swede with whom he had stopped over night assured him that since a protective tariff on grain had been established in Sweden the Swedish farmers had begun to prosper. We wrote Mr. Brokaw at once, saying that we had no facts bearing on the question, but promising, if opportunity offered, to make inquiry. Professor Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, to whom the statements of the unnamed Swede in Dakota were submitted, knew nothing of the Swedish tariff law, but was confident that nothing had happened to check the emigration of Swedes from their native land. Mr. Brokaw's letter was next submitted to Hon. John De Witt Warner, chairman of the Reform Club's Committee on Tariff Reform, and, through his kindness, the matter was referred to Mr. Lindquist, the statistician, who has done so much excellent work for that club. The result was the brief article by Mr. Lindquist, printed elsewhere.

This is a statement of facts that can be depended on. It proves that the Dakota farmer did not know what he was talking about. In a country that imports grain it is, of course, true that a duty would raise the prices of grain. No such effect, however, could be brought about by a tariff duty in a country like ours, which exports grain. But Mr. Lindquist's report shows that even in a country importing grain the tariff duties benefit the landowners alone, and work hardship to the great body of consumers, among whom are included the working farmers. It could not be otherwise.

This answer to Mr. Brokaw's letter has been long delayed, because inquiries were addressed to a number of people who had something else to do than answer false statements concerning a distant country. One busy man, however, took the trouble to investigate. This is really more than the fellow who made the misstatement deserved, but now and then it is necessary to

thus answer an ordinary Protectionist falsehood, to show how false they all are. Here was an irresponsible and probably ignorant man upholding the Protective superstition by putting himself forward as a witness as to matters concerning which his neighbors could not contradict him, and doubtless producing some effect; yet when a man familiar with such matters looks into the subject he finds that the facts are in full accord with the whole Free Trade theory. Such statements as those of this Dakota Swede are the whole stock in trade of the Protectionists, and the result is that much time must be wasted in gathering evidence to refute obvious falsehoods and ignorant misstatements.

## TWO POPULAR DELUSIONS.

### I.—"NINETY PER CENT. LABOR."

Perhaps it is unfair to call this a *popular* delusion, since it is one which originated with capitalists, and has only been impressed upon the popular mind by diligent effort, in the interests of those who live or think they live by taxing laborers for the benefit of capitalists. But it is popular in the sense of being widely believed by laborers. It was most effectively used by the late John Roach; but it is sincerely believed by such intelligent men as Abram S. Hewitt and Edward Atkinson.

What does it mean? Those who use this phrase in sincerity mean by it that ninety per cent. of the market price of all goods goes to those who, for wages or their equivalent, perform the actual hand labor involved in the production of goods, leaving only ten per cent. for the compensation of the landlord, the capitalist and the manager. Those who are not sincere intend that everybody else shall so understand it.

But, when driven into a corner, the few persons who use this phrase and yet are willing to answer questions, admit that they mean something quite different. They say that all the cost of goods consists in labor, except the raw materials in the ground. But if that is the case, 100 per cent., not 90, is the labor cost, for materials in the ground are of no value whatever, if no labor is applied to them even to the extent of digging them out. When pushed a little further, they admit that, by "labor," they mean the labor of the manager in superintendence, the labor of the capitalist in lending money, the labor of the lawyer, in advising or defending both, and even the labor of the landlord, in collecting his rent. Of course, when used in this sense, the cost of such "labor" is 100 per cent. of the whole.

Appeals to the mass of voters to maintain a high tariff for the purpose of keeping up the price of *such* labor, would fall upon deaf ears. Therefore the truth is seldom told on this point, and never at election times. But the real truth is that the real cost of the actual "labor" (using the word as it is always understood) bestowed upon any article, including every stage of its production, from the extraction of the raw material to its final consumption, is always, as nearly as possible, 50 per cent., rarely more than 55 and rarely less than 45 per cent. of its average market value at the same time. The remainder is divided between compensation for management, interest, profits, insurance, taxes, rents, etc. This is demonstrated by all statistics affecting the subject, especially by the last census; and it is clearly and candidly stated by a well-known editor of high tariff organs, Mr. Denslow, in his big book on "Economic Philosophy."

### II.—"MONEY SPENT AT HOME."

This is the twin sister of "Ninety per cent. is Labor." We are told that it is better for us all, and especially for the laborer, to pay two dollars for a piece of glass made at home, than one dollar for it if made abroad: because, in the former case, "the money will be spent at home." It is of no importance, say the wiseacres who use this argument, who gets the money thus spent, so long as he lives with us at home. A man who earns only $500 a year does in fact, now pay two dollars for the same glass which he might buy for one dollar; but he is quite content, since the two dollars are "kept in the country." But who keeps them? Some other men, who are each worth from one to ten million dollars. What of that, so long as the money is kept at home?

Then why not make short work of the business? Let the laborers pay all their earnings at once to some good American—Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, for example—and thus make quite sure that not one cent will, by any accident, get into the hands of any foreigner, but all be kept at home. Colonel Shepard will make excellent use of the money. He will not spend a dollar upon intoxicating drinks or Sunday labor. And surely the laborers will be amply protected, for all their earnings will be kept in the country. When their wives ask, on Saturday night, for some money, they can answer: "My dear, I found that we were deceived into buying sugar, coffee and tea, and thus sending our money abroad, to our manifest ruin. All that we need is to keep our money in this country, where we are sure to receive its benefits. As I did not know how to do this, I have given all my earnings to the good Colonel Shepard, who has pledged his word to keep it all at home, and has locked it up in his safe, in order to be sure that he will do so."

We are constantly told that the American laborer is no worse off for being taxed heavily or made to pay high prices, so long as the money is spent at home. It is of no consequence to him whether a dollar is left in his pocket or taken, with millions more from other laborers, to be squandered upon ships which rot before they are finished, forts which will not carry guns, guns which will not carry powder, pensions for every man who has a toothache, salaries for politicians who cannot earn their salt, bribes for Aldermen, jobs for Congressmen or profits of $5,000,000 a year for a steel manufacturer. It is all in the country, and that is enough. But if this is true as to one dollar, why is it not true as to ten dollars, or a hundred or a thousand?

Why does a poor sewing girl shed bitter tears when she loses her purse, with all her little earnings? Is not the money still in the country? Is not that a native-born American who has just picked her pocket? Is not that a genuine American rum-shop to which he hastens to spend what he has stolen? Be of good cheer, my sister! Your money will all be spent in the country, on native, home-made whiskey. Think what a calamity you might have suffered if you had ignorantly used it in purchasing some foreign-made gewgaw, such as a piece of Irish linen or German worsted! *Then*, your money would have gone out of the country, to your manifest destruction. *Now*, the rumseller will keep it carefully at home.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

## A MONOPOLIZED RIVER.

Mr. C. J. Buell, in his article entitled "The Railway a Public Highway," in THE STANDARD of June 10, suggests a case in which he proposes to confer upon Jay Gould the ownership of the Mississippi River to illustrate the force of his argument, which is very aptly made to apply to railroad monopolies. Many people will smile with incredulity at the possibility of such a thing actually occurring. But if they will substitute the word "control" for "ownership" there is an object lesson here on this Pacific Coast. The people of the Columbia basin are now making almost superhuman efforts to release themselves from the odious thralldom of those who control the traffic of the Columbia River.

It is unnecessary for me to give a geographic description of the Columbia River. Suffice it to say that a few years since one Henry Villard, or, perhaps, to use the corporate title, the Oregon Rail and Navigation Company, secured a charter and right of way to construct and operate a railway upon the south banks of the Columbia River, along which, for a great portion of the way, there is a narrow strip of level ground between the water's edge and the high hills and bluffs which rise from 300 to 600, perhaps 800 feet high. In some places, however, the bluff projects to the water's edge and the railroad company has either blasted away the rock or built a trestle out over the water. Where the river cuts through the cascade range of mountains there are what are known as the Cascade Falls. They are not precipitous falls, but for a distance of from five to eight miles the water rushes over hidden rocks in a mad torrent. There is at Cealilo, also, a smaller precipitous fall about sixty miles above the cascades. If these two slight obstructions were overcome, the Columbia River and its tributaries would be navigable for 800 or 1,000 miles from the ocean.

The general Government has from time to time appropriated a small amount for the purpose of overcoming those obstructions and especially those at the Cascades, by constructing locks, etc. The officer in charge has managed to squander the appropriation in salaries, but has done a little work each season, which the high water rendered of no avail by the next. Then he would begin anew. The people of what is here termed the Inland Empire, becoming tired of the slow progress at the Cascade locks, made an effort to secure temporary relief through the Legislatures of the States interested. A joint committee of the Washington and Oregon Legislatures met at Portland and conferred with the officer in charge. They returned to their respective legislative bodies, and, as might be expected, nothing was accomplished. The people proposed to construct a portage railroad around each of the obstructions, but pretended fear of encroaching upon the "vested rights" of the O. R. & W. Co. prevents the members of the Legislatures from doing anything.

It is just beginning to dawn upon the minds of many that the Oregon delegation in Congress, and especially the railroad attorneys, who sit in the House of Lords, instead of trying to secure an open river are in some mysterious way interested in preventing it. But, notwithstanding this, for some reason past comprehension, Senator Mitchell was returned last Winter. Senator Dolph has three years of obstruction yet to serve. Some Kennabek freighters are hauling freight from The Dalles to ports over one hundred miles south, in Oregon, for 40 cents per hundred, while the railroad company charges 45 cents for hauling the same freight from Portland

to The Dalles, not quite so great a distance. If these facts do not demonstrate that the O. R. & W. Co. does control the traffic of the Columbia River as completely as the robber barons of the twelfth century controlled that of the Rhine, it is because the traffic of the twelfth century would not bear so much robbing.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company is the successor of the O. R. & W. Co., and if Jay Gould is the president of the Union Pacific, all Mr. Buell need do is to substitute the Columbia for the Mississippi River, and he will not need to draw upon the imagination of his readers, especially those who live in the Columbia basin, for an illustration to enforce his argument.

Grass Valley, Oregon. F. M. MARQUIS.

## SWEDEN S TARIFF POLICY.

Prior to February 14th, 1888, Sweden was practically a Free Trade country. The duties which were levied were, on the whole, for revenue only. All the principal farm products, with the exception of cheese, were on the free list. Cheese paid a duty of 7 öre per kilogram, equal to about eighty-five one hundredths of a cent per pound. At the same time a registering tax or duty of one öre or about one-fourth of a cent per kilogram, was levied upon wheat, flour, beans and grits. In 1886 a tax was put upon imported corn for the purpose of checking drunkenness. It was the general belief that if corn, from which liquors are distilled, were made dear, less liquor would be drunk, and consequently there would be less drunkenness. This was the opening wedge of the Protectionists. In the same year, 1886, a majority of the Diet, led by the landed proprietors, was in favor of passing a high tariff bill to keep out importations of farm products. Such a bill was introduced and debated, on the one side by the landed proprietors and their supporters in favor of it, and on the other by the manufacturers who opposed it. The same arguments which were used in Parliament during the long debates on the Corn Laws were repeated in the Swedish Diet. Just before the bill came up for passage the King dissolved the Diet. The next year, however, the Protectionists passed their bill, and the King accepted it. The duties were to go into effect February 14th, 1888. Those on farm products are as follows:

Grain—Rye, wheat, barley, corn, peas and beans, two and one-half crowns per one hundred kilograms.

Oats and vetches, one crown per one hundred kilograms.

Malt, as well as crushed malt, three crowns per one hundred kilograms.

All other grain, two and one-half crowns per one hundred kilograms.

Ground grain, four crowns thirty öre per one hundred kilograms.

Potatoes, fifty öre per one hundred kilograms.

Pork—Smoked hams, etc., twenty-five öre per kilogram. All other, twenty öre per kilogram.

Wool, free.

Hay, free.

Butter, twenty öre per kilogram.

Cheese, twenty öre per kilogram.

Meat products, of poultry, etc., twenty öre per kilogram. All other, seven öre per kilogram.

Cattle—Horses under one year, free.

Horses over one year, each, fifty crowns.

Neat cattle, each, ten crowns.

Swine, fifteen öre per kilogram. All other, free.

Kilogram—2.204 lbs. 1 crown—26.8 cents. 100 öre—1 crown.

No figures are obtainable showing the effect of this legislation upon imports and exports, but such reports as we have show that it has operated to the benefit only of the landed proprietors. Prices of farm products have gone up, but wages have not risen. One evidence of the increase in prices is the fact that the Minister of War asked for an appropriation 10 per cent. greater than for former years, on account of the increased prices. Among wage-earners there is considerable opposition to the new tariff. The following tables give the exports and imports of various farm products for the years 1873 and 1884, respectively:

EXPORTS FROM SWEDEN.

| Articles. | 1873. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle | $1,971,676 | $1,990,704 |
| Sheep | 81,472 | 188,940 |
| Swine | 307,932 | 806,412 |
| Butter | 1,590,312 | 4,612,816 |
| Wheat | 502,768 | 59,228 |
| Barley | 1,204,124 | 678,308 |
| Oats | 6,969,340 | 4,741,724 |

IMPORTS INTO SWEDEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rye | $1,868,764 | $4,663,773 |
| Rye flour | 1,392,528 | 754,420 |
| Wheat flour | 1,363,048 | 2,308,824 |
| Pork | 2,058 240 | 1,364,924 |
| Wool | 1,599,692 | 1,698,852 |

EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA.

| Exports to Russia. | | Imports from Russia. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1873. | 1884. | 1873. | 1884. |
| $1,905,748 | $2,163,564 | $5,065,200 | $9,073,944 |

The above are the facts regarding Sweden's foreign trade for the latest years obtainable. The fact that the new tariff did not go into effect until February, 1888, shows that it was too early as yet to point out the permanent effects of the law. There is no evidence whatever to prove the statement that emigration from Sweden is decreasing. The following table shows the number of immigrants from Sweden and Norway to the United States for the past eleven years:

| Year. | From Sweden. | From Norway. |
|---|---|---|
| 1880 | 39,186 | 19,895 |
| 1881 | 49,760 | 22,705 |
| 1882 | 64,607 | 29,101 |
| 1883 | 38,277 | 23,398 |
| 1884 | 26,552 | 16,974 |
| 1885 | 22,248 | 12,356 |
| 1886 | 27,751 | 12,359 |
| 1887 | 42,836 | 16,269 |
| 1888 | 54,698 | 18,264 |
| 1889 | 35,415 | 13,390 |
| 1890 | 29,632 | 11,370 |

As to the statement that Swedes are going back from the United States to Sweeden, I know this to be a fact. Swedes who come to this country and go back for one reason or another, do not stay in Sweden more than a year or two, before they return to the United States.

New York. J. LINDQUIST.

## NATIONAL ISSUES IN STATE POLITICS.

The situation in Ohio makes plain another unfortunate result of the paternal tariff.

A convention met the other day and nominated a candidate for Governor. Now, a State, under our American system, is supposed to have an independent government for all purely State affairs. When such an office as that of Governor is contested by different men, they ought to stand on separate platforms as to State policy. When the intelligent citizens are called upon to choose between the candidates at the polls, they are supposed by all thinking people to vote according to their opinions upon the different lines of policy represented by the nominees. In a wo d, the only excuse for State rights or home rule is that those who alone are concerned in certain business shall be the only ones to handle it, since they understand it much better than any one outside.

How is the beauty of our constitutional compact of 1789 shown forth in the operation of the Ohio State Government of 1891?

The two great national parties are making that State the field for a skirmish, in order to gain prestige a year before they come to a general engagement. Meanwhile, the citizens of that State seem to waive all their rights regarding local affairs and permit their leaders to act as if there were no question of State business in the Governorship. They are to fight upon the question of ta iff and to marshal all the forces they can from the two national parties in and out of Ohio. Of course this amounts to a national contest in which either Protection or Free Trade is to win.

But a remarkable thing is the bland acquiescence of the Ohio folks in an arrangement whereby they lose all opportunity for the exercise of their valuable right of home rule and the chance of discussing matters of importance in their State's domestic life. The next Governor of Ohio will be known as a tariff or as an anti-tariff man; but who will be able to tell if his views on State taxation, or on the liquor question, or on the relations of the State to the railroads, etc., etc., correspond with those of the majority of intelligent voters in Ohio? The only thing which the Fall election will decide is which national party is the stronger in that State.

We would not have it otherwise, for we know that the tariff is the all-pervading question, and it will not down until the institution is killed outright. But we should not miss the occasion to mark the nature of the tariff law. It is so paternal and so centralizing that if continued it would wipe out State sovereignty and overthrow the very substance of home rule.

We have often pointed in derision to our sister republics of Mexico and South America, and have stood aghast at the President's despotic power in them in various directions, notably in that of naming a Governor of a State and compelling the State to accept his nominee. Can we not see a very close resemblance between those autocratic governments and ours in case paternalism were carried to its logical conclusion here?

With the influence and money of associated vested interests in control of our national Government, it would not take long to extend its rule into State as well as Federal elections, and to extend its patronage by finally including State offices, which, though still elective and ostensibly in State hands, might be entirely controlled by the central authorities.

The theory of State rights is that "each State is as sovereign in the exercise of its rights within the powers reserved by it as the general Government is sovereign within the powers granted to it."

Now, Protection is in its very nature so aggresive, so built upon special privilege, that there are no bounds which can be fixed against its encroachments; and, as has been already seen, the attempt to control the National policy has not stopped with activity

in the National field, but has invaded the State to the suppression of local issues and the destruction of healthy local development.

While the tariff lasts there is no hope of arriving at any independent consideration of purely State questions within our respective commonwealths; but we can easily discern through the thick of the present struggle the wonderful relief in that respect that will come when the tariff shall have been abolished.

The point which is desirable to emphasize is that the general Government can never be confined within the powers granted to it in the Constitution, and the State can never exercise fully the rights reserved by them therein until the system of unjust national taxation and incidental favoritism is abolished.

Philadelphia, Penn. T. WISTAR BROWN, JR.

## OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, June 27.—Tom L. Johnson's sudden recall to the United States by pressing business matters left him little opportunity to meet a great many of our Single Tax friends here who were desirous of seeing "Our Congressman" as some of them call him, but William Saunders, Thomas Briggs, Thomas F. Walker, Henry Ancketell, Frederick Verinder, Dr. Rundlett, Silas M. Burroughs, Herbert Presbury and several others got to see him, and upon them all he made the same impression he makes wherever he goes in the United States. "No wonder he was elected to Congress by three or four thousand majority," said one of these gentlemen. "We would send him to Parliament quick enough if we had him over here. A man with such a beaming face, such charming, easy manners, so quick to see an idea and having such a pointed way of putting it, is capable of overcoming immense difficulties."

Very much the same kind of interest I find manifested by the same kind of men in Arthur Moxham, Mr. Johnson's partner in the Johnson Steel works of Johnstown, Penn. Mr. Moxham made some radical acquaintances when he was here before, and his arrival here again is looked for with deep interest, as it has got abroad that he intends soon to withdraw from active connection with his American business interests, settle down here again in his native country and go into politics. The people of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association take the keenest interest in this, as they are anxious to get him into Parliament, to exert there in behalf of the Single Tax idea some of that tremendous energy he has shown as president of the Johnson works, in building up the steel rail business at Johnstown, and some of that courage and decision which showed forth so splendidly when at the time of the flood the people of Johnstown made him their dictator.

A few days before Mr. Johnson left he hired a "four-in-hand" coach, and with his brother Albert, big enough and expert enough to drive the Queen, on the box, took a party consisting of Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Albert Johnson, his little son and daughter, Mr. Warwick, son of Congressman Warwick, who defeated Major McKinley; William Hoey, the comedian of "They're After Me" fame, and myself, out to Hampton Court Palace, where Cardinal Wolsey three hundred years ago reached the height of all his pomp and power—a palace which is now occupied by "royal paupers." The drive through the celebrated Bushy Park leading up to the palace, a long, straight avenue, bordered by wide, even lawns, and beyond them thick walls of white thorns and hoary horse chestnuts, was one of the most enjoyable parts of the excursion.

"The thing which most impresses me," said Mr. Johnson, as we drove along, "is the way the landowning nobility is scattered about. Everywhere you go you find them. If they were collected together the country would get lopsided, and over it would go."

Miss Helen Taylor left London last night to return to Avignon, France, where she is accustomed to spend the Summer months of each year. She came to London for only a few days to meet some appointments, and I found her yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Moral Reform Union, an association of ladies who interest themselves particularly in the temporary measures of social purity work, though they also take a deep interest in fundamental social questions, and the secretary, Miss F. E. Albert, whom I met, manifested strong sympathy with the Single Tax movement. It was in one of the rooms now occupied by this organization, at 2 Leinster place, the very room in which I found Miss Taylor, that Herbert Spencer for twenty-six years did all his writing and made himself famous. Miss Taylor looked remarkably well, and talked most cheerfully. She asked for particulars of the good cause in the United States, and said she felt well satisfied with the progress which is being made here. "The ideas are getting among our agricultural people," said she, "and it will not be long before changes commence." In the Fall Miss Taylor will commence a long series of lectures through the rural districts.

Frederick Verinder, the secretary of the English Land Restoration League, has just returned from a two week's trip with the "van," traveling through Suffolk preaching to the most attentive of audiences and doing a great deal of good. Mr. Verinder is a small man, of less than thirty-five, of pleasing face and engaging manner. He is a man of tireless zeal, a storehouse of information, and has a quick, happy, earnest way of putting things which he has been exhibiting ever since he turned up at the Established Church Congress in 1885 with a lot of copies of "Progress and Poverty," and which make him as interesting on the platform as he is with his pen. "At every place we stopped," said he, "we had excellent audiences. A most encouraging thing is that everywhere we are bringing out the women, and in a few instances meetings have been composed almost wholly of them. We put before them good, plain, hard facts and they carry them away. At one place this week we had all the men thereabout collected around our van or rather under hedges close by, for we held the meeting during a rain storm. This rain was all that prevented the women from joining the men. At the village of Leiston we came upon a hot-bed of protectionism. There were mineral lands in the neighborhood, but only a part of them were in use. 'What is needed to bring this land into use and give employment is a tariff to keep out foreign minerals,' said some of the men who came to us. 'We grant you,' was our reply, 'that what you want is protection; but what kind of protection? If you look closely you will see that for every guinea spent in wages and in making a return for the machinery and other capital employed in getting the mineral out of the ground two guineas are given to the man who owns the land out of which the mineral comes, so that the royalty is twice as heavy as the return to the labor and capital employed. This is where you want your protection—protection against men who hold land out of use, protection against men who are appropriating royalties that belong to all the people in common.' The impression that this made was perceptible at once. These people had never looked at the thing in that light and the idea struck home."

"At another place," Mr. Verinder continued, "we were very much astonished to be told that one of our auditors was a coast guard—one of those men we, in this Free Trade country, have picketed along the coast at distances of quarter or half a mile to see that nobody lands any good thing that we all want without paying a fine. Well, one of these men was an attentive listener to all that was said at one of our meetings, and next morning he turned up to tell us that he agreed to our sentiments, and he invited us to lunch with him in his fortress on the cliffs, and to inspect his arsenal, which presented a formidable array of rifles, cutlasses and other 'resources of civilization.' Two men, he said, were on the lookout, walking up and down the cliffs during the day, and three on duty at night. Next place we went to we used all this information with telling effect."

What Mr. Verinder said about the coast guards here recalls a rather comical experience of Henry Ancketill, on his return from America, a couple of years ago. Mr. Ancketill had nothing dutiable in his traps, and so swore before a customs official. But a moment after he had made this statement a passenger came up to him and said that he was afraid he had too much tobacco with him to get through duty free, and he asked Ancketill if he would put half a pound in his overcoat pocket. Ancketill, recollecting that when he was in Her Majesty's navy he had been permitted to carry a pound of tobacco ashore, concluded that he would be well within the law in this instance, and so he consented. Into his pocket went the half pound of tobacco, and soon he forgot all about it. Presently the spirit moved him to do a little proselyting, and he opened out on the customs official, before whom he had sworn a few minutes before. He quickly laid bare the absurdity and folly of a tariff, struck out for the abolition of custom houses, and was laying out the beauties of the Single Tax, when the official got his eye on Ancketill's pocket, and, in a voice of thunder, he wanted to know what Ancketill had hidden there. Ancketill frankly said that he had half a pound of tobacco, whereupon he was whisked off to a higher official, and there was the very dickens to pay before Ancketill could make them believe that he did not know the law had been changed since he was in the navy, and that half a pound of tobacco was dutiable. When he got away he solemnly promised himself that next time he went through the custom house lines, and had a pocket full of tobacco, he wouldn't try to get in any Single Tax work on a Free Trade England customs official.

A quiet little conference of clergymen and others interested in philanthropic work which was held this week shows how the good seed is being sown. The conference was held at Sion College on Monday last to consider "methods tried and suggested for raising the lowest classes of our population," and Rev. Harry Jones, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral and Vicar of St. Philip's; Rev. Andrew Mearns, author of "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London;" William T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, and a lot of other prominent persons were interested. Lord Monkswell, Member of the House of Lords, member of the London County Council and chairman of the United Committee for the Taxation of Ground Rents, presided. Things went along in an even, sleepy sort of way until Frank Smith, late of the Salvation Army and now editor of the Workers' Cry and secretary of the London 'Busmen's Union, got up and read a paper which started in with the assertion that

while it was highly commendable to provide ways *out of* "darkest England," it was more necessary to close up the way *into* it, and declaring that charitable relief measures only helped the poor *in* their poverty, not *out* of it. The heart of the remedy he proposed was that the land—the natural opportunities of England—should be thrown open to the employment of the people of England, and he pointed out the easy way through the medium of the Single Tax. When he sat down there was a tremendous stir in the meeting, and one gentleman of the ministry got up with a face the color of red ink, and addressing the chair with great emotion, said: "Surely there would be offered an opportunity of answering the outrageous sentiments we have just heard expressed, sir." Such an opportunity was given by the chairman, and three clergymen arose and annihilated Smith and his pernicious doctrines; after which three other clergymen arose and attacked their aforesaid brethren, and supported Smith and the idea of the common and equal right to land. The meeting waxed hot and furious, and there was like to have been a veritable bear garden over the Single Tax principle, had not the expiration of the limit of time brought the conference to a close. Smith sat back and smiled at the combatants, and has since congratulated himself on starting such a good fight.

Silas M. Burroughs has got back to London after a long trip through the Mediterranean countries and through Palestine, taking a vacation, selling drugs, and preaching the Single Tax. He is as brown as a nut; chock full of enthusiasm. Everywhere he touched, everywhere he could get a man, woman, or child to listen; and it is doubtful to which he gave most time—the vacation, the drugs, or the Single Tax. I am seriously informed by some of his companions in the late journey that he was not willing to lose any opportunity even when riding muleback, and that he wrote a lot of Single Tax letters to various parts of the world as he jogged along. In the party were four ladies and fifteen clergymen and professors, nearly all Americans, and he hammered at them morning, noon and night. He converted a number of them, but the climax came one Sunday evening, when, after one of the clergymen had read a chapter from the Scriptures, Mr. Burroughs got up and delivered a Single Tax sermon. That brought down every last one of them—even the sternest and stubbornest "guessed there was more in the thing than he had at first thought."

At Triest, one of the most important Mediterranean ports, Mr. Burroughs says the American Consul told him that though the port was always full of shipping, he hadn't seen an American flag in all the time he had been there—two years.

Mr. Burroughs wants the Single Tax letter writers to turn their attention to some of the English statesmen, and he especially mentions Mr. Gladstone.

The Land Nationalizers here are coming out clearly as Socialists. At the annual meeting of the Land Nationalization Society this week Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, the president, made an address clearly defining their position. He said that they had already sufficient members in the country to be a power, and they must see that that power made itself felt at the polls. "The most striking characteristic of the times in which we live," said he, "is the extent to which the teachings of Socialism in various forms are permeating society. The old panaceas are quite powerless to provide a thorough remedy for existing evils. The whole fabric of society rests upon a rotten foundation, and the only way to get rid of present horrors of starvation, misery and vice everywhere around is a radical reform which will destroy the regime of individualism and competition which has so miserably failed to secure the general well-being and replace it by a complete system of co-operative Socialism. If we can once get the land into the hands of the people the capital of the country will soon follow it. (Cheers.) In principle I am a thorough Socialist, but I am of opinion that the shortest and the only ready way to Socialism is that of land nationalization. The effect of land nationalization will be that every man who wishes it can have land upon fair terms to cultivate or live upon, and we would soon find the country re-peopled by men living on their own homesteads and deriving sustenance from what they were able to produce on the land. A large proportion of the millions who have migrated to the great towns would then surely return to their native place and live by the cultivation of the soil. Workmen would then be really free, and wages would inevitably rise. Land nationalization is an essential preliminary to any great reform, and Socialists should work heart and soul with us in attaining what we both desire. (Cheers.) The combined forces of the landlords, the capitalists, and the official world are arrayed against us. But the vast multitude of the workers, though hitherto ignorant of their power, ignorant of their rights, and almost wholly untrained and unable to co-operate for any common cause, are now coming to their support; much of the independent intellect of the country is becoming convinced of the soundness of our views; the noble army of philanthropists are now beginning to see that to relieve misery, however necessary for the moment, did no permanent good, and that to effect any permanent amelioration they must join this society in striking at the very root of the evil. If in addition to these converts we can gain to our cause some considerable proportion of the various groups of Socialists, we might consider ourselves within measurable distance of success, and it might be that many of our younger members will live to see the soil of the country freely open to the use of all her citizens. Then will no more be seen in our midst that most pitiable of sights, that crowning disgrace of our much-boasted wealth and civilization—men whose children are in want of bread asking for work, and asking for it in vain." HENRY GEORGE, JR.

## CURRENT THOUGHT.

BISMARCK ASSAILED.—The most striking article in the July issue of The Forum is Prof. F. Heinrich Geffecken's review of "Emperor William II.; His Character and His Policy." It is scarcely more a defence of the young Emperor of Germany than an attack upon Bismarck, the man who imprisoned Geffecken for publishing parts of Emperor Frederick's diary reflecting upon the Chancellor. Prof. Geffecken tells the story of Bismarck's fall. Bismarck believed that with the advent of young William there had come to the throne a soldier prince who would be only too glad to give his grandfather's great minister a new lease of absolute power. He found instead that here was a monarch that meant not only to govern, but to reign. The Emperor esteemed the anti-Socialist laws a failure, and when Bismarck sought to make them permanent William gladly saw the attempt fall to the ground. Bismarck's loss of majority in the Reichstag was followed by an attempt to make a treaty with Windthorst, leader of the Ultramontanes. The Emperor demanded to know what had taken place at Bismarck's conference with Windthorst. Bismarck refused to reveal the facts, and said that he would resign office if he had lost the confidence of his sovereign. This was a bluff such as he had used more than once successfully with the elder William. What was the Chancellor's surprise when that very night an aide-de-camp came to remind him of his offer to resign. He was thunder-struck; but even then he believed that his resignation would not be accepted. It was, and Bismarck knew himself dismissed.

Dr. Geffecken's paper is an endeavor to show that William, with all his paternalism, is a constitutional monarch, moved only by the highest sense of duty. The Professor even tries to explain away the haughty utterance, "I am master in this land, and no other master will be tolerated." It was a warning as well to rebellious nobles as to Social Democrats. Perhaps as interesting a feature as any to Single Taxers is Prof. Geffecken's assertion that the Emperor aimed in revising the tax laws to deprive the land-holding nobles of Eastern Prussia of privileges under the exercise of which the whole people suffer. There is reason to believe that Prof. Geffecken wrote with the Emperor's full approval, if not with his co-operation. The magazine will be presented to the Emperor by Prince Christian at a luncheon soon to occur in London.

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MR. BELLAMY ON SOCIALISM.—The Rev. Francis Bellamy, cousin of Edward Bellamy, and recently pastor of a Baptist Church in Boston, but now occupying an editorial desk in the office of the Youth's Companion, writes in the July issue of the Arena concerning "The Tyranny of all the People." His article is a defence of Nationalism, and a reply to a recent assault upon such State socialism by the editor of the Arena. Mr. Bellamy is not sure that he believes in the military socialism depicted in his cousin's book. He does, however, believe in what he calls democratic socialism, and this he proceeds to defend. Mr. Bellamy's article is mainly a citation of familiar replies to familiar objections. Perhaps Mr. Bellamy's method of argument cannot be better illustrated than in the sentence: "It is hard to discover what individualism is surrendered, except bumptiousness, when the rounded development of the greatest number of individuals is the nation's motive for extending its governmental functions."

Men of the type of mind that finds a wholesome solution of existing ills in a widening of governmental powers and easily looks to government for the reform of the individual, naturally see in strenuous individualism only "bumptiousness." To these men the manful assertion against all comers, whether a single tyrant or an overwhelming popular majority, of each man's right to exercise his own will, so long as such exercise shall not infringe the like and equal right of any other individual, is a manifestation of bumptiousness. It is difficult to see how men taking such a view of individualism can reach a point where argument with individualists can be hopeful to either side. However, Mr. Bellamy admits that a nationalism that shall not come from orderly progression is undesirable, and he declares finally that a perfected fraternalism will make the strong hand of socialism needless. The individualist will assent to this. But socialism is confessedly only a means to the end, and that end the highest development of the individual. Of this development fraternalism would be one manifestation. But neither socialism nor any other outside power can coerce men into fraternalism since it is inconceivable that we should be coerced into loving our neighbors. Therefore socialism of the "strong hand" cannot be a forerunner

of fraternalism. Individualism recognizes the right and duty of the community to protect each man in the exercise of his natural rights so long as such exercise does not infringe the like and equal rights of any other individual. It also recognizes the right and duty of the community to step in and prevent a ruthless exercise of an ordinarily natural right when it does infringe another's right. When the community goes further than this it attempts the impracticable absurdity of seeking to coerce men into fraternalism. That must be left to the awakened conscience of the individual.

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MR. PLIMSOLL ON TRUSTS.—Samuel Plimsoll sounds a warning note upon the subject of trusts in the June issue of the Nineteenth Century. After praising the wisdom of England's fiscal legislation during the last fifty years, in that it has constantly reduced taxation, until now only six articles appear on the tariff list, Mr. Plimsoll expresses a fear that this good record is about to be broken. He shows how reduction of taxation upon imports increases consumption, and in turn furnishes employment for British workingmen, since imported goods must be paid for in British products. He would gladly see a further reduction of tariff taxation.

What Mr. Plimsoll fears, however, is a new form of taxation, and that not by government, but by combined capital. The first result of every trust is to increase the price of the article produced by the trust. This is fast going so far as to grind the American consumer into the dust. Mr. Plimsoll cites the alarming array of trusts formed in the United States since 1888, and notes the difficulty in dealing with them in a country made up of many separate States exercising sovereign legislative functions. He calls upon Englishmen to see that some legislation against trusts is at once enacted by the British Parliament. Incidentally Mr. Plimsoll lays down the Free Trade principle with clearness and vigor. His article, however, is marred by a confusing arrangement of parts and by awkward repetitions. It reads, in fact, as if it had been revised and condensed, and that parts had been printed not only in the revised, but in the original form as well.

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MR. FAIRCHILD ON SILVER.—Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, in discussing "The United States and Silver" in the July Forum, declines to examine the arguments for and against the double standard, but professes his belief that that system would be best for the world as a whole. He simply invites candid men to consider our condition in the event that the world shall not adopt bimetallism. The question, as he thinks, involves these three other questions:

"First—If the world should become convinced that soon all of the money in use in this country would be silver and paper convertible only into silver, would or would not the immediate effect of that world-belief be harmful to us?

"Second—The transition having taken place, the money of the country having become silver alone, would the country be better off, would it have greater prosperity as a whole than it would have should the present condition continue—that condition involving the free interchangeability of gold and silver and the constant creation by Government of as much silver money as will be kept equal in value to gold money by the use which the people of the United States make of it in their business?

"Third—Can and will the people of this country so use silver as money in their domestic business that, without reference to what the rest of the world may do, the price of silver the world over will so rise that silver shall bear the same ratio in value to gold that, by the laws of the United States, the silver in a silver dollar bears to the gold in a gold dollar? And will the same cause maintain that price steadily and at all times?"

No other questions need be considered in deciding the present silver question, and all seem hard business propositions. It ought to be possible to take them up without prejudice or fear of truth. A country is in a bad way when a majority of its people cannot take up such a question and decide it in such fashion. Whoso cares for his country's good name should in advance determine to keep his mind free and let truth lead him where it will. If the people will not do so they may expect to be led by demagogues.

Should the world believe that silver is to be our only money this would be because it also believed that the answer to the third question is a negative, for if we could put and keep the silver of the world on a par with gold, then gold would freely circulate in this country. But the world has already answered the third question in the negative, for all Europe has stopped the free coinage of silver. If the Latin Union countries saw the approach of silver monometallism in this land they would be prompt to get our gold by selling all the securities created here for which they could find a market. The result would be tight money and depression in prices. There would be a sudden lowering of all our money save that in gold to the value in gold of the silver contained in such money. It might temporarily help the debtor class, but most debtors are also creditors. On the other hand, creditors, including the army of savings banks depositors would lose. But such considerations should not influence a government. The only question should be, "What is the best form of money?" The best is the most uniform; that which shall be the same on Saturday night, when wages are paid, and on Monday, when the next week's work is begun. Bimetallism professes to reach this need, and if it could, such a currency would be ideal, but this can be only approximated, and that very roughly. If the unit of value were based upon silver, fluctuating as it does, all business transactions would involve an additional uncertainty.

But perhaps this reasoning is all wrong; perhaps free silver coinage would result in a linking of silver and gold the world over in the ratio of 16 to 1. Known facts do not justify the hope. The purchasing of $24,000,000 of silver per annum for twelve years has had no such result. How can the coining of silver by the United States make firm the value of $3,880,000,000 of silver coin, besides countless millions in plate, and an annual product of $150,000,000? The Government has bought and coined silver valued at $420,000,000, and after vainly trying to float 60,000,000 of the actual dollars, has circulated in silver certificates almost the full value of the money they represent. But 90 per cent. of such certificates are in notes of $10 and less. Later came $5 and $2 certificates. Denominations of $20 and over have diminished from $64,000,000 to $34,000,000. Thus our silver circulates in those small denominations in which experience teaches that an over valued money may be issued with safety. When the Government was issuing $100 silver certificates they were promptly paid back in customs dues, because their high denomination brought them in competition with gold, which the distrustful people determined to save. If these conditions continue, the Government may find it hard to keep good its promise of last July. The certificate is spent, the coin is saved. Why not prohibit silver or coin certificates of less than $20, and gold certificates of greater than $10? If silver can be maintained at par by law alone, it surely can be done under these conditions.

The legal tender character will not maintain at par an unlimited quantity of silver; nor will a declaration of such intent on the part of the Government maintain the silver at par. Why should we run the chances of a depreciated money? Who will benefit thereby? If we provide that, when it is necessary to maintain parity, the Government shall redeem, why not provide for cessation of the cause that has produced the necessity? Why not cease the creation of a money that does not maintain itself? We have no provision of the sort, and hence a sharp distinction between silver and gold, even when each is represented by paper certificates.

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GENERAL WALKER ON THE NEGRO.—General Francis Walker, who has taken one census of the United States, draws some hopeful conclusions from partial reports sent forth by Mr. Porter and his discredited bureau. Taking these statistics, General Walker discusses in the July Forum the "Colored Race in the United States," and apparently reaches the hopeful conclusion that the negro problem is solving itself. He finds that the colored race nowhere increases as rapidly as the white race, and that outside the southern portion of the Mississippi Valley its increase is much below that of the whites. In other words, the negro race is gradually withdrawing within the area best suited to it, and even there is not increasing with the alarming rapidity once prophesied. It is true that the birth rate of the negro race is extremely high, but so also is its death rate. In New Orleans the death rate per thousand of whites is 25.57; of negroes, 36.39. In some other Southern cities the difference against the negro is even more marked. General Walker concludes that the negro race is maintaining a relatively slight increase by means of a very high birth rate, a little in excess of a very high death rate. No cause that decreases the birth rate is likely to decrease the death rate. Wherever the negro is less and less an industrial and economic necessity, the decline of the race is likely to be more rapid than would be the case with another element of population which had been running along on a lower birth rate but with also a lower death rate.

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SOCIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY.—Just why the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley should have written and Harper's Monthly should have published "Christianity and Socialism," an article in the July issue of that magazine, it is difficult to guess. Dr. Buckley has nothing to add to the current social discussion, and what he has to say reveals his ignorance of a great many things pertaining to his subject. He complains that most persons in discussing the relations between Christianity and Socialism have neglected to examine the condition of the world when Christianity arose. His professed object is to set forth this condition and to show what Christ and his Apostles proposed for the improvement of social conditions.

Dr. Buckley imagines a single family on an island, and concludes that so long as there was no outside interference, and the family remained small, such single family would enjoy social equality. After a few generations, however, the varying powers of individuals would bring about social differences. That which would occur on such an island manifests itself in all parts of the world. The great mass are barely able to subsist, the few are rich, a middle class is tending one way or the other. But, while admitting all this, Dr. Buckley thinks that the champions of the poor exaggerate the misery of their condition. This country's enormous resources

have thus far spared us the deep poverty of Europe, but when population shall have increased until it taxes natural resources, as it certainly must, all the poverty of other lands will be felt here.

Having recognized the problem, Dr. Buckley presents his remedy. Christ found just such social inequalities as now exist, and laid down principles which, if universally accepted, would reduce to smallest proportions the inequalities of social conditions. Christ prohibited drunkenness, gluttony, licentiousness, anger, and avarice, as Dr. Buckley thinks, the chief causes of human inequalities. But the socialistic experiments of early Christians were merely temporary expedients and not designed as the permanent policy of the sect. Propositions to abolish private property Dr. Buckley thinks vain, since this institution has been known to all times. A present equal sub-division of wealth would be promptly followed by glaring inequalities. Only a despotism could make permanent a state of equality as to fortune.

Dr. Buckley is persuaded that the upward progress of the human race must be in proportion to its acceptance of Christianity. Unless the hearts of men are transformed by the laws and spiritual influence of Christianity, the tyranny of a Socialistic organization would not bring about needed reform. If Christianity were universally adopted all social evils would vanish. Any plan of reform that does not embrace Christianity must be confined to the life of its founder.

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AN ESSAY OF WHIPPLE'S.—"Loafing and Laboring" is the title of a posthumous paper by E. P. Whipple in the July issue of the North American Review. To condense an essay of Mr. Whipple's would be well nigh impossible, but it is not difficult in a few lines to indicate his drift. He divides mankind into loafers and laborers, and he finds that the class that loafs chiefly occupies itself in undoing the good done by the class that labors. Imbecility of will he holds responsible for "loaferism." The indolent self-surrender to the impulse or caprice of the moment, the lack of intelligent object in life, the slow fooling away of strength at the heart of being and the consequent disposition to drift with the stream of things rather than to guide their course, this is what dehumanizes a man and makes him a loafer. It is only hard to be a laborer because it is hard to be a man.

This is the key-note to Mr. Whipple's essay. He enforces his argument with brillliant epigram and apt illustration. He is inclined to accept Buffon's definition of genius as the capacity of continuous labor. In literature we can distinguish an author's works from his loafing. Sheridan, "a thought on horseback," was one of the working generals of our war. The loafing generals are no longer condemned—they are forgotten. Moral loafing is characteristic of people whose hearts and understandings assent to moral laws, but who lack moral verve and might. Should every loafer turn worker, there would be enough and to spare for all. Shiftlessness, laziness, and rascality lay the most grinding of taxes. They represent not only pauperism of body, but that wider pauperism of soul which draws millions from the producing classes by killing within them the producing disposition and faculty.

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MR. GARLAND'S WESTERN SKETCH.—Hamlin Garland's "Prairie Heroine," in the July issue of the Arena, is an episode rather than a story, but it is told with much power and felicity. The cheerless squalor of the prairie farmer's home is drawn with a pitiless truth, that is the more effective from the accompanying pictures of the generous and lovely physical world surrounding this abode of misery. Mr. Garland enforces the Single Tax lesson in strong fashion, though he is not so happy in dealing with the Single Tax apostle and the school mistress as with the prairie farmer and his wife.

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PLUTOCRACY AND SNOBBERY.—Edgar Fawcett's "Plutocracy and Snobbery in New York," in the July Arena, says some things that need to be said, though not in the best and most effective English. Mr. Fawcett accuses the fashionable women of New York of purse pride and snobbery. They make a god of caste. The present plutocracy, however, is not worse than the provincialism of Knickerbocker days. Our republic should be ashamed of an aristocracy formed on either money or birth, and that many are not only not ashamed, but actually proud of such systems, is one of many things going to show how much we have broken the promise of democracy.

Mr. Fawcett is sure that aristocracies will one day be sloughed off like dead animal tissue if not amputated like a living limb. They are tolerated in Europe, because progress is not yet ready to destroy them. They are ridiculous here, nay more, an insult to republican energies, motives and ideas. We are sufficiently behind our vaunts. We call ourselves free men and keep slaves in our factories. We vaunt the honor of the Presidential office, yet men wade to the Presidency, unless they have the magnificent courage of a Cleveland, through bogs of venal promises. The highest duty of the rich is to be charitable, and many are so; but charity counts for naught without meekness, philanthropy and altruism.

Mr. Fawcett finds no hope in socialism. He discovers in all large cities the germs of snobbishness. London laughs at social New York and would laugh louder were the cities near enough together for more careful inspection of one by the other. Meanwhile a vilely libelous press flourishes in most unwholesome fashion. Mr. Fawcett denounces the mercenary marriages of fashionable New York life and closes with a hint of revolution. His article loses much from its scattering fire and something from intemperance of language.

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IMMIGRATION DEFENDED.—Oswald Ottendorfer's article, "Are Our Immigrants to Blame?" in the July issue of the Forum, is chiefly valuable and interesting by reason of the personal record it contains. Mr. Ottendorfer tells how a penniless young man, fleeing from political persecution at home, he landed in New York and read in the faces of working people, whose language he did not understand, a sturdy self-respect born of social and political liberty. To him and to thousands of immigrants of that period America seemed a veritable land of liberty, and in the free atmosphere of this country the down-trodden held up their heads and learned self-respect. He, a student, gladly worked with his hands and was proud of his blisters. Mr. Ottendorfer defends the immigrant of that time and of this. But for immigration our population would probably be less than 25,000,000. To the immigrant we owe much that is now ours. The adopted citizens rallied to the defence of the flag when the civil war of 1861 broke out. Nevertheless, there are now symptoms of decay. He does not, however, think that they can be traced to the immigrant. The native citizens, often descended from the earliest settlers, are corrupted by contact with aristocratic Europe more than by the presence of a million poor immigrants. The native population has come to fear a numerous progeny. The accumulation of wealth and power in a few hands and the conscienceless pursuit of money are more dangerous than immigration.

Mr. Ottendorfer considers and rejects most schemes proposed for the restriction of immigration. He dismisses as vain the propositions to require consular certificates from immigrants. He has little hope of an educational test. He would, however, exclude assisted immigrants, and would imbue with the American spirit all that come.

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## TO REWARD INVENTORS.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: In explaining the Single Tax it has been my custom to claim that "single" meant only one, and that, therefore, the Single Tax necessitated the withdrawal of all tax powers from individuals and corporations, and limiting the Government application of it to land values only. "Equal rights to all; special privileges to none," is our object.

Our patent laws farm out to individuals and corporations the power to tax by granting the *exclusive* right to make and sell certain things. During last Winter I advocated the abolition of the patent right system, and the substitution of a pension or royalty system. Mr. Richard Spencer, of Burlington, Iowa, proposes the following method of rewarding inventors, while at the same time destroying the special privileges created by our patent laws. The plan is simply offered as a suggestion with the hope that some one will take it up and work it out in detail, so as to present a definite bill in Congress.

As we already have a corps of clerks busily engaged in examining models and passing upon the merits of inventions, it would only be necessary to provide that all inventions should be classified according to merit and probable utility—universal benefit—into class A, B, C, etc.; that a certificate issued, stating that an invention fell into class A, be a draft on the United States Treasury for a certain sum of money; class B a different sum, and so on; that at the end of a year the inventor might produce evidence to show that a certain number of the machines were in actual use in the country, and, upon the evidence proving satisfactory, be given a certficate, which would be a draft upon the United States Treasury, for another certain sum of money; that at the end of each succeeding year he might do the same, the more universal the use of the invention, the larger the draft until this proof of the merits of the invention had advanced it to the highest class, where the anunity would become fixed during the life of the inventor; that the granting of the first certificate make the knowledge of the invention common property, thus leaving all free to make and sell the same; that the failure of the inventor to show that the minimum number (fixed by law) were in use at the end of the first year would cause his name to be dropped from the anunity roll, and that the decline in the use of an invention would retire it from class to class until it reached the lowest class and was dropped.

This is merely a rude general outline of what may be done. The manner in which this suggestion has been received by all to whom I have mentioned it, leads me to think that a bill embodying the idea would receive the endorsement of all labor and reform organizations. I believe it is a step easily taken and would go a long

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ways toward educating the people to see how legislation affects business, and how freeing competition will free men.

Watertown, S. Dak. W. E. BROKAW.

### AS TO FRANCHISE VALUES.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: Mr. Barber says that "a street railway franchise is the exclusive privilege of running cars on certain streets." Kindly permit me to ask some questions.

1. Would the value of the franchise be greater or less if the "exclusive privilege" carried with it the right to charge only three cent fares instead of five?

2. What effect would it have on the value of a privilege to run cars on a street, if some method as unerring as free competition could be discovered that would always keep the rate of fare at exactly the cost of service?

3. How much land value is there in the "equal privilege" to every one to use country roads or city streets for hauling stones?

4. Wouldn't such a privilege have a value immediately if it were given exclusively to one man or company, or even to two or three men or companies?

5. If the rate of charge were fixed by law, wouldn't the value of the privilege depend entirely on the legal rate for service?

6. If any common carrier could not charge more than the service was actually worth, how much franchise value would it possess?

7. If it could be made practical for *all* highways to belong to the people, just as the rivers, lakes, oceans, country roads and city streets now do, leaving the carrying trade free to any or all who pleased to put on an equipment and carry persons and things, how much franchise value would there be anywhere?

8. Do not all franchises to carriers begin to have value just as soon as the business done is so great that the carrier could afford to reduce rates, but is not obliged to do so because of the legal privilege he holds?

9. Now was I right or wrong in saying, "Land values are natural, while franchise values are artificial and grow out of a legal permission, direct or indirect, to charge more for a service than it is worth?"

St. Anthony's Park, Minn. C. BUELL.

### THE CITY'S DEAD.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I send herewith an extract from an article by Helen Gardner, entitled "Thrown In with the City's Dead."* It is so horrible that I am impelled to ask, "Is civilization among your city's dead?" There was once a Man who had such compassion for the sick, the blind, the maimed, the outcast, the leper, that he was called the great physician. Upon the most loathsome he laid his hands with blessed, healing power. There are many in New York who are called by His Name. They will be weighed in the balance; alas! if they should be found wanting when they stand in the presence of the Judge of the "City's Dead." "Am I my brother's keeper?" was answered once for all in the beginning long ago. "Thy brother's blood crieth out to me from the ground." I call on every Christian man and woman to claim and use the ballot to put an end to this horrible murder of the disinherited. Goethe said, "The world is what the woman is." O, then, that we might stand erect and free, and raise the world! Alas! that we should be content to be slaves; that we can raise no *lawful* hand to protect those so afflicted and betrayed.

Evansville, Ind. L. C. G.

### THE PEOPLE WANT CLEVELAND.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: The editorial, June 24th, entitled "Traitors to Democratic Principles," rings truly, and it should find ready response in the hearts of men who desire good government. There can be no more misleading statement made than that the South desires David B. Hill for a Presidential candidate, and no greater mistake can be made than to attempt to send tariff reform to the rear for any other issue. The people call for Cleveland. If politicians fail to respond to the call and substitute another name, the outcome will be a disappointment. Not that any one man is requisite, but the name of Grover Cleveland is a pledge that principle is greater than profit, and, conversely, the name of any other is evidence that principle must be sacrificed to expediency, and of this sort the people have grown weary.

Atlanta, Georgia. WM. R. BOYD.

### "TRAITORS TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES."

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: No one need to say that THE STANDARD is a partisan paper after reading the editorial of June 24 with the above headline.

Nothing has so much pleased me in this paper for a long time.

So far as THE STANDARD is concerned, it is entirely free to say that it is absolutely indifferent as to which of two sets of henchmen shall feed at the public crib, and cares nothing for harmony in the Democratic party that is to be won by a cowardly surrender of principle.

Those words have the true ring of honesty and independence, and I am sure that they will find a response in the hearts of all true friends of progress, and uttered as they are by THE STANDARD, will cause a renewed feeling of loyalty to THE STANDARD itself.

St. Louis, Mo. "PA" CHASE.

* Printed elsewhere.

## STORY OF THE WEEK

*ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1891.*

SECRETARY FOSTER AND ORGANIZED LABOR.—Some time ago seven Knights of Labor were discharged by Superintendent Meredith from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. They claimed that they were victimized for being Knights of Labor, and soon after the Republican Convention in Ohio their case was called to the attention of Republican leaders in that State. Senator Sherman, Mr. McKinley and Secretary Foster consulted about it at Mansfield, Ohio, and concluded arrangements for reinstating the discharged men. According to appointment two national officers of the Knights of Labor subsequently called on Secretary Foster at Washington and a specific agreement that the men should be reinstated or appointed to equally good places, and thereafter be treated with the same fairness and consideration as other plate printers had about been made, when a committee from the Federation of Labor was announced. After a brief conference with this committee Secretary Foster terminated the interview with the Knights of Labor and sent for Samuel Gompers, the head of the Federation. Mr. Gompers responded and insisted that the discharged Knights should be placed at the foot of the "chance" list for appointment in regular order, and not in their old positions over the heads of other applicants. To this Secretary Foster assented. Mr. Powderly then published a statement asserting that the agreement to replace the men was actually concluded when the Federation committee called, and that the Secretary had written and sent a letter to one of the men asking him if he would accept reappointment. Secretary Foster, replying to this, says the arrangement was mutually satisfactory as to six of the men, but the seventh, Jordan, he was unwilling to reinstate, because he was offensive to the Superintendent, and the Knights insisted upon his reinstatement, because if he was excepted the Superintendent would "crow over them." To meet this difficulty the Secretary says that he drafted a letter to Jordan offering him the place and asking if he would accept. This letter he offered to the Knights with the understanding that they were to bring him Jordan's declination or return the letter; but they declined and he pushed the letter aside. About that time the committee of the Federation called, and upon conferring with them, he says, he learned some new facts, whereupon he broke up the conference with the Knights. He intimates that the Knights stole the letter to Jordan from his desk while he was conferring with the Federation committee.

The chief importance of the matter relates to the Ohio election, it having been understood by leading Republicans that unless the discharged Knights were reinstated the Knights of Labor of Ohio would vote and work against Mr. McKinley.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER'S DILEMMA.—More evidence has been given in conflict with the written statement regarding the Keystone Bank submitted by Mr. Wanamaker to the Councils' investigating committee, and reported June 17 and 30 under titles similar to this. The president of the Girard Trust Company testifies that in 1886, before the Reading deal with Lucas, he lent Mr. Wanamaker a large sum of money on the security of Keystone Bank stock which he held as collateral until October, 1889, long after that deal. This stock belonged to a block of 2,625 shares which was issued to Wanamaker, and not to the fraudulent 2,516 shares given him by Lucas. As there were 1,000 shares of this block in the Trust Company when he received the fraudulent stock from Lucas, they could not have been part of the same stock that was represented by the Lucas certificates.

The president of the company also testifies that on several occasions Marsh borrowed money over night, saying it was at Mr. Wanamaker's request, and each time giving as security 243 shares of the general stock owned by Wanamaker and 1,461 shares of the fraudulent stock. These loans were paid back promptly. The significance of this is, not only that Mr. Wanamaker, contrary to his statement, was a stockholder, but also that he helped make the bank's balance appear good when the bank was really insolvent, and thereby assisted in defrauding depositors. It is inferred that this was part of the plan to enable him to gradually withdraw his own large account.

Mr. Wanamaker has not appeared a second time before the committee; but he has written offering on twenty-four hours' notice, if wanted, to meet any member or members of the committee or the committee, and explain his statement. The committee has not requested his attendance.

SENTENCE OF BARDSLEY.—John Bardsley, the defaulting City Treasurer of Philadelphia, has been sentenced to undergo fifteen

years' solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary, and to pay a fine equal to the amount of his embezzlement. The story of his crime and defence is told June 17 under title "Postmaster-General Wanamaker's Explanation," and June 3 under title "Bardsley's Confession."

It appears that Bardsley had made a written statement, which was submitted to the editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, who suppressed it because it contained grave charges against reputable people based only upon the word of Bardsley and Marsh. The editor has been so severely criticised, that he announces his willingness to deliver the paper to the Councils' investigating committee if that body demands it.

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REPUBLICAN DENUNCIATION OF SENATOR QUAY.—A large number of prominent Philadelphia Republicans—lawyers, bankers, clergymen and merchants—have issued an address to the Republican party of the State, the burden of which is the corrupt methods of Senator Quay, and the necessity, in the interest of the party, of retiring him from leadership. The address holds him responsible for the defeat of the party in the late Gubernatorial election, because he sought a personal vindication by direct resolution in the platform, and indirectly through the nomination of Delamater for Governor; it attacks him for having caused a violation of the pledges of the party regarding ballot reform, by means of amendments to the Baker ballot bill calculated to transform the measure from one in the interest of fair elections to one that would perpetuate corrupt practices; and it charges him with defeating the bill abolishing local school boards in Philadelphia, which was designed to free the public schools from political influence. His whole public career is said to have found a fitting culmination in the recent scandals that have caused a direct loss of a million dollars and tarnished the Philadelphia name. The idea that public offices are spoils, the lawful property of the politicians, of which Mr. Quay is pronounced the leading exponent, instead of a public trust to be held in stewardship by the politicians for the people, is described as a fundamental fallacy; and the disasters of a looted treasury are explained by the fact that the step from this fallacy to the bold appropriation of public funds to private use, though a long one in appearance, is not so in reality. The crisis is declared to be momentous, and an appeal is made to the patriotism and sound sense of Republicans throughout the State to reform the party within itself, by retiring Quay and his lieutenants, and thereby saving the Republican voter the alternative of accepting unworthy candidates or voting with the opposing party.

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN IOWA.—The Republican Convention of Iowa met at Cedar Rapids on Wednesday. Great enthusiasm for Blaine and reciprocity was manifested early in the proceedings, when the temporary chairman said: "There is but one reciprocity, and James G. Blaine is its prophet!" The platform commends the administration of President Harrison and congratulates the Republican party for the redemption by the last Congress of its pledges as to tariff revision and pensions. It approves the silver coinage act, commends the policy of reciprocal trade and the administrative efforts now making for the enlargement of foreign markets for American beef and pork; calls for a pure ballot, and, while welcoming the worthy poor to our shores, recommends such restrictive laws as will exclude vicious and criminal foreigners. It favors equal taxation on all classes of property; promises enforcement of the prohibitory law, and denounces the Democratic platform as having been framed with a deliberate purpose to deceive. The candidates are Hiram C. Wheeler, for Governor; George Van Houten, for Lieutenant Governor; S. M. Weaver, for Supreme Court Judge; Henry Sabin, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Frank T. Campbell, for Railroad Commissioner.

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CHAIRMAN BRICE'S ADDRESS TO DEMOCRATS.—Calvin S. Brice, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has issued an address to the members of the committee, in which he calls attention to the Republican plan of campaign by means of clubs, supported by beneficiaries of the tariff monopolies, and urges the Democratic party to support the Democratic societies now formed and organizing. In the address he gives it as his opinion that the next Presidential campaign will be a campaign of clubs.

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BALLOT REFORM IN MICHIGAN.—The legislature of Michigan has amended the ballot law of that State, so as to permit a "straight" ticket to be voted by stamping a cross opposite the party designation; a "split" ticket may be made by placing a cross opposite the name of the candidate desired, and erasing the names of all other candidates for the same office. All candidates are named on one ballot; no pasters are allowed, and the ballots, officially printed, are officially distributed and only at the polls.

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EXTENSION OF THE FOUR AND A HALF PER CENTS.—A Cabinet meeting, from which only Secretary Blaine was absent, has decided to extend the four and a half per cent. bonds at two per cent. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the New York bankers whom Secretary Foster consulted, as reported June 10 under title "Redeeming U. S. Bonds," and alluded to June 17 under same title. Mr. Foster thought it supremely important to extend this part of the debt, and strongly opposed risking the possibility of an extension at one and a half per cent. In accordance with the decision, public notice is given by the Secretary that any of the four and a half per cents presented at the Department on or before September 2 for continuance during the pleasure of the Government, with interest at 2 per cent., will be exchanged for new bonds of the same loan at the new rate of interest. The amount of this loan outstanding is $50,869,200.

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JUNE STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The monthly statement of the National debt to the close of business on June 30, shows the following condition:

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|---|---|---|
| Interest-bearing debt, exclusive of bonds issued to Pacific railroads as stated below: | | |
| Four-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1891 | $50,869,200 | |
| Four-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1907 | 559,566,000 | |
| Four-and-a-half per cent. refunding certificates | 93,920 | |
| | | $610,529,120 00 |
| Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity | | 1,614,705 26 |
| Debt bearing no interest: | | |
| Legal tender notes | $346,681,016 00 | |
| Old demand notes | 55,647 50 | |
| National bank notes (redemption account | 40,018,392 25 | |
| Fractional currency | 6,907,679 60 | |
| | | $393,662,735 35 |
| Total debt | | $1,005,806,560 61 |
| Certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury: | | |
| Gold certificates in the Treasury | $31,606,030 | |
| Gold certificates in circulation | 120,850,399 | |
| | | $152,456,429 |
| Silver certificates in the Treasury | $7,351,037 | |
| Silver certificates in circulation | 307,364,148 | |
| | | $314,715,185 |
| Currency certificates in the Treasury | $1,425,000 | |
| Currency certificates in circulation | 21,365,000 | |
| | | $22,790,000 |
| Treasury notes of '90 in the Treasury | $9,765,252 | |
| Treasury notes of '90 in circulation | 40,463,165 | |
| | | $50,228,417 |
| | | $540,190,031 |
| Cash in the Treasury: | | |
| Gold | $238,518,121 59 | |
| Silver | 399,361,974 14 | |
| Paper | 78,769,236 62 | |
| Bonds, National bank deposits, etc. | 28,700,419 28 | |
| | | $745,349,751 63 |
| Less gold certificates | $152,456,429 00 | |
| Less silver certificates | 314,715,185 00 | |
| Less currency certificates | 22,790,000 00 | |
| Less Treasury notes of 1890 | 50,228,417 00 | |
| Less checks, agency accounts, etc. | 51,265,911 80 | |
| | | 591,455,942 80 |
| Cash balance | | $153,893,808 83 |
| Gold reserve | | 100,000,000 00 |
| Net cash balance | | $53,893,808 83 |
| Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads: | | |
| Principal outstanding | | $64,623,512 00 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | | 1,938,705 36 |
| Interest paid by United States over amount repaid by the companies | | 63,564,206 01 |
| Sinking fund bonds | $13,932,500 00 | |
| Sinking fund cash | 18,029 01 | |
| | | 13,950,529 01 |

The cash balance in the Treasury is less by $4,992,909.14 than it was on the 31st of May.

Some changes in the form of the monthly statement have excited remark. The $100,000,000 gold reserve required by law to be held for the redemption of greenbacks, which, since the incumbency of Secretary Manning, has been classified as a trust fund, is now classified as a cash asset. Last month the statement showed an ominously low Treasury balance, and the Administration decided to change its form to that in use prior to Mr. Manning's time; but to avoid an appearance of deception a distinction is noted between the cash balance and the "net cash balance," the latter being produced from the former by subtracting the gold reserve. Another change treats deposits in National banks as available cash. This item, amounting to $23,562,199.37, has heretofore been excluded, on the theory that, as its withdrawal from the banks would contract the currency, it is not strictly available. The change in this respect is justified on the ground that funds in bank are available cash to the Government precisely as they would be to an individual.

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THE M'KINLEY SUGAR BOUNTY.—The time for making applications for sugar bounties under the McKinley law expired on Tuesday. Applications must be made before the 1st of July in each year. Every applicant is required to file a statement of the place of production, the machinery to be used, and the estimated amount of sugar to be produced, and he must accompany his state-

ment with a bond for the faithful observance of all rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He is then entitled to a license for one year to produce sugar from domestic sorghum, beets, sugar cane, or maple sap: and as such licensee, to two cents a pound bounty from the Federal Treasury for the sugar he actually produces, testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, and 1¾ cents a pound if it tests less than 90 degrees, but not less than 80. He receives no bounty, however, unless he produces at least 500 pounds during the year of his license. Of the applications for license for the current year nearly 3,000 are from Vermont; and, as in a recent examination of samples of Vermont maple sugar, seven out of eight lots tested over 80 degrees, it is estimated that bounties will be paid on almost the entire product of the large Vermont producers. However that may be, an enormous bounty must be paid to the planters of Louisiana. The estimated product of the applicants in that State is 493,889,709 pounds; and if they produce up to their estimates, the bounty will be nearly $10,000,000. This yield was equalled in 1861; but the average yield in the past ten years has been but little more than half as much, and if the yield of the current year should be only the average, the bounty would be about $5,000,000. Most of the bounty will go to rich planters. Twelve applications call for more than $100,000 each; forty-nine for more than $50,000 each: and seventy-five for more than $25,000 each. The aggregate call of these 136 applicants is for $6,723,000; the largest expected by one applicant is $280,000.

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CHANGE IN THE WEATHER BUREAU.—In accordance with a recommendation from President Harrison, Congress last Winter passed an act by which the Weather Bureau was transferred from the Signal Corps of the Army to the Agricultural Department. The change has just been effected by the appointment of Professor Mark W. Harrington, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, as chief of the bureau. In connection with this appointment, a curious correspondence took place between Secretary Rusk and Professor Francis M. Nipher, of the Chair of Physics in Washington University, at St. Louis. The Secretary, by telegraph, asked of Professor Nipher, who had been selected for the position: "What are your politics?" and Professor Nipher replied: "I am not a politician, and do not intend to engage in politics." On the following day Professor Harrington was appointed.

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PRESIDENT'S INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT PROCLAMATION.—One of the acts of the late Congress extended American copyright protection to the citizens of all foreign nations that should extend to our citizens the benefits of copyright on substantially the same basis as to their own, and pursuant to this act, the President now issues his proclamation, in which he declares that the condition of the act is fulfilled by Belgium, France, Great Britain and Switzerland. Between these countries and the United States, therefore, there is now an international copyright, with the reservation, however, that in order to secure its benefits here foreign authors must have their type set and their books printed in the United States, a reservation that was required by the Protectionists in the interest of American mechanical labor.

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CONNECTICUT DEADLOCK.—The Connecticut Senate met on Monday. Governor Bulkeley's private secretary announced a communication from the Governor, but no notice was taken of the presence of the secretary, and the communication was left unopened on the clerk's desk. The Senate, without doing any business other than making a few minor appointments, adjourned until the first Monday of September.

The appropriations of 1889 having expired, and the present Legislature having made none, the Comptroller, whose business it is to draw orders on the Treasurer, refuses orders for the payment of hold-over officials, and the Treasurer decides to pay the salaries of State officials and such other bills as he deems proper, without the Comptroller's authority.

Governor Bulkeley, as Commander-in-Chief, has issued an order discharging Brigadier-General Graham from the military service of the State "for the benefit of the service," and appointing Colonel Thomas L. Watson to the command of the brigade with rank from March 1st, 1890. This is a dishonorable dismissal, and if it stands, will bar General Graham from holding military office in the State. The Governor had before dismissed General Graham and appointed Colonel Watson, but the Senate refused to confirm Watson and reinstated Graham.

The full story of the Connecticut deadlock was published under this title April 22, and subsequent developments April 29, May 6 and 13, and June 10, 24 and 30, under same title.

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RETURN OF THE ITATA.—Early this, Saturday, morning the Charleston brought the Itata into the Port of San Diego, where she will be placed in the custody of the United States Marshal, pending her trial for violation of the neutrality laws and breach of arrest. The story of her escape and surrender was told May 13 under title, "Escape of the Insurgent Chilian Transport," May 20 and 27, and June 10, 17 and 30 under title, "The Fugitive Itata," and June 3 under title, "Our Relations with Chili."

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FLOODING OF THE COLORADO DESERT.—The Colorado Desert, supposed to have been once part of the Gulf of California lies in the southeasterly angle of California and has an area of about 3,000 square miles, the lowest point, at Salton, being 263 feet below sea level. Last Saturday it was noticed that the salt bottom at this point was moist, and not long after an unmistakable lake appeared. Steadily rising, the water attained in two or three days an average depth of several inches. and covered an area of 100 square miles. It is still rising. The source of the flood is a mystery, but several theories are advanced to account for it. According to one, the water comes through underground channels from Great Salt Lake, in Utah. Another has it that the Gulf of California, long since cut off by sediment deposited by the Colorado River, has forced its waters through the sediment, and is about to recover its old bed in Southern California. Still another refers the phenomenon to recent earthquakes, which it is said have made subterranean passages from the Pacific Ocean; and in corroboration of this notion the discovery in this desert lake of a species of smelt peculiar to the Pacific is cited. But the most generally accepted theory is that the overflow of the Colorado River is sweeping northward through the sand of the desert into the sink at Salton. Owing to the deposits of salt in the desert, it is impossible to determine whether the inflow is fresh water or sea water.

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ARREST OF HOSTILE INDIANS.—General McCook telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that all the hostiles of the Areibe village of Moqui Indians in Arizona have been captured without bloodshed, and will be held at Fort Wingate as prisoners, subject to the orders of the Department. It seems that these Indians had become excited over certain Governmental arrangements by which their children were required to go twenty or thirty miles to school.

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NATIONAL CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—The Pope has written to Cardinal Gibbons saying that he will not concede the demands reported May 13 under title "Catholic Opposition to Irish Bishops in America," for the appintment of national Bishops; and that he has refused a petition of Poles in the United States for the appointment of a Polish Bishop.

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RAILROAD SLAUGHTER IN OHIO.—On Friday, in a collision on the Erie railroad, at Ravenna, Ohio, forty miles west of Youngstown, nineteen people met a horrible death and thirty-eight were wounded. A passenger train was standing at the depot at 3 o'clock in the morning. The flagman had been sent back to signal an approaching fast freight, but he did not go far enough, and the freight crashed completely through a day coach and one sleeper and into the second sleeper. All three cars took fire, many of the dead were consumed by the flames, and several that had escaped the first shock were burned to death.

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RAILROAD SLAUGHTER IN WEST VIRGINIA.—On this, Saturday, morning, at Farm Station, near Charleston, West Virginia, two crowded passenger cars plunged through a trestle from a height of thirty feet. Twelve passengers were killed instantly, three were fatally wounded, and fifty-eight were badly injured, some of them fatally it is feared. The trestle had caught fire in the night, but it only partially burned. As the train was upon it, the engineer noticed its weakness, and opened the throttle to give all speed to the train. He succeeded in carrying the engine and the baggage car safely over, but the passenger cars broke their couplings and fell into the chasm.

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ASBESTOS TRUST.—The five leading companies engaged in the manufacture of asbestos have consolidated, and formed a corporation under the name of the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, which will control most of the asbestos output.

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MINING RIOTS IN WASHINGTON.—Last Spring the Oregon Improvement Company imported a large number of negroes nto the coal regions of Washington to displace white miners in the Franklin mines. This brought a general strike in the region which the company has resisted by means of additional importations of negroes, and an intense hatred between the races has been generated. On Sunday a riot broke out between private detectives employed by the company and white miners, which developed into a battle between the whites and the negroes. The company had sent a band of eighty negroes, under escort of the private detectives, from its mines at Franklin to its mines at New Castle. The strikers at New Castle being off their guard the transfer was successfully made; but upon the return of the train to Franklin it was attacked, accord-

ing to the story of the detectives, and the battle followed. One hundred shots were fired and several men, all strikers, were killed.

The strikers had organized a "Home Guard" and were drilling daily for protection, as they claimed, from the armed private detectives and strange negroes, and at the funerals of the miners on Tuesday a patrol of the "Home Guard" was placed around the homes of the white miners to keep back the negroes in the negro mining camp, who had threatened to seize the first opportunity for attack. It is reported that the "Home Guard" has shown no disposition to act otherwise than on the defensive, but Governor Ferry has ordered the Sheriff to disarm them.

The order has excited intense local indignation, which is increased by the fact that the officer in command of the militia is attorney for the mining company.

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ABNORMAL IMPORTATIONS OF TINNED PLATE.—Tuesday was the last day on which tinned plate could be imported at the old duty of 1 cent a pound; on Wednesday the McKinley duty of 2 2-10 cents a pound went into effect. Consequently strenuous efforts were made by the various lines and by "tramp" steamers to get into port in time to secure to their patrons the advantage of the old rate. For a month every vessel coming into the port of New York had been loaded with tinned plate, and as the hour for the change approached such enormous consignments as 40,000 and 50,000 cases were rushed in for the purpose of holding the goods in store for a rise in value. One of the largest importers was Congressman Neidringhaus, of St. Louis.

Owing to this temporary demand Welsh mills increased their rate of production and are now obliged to shut down until their extraordinary output is consumed. Twenty-five thousand men are thus thrown out of work. When the mills resume they will run half time on Mondays and thereby reduce their output by 800,000 boxes annually. The men have sent sixty delegates to this country to inquire into the prospects of profitable employment here. If they report favorably a large immigration of tinned plate workers from Wales may be expected.

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ABOLITION OF MILITARY DIVISIONS.—The Secretary of War has abolished the three military divisions of the United States—the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Missouri—and ordered Department Commanders to report directly to the Major General commanding the army instead of to Divisions Commanders as heretofore.

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MARKING THE LANDING PLACE OF COLUMBUS.—The Chicago Herald has placed a suitably inscribed monument on Watling Island, one of the Bahamas, to mark the spot on which Christopher Columbus first set foot upon the soil of the New World.

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STATUE OF SAMUEL S. COX.—The letter carriers of New York have erected a statue, near Cooper Institute, New York City, to the memory of the late Congressman "Sunset" Cox. At the unveiling, on the 4th of July, over 2,500 carriers were on parade, Charles P. Kelly, president of the association, acting as grand marshal. General Thomas Ewing delivered the oration.

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PASSAGE OF PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.—Prince George, whose arrival at San Francisco was reported last week under title "Prince George in the United States," passed through Chicago on Monday, and reached New York Tuesday evening. He spent the remainder of the week visiting places of interest here, and on Saturday sailed by the Servia.

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CONVENTION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS.—The National Executive Committee of post office clerks met in Washington on Monday and decided to call a national convention to be held at Pittsburg, on the 7th of September.

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MEETINGS IN BOSTON PARKS.—The Typograhical Union of Boston has agreed to unite with the Central Labor Union in a demonstration at Franklin Park on the Fourth of July. The demonstration is intended to test the right of public assembly in public parks. It was planned during the Spring, as reported May 9 under title "Meetings in Boston Parks." The city authorities, as reported last week under title "Open Air Forum in Boston," have endeavored to compromise by providing for the purchase of Ashland Garden, near Franklin Park, but this is regarded as an evasion and in the interests of land speculation.

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DEATH OF HANNIBAL HAMLIN.—Hannibal Hamlin, born at Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809, died of heart failure at Bangor, Maine, July 4, 1891. Mr. Hamlin was a Democratic member of the Maine Legislature from 1836 to 1840, inclusive, and for three terms Speaker of that body. In 1840 he was defeated for Congress, but he was elected in 1843, and re-elected in 1844; and in 1848 he was sent to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy. All this time, though a Democrat, he was a pronounced anti-slavery man, and for this reason, in 1851, the pro-slavery Democrats in the Maine Legislature refused to vote for him, though he was the caucus candidate. His election was finally secured by the votes of thirteen free soilers. He remained in the Democratic party until, in its platform on which Buchanan ran for the Presidency, it denied the right of Congress to interfere with slavery, when, in a speech in the Senate, he formally withdrew. The same year he ran as a Republican for Governor of Maine, and defeated the Democratic candidate by 23,000 plurality. He held the office but two months, however, for he was re-elected to the Senate from which he had resigned when elected Governor. In 1860 he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency with Lincoln, but was defeated in the convention of 1864 by Andrew Johnson. For a short time he was Collector of the Port of Boston under President Johnson; from 1869 until 1881 he was again in the Senate; and from 1881 until 1883 he was Minister to Spain under President Arthur. Since that time he has held no public office.

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DEATH OF WILLIAM HENRY GLADSTONE.—William Henry Gladstone, eldest son of the Liberal leader, born at Hawarden, June 3, 1840. died from the effects of an operation for the removal of a tumor on the brain, at London, July 4, 1891. Mr. Gladstone was in Parliament from 1865 to 1885, and was Junior Lord of the Treasury from 1869 to 1874.

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DEATH OF ALEXANDER CLARK.—Alexander Clark, the colored orator and United States Minister to Liberia, born in Washington County, Penn., in February, 1826, died at Monrovia, Liberia, June 3, 1891. Official notice of his death has just been received at the State Department. Mr. Clark, who was by trade a barber, conducted a newspaper at Chicago for some years. When 57 years of age he began the study of law at the Iowa State Law School, and after graduating practiced that profession at Chicago until he was appointed Minister to Liberia, by President Harrison, in August last.

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NEWFOUNDLAND.—By the new colonial bill which the delegates and the British ministry have agreed to, reported last week under this title, the special court provided for is to be appointed by England, the French having objected to a locally appointed court; some of its members are to reside on shore and some on English war ships. The delegates will return to Newfoundland next week.

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SIR JOHN McDONALD'S WIDOW.—The Queen of England has raised the widow of the late Premier of Canada to the peerage. It is understood that her title will be Countess of Ernscliffe.

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HAYTIAN DISORDERS.—Frederick A. Douglas, American Minister to Hayti, arrived in New York from Port-au-Prince, and went directly to Washington. He denied being recalled; says he is home for sixty days on leave of absence. He reports that no disorders have occurred in Hayti since those of May 28; and of the alleged attack upon himself he says his life was endangered by stray bullets, which flew about his residence during the fight in May, but that no intentional assault was made upon him. Other observers, whose reports came by the same steamer that brought Mr. Douglas, say the revolt is not suppressed and is likely to break out violently at any moment. Hyppolite's enemies assert that he was once confined in a mad house as a lunatic, and that his bloodthirsty conduct in this crisis is due to a return of his malady. He has issued a proclamation inviting refugees in consulates to return to their homes under the safeguard of the Government, and warning all who spread reports that the Government has, by unjust persecutions, forced inoffensive citizens to take refuge in consulates, that they will be delivered over to justice. Previous reports of the disorders in Hayti were published June 17 under title, "Haytian Revolt," and June 24 under title "Carnage in Hayti." The summary executions, by order of Hyppolite, there described, are verified by Mr. Douglas, who, however, commends the severity as a necessary means of preserving order in the republic.

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ARGENTINA.—The revolution in Catamara, reported last week under title "Provincial Rebellion in Argentina," has been suppressed by the Federal power, and the regular provincial government reinstated.

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CHILIAN WAR.—Representatives of the insurgents are in receipt of advices from Iquique that Huasco, which they describe as the key to a fertile source of supplies, has been captured from Balmaceda's forces. The news was preceded by rumors of heavy fighting between Huasco and Coquimbo, on both land and sea. The Chilian Legation deny having any news of an engagement between the insurgents and Balmaceda, and say of Huasco that it is a small port of no importance and defenceless.

The representative in England of the insurgents applied for an injunction to prevent the Rothschilds and the Barings from paying over to Balmaceda the proceeds of sales of Chilian securities. The

court held that inasmuch as the British Government had not recognized the insurgents the injunction must be denied. Previous reports of the progress of the revolution in Chili appeared April 29, May 6, 13, 20 and 27, and June 3, 10, 17 and 24.

TORY FREE EDUCATION BILL.—The Liberal amendment, which proposed to allow local representation in the control of schools receiving grants, was defeated in the Commons by a vote of 276 to 166. Mr. Chamberlain opposed it, on the ground that the principle of the bill was to give free education without disturbing the denominational status of schools. After the rejection of this amendment several others of similar purpose were ruled out of order by the Speaker, and the bill was advanced to the committee stage.

In committee the Government consented to reduce the minimum age from five to three years, though it involved an extra grant of £220,000. It was then moved to extend the maximum age from fourteen to fifteen years. The Government opposed this on account of the expense it involved; but when Mr. Chamberlain had ridiculed the ministry for swallowing a £2,200,000 camel and straining at a £20,000 gnat the proposed extension was accepted. Previous reports regarding this measure were published April 29, under title "England," and June 3, 17, 24 and 30, under titles similar to this.

ROYAL BAPTISM.—At the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, London, on Monday, the granddaughter of the Prince of Wales, and daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Fife, was duly christened with water brought from the River Jordan. The Queen herself was present; and, as she handed the child to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who officiated, she gave it a resounding kiss that echoed through the chapel. At the close of the ceremony, as Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise, otherwise Lady Alexandra Victoria Duff, the royal baby, was held aloft while carried through the crowd that surrounded the chapel, she was saluted with handclapping and cheers by admiring ladies in the throng. According to the ever watchful cable reporter, "the Princess of Wales wore a lovely tightly fitting drab dress, with bonnet of sky blue."

PARLIAMENTARY RECESS.—It was officially announced in the Commons on Thursday that the Government intends to end the present session of Parliament at the close of this month.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S JOURNEY.—On Monday, Emperor William, with his suite, was received at Hamburg; and on Wednesday, the child-Queen of Holland, and her mother, the Queen Regent, received him at Amsterdam. From Holland he sailed in the royal yacht for England, arriving at Windsor Palace and greeting his grandmother, the Queen, on the 4th of July.

AN IRISH BY-ELECTION.—The death of the O'Gorman-Mahon, reported June 24 under title "Death of the O'Gorman-Mahon," makes a by-election necessary in County Carlow, Ireland. There are slightly more than 7,000 voters there, of whom about 1,000 are Tories. The contest, therefore, will be between the McCarthy and the Parnell factions. Mr. Hammond, the McCarthy candidate, is a merchant of the town of Carlow, and has long been chairman of the town commissioners; Mr. Kettle, the Parnell candidate, is a tenant farmer in the County of Dublin. Mr. Parnell promises to take part personally in the campaign.

PARISIAN FOOD PRODUCERS' STRIKE.—The bakers' strike at Paris, reported last week under this title, has collapsed.

RENEWAL OF THE DREIBUND.—The Dreibund, or Triple Alliance, is renewed for the second time. The first official intimation of the fact came from Rudini, the Italian Premier, when, on the eve of the prorogation of the Italian Parliament for the Summer holidays, which occurred last Sunday, and in the midst of confusion incident to an interpellation as to foreign relations, he said that the Government would adhere firmly to the Dreibund. It was soon learned that on the same day the German Emperor, while on board his yacht passing down the Elbe, had signed the treaty, and that, also on the same day, it had received the signatures of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy.

In the Italian Chamber, the declaration of the Premier was greeted with enthusiasm except by the Radicals, who on the same day attended a public demonstration against the Dreibund as a treaty of war instead of peace. They received a telegram from thirteen Socialist Deputies of the French Chamber applauding their attack upon the Dreibund, the sole aim of which, said the telegram, is to hurry peoples into a fratricidal war to divert them from social reforms. The impression prevails in Russia that unless France and Russia conclude a formal alliance, a European war will inevitably result from the renewal of the Dreibund. The Observatore Romano, the Papal organ at Rome, says that the treaty, while guaranteeing to Free Masonry the violent possession of Rome, makes Italy the gendarme of Austria in Trieste, and of Germany in Alsace.

The Dreibund, originally a double instead of a triple alliance, was concluded in 1879 between Germany and Austria. It provided that if either were attacked by Russia, the other should come to its aid with all its military power; if either were attacked by France alone, the other should observe a friendly neutrality; but if France were supported by Russia, the other should render the same assistance as if Russia had first attacked. It grew out of Bismarck's desire to form a European combination against Russia; and Italy was subsequently brought in to neutralize the power of France if that country should form an alliance with Russia. In 1885, the Dreibund expired by its own limitation, and was renewed for a further period of six years. It was first made public in 1888. The exact nature of the renewal treaty is not given out, but a partial publication is expected; and it is understood to impose upon the contracting powers, as heretofore, an obligation for six years to come of supporting over 5,000,000 soldiers.

Though not a party to the Dreibund, England is supposed to have agreed to aid the three powers in maintaining existing conditions in the Mediterranean.

SPANISH LABOR REGULATIONS.—In harmony with the recommendations of the Berlin Conference, described June 24 under title "Child Labor in England," a commission of the Spanish Cortes has recommended regulation of labor on Sundays and fete days, restriction of work by women and children, supervision of factories and unsanitary dwellings, and the creation of workmen's insurance societies and savings banks.

A Government bill has been framed in accordance with some of the recommendations. It prohibits Sunday work, except in cases of urgent necessity; limits working hours for women between 16 and 23 to ten a day; prohibits the employment of women in mines, in underground work, in unsanitary occupations, or when approaching confinement; forbids the employment of children under ten; and for children between the ages of ten and fourteen if boys, and ten and sixteen if girls, it limits hours of work to six a day.

STARVATION IN RUSSIA.—Word comes from Russia, by way of London, that the Russian harvest promises to be the poorest on record. The price of cereals, according to the report, is hourly rising, and already in some places famine has set in and disease has broken out. Among the indigent receiving free meals are noblemen and priests. The land is scorched and waste, and the horrors of thirst are added to those of hunger. Some papers contain advertisements of children for sale. Revolts are anticipated among the peasantry, and precautions are taken by the government; but taxes are collected with the usual regularity, under penalty of severe floggings for non-payment.

MOBS IN CHINA.—From advices by the steamer China, which arrived this week at San Francisco from Hong Kong, it is learned that the riot at Nganking, reported June 30 under title, "Massacres in China," took place on the 25th of May, and that the Methodist girls' school was pillaged and burned, and several other mission buildings were assailed. It appears, also, that the Catholic church at Hochow has been attacked, that a church at Ching Yi was demolished while a missionary was preaching in it, and that a French church at Tai Yang, which had stood for two hundred years, was burned. The churches near Tan Yang are in ruins, and the Christian cemetery there has been dug up; the bodies were decapitated, and the heads piled in a heap. At Peking cards have been posted threatening to massacre foreigners.

Permission has been given to local magistrates to put the leaders of the riots to instant death. Two were executed on the 25th of May; their heads were exhibited for three days at Woo-Hoo, and then sent to Nganking.

At Shanghai it is believed that the riots are instigated for plundering purposes by a powerful secret society of bandits. There is also a theory that the real object of the society is not plunder, but, by involving the Government in complications with other powers, to secure opportunities for enforcing political concessions. It is said in this connection that the predecessors of the Viceroy of Nganking, in whose district all the disturbances have occurred, were in the habit of making to this society pecuniary allowances, which the present Viceroy refuses, and that the object of the disturbances is to put the Viceroy under a cloud with the Emperor.

A more complete explanation of the prejudice against the missionaries appears in a later account of the Woo-Hoo affair, which relates that two nuns from the mission, while visiting the sick in the city, found a family with an infectious disease, which two of the children had not yet contracted; they removed these two to the mission until the remainder of the family should recover; and the relatives, after unsuccessfully attempting to get back the children, charged the nuns before a Chinese magistrate with having stolen them, in order to use their eyes for medicine. The priests obtained the release of the nuns, whereupon the populace, declaring that the

magistrate had been bribed, set about destroying the missions and other foreign property.

ELECTIONS IN AUSTRALIA.—It is reported from Sydney, New South Wales, that fifty-seven Opposition members, have been elected to the Colonial Parliament, the Ministerialists having secured fifty-one, the Labor party twenty-six and the Independents three. Of the entire number of representatives elected, seventy-five are said to be Protectionists and sixty-two Free Traders.

"DAMPING" THE "TREK."—The Boer expedition to Mashonland, reported May 13, under title "Land Grabbing in Africa," sent a pioneer body of 100 armed men and their families across the Limpopo River, which defines the eastern border of Mashonland, where the British South Africa Company reigns. Immediately upon their appearance in Mashonland the Boers were met by the police of the British company, who arrested the leaders and drove the party back into the Transvaal Republic.

## EUGENE SUE ON THE LAND QUESTION.

W. L. Crossman, of Roxbury, Mass., sends us the following extract from Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew," which he thinks shows that that author had at least obtained a glimpse of the cat. In describing the privations of Mayeux, a poor sewing girl, Sue says:

She lived—that is to say, that, by working with energy twelve to fifteen hours per day she did manage to stave off immediate death by starvation and cold—but she endured cruel privations. Privations? No, that is not the word. Privation does not express that continual and terrible want of all that is indispensable to keep the body in health, to preserve the life that God has given—namely: fresh air, shelter from the inclemency of the weather, warm clothing, wholesome and sufficient food. Mortification would better express that absence of the most vital necessaries, which society, once equitably organized, could not, dare not refuse to every industious and honest workman; since it is civilization *which has deprived him of his right to the soil, and left him with his two arms for his only patrimony.*

The savage does not enjoy the advantages of civilization, but he has at least for food the beasts of the forest, the birds of the air, the fish of the rivers, all the fruits of the earth, and for warmth and shelter the trees of the great woods.

The civilized man, disinherited of the gifts of God, and regarding the rights of property as something sacred and inviolable, is then *entitled* at the end of every hard day's labor which enriches his country, to demand sufficient wages to live in health—neither more nor less.

But is that life to drag on a miserable being, fixed at the extreme limit which separates existence from death, and there to struggle against cold, hunger and sickness?

To show the extent of this mortification, which society inexorably imposes on thousands of honest and laborious persons by its unmerciful indifference to all those questions which concern the rightful remuneration of labor, we will just examine how a poor girl would have to live on four francs a week. We may then, perhaps, learn to appreciate the virtue of so many unfortunate creatures who support with resignation this horrible existence, which just affords them enough of life to feel all the sufferings of humanity.

Yes, for to live upon these terms is virtue. Yes, a society so organized as to tolerate or impose such misery loses the right to blame those unhappy creatures who sell themselves, not for the sake of debauchery, but because they are cold, because they are hungry.

Here follows a list of the necessaries purchased with four francs.

## MODERN DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

"Leo," a social writer in the Toronto Globe, devotes a recent letter to the subject which heads this article; and in the course of it he quotes the following striking illustration:

A year ago the street railway of Toronto was owned by Hon. Frank Smith and Mr. George Kiely, both reputed millionaires. The employees of the company were in the public estimation both underpaid and over-worked. Some years before that time they made a strong fight for better terms, but were unsuccessful. The earnings of the railway increased steadily but the result was that two great fortunes were built up instead of many comfortable homes. Great fortunes are the evil of the age; Vanderbilt, Gould, the Rothschilds are nineteenth century creations. Between the 17th of May 1890, and the 13th of June of that year the fortune of Messrs. Smith and Kiely was added to by the amount of $28,470, being the net profit of that four weeks after paying all the expenses of operating the railway. During the same period 715 men were employed by the company, of whom 604 worked full time. These men—mostly dwellers in bird cage houses, men whose annual holiday consists of a trip to the island—received during the four weeks under consideration the sum of $22,533 for their month's wages. In other words then, two men received as profit on their capital—and the franchise granted them by the city—some $6,000 more in a month than 604 men received for a full month's work in their employ.

The facts herein quoted are from official sources. They came to to light during the recent arbitration on the value of Street Railway assets which were being transferred to the city.

The Toronto Street Railway has for several weeks been operated by the city. The franchise held by the Street Railway Company expired in May, and the city took possession. The intention was to re-let the contract to another company, but the arrangements were not completed in time. The City Council placed the management in the hands of Mr. Gunn, who was superintendent under the old company.

Mr. Gunn receives full power over his subordinates, and individual Aldermen are not allowed to interfere in any way with him. The result is a good and efficient service. Public opinion is growing in favor of the road being operated by a commission for the benefit of the city; but the probability is that the franchise will be re-let to a private company, on condition that a substantial share of the profits go to the city.

During the last two or three years the principle has been recognized in Toronto municipal matters of giving heads of departments entire control of their own departments, with power of appointment and dismissal. There is then no mistake as to responsibility. Mr. Jennings, the City Engineer; Mr. Hamilton, the Water-works Superintendent; and Dr. Allen, the Medical Health Officer, are now on this footing. These departments show greatly increased efficiency as a result of their freedom from divided responsibility and Aldermanic meddling.

## A DEMAND FOR CITY OWNERSHIP.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union, held June 21, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, the West End Street Railway is rapidly reaching that point where it controls the sources of legislation, and

Whereas, the time has arrived when it is the question whether the City of Boston shall own the street railways or the street railway company own the city: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Central Labor Union in session, do hereby demand that the necessary steps be taken by the City Council to obtain possession of the street railway system of Boston, and run it in the interest of the citizens; and,

Resolved, That we call upon the 7,000 employees of the road to assist in this movement, which would place them under the law granting nine hours to city employees, and thus be a powerful impetus to the short-hour movement.

The resolutions called forth no debate, as every delegate present was evidently favorable to them.

## THE CLAN CHIEF DIDN'T DARE SAY IT THEN.

London, Eng., Star.

"Whose property is that hill," Wordsworth was asked. "Property!" exclaimed the poet, "I never heard that it was anybody's property." There was more sound economic sense in this statement, which the Duke of Argyll quoted in the House of Lords last night to point out, with astonishment, the poet's gross ignorance of the land system, than in the Duke's hour and a half speech. The McCallum More was on the land question in the Highlands, and advocating, as usual, the expatriation of the people. Wordsworth believed that the hill belolged to the people; the Duke of Argyll holds that the land exists for the landlords. In former times, when the Duke's ancestors were chiefs of the Clan Campbell, their land was common property, the clansmen had to be fed and clad as well as the chieftain. If the chief Campbell of that day had proposed to drive the people from their land, to speak of them as stuff—"there was no better stuff than was the stuff of the crofter"—to ship them to foreign countries, he would have had his head cut off with a claymore by way of teaching him a popular lesson on the land question, and setting an example for his successors.

## McKINLEY MUST "FOSTER" THIS INDUSTRY.

Tombstone, Arizona, Prospector.

Coyote scalps are worth $5 each in California. The scalp and ears only are introduced as evidence of the death of the animal. An enterprising Tombstone man is investing in scalps, and will express them to a friend in Mono County, who will turn them in at $5 each, realizing a profit, after paying all expenses, of $4.50 each. The Legislature of Arizona would do a wise act in protecting this industry by enacting a law that no female coyote should be killed for five years.

## SAD TO SAY, 'TIS TRUE.

Boston Globe.

Many a happy college student will go home this week with a learned title hitched to his name, yet if these titles were negotiable they could be bought on the streets of every great city for a good square meal. But then they are rather pretty to look at.

## THE McKINLEY TARIFF HAS MADE A DIFFERENCE.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

"Do you get a better price for your wool this year than you did before the McKinley bill passed?" I asked the other day of some farmers who had sold their clip of 1891 wool. "We find no difference in the price of wool we sell, but we find a big difference in the clothes we buy," they replied.

## ANIMALS.

BY WALT WHITMAN.

I think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contain'd;
I stand and look at them long and long.
They do not sweat and whine about their condition.
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins.
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God.
Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with the mania of owning things.
Not one kneels to another nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago.
Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.

# SINGLE TAX NEWS.

## SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, July 7, 1891.

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

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

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

Cash contributions for the week ending July 7 are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| David Wasserzug (add), Baltimore, Md. | 50 |
| James Serrigan, Long Island City, N. Y. | 25 |
| | $ 75 |
| Cash contributions previously acknowledged | 1,557 32 |
| Total | $1,558 07 |

The enrollment now stands as follows:

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| Reported last week | 107,617 |
| Signatures received since last report | 219 |
| Total | 107,836 |

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

### BROKAW AMONG IOWA PROTECTIONISTS.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 3.—I arrived in Cedar Rapids Friday night, June 26th, and went home with Mr. John Y. Kennedy. Sunday afternoon I met with the club. Wednesday, July 1st, Mr. L. G. Booth, James McGrath and myself wore blue ribbons bearing the legend "The Single Tax Will Do It!" and handed tracts to the Republican delegates to the State Convention and to visitors. McGrath is a young Sing' Tax printer, formerly of Elmira, New York. We distributed a thousand or more tracts, among them several hundred of "Protection the Friend of Labor?" and saw most of them folded and placed in their pockets. Quite a number of the delegates manifested a desire to know something more of the Single Tax, and asked for several kinds of tracts.

The political pot is boiling in Iowa, and the political complexion is quite freckled. The People's party are fighting corporate monopolies, but their real issue is the money question. The "crank" Prohibitionists have placed a full State ticket in the field. The Democrats are making the issue on "regulation" of the liquor traffic, which, of course, means the overthrow of Prohibition, and they are very confident of winning on that line. The Republicans declare for the maintenance of the law in such a way as to completely straddle the Prohibition question, and they seek to make the tariff question the main issue. There is no doubt but what the liquor question will absorb the most attention, and everything indicates the overthrow of Prohibition. Feeling this, the Republicans will shirk responsibility in that direction, in hopes of throwing enough "reciprocity" dust in the people's eyes this year to carry the State in '92. The farmer delegates to their convention yesterday went home with Neidringhaus tin plates (veritable soup plates) under their arms, on which much political buncombe was stamped. I noticed that the plates were furnished by the Iowa Republican Association, of Washington, D. C.

What with the People's party men talking "currency," etc., the Prohibitionists running a hopeless race, the Democrats pushing a hilarious "anti" canvass, and the Republicans talking "reciprocity," we have the peculiar spectacle of four parties, each opposing the other three but evading a fight on the opponent's issue, while demanding the recognition of its particular issue. Meanwhile the people will learn much about both the currency and tariff questions, and vote on the liquor question.

I spent Friday at Marion, the county seat of Linn County. I obtained some signatures and distributed some tracts. I met an unusual number of men there who knew so much about the "George theory" that they didn't want to see or hear anything more about it. After a very spirited argument with several of them a bystander volunteered the information that my opponents were Protectionists, and, of course, did not believe in disturbing monopolies.

Enclosed find thirty petitions—not many, but as I have been mostly among Protectionists the past week, I consider what I fell short in signatures I made up in the placing of tracts. No. 1 is the Single Tax printer referred to. Two seemed very favorable. Three is a K. of L., who is opposed to the Single Tax. Four is a farmer, much inclined to it. He has an uncle who is a Single Taxer. Five and six are favorable, and when I presented it to No. 7 he said, "That's good," and signed it readily.

W. E. BROKAW.

### CLARENCE MOELLER ON "SPECULATION IN LAND."

CHICAGO, July 1st.—It was ninety in the shade last Thursday night when Mr. Clarence Moeller rose to address the Single Tax Club on "Speculation in Land," but he had no reason to complain on any other ground, every seat in the hall being taken and the interest in what he had to say unmistakable. The visitors included Mrs. Haskett, Mrs. Dr. Kelley and Senator Castle, prominent in the Equal Suffrage movement; and besides these there were many strangers who listened to Mr. Moeller's striking argument with the closest attention. In part the speaker said:

Professor Huxley had said that to the savage mind there is no law; everything happened by accident. To a very large extent this is true of most men to-day, so far as the economic world is concerned. They can see no order in Nature. The Single Taxer has a greater faith than that—a faith in the benevolent order of things. He believes that things in this world were arranged for human happiness, and that the only reason why that happiness is not a reality is because of man's disarranging laws. Herbert Spencer once said that the difference between the lowest ignorance and the highest enlightenment in man was marked by the line of progress from the unconsciousness of law to the perfect consciousness of its universality; that all is law, even to the gust of wind coming around a corner bearing a feather in its way—all borne along by forces which are positively irresistible. So far as my knowledge goes, only the Single Taxer has faith in the beneficence of this universal law, even to the law of competition, which is but one of the forces working for justice. Statute laws which permit and encourage speculation in land are a positive interference with the natural or just order. Speculation in land robs both capital and labor. Speculators take forcibly—by power of statutory enactment—from labor the wealth it produces. If not forcibly, the producers hand it over voluntarily because of the latent force which lies behind under the name of vested rights. The handing over of so large a part of its produce by labor is, therefore, compelled by man-made law. The fact that the adjective "vested" is so often used in connection with certain rights would indicate that there are other rights of which we do not so frequently hear. The Declaration of Independence says that one of our natural rights is the pursuit of happiness which obviously includes property rights. We believe we have the highest idea of the rights of property, and these rights were recognized by so eminent a scholar and original thinker as Herbert Spencer. That right of property is simply that when a man applies his labor or energy, directly or indirectly, to raw material taken from the common storehouse, the thing which he has thus transformed becomes his against all the world. It is not necessary for him to own exclusively the particular part of the storehouse—the earth—from which he draws this material in order to apply his labor and produce wealth, but it is essential to his welfare that he shall have unimpeded access to the common storehouse. To abridge this right in any way is to rob him, and that is what land speculation does. If while coming through a dark passageway on my way here to-night I had been divested of what little wealth I have on my person people would say I had been robbed. Suppose that some men get into the pathway of humanity and by power of law hold it up" and in addition shut it out or obstruct it from nature, should we not call that robery also? One of the commands of the Almighty was that men should go forth and subdue the earth, not subdue their fellow-men.

Some people who admit the justice of the Single Tax declare that equity would require the landowners to be compensated for the loss which that class would suffer through a tax on land values alone. But speculators are supposed to be men who are familiar with all the elements of chance, and as they must know that the people can at any time pass what laws they may see fit on the taxation or land question, as speculators they should be prepared for the effects of such possible legislation. As a matter of fact, however, there is not a speculator who would not have a chance to pull out even if he would. He would simply have to improve his land—become a producer instead of a dog in the manger. Even then the poor widows, who are said to be dependent on our present land system for their support, would have this opportunity. We want a government in this country which will recognize the rights of the producer. The rightful property of the producer is the residue of the total wealth produced, after the ground rent is subtracted for common purposes. If the Government, therefore, were to cease taxing the products of labor and to exact just obligations from the landowner, the producer would get his own, aided by the sublime law of competition. There would be a labor millennium. It would make no difference, whether the laborer was digging pototoes or working at the top of a thirteen story building; natural law then being free, each would get what he produced and no more. WARREN WORTH BAILEY.

### A WOMAN DEFINES THE SINGLE TAX.

At a public entertainment recently held under the auspices of the Hub Amateur Journalists' Club, in Murdock's Hall, Boston, Mass., the principal feature of the programme was a debate on the subject, "What Reform Does Our Civilization Most Need?" The following reforms were championed by their respective adherents: Prohibition, Nationalism, Free Coinage, Protection, Free Trade, and Single Tax. Speeches were limited to five minutes for each subject, and the palm was awarded to Mrs. Ella Maud Frye for best presentation of her subject, which was the Single Tax. The following is the five minute speech made on that occasion:

It seems to me that to get the *best* reform we must go to the foundation of the structure we call civilization, and find out where was the first mislaid stone.

Adam Smith tells us that poverty, injustice and misery began when private appropriation of land began. Before that there was no great inequality of wealth, for all had access to land and natural opportunities.

The having and holding of land by the strong or rich, soon puts a country into the hands of a few, and whoso owns the land also to a certain extent owns the people. This was never more conclusively proven than in the Spring Valley affair in this country, with which outrage all good citizens are probably familiar.

If private appropriation of land was the first mislaid stone, then the needed reform must be one which will straighten this.

This is my proposition: No man should be allowed to hold land for speculative purposes only. To illustrate: let us suppose a new town started. The "boomers" obtain all the land cheap and then sell to would be settlers, retaining lots here and there in best quarters for themselves.

In a few years the town grows, has good streets, water and light supplies, and many public improvements.

All who have built upon and improved their land have helped pay for these by taxes on the fruit of their industry.

Unimproved land has increased in value, and as the town gets more crowded will become more valuable.

The question now arises, is the land itself more valuable than when the town started? Certainly not. Then why this increased price?

Simply this: The community growing up around these lots has made the *sites* more valuable, and men are willing to pay accordingly.

Now suppose that when that town was started it had been agreed that taxes were to be levied on site values of land, irrespective of improvements. Would it not have been more just?

Then the poor man, living in a less desirable part, would not have been taxed on the improvements he was compelled to make because unable to hold land idle, while the rich man paid little or nothing on his vacant land, and reaped the full benefit from all the improvements.

Is it just that he should get all this value from the community and not pay back to it his fair share of expense?

If he had paid his share would he have held his land idle so long? If not, would not times have been better? Work for carpenters and masons means work for others.

Homes would have multiplied and tenement houses, with their attendant evils, have been avoided.

Then, too, all other taxes would have been abolished, for the Single Tax on land values is the only just and equitable tax that can be imposed.

And what more than justice and equity can a free people desire?

Special privileges and State help are for the cowardly and indolent.

If a great tree overshadowed a community, obsuring the sun and blighting life, would we be content with lopping off a few branches? Would we not destroy it *root and branch?* The injustice of our social system is such a tree. While the saw of prohibition, the hatchet of nationalism and the broad swinging axe of Free Trade, may lop off branches and let in the light in places, yet to dig out the roots that the tree may fall to utter destruction you need the Single Tax upon land values. This will give us *free trade*, *free land*, and *free men*.

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## BROOKLYN.

Altona A. Chapman.—Thirty-two petitions. The work goes bravely on I distribate a good many tracts nowadays. I meet with interested inquirers almost daily. I am convinced that there is an immense harvest ready for reaping right here in this city.

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## VERMONT.

Stephen T. Byington, East Hardwick.—Twenty-four petitions. Last Wednesday I graduated from my college and came home here, where I have much less opportunity for Single Tax work, so that I do not know when you will hear from me again. I will try not to go quite to sleep through the Summer, though. A railroad train is about the best place I know for Single Tax work. If some of the friends who "cannot find an opportunity," will take a supply of blanks on their next journey, and begin asking every unoccupied stranger in the car for a signature, they will find plenty of "opportunities," who are willing to talk the question over, and some who will sign. Keep a special watch for commercial travelers, who are generally "not afraid of Free Trade."

College students are another good opportunity, according to my experience. Perhaps my position as a fellow student gave me special advantages; but I think any one who has acquaintances among this class will find them worth approaching. At any rate, they are willing to listen to new ideas; that is what they come to college for. Out of about ninety students, whom I have attacked this Spring, fully two-thirds signed.

Where I shall go to work next Fall I do not know. If any one among THE STANDARD'S readers knows a good place for a Single Taxer to teach Greek, mathematics, political economy, or "things in general," and would like to have such a person settled near him, he might drop me a line.

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## MASSACHUSETTS.

John A. Dawson, Boston.—Twenty-four petitions. Mr. Willard, one of the signers, is a portrait painter of some celebrity and is quite taken with the Single Tax idea. I think he will eventually subscribe to THE STANDARD.

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## CONNECTICUT.

A. M. D., Meriden.—It is with great pleasure I inform you that we have formed a good solid foundation for a Single Tax Club, and from the eagerness that all show for information we hope soon to be able to get one of our good speakers to address a meeting and start the great, good work a booming. Messrs. John Cairns, W. S. Brewer and O. Rule did the work that resulted in the organization of this club. The officers for the coming six months are: President, J. Cairns; vice-president, C. B. Merriam; treasurer, W. S. Brewster; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

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## PENNSYLVANIA.

William Hancock, Wyoming.—Forty-two petitions. Owing to great pressure of private matters upon my time and attention, I have been unable to give the efforts to the cause of land and tax reform which I would like to. The cares attending the raising of a family of children are very exacting. However, I have done what I could to spread the light through communications to the newspapers of Wilkesbarre and Kingston, Penn. The people of this section are becoming quite familiar with our principles. We are no longer considered mere impracticables, but are readily granted a respectful hearing.

We have instances of most outrageous assessments throughout this valley. For instance, at the last yearly assessment Wilkesbarre property of all kinds amounted to less than $5,000,000, whereas a true assessment would show more than $40,000,000. In fact, the three Wilkesbarre Assessors are now under indictment for evasion of the laws of the State with reference to true and impartial assessments; but I think the fault is more in the laws than in the Assessors, and the laws are a natural product of the ignorance of the people on economic questions.

"Uncle Tom," Philadelphia.—Five petitions. Contrary to explanations, one, two and three insisted upon writing across the face of the petition, "for investigation only," to indicate, as one of them said, "that we are not in favor of the Single Tax, but have no objection to have the subject investigated." Some skulls are so thick that even a shillalah in the hands of a stalwart son of Erin at the Donnybrook Fair would fail to make an impression on them.

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## OHIO.

John S. Maclean, Columbus.—Thirteen petitions. I will see if I cannot do better in the near future, although I cannot do anything like what I would like to do, especially now that our arch-enemy, McKinley, is in the field. No doubt you have put me down as "another drone," or worse, long ere this. Fact is, however, that a sick spell, about the time I last reported, allowed matters to accumulate to such an extent that, together with the fact that this is our busiest time (trying to get work) I have not been able to do much for "the cause." Billy Radcliffe was here Monday and Tuesday of this week. I was unable, on account of sickness, to hear him except for a short time Monday night, but he was well received; and judging from the talk since on the street, he did not a little good, besides placing quite a number of copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" some having got into the hands of parties who refused to have anything to do with "such trash" when I solicited.

By the way, I think I've got a new "objection" to report. One of these signers, after considerable argument, thought the Single Tax a good idea "if it had only been brought forward one hundred years ago, or such a matter, but it's too late now to do any good, as the world is fast winding up, and before we know anything about it the judgment day will be upon us." But he signed just to please me, and so counts one. "Ah! yes," said he, "too late, too late. Religion is the only thing that will do any good now." He would not admit that a man might be ever so good a Christian and die from starvation.

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## INDIANA.

M. Ritchie, Richmond.—Mr. L. M. Mering hits the truth exactly when he tells his Alliance or third party friends in words of this tenor: "Gentlemen, as long as you keep right on your work of agitation and education its only a matter of time when you will eventually land into the Jeffersonian camp, though at the outset you do not choose such as your destination. You may not cross the river on the old democratic bridge, but rather choose your little mud scows; but by bending to your oars you are bound to reach the shore with the rest of us. Jeffersonianism takes in all that is implied in the category of perfect freedom; there is, therefore, no logical stopping place between that position and that of plutocracy."

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## ILLINOIS.

S. T., Bloomington, June 30.—I think it would be a good idea to urge Single Taxers to begin firing at the Peoria Herald. It is not afraid of the tax question. It is deeply interested in it. It can be converted to our side if THE STANDARD will induce our friends to go at it. The following was published editorially in its issue to-day:

One of the most important signs of the times may be read in eastern newspapers which are now flooding the country with glowing descriptions of the chances to make money in the city and vicinity of their publication. Only a few years ago those same newspapers were filled with equally glowing descriptions of cities and districts in the far West. It will be but a few more years until the star of empire will turn again toward the rising sun, and until some later Horace Greeley will say to the ambitious youth, "Go East, young man, go East." The vast, almost boundless prairies of the West have all been taken up and prosperous human cities occupy the sites of the erstwhile home of the prairie dog, the coyote and the burrowing owl. All this has a significance that must command attention. The rapid growth of the country is fast pressing the line of population to the limits of production. It is no longer an easy matter to leave the East and locate a claim in the West that shall soon prove valuable. Most political economists, in dealing with the United States, forget, apparently, that a large share of the prosperity of the country is due to the fact that it had a practically unlimited extent of unoccupied territory to fall back upon. But the use of steam and the rapid march of railway building has practically wiped out that unoccupied territory and has forced the people to turn in another direction. In some of the Eastern States now the population has become so dense that they resemble in nearly all particulars the countries of the Old World, and in no respect so much as in the extreme poverty and squalor of the poorer people. That this is likely to increase rather than diminish is amply evidenced by the turning tide of immigration, as well as by the character of the immigrants. A serious problem confronts us. The United States, with a vast territory stretching from ocean to ocean, has a population of little more than twice that of the little kingdom of England. And yet, already, under our economic system, our large cities present pictures of poverty that cannot be outrivalled in London. With a population eagerly pressing against the margin of subsistence, this condition of things is likely to grow worse rather than better.

Two alleged remedies, each with a strong following, are offered, and they are to-day receiving the attention of the thinking public to a large extent. The great reviews teem with economic discussions and thousands of periodicals are published which devote their entire space to the presentation of one view or another. Of course there are many side issues and offshoots, but the two remedies can be practically stated as the elimination of all competition and the opening of competition to the world. The first is usually called Socialism, more popularly in this country Nationalism, and the second is embraced in the teachings of nearly all the most noted political economists, the latest exponent, and the most theatrical, being Henry George, whose land theories have made him famous. Nationalism would subject everything to governmental control, making of the Government one vast store, school, and manufactory as well as literary, musical and scientific symposium. It was given a great impulse through the novel "Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy, and has secured many converts. By destroying the idea of competition it hopes to destroy selfishness and greed for gain.

The Henry Georgeites would arrive at their end by making an entire change in the system of taxation. All taxes of whatever kind are to be abolished save the tax on land, which gives to the believers the name of "Single Taxers." In this way they claim that competition would be made absolutely free and that every man would receive the just reward of his toil.

Both systems aim at the same end. They both desire the betterment of the condition of a large share of the human race. Both may be chimerical, visionary, but out of them may grow a system that shall exemplify

the exact truth of the Declaration of Independence when it says: "All men are created equal."

Hardly a day passes that the *Herald* does not have something to say on the question. It is very friendly to our cause and we ought to keep it in view.

Charles C. Foord, Chicago.—One petition. The signer was secured by a very recent convert of mine, Mr. L. A. Smith, whose signature I sent in before. In spite of the intense heat last night, there was a good attendance at our club.

James W. Hill, Peoria.—Two petitions. We are moving ahead slowly, but surely.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago.—The most important event of the week happened to-day. It was one in which every Single Tax man in the United States will feel a lively interest, and it will be taken by all thoughtful observers as a sign of the times and as a note of good cheer to real reformers. I refer to the Chicago Herald's explicit, emphatic and unmistakable declaration for Free Trade. Not for tariff reduction, tariff revision or a tariff for revenue only, but for what Mr. George happily called F-R-E E, FREE, t-r-a-d-e, TRADE. There was no mincing of words in its editorial and it was as strong and clear as it was decided in tone. I repeat that it is now only a question of time when at least one, and perhaps three, Chicago papers will be avowed champions of real Free Trade. Heaven speed the day!

Mr. H. E. Bartholomew addressed the club on Thursday evening on "Liberty and Authority." The gentleman explained in opening that he had come really unprepared for speaking, but, nevertheless, his half-hour's talk was highly interesting. An animated and enlightening discussion followed, Miss Beck, Mr. Cooling, Mr. White, and others, participating. The attendance, in spite of the bad weather, was good. Among the new names proposed for membership was that of Mr. Charles T. Reed, formerly of the Kansas City Club, to which he gave his best energies. Mr. Reed is regarded as a real acquisition to the membership of our organization.

Mr. Charles G. Buck, one of our leading members, is spending the Summer at Saratoga with his family. Edward Osgood Brown and his charming family are quartered in their Summer home at Mackinac Island. Miss Leonora Beck is spending her two months' vacation at Glendive, Montana. Mr. Marshall Beck is in the country.

### MICHIGAN.

A. Gager, Saginaw.—Five petitions. Signatures are becoming easy to get.

### MISSOURI.

Percy Pepoon, St. Louis.—A special meeting of the Single Tax League has been called at Bowman's Hall, northeast corner of Eleventh and Locust streets, on Saturday, July 11, at eight o'clock sharp, for the regular semi-annual election of officers and other business of great importance. The attendance of every member is hoped for. The present officers of the League, having been re-elected continuously for several years, and believing that rotation in the offices will be to the interest of the League, will decline re-election. Various plans for an active Summer campaign have been suggested, and will be submitted for the consideration of the meeting.

Isador Monroe Spitz, son of Rabbi Spitz, editor of the Jewish Record, was one of the graduates of the St. Louis High School and delivered an oration at the commencement in favor of the Single Tax. The oration is spoken of as a brilliant and logical effort, and the great audience at the Exposition Building, where the exercises were held, applauded it heartily.

M. Evans announces that he intends holding a social gathering of Single Taxers at his residence on Thomas street at an early date, probably the last Saturday in July.

Rev. William Short, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, who has lately become an enthusiastic Single Taxer, is organizing a Social Science Club, to meet weekly in his church.

The St. Louis Republic will hereafter run a "Forum" department in each Sunday's issue for free discussion of given questions, each question to be considered one month. The subject for July is "The Summer Holiday; Is it Necessary, and How Should it be Spent!" All Single Taxers who can write anything pertinent on this subject should send the same at once to the Republic. The Single Tax can be worked into the discussion easily. The Republic also calls for suggestions as to subjects for future discussion. We should all write and suggest the Single Tax. Address "Forum Editor, Republic, St. Louis."

### ARIZONA.

Bolton Hall, on Southern Pacific Passenger Train, bound West.—I enclose the scalps of all the passengers in this car. They are three new Single Taxers, and I think will stay so. No. 1 will not return to his home address till September. No. 3 is a Protectionist; he is a fruit farmer. No. 2 is the conductor. The brakeman escaped by getting off in the night. When we get out the local petitions would it not be well to have a stub attached, so that workers could keep an easy record of signers for their own reference? I think also a blank for "occupation" would be a help to the committee in selecting names.

### CANADA.

Robert Tyson, Toronto.—The young Canadian Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba have on their statute books instalments of the Single Tax.

During the last session of the British Columbia Legislature the following measures became laws:

Improvements upon homesteads will in future be exempt from Provincial taxation to the extent of $500.

The wild land tax has been changed from a specific to an ad valorem tax. Wild land that formerly paid seven and one-half cents per acre will now be assessed at two per cent. on its value.

Municipalities have been granted power to exempt improvements altogether, and to tax land values to the extent of two and a half per cent.

A New Westminster paper says that this provision will no doubt be adopted in that town next year, as the local public opinion strongly favors it.

In British Columbia land speculation has been especially rife, and is greatly burdening and discouraging industry.

In the Manitoba Assessment Act of 1890 there is the following enactment, 53 Vic., cap. 53, s. 20:

All lands in rural municipal counties—that is, all lands except cities, towns and villages—improved for farming or gardening purposes, shall be assessed at the same value as such lands would be assessed if unimproved, but in case of lands improved for other purposes the value of such improvements should be added to the assessment of such lands.

It is worthy of note that the Manitoba law is a positive direction to Assessors, not permissive merely.

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## PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

Responses to the call of THE STANDARD for aid from Single Tax workers in the effort to increase THE STANDARD'S circulation by five thousand additional subscriptions are coming in satisfactorily. Below are given extracts from a few of the letters received in response to the circular on this subject:

John Gilmer, Chatham, Va.—Enclosed you will find subscriptions to THE STANDARD, four months each to ——— and ———. Will endeavor to send in others.

Jas. H. Risdon, Elgin, Ill.—I am glad to have such definite information as to the necessary work to be done to extend the circulation of THE STANDARD, and think that there will be no difficulty in getting the number of subscriptions assigned to this town. I am good for the number set opposite my name, but will not stop there.

G. W. Everett, N. Y. City.—Sends in $3 for one subscription.

Geo. Friday, St. Louis, Mo.—Enclosed find $2 for one more annual subscription for ———. I expect to send three or four more names before the month is up.

J. M. Wilson, Cochranton, Penn.—Sends $6 for two annual subscriptions.

Q. A. Glass, Winfield, Kan.—Sends $3 for one annual subscription.

H. M. Holmes, Detroit, Mich.—Enclosed find $3 for one annual subscription to THE STANDARD to ———. I will try to secure another subscriber to make up my quota.

J. G. Howard, V. S., La Junta, Col.—Enclosed please find $3, for which send STANDARD and Extraordinary Offer to ———. Our club now numbers 78, all active. You will hear from us soon.

Thos. J. Hastings, Worcester, Mass.—Sends $5 for one annual and two four months' subscriptions.

C. F. Knight, Alleghany, Penn.—I shall do the best I can for THE STANDARD. I do not know how to run a paper, but I know when one suits me, and THE STANDARD is in every respect just what under the circumstances I would wish it to be. It always says the right thing in the right way at the right time.

J. W. Morrison, San Antonio, Tex.—By the first of August I can promise you more than my quota of subscriptions. Counting myself, I have three yearly subscribers who will raise the necessary funds by that time.

B. F. Snyder, Tecumseh, Mich.—I shall do all in my power to increase the subscription list of the best paper in the world—THE STANDARD.

Frances E. Russell, St. Paul, Minn.—Will try to send in a new subscription. We could not spare the paper at our house.

G. E. Smith, Germantown, Kan.—I shall do all I can to increase the circulation of THE STANDARD, and hope to be able to send you a few names. I regard THE STANDARD as one of the ablest reform papers published in the United States at present.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg, W. Va.—I promise you the two subscribers you ask for some time during this month. If any more can be secured I will send them along.

Bolton Smith, Memphis, Tenn.—Enclosed find check. Please send THE STANDARD for one year to ———. Will do all I can to extend circulation.

F. A. Neidig, Muscatine, Iowa.—Enclosed find draft for $3 for THE STANDARD one year to ———. Will try to make up quota assigned to me.

George E. Chase, Philadelphia, Penn.—I will gladly try to get subscriptions. It would be a serious blow to our cause if THE STANDARD were to fail.

G. F. Stephens, Philadelphia, Penn.—I congratulate you on the business-like plan adopted to secure the necessary subscribers to THE STANDARD, and I will gladly find the two allotted to me.

J. T. Reesman, Kirkville, Mo.—Sends in $3 for one subscription.

"Subscriber," Paterson, N. J., sends in $4 for four months' subscription, and says I shall endeavor to fill my quota of subscribers and more if possible. The paper must be sustained by all means.

J. T. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.—Enclosed find check for $9, for which send two copies of THE STANDARD for ensuing year to me and one to ———. Our club has made out a list of non-subscribing members and will make a systematic effort to add to your subscription list.

A. S. Froslid, Hatton, N. D.—In response to your circular of June 19 I enclose check for $12 in payment for four yearly subscriptions to THE STANDARD. This is twice my quota of subscriptions. I very strongly sympathize with the course of the paper, and now, when the whole nation is occupied with economic questions and very few have clear ideas on the subject, the importance of the work it is doing cannot be overestimated.

Chas. K. Cutter, M. D., Charlestown, Mass.—In sending $6 for two annual subscriptions to ——, writes: These two new subscribers will fill out my quota, but I trust they are not all I shall succeed in sending you before August 1st.

Kenneth Cranford, Wakefield, N. Y.—Sends $3 for one annual subscription.

E. K. Page, Worcester, Mass.—Sends $4 for one yearly and one four months' subscription.

J. B. Wallace, Sanger, Tex.—I take pleasure in sending you the following subscriptions in response to your circular of June 19. I exceed my

allottment $2 worth and wish you sucess. Enlosed find $8. Send papers as follows.

J. C. Porterfield, Houston, Tex.—I will do all I can in the matter, and feel sure that Houston will furnish her quota of subscriptions. I should regard the suspension of THE STANDARD as a great disaster to the Single Tax cause.

W. P. Boreland, Saginaw, Mich.—I am now devoting my attention to two persons who are promising subjects, and hope to secure their subscriptions shortly. Will do all I possibly can to help THE STANDARD.

W. N. Fergusson, Boston, Mass.—I enjoy reading THE STANDARD above any paper I receive, and hope you will succeed in bringing the circulation up to the figure such a paper deserves. It seems as if I might get two subscribers at least, and I promise you that I will do all I can.

Two more of our circulars have been returned without comment, and the following extracts from letters show a feeling of hostility to THE STANDARD.

E. E. Daly, Minto, N. D.—I do not believe in the Single Tax; do believe in absolute Free Trade. Do not care to subscribe.

S. G. Howe, Detroit, Mich.—Have spent a good deal of time and nearly $100 in money in behalf of the Single Tax cause, but my inclinations are Socialistic rather than Monarchistic, as THE STANDARD seems to lean.

R. B. Southworth, Abilene, Kan.—You men of the Single Tax have made a blunder by not falling in line with the reform elements of the West. I am no longer an active worker for the Single Tax.

R. F. Russell, Abilene, Kan.—How can you expect men in the West to help boom a paper that is all the time telling them that they are a set of idiots. If you are earnest in the wish to establish the Single Tax and Free Trade join in the people's demands that money shall be freed from the clutches of Shylock; that the railways shall be owned by the people and that the land shall be free.

T. J. Conroy, Danville, Va.—Enclosed find check for $6 in payment for two yearly subscriptions. I am in sympathy with your intention to increase the circulation of THE STANDARD, a paper which, in my opinion, is one of the best, if not *the* best, published in the United States. Will do my best to get you more subscribers.

I. J. Quinn, Pittsburg, Penn.—Will send you my own subscription in a few weeks. May be able to get another.

C. F. Goeller, New York City.—I will do my best to get the number of subscribers assigned to me and more if possible.

Robert Delaney, Memphis, Tenn.—I am much pleased with THE STANDARD in its new shape, and must say that it ought to be in the hands of every man who loves his country. Will do all I can to add a few more names to your subscription list.

H. Fowler, Northport, N. Y.—Your circular received. Will forward you my own subscription in a few days.

Rev. Arthur Whitaker, Greenpoint, N. Y.—Shall be most happy to do what I can toward increasing the subscription list of THE STANDARD. You may count upon me for my quota.

James Turner, Nashville, Tenn.—For $6 enclosed please send two copies of THE STANDARD, etc., to my address. I wish you very great success in your important undertaking.

A. F. Wettlaufer, Detroit, Mich.—Sends $2 for two four months' subscriptions.

A. P. Slade, Gloversville, N. Y.—You will find enclosed $4, for which send THE STANDARD to addresses herewith. I will get more subscriptions if I can.

Robert Tyson, Toronto, Canada.—Poor eyes and a small stock of strength forbid me from doing what I would in the matter of getting subscriptions to THE STANDARD, which I regard as the work of greatest importance. You are publishing an excellent journal now. I fully agree with you that a news and literary journal with Single Tax is better than a Single Tax journal with occasional other things.

Alderman F. Amos, West Detroit, Mich.—Sends $10 for STANDARD subscriptions.

Henry B. King, Augusta, Ga.—I take much pleasure in responding to your communication of 19th inst. by enclosing my check for the two subscriptions assessed against me.

W. Wellstood, New York City.—Sends $4 for STANDARD subscriptions.

S. C Simonson, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Enclosed find $3. I have only been able to get two half-yearly subscriptions thus far, but I hope to get enough before long to fill my quota, and if possible, more.

W. B. Stoddart, Tennafly, N. J.—Enclosed please find $2 for two subscriptions for four months.

C. P. Bolin, Whitman, Mass.—Sends $3 for one annual subscription, making four sent in within a short period.

John W. Dick, M. D., Philadelphia, Penn.—Sends $3 for one subscription.

F. D. Lyford, Lewiston, Me.—Your circular is received. Have handed my subscription and that of J. Walsh to Brother Andrews, who will forward them to you.

Jas. W. Hill, Peoria, Ill.—Enclosed find $3, for which send STANDARD one year to following address. This is the first subscriber on our quota. I sent you eight yearly subscriptions about thirty days ago, which has somewhat exhausted my friends, but I will try to send in more.

H. Martin Williams, St. Louis, Mo.—You may rest assured that I will do what I can to aid in the matter of increasing the circulation of THE STANDARD. I wish I was able to send you 100 subscriptions, but I am in about the same opulent condition that Lazarus is reputed to have been in when he was loafing round the rich man's gate. I can and will, however, give some time and work to obtaining subscriptions.

George Ap Roberts, River Falls, Wis.—Will do my best. If the Single Tax advocates cannot support a paper the cause will go to pieces.

C. W. Kellogg, Chicago, Ill.—I am more than pleased with THE STANDARD, and consider it the best all-round weekly paper in existence. Will do my share, as you request, and try to add "lanyap." I should feel lost without THE STANDARD. Long may she wave!

J. M. Wilson, Cochranton, Penn.—At present my business makes it impossible for me to be very active in the Single Tax work, but I think I will be able to send in two subscriptions next week, and I assure you that I am willing to do all in my power to promote THE STANDARD'S prosperity and the success of the Single Tax cause.

W. E. McDermut, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Permit me to congratulate you on your excellent publication, and especially on the Story of the Week, which for a busy man is the best summary that I am acquainted with. I hope to fill out more than my quota.

C. F. Perry, Quincy, Ill.—I will furnish my individual quota and more if I can.

A. E. Kagel, Milwaukee, Wis.—Sends $3 for one subscription.

C. S. Prizer, Reading, Penn.—Enclosed find $3, for which send STANDARD for one year to ———. This makes five new subscribers I have sent you instead of the two apportioned to me. I expect to get three more within the next ten days. It is not so difficut to get subscribers if you devote a little time to working the matter up.

Gus A. Menger, St. Louis, Mo.—Enclosed please find $3, for which send STANDARD to address on accompanying slip. I have always been a subscriber to your paper, and am very anxions that you should succeed in your endeavour to increase its circulation.

E. Q. Norton, Daphne, Ala.—I will engage to send in my quota of Alabama's number of subscribers to THE STANDARD.

A. M. Segin, Memphis, Tenn.—I shall make every exertion in my power to send you my quota, if not more.

William A. Garretson, Lincoln, Kan.—I shall see to it that this city furnishes the five subscriptions to THE STANDARD.

John S. Maclean, Columbus, Ohio.—One dollar for four months' subscription. I will always have the interest of THE STANDARD at heart; and you can depend upon me to do all in my power.

R. W. Chamberlain, Port Norris, N. J.—For enclosed $3 please send THE STANDARD one year to ———. Will do what I can to increase circulation of THE STANDARD.

A. B. Bradford, Enon Valley, Penn.—If my pecuniary ability was equal to the deep interest I feel in the Single Tax and Free Trade I would help THE STANDARD very substantially, instead of very little. Enclosed find money order for $3, for which please send STANDARD to ———.

E. Butterworth, West Conshohocken, Penn.—Enclosed find $5 for subscriptions to ———. Will do what I can to help swell your subscription list into the thousands.

C. A. Kersey, M. D., Richmond, Ind.—Enclosed find $10, for which you will please send THE STANDARD as follows. Your letter requesting aid in extending the circulation of THE STANDARD has received attention from several Single Taxers here. We are agreed that the required number for this town can and will be obtained.

L. M. Mering. Richmond, Ind.—I wish to be counted as one of the active workers in the cause. We feel here that the cause of the Single Tax is growing right along, and believe that readers of THE STANDARD will be largely increased within the coming year.

C. J. Buell, St. Anthony Park, Minn.—I will hustle for all the new subscriptions I can get.

W. Williams, Bristol, R. I.—I heartily sympathize with you in your endeavor to maintain THE STANDARD and increase its efficiency, and if a subscription for four months will be of use to you put me down for the same.

R. F. Young, Kansas City, Mo.—The circular with table of States and quota for each has just reached me. I shall certainly get mine, if I have to send in the same at my own expense. I have a prospect of at least two or three.

A. A. Orcutt, Rutland, Vt.—I assure you I shall do what I can to increase the circulation of THE STANDARD. Mr. C. B. Moore, who is better situated than I am, tells me that he has two persons under his watchful care who must subscribe for THE STANDARD or they can have no peace.

A. A. Curtis, Danbury, Conn.—I will do the best I can toward getting a few subscribers to THE STANDARD. Have talked to a few people since I received your letter, but could not get them to subscribe. Shall keep it up, however, until they subscribe, or go West to get out of the way.

H. L. Dunnell, Worcester, Mass.—The members of our club will do all they can to fill our quota of subscriptions to THE STANDARD. You will receive subscriptions from us soon.

Wm. Hancock, Wyoming, Penn.—I think you may rest assured that we will send you our quota from this place (13 subscriptions).

John W. Arctander, Minneapolis, Minn.—Sends $3 for one subscription.

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## PERSONAL.

About two months ago Mr. Clarence S. Darrow, then holding the position of Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago, was appointed counsel of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. Mr. Darrow has resided but a few years in Chicago, and is a comparatively young man, but his energy and ability have given him a leading place in his profession. He is a natural orator and he has taken an active part in the social agitation, always on the side of the masses as against the classes. Though his convictions tend toward philosophic socialism, he believes in the Single Tax as an important step in what he regards as the right direction, and he is a member of the Chicago Single Tax Club. His appointment to so important a position is not merely a tribute to his abilities, but it affords evidence that a rigorous but intelligent advocacy of radical principles does not stand in the way of an able man's success.

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## BRAGGING, AND THE FACTS.

Kansas City Times.

Tariff Bill McKinley brags about what Protection has done in the way of establishing manufactures, but he is discreetly silent concerning big cuts in wages in the especially protected iron industry, and he does not refer to the expectation in the West that corn will sell for ten cents a bushel this Fall.

## THE CHEAP EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

Our postal officials have decided that our extra tract No. 39 is not second class matter and can no longer be mailed at pound rates.

This decision comes at a very bad time for us, as we have over 100,000 of those tracts on hand, which we are very anxious to get in the hands of booksellers, teachers, scholars, tariff reformers and Democrats. The only way this can be done now is to get some Single Taxers in each town to distribute them for us. We will pay the freight and furnish the tracts free. Will you help us? The importance of this work cannot be exaggerated. The fight in both Ohio and Iowa is clearly on the tariff. Our opportunity and the means to improve it are at hand. We have but to use them to earn an enduring victory.

The Toronto Single Tax Club have offered to distribute 10,000 of the tracts there, many of which will go in the mammoth convention of the National Educational Association, to be held July 12 to 16. The Cleveland Single Taxers have offered to distribute them at the Democratic State Convention, to be held there July 15 and 16. Please notify us at least two weeks in advance of any similar gatherings in your locality, and of how many tracts you wish, and we will gladly supply them free.

D. Webster Groh, Boston, Mass.—Yesterday we disposed of fifty copies. One gentleman came to me saying that he had been a Protectionist till a few weeks ago, when he bought "Protection or Free Trade?" As a result of reading it he is now a Free Trader, and hopes to convert his father with the same book. He thanked me for having been instrumental in opening his eyes. Many colored people are reading the books and becoming Free Traders. So the good work goes on.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Ill.—Enclose $1.70 for seventeen copies. This makes my quota 650. When I find a little more leisure I will renew my efforts and do my best to make it a round thousand.

L. W. Hoch, Adrian, Mich.—Thirty dollars for 300 books sold last week.

Robert Tyson, Toronto, Canada.—Two dollars for thirty copies.

H. G. Shanley, Fredericktown, Mo.—$2.30 for twenty-three copies sold in about an hour and a half last Saturday night. You will hear from me again.

An Ohio correspondent, who don't want his name printed, sends us his local paper containing some straight out Free Trade editorials, with the welcome information that the editor was a high tariff man till he read a copy of this edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" a few weeks ago.

Ten copies will be mailed post paid to any ten addresses for $1. Remit by check if possible. The New York *World* is sending us orders almost daily.

Won't your local papers also adopt the suggestion made last week and help push the work?

W. J. Atkinson, Secretary, 834 Broadway, New York.

## "THROWN IN WITH THE CITY'S DEAD."

Helen H. Gardener in the Arena.

I read that headline. Then I asked myself, Why should the city's dead be thrown in?

Where and how are they thrown in? Why are they thrown in!

Why, in civilized New York, should such an expression excite no surprise—be taken as a matter of course? What is its full meaning? Are others as little informed upon the subject as I? Would the city's dead continue to be thrown, if the public stopped to think—if it understood the meaning of that single, obscure headline?

Suppose you chanced to be very poor, and to die in New York; or, suppose, unknown to you, your mother, a stranger passing through the city, were to die suddenly. Suppose, in either case, no money were forthcoming to bury the body, would it be treated as well, with as humane and civilized consideration as if the question of money were not in the case? Let us see.

The island where the city's dead are buried—that is, all the friendless or poor and unidentified, who are not cared for by some church or society—is a mere scrap of land, from almost any point of which you can overlook the whole, with its marshy border and desolate, unkempt surface. It contains, as the officer in charge told me, about seventy-nine acres at low tide. At high tide much of the border is submerged. Upon this scrap of land—about one mile long and less than half a mile wide at its widest point—is concentrated so much of misery and human sorrow and anguish that it is difficult either to grasp the idea oneself or to convey it to others.

There are three classes of dead sent here by the city; those who are imbecile or insane—dead to thought or reason; medium term criminals—dead to society and hope; and those whom want and sorrow, and pain, and wrong can touch no more after it stamps its last indignity upon their dishonored clay. I will deal first with these happier ones who have reached the end of their journey, which the other two classes sit waiting for. Or, perhaps, some of them stand somewhat defiantly as they look on what they know is to be their own last home, and recognize the estimate placed upon them by civilized, Christian society.

Upon this scrap of land there are already buried—or "thrown in"—over seventy thousand bodies. Stop and think what this means. Remember that this island is about one mile long, and less than a half a mile wide at the widest point. In places it is not much wider than Broadway.

The spot on which this seventy thousand are "thrown in" is but a small part of this miniature island. This is laid off in plots with paths between. These sections are forty-five feet by fifteen, and dug out seven feet deep in that little cellar are buried one hundred and fifty bodies, packed three deep. Remembering the depth of a coffin and that a layer of earth is put on each, it is easy to estimate about how near the surface of the earth lie festering seventy thousand bodies. I need only add that I could distinctly see the corpse through wide cracks in almost every rough board box.

But there is one thing more to be added before this picture can be grasped. Three of these trenches are kept constantly open!

You will say, "That is bad, but the island is far away and for the dead only. They cannot injure each other." If that were true, a part of the ghastly horror would be removed; but, as I have said, the city sends two other classes of its dead here—two classes who are beyond hope, perhaps, but surely not beyond injury and a right to consideration by those who claim to be civilized.

Standing near the "general" or Protestant trench—for while Christian society permits its poor and unknown to be buried in trenches three feet deep; while it forces other poor and friendless to dig the trenches and "throw in" their brother unfortunates, it cannot permit the Catholic and Protestant dead to lie in the same trenches!—standing near the general trench, in air too foul to describe, where five "short term men" were working to lower their brothers, the officer, in reply to my remark that I should think it would kill the men who work and the insane and imbecile who must live here, said, smiling: "Well, prisoners have to do what they are told to, whether it kills them or not, and I guess it don't hurt the idiots and lunatics none. They're past hurting. They're incurables. They never leave here."

"Where does the drinking water come from?" I ask.

"Drive wells, and—"

"What!" I exclaimed, in spite of my determination that I would show surprise at nothing.

There is one road from end to end of the island. The houses for the male lunatics and imbeciles are on the highest point, overlooking at all times the trenches, and at all times within hearing of what goes on there. The odors are everywhere, so that night and day every one who is on the island breathes nothing but this polluted air, except as a strong wind blows it at times from one direction over another. The women's quarters—much larger and better houses—are at the other end of the island. Not all of them overlook the trenches.

Every fair day all these wretched creatures are taken out to walk. Where? Along the one road back and forth, back and forth, beside the "dead trenches." To step aside is to walk on "graves" for about half the way.

The idiots and lunatics are "past hurting," they are "incurables." The short time men who dig the graves are "incurables" also. They go on from short term to long term until they, too, in their turns, get "thrown in." But, in reply to my suggestion that some reforms might be inaugurated in the system if women took the matter in hand, the officer assured me that "Politics is no place for women."

## THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES AT COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, SEPT. 8, 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 penalities now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.
5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or 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 UNITED STATES.

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

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary of the National Committee ,at No. 42 University place, New York.

## ARKANSAS.

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

## CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

## COLORADO.

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

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

## CONNECTICUT.

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

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

## DELAWARE.

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

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 2) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 150 A st, n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 64 Defrees st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st., n. w.

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

## GEORGIA.

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

## ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 338 Hudson av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

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

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

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

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

## INDIANA.

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

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 105 South 3d st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

## IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 805 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur, Mosena, 920 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

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

## KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 803 Franklin st.

## LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 131 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

## MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Dunning; sec., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 703.

## MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; rec. sec., J. W. Hazel, 28 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 522 Columbia st.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kilby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 72 High st., Boston.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 959 Tremont st.

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

## MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

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

## MISSOURI.

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

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

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

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

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6839 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

## NEBRASKA.

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

## NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres. Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 520 Line st.

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

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 223 Grand st.

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

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

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

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

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

## NEW YORK.

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

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

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Cor. sec. G. W. Thompson, 9 St. Marks av.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## NORTH DAKOTA.

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

## OHIO.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robertson's Hall, Lincoln's Inn Court, 227 Main st. (near P. O). Pres., Jos. L. Schraer sec., Dr. David De Beck, 139 W. 9th st.

CLEVELAND.—Central single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p. m.; rooms, 301 and 302 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## OREGON.

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

## PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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

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

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia every Thursday, 8 p. m., 1341 Arch st.; cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

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

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

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

## RHODE ISLAND.

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

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

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

## TENNESSEE.

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

## TEXAS.

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

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

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