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THE STANDARD

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL :	PAGE	STORY OF THE WEEK—(Continued).	PAGE
Quay and Dudley Retire	1	Convention of Paper Manufacturers	13
Alien Landlords	1	Lead Trust	13
Tariff Reform in Driblets	1	Iron Ore Trust	13
The Press on Wool	2	Labor Law	13
"Single Tax and Heresy"	2	Custom House Receipts for July	13
Market Monopoly	3	Gold and Gold Certificates	13
The Gorman Convention	3	Conviction of Editor Elliott of Ohio	14
Now For Foreign Workmen	4	Indicted for Reporting a Capital Execution	14
Special Assessments	4	Remarkable Judicial Bargain	14
Resume Control of Public Highways	4	Bardley's Predecessors on the Rack	14
An Elizabeth Newspaper on Taxation	5	Dr. Van Dyke's Successor	14
Charity no Cure	6	Death of Frederick C. Havemeyer	14
A Straw	6	Free Trade Sentiment in Canada	14
Machinery, not Tariff	6	Presidential Election in Chili	14
Platt Triumphant	6	Liberation of O'Brien and Dillon	14
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:		No Hope for Daly and Egan	14
A Single Tax Man of 1848—Henry George	6	The "Whaleback's" Captain Dead	14
Our English Letter—Henry George, Jr	7	Columbian Fair Committee Abroad	14
Why Not?—A. C. K.	8	Terrible Railroad Accident in France	15
An American in Mexico—Henry Ware Allen	9	Growth of Socialism in Germany	15
CURRENT THOUGHT :		Worrying the Czar	15
A Labor Inquiry	10	Woman Suffrage in Australia	15
Mr. Savage on Mr. Bellamy	10	New French Colony	15
Immigration and Degradation	11	LETTERS TO THE EDITOR :	
The New Political Party	11	Do You, Mr. Starin, Think You Can Become Governor	
General Raum on Pensions	11	With This Record?—John Henry	15
Mrs. Stanton's Remedy	11	A Speculating Preacher on "Progress and Poverty"—Wil-	
A European View of Emigration	11	liam O. Foley	15
STORY OF THE WEEK :		Protecting Workingmen's Minds—Wm. B. DuBois	15
Resignation of Quay and Dudley	12	Copyright and Patents; or Property in Thought—Montague	
Resignation of Collector Erhardt	12	R. Levenson	16
Reported Resignation of Secretary Noble	12	A Privileged Class—F. J. Stowe	16
Maryland Democratic Convention	12	Don't Call It "Protection"—Albert Smith	16
People's Party in Indiana	12	SINGLE TAX NEWS :	
Republican State Convention in New York	12	The Report of the National Committee—How Mr. Tyson	
Henry Cabot Lodge Snubbed	12	Works for the Single Tax—Brokaw in Illinois—The	
Grover Cleveland in Ohio	12	Social Question Discussed in Pulpit and Paper—Sad	
"The Democratic Creed"	12	Death of a Young Single Taxer.	17
Depew on the Presidency	13	Single Tax Letter Writers—Massachusetts—Illinois—Minne-	
The Reciprocity Treaty with Spain	13	sota	18
Reciprocity with San Domingo	13	PUBLISHER'S NOTES	18
Importation of Tin Workers	13	PERSONAL	19
Civil War in Tennessee	13		

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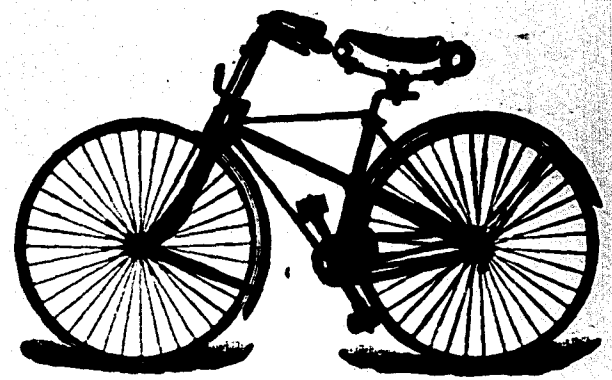
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VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1891.

No. 5.

QUAY AND DUDLEY RETIRE.—Senator Quay has not only resigned the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, but he has also resigned from the committee. The notorious Dudley, of blocks-of-five fame, likewise retires from the treasurership of the committee. The Executive Committee accepted both resignations with expressions of regret. James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, succeeds Quay temporarily, and it is the common belief that he will be made permanent chairman when the whole committee meets. Precisely what effect this change will have on the contest between Harrison and Blaine for the Republican Presidential nomination it is difficult to say; but there seems to be no doubt that the new chairman is more friendly to the Secretary of State than to the President.

One effect of the change will be to satisfy the dilettante Republicans who are pleased to have their party retain power acquired by the corrupt methods of Quay and Dudley, but who dislike to be reminded of those methods by the continued prominence of the men who devised and carried them out. Such people will rejoice in the retirement of Quay, because he has been found out; but they will ardently support any chairman who may succeed him in another "boodle" campaign for the extension of the term of robbery of the protected monopolists.

Mr. Clarkson has the advantage of Mr. Quay in personal reputation. No one has ever accused him of misappropriation of public funds for his personal benefit, or of any other kind of pecuniary dishonesty. Politically, however, he is as unscrupulous as his predecessor; and, as a member of the National Committee in the last campaign, he participated in all the work of Quay and Dudley, and has but recently taken occasion to eulogize his predecessor in the chairmanship, and to express an ardent hope that he would hold on to the place.

Whatever significance, then, the substitution of Clarkson for Quay may have, he must be a very blind or credulous man, indeed, who can see in it an outward sign of inward grace in the Republican National Committee.

ALIEN LANDLORDS.—The Legislature of Kansas, at its last session, passed a law forbidding foreigners to hold land in that State. Some months ago the American Cotton Company was organized in London with a capital said to reach \$25,000,000. This concern has purchased the works of the Kansas City (Missouri) Carding Company, and secured an option on 100 acres of land just across the river in Kansas City, Kan. To the surprise of all concerned it was found that the English syndicate could not acquire title to an inch of soil in Kansas, and the ablest counsel assured them that the law is valid, and its enactment within the legislative power of the State. Unnaturalized aliens holding land in Kansas are afraid that the new law will endanger their holdings; but this is probably impossible.

This new law is a fine illustration of the folly of the men who think that "the land question is a burning one," but have no idea of what to do about it. What conceivable difference can it make to the people of Kansas whether the people who own that hundred acres live in London or in New York? In this case it appears that the land is to be used, which will be a

good thing for all concerned. But suppose it were held for speculation. It would not even then matter much, for the purchase money or rent finally exacted would leave Kansas just as certainly, whether it went to London or to New York. The new law is a stupid one; but it may be of use in compelling the Kansas politicians to stop talking long enough to gain time really to think about the land question, and find out what it is.

Whenever they are ready to concentrate all taxation on land values they will cease to bother their heads about the nationality of the holders of title deeds. Whether the holder lives in London, New York, or in Kansas, he will once a year, in person or by deputy, contribute some solid cash to the town or county in which his land is situated. His payment will be proportioned to the value of the land he holds, regardless of improvements; and as the farmers begin to see how this works, the contributions of speculators for the maintenance of local and State government in Kansas will become worthy of consideration by the farmers and the speculators both.

Perhaps the latter may weary of it. That will not matter. Speculators are of no use. If they drop these lands, people wanting to put them to use will take them up, and, for the sake of securing permanent possession, gladly pay the taxes so long as the lands are not taxed for more than they are worth. Any foolish attempt to do the latter will suddenly deprive the State, town or county of revenue, and the mistake will be quickly remedied without the need of a town meeting to protest. The land question is, How shall men who want to put land to its most profitable use get access to it? The answer is, Let no man hold land without he pays the full annual value of the privilege to the community. This will promote the use of land, and ultimately fill an aching void by putting into Kansas County treasuries the sums now sent East or to Europe, in one form or another, as the annual charge paid to private parties for the privilege granted to Kansas people to use Kansas soil.

TARIFF REFORM IN DRIBLETS.—"Our presence inspires courage," modestly says Senator Peffer, writing to the Kansas Farmer of his speaking tour through the South. His whole article abounds in similar evidences of the intoxication of a vain man with cheers and notoriety; but it also gives evidence that the Senator is profoundly convinced that the Alliance agitation is making great progress in the Southern States. We doubt the solid strength of the movement, but it is clear that the great camp meetings that are the main feature of the Alliance campaign, are largely attended, and that the radical utterances of the fervid orators are received with every sign of enthusiastic approval.

One notable thing about Senator Peffer's utterances is the evidence they offer that it is the policy of the Alliance leaders to belittle the importance of the tariff question. "While a reduction of the tariff," he said, "would save something, the saving would be in driblets—a cent on a pair of socks, five cents on a hat, fifteen cents on a coat, and so on, scattered in driblets throughout the year; coming in such an irregular way and in such small amounts, while the aggregate might be considerable, it would not be kept apart and applied on debts."

Of course such talk as this paves the way for the

advocacy of the Senator's pet scheme of lending money by the Government to impecunious debtors at a low rate of interest, but as a criticism on any picayune proposal of tariff reduction it is destructive. There is not only nothing in such a programme to inspire the enthusiasm evoked by the wild and impracticable proposals of the Ocala platform, but there is in it no sufficient promise of relief to sober-minded and thoughtful men, who feel the ruinous pressure of existing conditions, but who comprehend the folly of trying to increase the general wealth in any way other than through the application of labor to natural opportunities.

To such men it is easy to show that Free Trade means a revolution in economic conditions. Point out to them the enormous natural resources of our country—its capacity for supplying the world with cereals, cotton, and tobacco; its splendid mineral resources—and impress them with the barbaric folly of the system that erects barriers between such a country and peoples eager to trade with it, and you open before their minds the vision of a general prosperity that will bring real relief to all who suffer under existing conditions, and enable them to free themselves from debt through the enhanced value of the products of their own labor and enterprise. Such an argument as this cannot be met by any such petty objections as those advanced by Senator Pepper; but presented as the Free Trade argument can be presented, by able and eloquent speakers, it will call forth the enthusiasm that inspires great movements, and draw applauding thousands without aid from the claptrap, the barbecued hogs, the roast oxen, and the other accompaniments of the Alliance camp meetings.

THE PRESS ON WOOL.—The New York Press says that the duty of eleven cents per pound on Australian wool "is one that manufacturers who use it are perfectly satisfied to pay, and can well afford to pay, because they have a compensating duty on manufactured goods." Here is a plain confession that the duty on manufactured goods enables the American manufacturers to obtain higher prices for them; otherwise there would be no sense, nor even a pretence of sense, in the assertion that it enables the manufacturers to pay eleven cents more a pound for their raw materials than they would pay were there no tariff. Yet this same paper never ceases to try to fool its readers into the belief that tariff taxes do not raise prices. What kind of an argument can be maintained with such papers and such people? They do not care for facts, but deliberately coin falsehoods, and then expect opponents to treat them with respect, if not with tenderness. All Protectionists with any sense at all know perfectly well that a tariff raises prices, and they also know that they would not want it if it did not do so. When they pretend otherwise, they deserve to be treated to Horace Greeley's famous old formula.

But there is an honest delusion among Protectionists of all grades and classes, and the Press most innocently displays it when it says:

There are climatic influences and advantages of feeding and breeding in Australia which make the wool of that country especially desirable, and it is a notable feature of European wool production that the fine wools of Saxony, which were once so popular, are no longer produced because of Australian competition under Free Trade. If the American market were open to Australian wool, duty free, the American growers of fine wools would find that industry crushed out as it was in Saxony. Perhaps this is what our Free Trade contemporary desires.

The one honest thing in Protectionism is the delusion that it is the duty of the United States Government to interfere in such matters. Here is a frank confession that owing to climatic influences certain kinds of wool can be produced in Australia more cheaply than anywhere else in the world. The inevitable result of this providing there is no interference, must be the cheap-

ening of woolen goods to consumers everywhere. It would seem to any unperverted mind that this is a good thing, greatly to be desired. What the people want is woolen goods, and these they could obtain, of better quality and more easily, if governments would confine themselves to preserving the peace and keep their hands off the wool business entirely. Provided they can get plenty of woolen clothing, blankets, etc., in exchange for the products of their own industry, it does not matter to the masses who raises sheep nor where they are raised. If American growers of fine wools cannot meet this demand, let them grow coarse wools or get into some other useful business. The thing that concerns every man, woman, and child in America is that woolen clothing and blankets shall be good and cheap; and it is not of the least consequence to them whether Columbus Delano's friends in Ohio earn a living by raising sheep or in some other way.

This is precisely what the Protectionists cannot understand. They have gotten it firmly into their heads that it is the duty of the Federal Government to help some men to make certain private businesses profitable, and so long as this delusion continues no arguments will have any effect on them; the only cure for this delusion is to attack it at its root, and this can only be done by Free Traders. Your incidental Protectionist only confirms the delusion and thereby adds to its strength. Let us have an end to trifling and evasion. Let the opponents of Protection honestly and boldly answer such questions as that asked by the Press. What have we, as voters, to do with the question whether John Smith or Peter Jones can make money by raising a certain breed of sheep in Ohio? It is no more our business than whether it will pay a poultryman in New Jersey to raise Muscovy ducks. That is a matter for John Smith, Peter Jones, and the poultryman to settle according to their own business judgment. The question does not concern the Government of the United States in the least. All we ask of it is to keep its hands off, and let all consumers obtain their woolen goods where they choose. It will not make a coat or a blanket any warmer to have U. S. stamped on every strand of wool entering into its composition.

A few years' antagonism of Protection on this basis will not leave enough tariff to tempt the Press and the other Protectionists into the falsehoods to which they now habitually resort.

"SINGLE TAX AND HERESY."—Under this title the Church Progress, a Catholic paper published at St. Louis, sharply lectures an Indiana correspondent who had criticised a former statement by the paper to the effect that in his recent Encyclical the Pope condemned the Single Tax. The editor resents an imputation that he did not understand the subject, and he says: "A few years ago, when the question was being widely agitated, we took the trouble to wade through Mr. George's book, 'Poverty and Progress,' only to arrive finally at the firm conviction that Single Tax was a theory of more wind than merit." His reading seems to have made so little impression that the editor has already forgotten the name of the book. This amusing slip is not needed, however, to show that the editor of Church Progress is not the kind of man to deal with such questions. The bitterest enemies of Mr. George's theories freely concede that they have been "plausibly presented" by a master hand and in a most fascinating literary style. A man who had to "wade through" such a book is manifestly incapable of understanding it, and the final comment that the theory is one of "more wind than merit" is worthy of the baseball editor on a sporting paper when called in to criticize a sermon.

Despite his intellectual and literary deficiencies, how-

ever, the editor of Church Progress has a perfectly clear understanding of the purpose animating the greater number of those who are proud to call themselves Single Taxers. Those whom we style "Single Tax men, limited," do not share that purpose; they advocate the transfer of all taxation to land values, because they believe that to be the most equitable and judicious system of raising necessary public revenues. Possibly it was one of these who criticised the Church Progress, and if such is the case, he is right in saying that nothing in the Encyclical applies to him.

So far as most Single Taxers, who claim the name, are concerned, however, the Church Progress is substantially right when it says that the Single Tax does not merely mean a tax upon land values exclusively, but "a tax upon land up to its full rental value, in order to do away with private ownership in land." It is true that for the sake of convenience in ascertaining values, and in order to prevent a needless increase in the number of public servants, Mr. George wisely recommends the leaving of a narrow margin of value over and above that appropriated by the State, which would carry with it nominal private ownership; but this is a mere matter of detail, and does not affect the main question as stated by Church Progress. Speaking for the great majority of Single Taxers, THE STANDARD accepts the statement of our doctrine and purpose as declared by our St. Louis contemporary, and freely admits that it is a fair inference from the somewhat confused language of the Encyclical that the Pope intended to condemn the ideas held by us.

This voluntary admission is surely sweeping enough to satisfy the Church Progress. Now, will that paper be kind enough to tell us just what it thinks will happen to the Single Tax movement because of all this?

MARKET MONOPOLY.—In a local article under this title the Advertiser recently offered evidence that a number of people are holding valuable stalls in the New York city markets which they sublet to actual market men at a profit. The reporter is quite indignant that favored middlemen should thus be permitted to obtain money for which they render no service to anyone. He thus continues: "If a man had stands enough he could live in luxury at Tuxedo or Newport on the profits of subletting. But the monopoly isn't gigantic, it is petty. The great city of New York ought to put a stop to it for that reason, if for no other."

This strikes one as rather peculiar reasoning; yet, as a community, we act on it. If the reporter who discovered this petty abuse will look around he will find a similar monopoly gigantic enough to merit continuance according to his ideas; one that does enable many men who render no service whatever to society to live at Newport, Tuxedo, or any other place of luxurious abode, on taxes they are able to levy on men for permitting them to occupy business sites in that great market that we call the city of New York. For the sake of simplifying his search he may leave out all owners of buildings, and he will still find a large body of people who live in luxury on the annual ground rents paid them by enterprising merchants who have erected buildings on the otherwise bare and unimproved land held by these luxurious tax eaters.

Where is the difference between getting hold of a market stall and subletting it for a rental higher than that paid to the city, and getting hold of a piece of land on Broadway and letting it to a merchant at a large advance over the taxes on the lot paid to the city? Of course, it is easy to answer, that in one case the act is sanctioned by law and in the other it is forbidden; but that does not go to the heart of the matter. Suppose

that the Board of Aldermen should pass an ordinance permitting the grant of market stalls to political favorites at low rates, with the privilege of subletting, would that make the practice right?

THE GORMAN CONVENTION.—The Maryland Democratic convention last week was a Gorman gathering. It adopted resolutions according the Senator deserved praise for the skill and energy with which he had led the successful Democratic fight against the Force bill, and it pledged the party to re-elect him to the Senate in case it succeeds—action without a precedent in the State. The platform deprecates any attempt by legislation to depreciate gold or silver or to so exercise the power of Congress as to make either gold or silver coin a commodity. This, though somewhat vague, is understood to be a declaration against the unlimited free coinage of silver demanded by the Ohio Democratic platform.

On the tariff question, however, the convention's utterance is just what might have been expected from a gathering of Senator Gorman's friends. The Senator has never for a moment understood that there is any question of principle involved in the tariff discussion. He regards the existence of such a tax as a necessity, and to him the only thing remaining to be settled is the choice of the commodities to be taxed and the rate of duty to be levied. He probably believes in incidental protection, and certainly does not object to so much of it as appears favorably to affect the coal and iron interests in which he is extensively concerned. As to the broad underlying question of Protection or Free Trade, he takes no interest in it, and probably would deny that there now is, or ever can be such a question in American politics. We do not say this by way of denunciation of the Maryland Senator, for we do not regard it as possible that he should take any other view of public affairs. Such political convictions and prejudices as he has are on the side of the Democratic party. But he is essentially a political manager, not a philosopher; and his great talents as a boss would have been exerted with equal skill in behalf of the Republican party, had his early environment been such as to cause him to take that side—or rather to remain in it, for he started his political life as assistant postmaster to a Republican Senate.

Taking these facts into consideration, the tariff plank adopted by the Gorman convention is drawn with remarkable skill. The manifest enormities of the present tariff are set forth in a way that no Free Trader can cavil at, and the charge is explicitly made that it is a system of war taxation continued in time of peace for the enrichment of favored individuals. Against a tariff of some kind, as a system of taxation, there is not, however, a word; neither is there any utterance against "protection." All that the convention says is that the existing so-called protective tariff is unwisely adjusted and burdensome to the masses, and that the remedy is the election of a Democratic President and Congress, with a view to making the right kind of a tariff, though there is not even an intimation of an opinion as to whether such a Democratic tariff should be for "protection" or for revenue only.

We suppose this must express the actual opinions of Mr. Gorman's friends on the subject. We can see no consideration of mere policy that could prompt such an utterance. It deprives Free Traders of any inducement to work for Democratic success; it does not allay the fears of the fanatical Protectionists; and it pleases only a few old time Republican Protectionists who have a haunting fear that the younger leaders of their party have gone too far, but who, come what may, will continue to vote the Republican ticket until they die.

Any thoughtful man would unhesitatingly prefer to live under such a tariff as the Maryland Democrats desire rather than under the existing one, but there is no sufficient difference between the Maryland view and the Republican idea to differentiate a people into two great parties.

The Democrats, under Mr. Gorman's skillful and by no means scrupulous management, can doubtless carry Maryland on this or any other platform; but the Democratic party cannot carry the whole country on such an issue, and the platform of the Maryland Convention will not help Senator Gorman's supposed chances for a Presidential nomination.

NOW FOR FOREIGN WORKMEN.—We have already commented on the rascally combination that caused a bribed labor organization to petition Congress to increase the duty on tin plate "in the interest of the workingmen." The employers who engaged in this corrupt conspiracy have since repudiated their promise to their partners in the fraud, and refused to pay increased wages to men engaged in making the iron and steel plates that form the basis of "tin plate." So much for that class of American labor that expected to be selfishly benefited by increasing the cost of one of the necessities of life to all workmen.

Now comes the next step in the farce, viewed from the standpoint of a "protected workman." That singular and frequently amusing person named Niedringhaus has now made application to the Treasury Department for permission to import foreign workmen to be employed in his prospective tin plate factory. Despite the fact that the men employed in his other works are now on strike because of dissatisfaction with their wages, Mr. Niedringhaus goes on canting about his willingness to "encourage American labor;" but he adds, "there's none to encourage in the manufacture of tin plate, and that's just what's the trouble."

Accepting this as true, where does it leave the pretence of the Protectionists that the chief object of their Tariff legislation is the maintenance of high wages for American labor? Their whole theory must stand or fall by the test of this tin legislation. Before anybody has begun making any considerable quantity of tin plate in the United States the following facts have already been developed:

1. That so far as the industry in tinning plates is concerned, the only effect will be the transfer to this country of a lot of Welsh workmen, who have heretofore been making tin for us in Wales and selling it to us at lower prices than will ever prevail again until the McKinley bill is repealed. How does that benefit American workingmen?

2. It has been discovered that, in order to conceal their own selfish interest in the matter, the Tin Plate Association of Manufacturers, by the bribe of a promise of higher wages for making certain kinds of plates, induced the "Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers," composed of workingmen, to pretend that the working people generally desired a protective duty on tin.

3. That having procured the dishonorable co-operation of working men in this fashion, the employing tin men repudiated their promise to pay higher wages to their fellow conspirators.

4. That Niedringhaus, the chief talker for the tin men, does not pay his workmen in other lines of manufacture what they regard as fair wages.

5. That in advance of any considerable production of tin plates, the manufacturers already have formed an association that can readily be changed into a trust to restrict competition.

Are these things not enough to convince every sane

workman of the shameless falsity of the pretence by the protected manufacturers of a desire to "protect American labor?"

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.—A question recently arose in the City Council of Denver as to whether the city was liable for any part of the expense of paving certain streets, or whether the abutting property owners could be assessed for the full cost. Mr. F. A. Williams, City Attorney, has rendered an opinion that under judicial decisions in Colorado, in the absence of any contract, the city is liable for the expense of paving streets; but he thus closes his opinion:

I am hopeful, however, that in view of the growth of the law on this subject since the adoption of our constitution, and the altered condition of our municipal affairs, the decisions of the Supreme Court may yet be so modified as to permit the making of local improvements of the character of paving, wholly or partially, at the expense of the property specially benefited, and upon the basis of special benefits. It is possible that cases may arise in the future affording an opportunity to urge upon the Supreme Court the necessity and justice of such a change in their opinion as to sustain the validity of the provisions of the city charter authorizing special assessments for such improvements; but until such change is made it must be the law of the State that in the absence of contracts with property owners to that effect, paving cannot be done except at the expense of the entire city.

Of course this expression of opinion does not indicate that the City Attorney of Denver has embraced the Single Tax doctrine, or that he has even heard of it, but it does show the gradual growth of an opinion that the system in vogue is one that permits the landowners to absorb the full benefit of all improvements made at public expense. Of course we know that the practice of assessing abutting property for improvements is not new, but the tendency has been toward abolishing it. The argument against it was plausible. The streets, men said, are for the equal use of all, and the expense of making and maintaining them should, therefore, be met by general taxation. This sounds fair, and it would be fair if we left out of consideration the fact that eventually the owners of the land secure for themselves the pecuniary benefits of all improvements, whether made by the public or by private parties. The present reaction in favor of special assessments comes from a dawning consciousness of the force of this argument, and is one of the most gratifying signs of the gradual though slow permeation of the popular mind by the basic idea of the Single Tax.

Special assessments are a bungling attempt at remedying a wrong that would utterly disappear if all public improvements were made at the expense of the city, and the money to meet such expenses were raised by taxation on all land values. The specially benefited lands would, of course, be more highly assessed, and they would pay more; but all lands would contribute in proportion to the benefits derived by them from the improvements. That the Single Tax is an ideal tax is especially apparent in considering this question, and we have every reason to be gratified that municipal authorities are showing a disposition to reopen the whole question, and honestly to seek light on the subject.

RESUME CONTROL OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

—The article entitled "Why not?" printed elsewhere, makes a strong presentation of the objections to the acquisition of the railways of the country by the Federal Government. There is, perhaps, some room to doubt whether anything could make railways a greater factor in politics than they now are; but there can be no doubt that the control of the whole railway system by the Federal Government would tend to a concentration of power at Washington that would seriously threaten the autonomy of the States, and thereby further weaken those safeguards to local self-government that our Constitution was designed to fortify and maintain. It is true that mere State autonomy does

not assure as full a measure of local self-government as is desirable, but the undermining of the rights of the States would seriously retard any progress in this direction.

A. C. K. also makes it very clear that few railway companies are in a position to protest, as injured parties, with any real force against any settlement of the railway question that will promote the public welfare. Nearly every great railway is a monument to the crooked and frequently fraudulent practices by which the communities and individuals, whose money built the roads, have been deprived of all interest in or control over them.

We fail, however, to see the need of some of the changes recommended by the writer. If the State will once stop conferring special privileges on special groups of citizens constituting corporations, it can safely refrain from all interference with the right of free association for the transaction of business or for other purposes. The whole railway problem, as it now exists, arises not from the association of individuals for the purpose of carrying on the business of transportation, but from the delegation to corporations of the right of the people to the ownership and control of public highways. The way back to a proper condition of affairs is through the rectification of this blunder and the resumption by the several states of their rights over public highways, and A. C. K. points out one way to this.

The control of public highways once redeemed by the States, the method of operating them becomes merely one of convenience and expediency. Our own opinion is that free competition between individuals and transportation companies would solve the problem. If for any reason, or in any special instances, this should prove impracticable, A. C. K.'s plan of restricted leases for short periods might prove necessary. This, though less desirable than free competition, would be vastly better than the existing system. The one essential thing is to put an end absolutely and forever to the private ownership of public highways and to the farming out of governmental powers belonging to the whole people to private persons for any purpose whatever.

It is hardly necessary in these columns to point out that State control of these highways would not interfere with free commerce between the States. That could only be threatened by tolls charged individuals or transportation companies discriminating against traffic beyond State lines. The power to prevent this lies clearly within the constitutional power of Congress, and is naturally one of the functions of the Federal power. That Government has no right to encroach on the reserved rights of the States, but it has a clear and unmistakable right to prevent them from encroaching on the rights, one of another, and it also has the specifically granted power "to regulate commerce * * * among the several States." Congress then would clearly have power to compel uniform tolls by a law so simple that it would need no Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce it.

A N ELIZABETH NEWSPAPER ON TAXATION.

—The Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal has discovered that personal property cannot be made to pay taxes. It is as elusive, it says, as the will-o'-the-wisp, and so farcical are the attempts to collect it that many believe it should not be taxed at all. Nevertheless, the Journal believes that property of all kinds should be made to bear its just and proportionate share of the public burdens; but how to accomplish this it regards as one of the most difficult problems of modern government.

Why should property of all kinds bear a share of public burdens? Why should any attempt be made to tax personal property? Why any to tax buildings or other landed improvements? Let the Journal, with

candor, subject these questions to a fresh examination, and a flood of light will burst upon its editorial vision.

When endeavoring equitably to apportion the expense of governmental protection, we must consider not the kind of property that is protected, but the kind that is enhanced in value by the protection. It is a pecuniary question at both ends. If government, by protecting A's life, adds to B's wealth and not to A's, it is B that should pay the expense up to the point of his greater wealth. A's liability to make a pecuniary contribution should not begin until B's pecuniary benefit is exhausted. So, if by protecting C's personal property, the value of that is not increased, but the value of D's land is, it is D and not C that should pay the expense, for the pecuniary advantage is wholly his.

Now, what is the pecuniary effect of good government in any community. Does it increase the value of personal property? Certainly not. Does it increase the value of landed improvements? No. Does good government produce any value? Yes; it produces a value that attaches not to the protected personal property, nor to the protected improvements, but to the land within its jurisdiction. Other things being equal, land within well-governed communities, where life, limb, health, and property are safe, and public conveniences are abundant, is more valuable than the land of ill-governed communities, where protection is lame, and public conveniences are few and poor; but the value of personal property and of improvements do not materially vary, whether government be good or bad.

It is right, therefore, that the expense of good government should be paid solely by those who, owning the land over which it extends, are alone pecuniarily benefited. This is the justice of it. Now, consider it as a policy.

If 50,000 industrious people, having capital enough to build and furnish homes, and seeking a place of settlement, should be favorably disposed toward Elizabeth, New Jersey, would the Journal editor lie awake at night trying to discover some new system of taxation that would "equalize the burden upon all property?" and having found one would he print it on handbills and distribute them among these possible settlers as warnings that they must deplete their capital or stay away from Elizabeth? Would he not rather offer inducements to attract this capital and its owners to his city?

And what better attraction could he offer than an announcement that by settling in Elizabeth they should be free from taxes on their existing capital and on all their future labor? Would they object that, though exempt from personal property and house taxation, they would be taxed on the value of their land? The answer would be ready and conclusive. Their land would be low in value compared with the value of their labor and of its products; their land would be cheaper when they bought, because this system of taxation would have suppressed speculative prices; and their tax would be graduated according to the pecuniary benefits which their land secured to them, and not according to what their industry and thrift procured.

Here is a tax—the Single Tax on land according to its value and irrespective of improvements—that can be equitably assessed, because every body in a community has a fair general knowledge of the value of its land, and land cannot be secreted. It is a just tax, because it takes for the expenses of a community the value and only the value that the community confers. And it is a politic tax, because it offers an inducement to thrift, industry, and enterprise, and discourages mere speculation.

When the Elizabeth Journal shall have considered

the merits of this tax, it will waste no more space in vain appeals to somebody to invent an impossible system of equally taxing everything, from real estate to bachelors' buttons.

CHARITY NO CURE.—Commenting on the fact that last year more than 125,000 paupers in the State of New York were supported or relieved at a cost to the public of over \$3,000,000, the New York Sun dwells on the efforts of charitable societies to lessen the suffering among such people, and thus closes its article:

Never before in all history was the altruistic feeling so strong and so sensitive as now. Charity is the animating spirit of modern Christianity, not as mere sentiment, but as a practical obligation. As dogmatic religion loses its hold, churches cultivate charity in its place. Yet we see that after piety has been stimulated to exertions so unexampled, there remains an undiminished host of paupers for the State to care for.

Instead of curing poverty, we seem to be breeding pauperism. The number of the really suffering and deserving poor is not less, but the multitude who prefer begging to working increases rapidly.

The closing remark indicates a belief that these charitable efforts should be curtailed, which is just what might be expected from the Sun; but the admission it makes as to the rising tide of pauperism, and the utter ineffectiveness of almsgiving as a remedy, is a most important one, coming from a paper that sneers at all efforts to radically change the conditions responsible for this great and growing evil. More generous and humane journals can make good use of the Sun's thoughtless confession of a truth to which it has persistently closed its eyes.

A STRAW.—A reporter of the Santa Barbara Star has been interviewing Democrats in that city as to Governor Hill's strength as a Presidential candidate. He found the feeling against Hill very bitter, and numerous Democrats declared that they would not vote for him if he were nominated. Cleveland was the choice of every Democrat spoken to. We confess that we do not regard this information as of vast importance, but it is certainly quite as significant as the "straws" the Hill papers are constantly gathering from local papers. As a matter of fact, there is no public sentiment in favor of Hill in any part of this country outside New York, and the pretended evidences of such sentiment are deliberately manufactured.

MACHINERY, NOT TARIFF.—The Tribune prints a London dispatch concerning the partial resumption of work at the Welsh tin works which says: "The threatened American competition causes no serious alarm to most manufacturers at present, though some of them think that Americans will succeed in establishing a trade, especially as they will be able to adopt labor-saving appliances, attempts to introduce which have incurred the resentment of the men and will inevitably lead to a severe struggle." If this prediction is realized, the success here will be due to the fact that on account of machinery, the labor cost of the American made tin will be greatly lower than the labor cost of Welsh tin manufactured by unimproved methods. Yet the manufacturers who profit by this reduction will go right on declaring that the one object of their lives is to increase the wages of American labor. Do such men deserve to be argued with, and flattered by one's pretence that they really believe their own bald falsehoods. They do not need to be convinced. They ought to be called to repent and turn over a new leaf.

PLATT TRIUMPHANT.—The resignation of the Collectorship of the Port of New York by Colonel Joel B. Erhardt is simply an evidence that that gentleman could no longer endure the humiliating position in

which he was placed. Erhardt was nominally Collector, but the real master of the Custom House was Boss Platt, whose every wish speedily became the law at the Treasury Department. Colonel Erhardt makes no concealment of the cause of his resignation. What its effect will be, politically, no one can say; but it may be taken for granted that so intense a partisan will not kick out of the traces, however strong his sense that he has been wronged. Bitter party man though he is, Collector Erhardt has not dismissed all of the skilled and capable Democrats holding positions under him. This is highly unsatisfactory to "the boys," and they look to Senator Fassett, who succeeds Colonel Erhardt, to remedy this great wrong. The one thing that the incident demonstrates most conclusively is that President Harrison yields entirely to Tom Platt's dictation so far as New York appointments are concerned. What effect this will have on New York Republicans we do not know. If there is anything they cannot swallow it has not yet been brought to light.

A SINGLE TAX MAN OF 1848.

Through the kindness of W. I. Boreman, of Parkersburg, W. Va., I am favored by Richard Wilcox, of the same city, with a sight of "Excursion No. 45, Clearance No. 3, of the Portland Pleasure Boat, J. Hacker, Owner, Master, and Crew," published in Portland, Me., "7th day, 6th month, 10th, 1848." It is a little sheet of four pages, somewhat less in size than the pages of THE STANDARD, containing no advertisements, and divided into departments such as Land Office, Poet's Cabin, Females' Cabin, Inquirers' Cabin, Quaker Cabin, Treasury Department, Loafers' Cabin, and Intelligence Office. The Loafers' Cabin is devoted to offering a reward of one cent for two delinquent subscribers who, after ordering the Pleasure Boat for three months, had failed to pay for it; to a notice, also by name, of two "miserable, loafing constables," of Portland, who had arrested an old colored man and fined him a dollar for smoking in the street, and to a recommendation to a lot of young loafers who disgrace their families by puffing cigars, that they should go to work. Every other department is devoted to or contains denunciations of Land Piracy.

Owner, Master, and Crew Hacker was, I take it from an allusion, of Quaker extraction, and was evidently one of the land reformers of that time, of whom Henry Beeney, J. K. Ingalls, and Elder Evans of the Shaker community, are yet left, and whose agitation was largely instrumental in the passage of the homestead law of 1852. They had some idea of the evils of land monopoly, but their ideas of remedy went no further than to the limitation of land ownership and the providing of all with homesteads. Mr. Hacker, by-the-by, had a pretty clear idea of the relation of land monopoly to standing armies, as may be seen from a vigorous item in the Intelligence Office:

The ragamuffin, who was recruiting landless human cattle in this city to supply the Mexican maggots with Summer provisions, hauled down his striped rag a day or two after he was noticed in the Boat, and cleared out with some five or six whom he had enlisted. The poor fellows, after arriving in Boston, probably began to think they were on the wrong course to the "Northern frontier and beautiful and healthy climate," for all but one deserted. If any more of these striped rag claps are sent here to collect food for maggots, I hope all boys and men will keep clear of them.

But the noticeable article in this number of the Pleasure Boat is a letter from Edward Burgess, of Racine, Wisconsin, published under the heading of Treasury Department. After sending a year's subscription, Mr. Burgess thus goes on to propose the Single Tax:

I want now to say a few words on the best means of raising "revenue" or taxes so as to prevent land monopoly. I know not what are your views on the subject, but should like to have you inquire whether raising all the taxes off the land in proportion to its market value would not produce the

greatest good to mankind with the least evil of any means of raising revenue. Taxing personal property has a tendency to limit its use by increasing its price, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining it, whether in the form of a duty to the Government or a profit by the maker or seller. The higher the duty demanded by the Government, the more capital will be required to prepare the article for the purchaser, and as the Government duty has diminished the sale, a larger profit on a smaller sale will be required to remunerate the capitalist for investment, hence the consumer has to pay a sort of treble tax; the Government tax, the extra capital tax and the tax consequent on diminished sale. Apply this rule to any taxed article you choose—cloths, coal, tea, coffee, lace, silks, knives, etc., etc. Now the diminished use throws the workman out of employment, overstocks the labor market, lowers wages, causes pauperism and the vices consequent, or indolence, or the want of healthy excitement. We must do something bad or good; then let us give every encouragement to doing good.

Let us now consider the consequence of laying all the taxes on land. The landholder would then have so much less interest in keeping the land by the extra amount of taxes levied on it. To make it equally profitable, it must be better cultivated; and if they cannot or will not do it themselves, it will be their interest to sell it, or hire the cultivation to be done. This will give employment and food, instead of diminishing them, as in the taxing of personal property. Look at the dreadful condition of France at the present moment. Thousands of her heroic sons digging up stones in one part of the streets and removing them to another, just to keep the people from anarchy! Will this give permanent and profitable employment to the unemployed? Is this the way to lighten the burden of taxation and make it easy for the taxpayer? Who can foresee the poverty, the bankruptcy, the misery, the crime, that must follow the continuance of such a course? The workmen now look to government for employment and wages. How can the wages be continued without the land being made productive? How can the land be made productive without the requisite labor? Then why not make it the interest of landholders to have the land cultivated by laying all the taxes on the land, and thus throw the speculation in personal property? What care we how much personal property any one has, if we have the use of the land to make the same for ourselves? If the legitimate landholders are wise, they will see to this before the workmen assert their claim to the soil, and enforce it by arms.

Ought taxes to be raised in such a way as to encourage industry? Now, if two persons own equal quantities of land, say eighty acres each, one puts a thousand dollars worth of improvement on his land, the other one hundred dollars, the improvements are taxed according to their value; consequently, the one who has made a thousand dollars improvement has ten times the taxes to pay for industry that the other has to pay for his indolence. Does not the industrious man pay off the idle man's taxes? As they each occupy an equally valuable portion of land, why should they not contribute equally for its use, to defray the necessary expenses of Government?

Let us look at the economy. One valuation, less difficult than valuing what personal property you can find, would suffice. No one would be interested in denying what belonged to him. We have now several valuations for different taxes; I think three, with as many different sets of officers to pay, which is inquisitorial and vexatious.

Now, as to the moral results. The getting rid of paying a tax by smuggling or false swearing seems almost considered smart, which lessens respect for all law and honesty. Three of our principal merchants swore off their personal tax last year, others have to pay their tax, which encourages them to do the same, till the habits of all become more corrupt. One of the three merchants got up a petition this year to allow the merchants to swear off what goods they owed for, so that while the owner of a house must pay his tax, though he owes the full amount of it, the merchant may evade the tax by swearing he owes for his goods.

Please, as soon as convenient, oblige us with your views on this subject. Right or wrong, I am anxious to know it. Yours respectfully,

EDWIN BURGESS.

This is a clear and admirable statement of the reasons for the Single Tax from the fiscal side. It may seem remarkable that in writing to one of those who without seeing how to secure them, did see that all men have equal rights in land, Mr. Burgess should not have pointed out how completely the means he proposed would have secured this equality of right. But that he himself did see this I have no doubt, and I imagine that his reserve was prompted by the same reason which, in the pamphlet ("Our Land and Land Policy, 1871"), in which I first proposed what we have since come to call the Single Tax, I avoided proposing in terms the abolition of private ownership of land.

I know nothing more than this of Mr. Burgess, but some of THE STANDARD readers may be able to tell us something more. It is pleasant that the progress of our ideas are reviving the memory of men who advocated the same truths ere the time was ripe for them, and who, seeing no results could only trust that. —

After hands shall sow the seed;
After hands, from hill and mead,
Reap the harvests yellow.

The Liverpool Financial Reformer is republishing some of the chapters of Patrick Dove's "Human Pro-

gression," first published in 1850, and of which I gave an account in THE STANDARD some two years ago. I should like to suggest to the Reformer the republication of the whole book. Between Great Britain and the United States I should think there would be a sufficient sale.

D. C. MacDonald, of Aberdeen, has not yet, I think, reprinted Professor Ogilvie's "Essay on Private Property in Land," published in 1782, an account of which I gave at the same time with that of Dove's book. But he has unearthed some interesting facts with regard to the Professor, and secured a portrait of him, from which he has had an engraving made.

HENRY GEORGE.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, July 25.—I had the good fortune the other day to meet Mr. James Greathead, the designer and constructing engineer of the new electric underground railroad running from King William's statue, in the heart of the city, to a point more than three miles away in the south of London. The next day, by his courtesy, I was shown over his system.

In the first place, it should be known that the Greathead system differs from other underground systems in that it has two small tunnels instead of one large one. By this, two very important things are insured—ventilation and gradients. In the ordinary tunnel with trains passing both ways the air is churned up, and there is no means of supplying fresh air; but in having a separate tunnel for trains going each way, the old air is forced out and new air is drawn in, which is practically demonstrated by the drafts to be felt about the station doorways of the electric system. But even more important is the principle of the gradient—a quick decline of the rails away from a station, so as to assist the motor in getting up speed, and a gradual rise in the rails approaching a station, so as to make a natural check and save the wear and jar of brakes. It is obvious that the gradient principle could not be observed where both sets of tracks are in one tunnel and must have the same road bed, as the gradients suited to the tracks leading in one direction would not suit the tracks leading in another. The tracks at the stations are, of course, level; but there is a distinct sensation in the electric trains of rushing down hill just as soon as the station is cleared.

The cars are very small, with platforms and doors and gates at the end, very much like the New York elevated railroad cars, and totally unlike European cars, which are divided up into compartments, and are entered through doors on the sides. Guards announce the stations and open the gates, just as conductors and brakemen do with us. The cars set low, almost on the axles, and their tops are at times only three or four inches from the tunnel's roof. Illumination is effected by the electricity which moves the trains. The engines are small, but weigh ten tons each. Each is managed by a man and a boy, the former seeming to do nothing more than turn a crank, letting the current on or cutting it off, and the latter working the Westinghouse brake.

There are stairways leading from the surface down to the stations, but most people prefer to use the great hydraulic lifts or elevators, of which there are two at every station, each capable of carrying two or three hundred persons. The water power for these lifts is supplied through powerful mains from the southern terminus of the road, where there is an enormous hydraulic ram. There, also, the electricity is generated. Three four hundred horsepower compound engines drive Edison-Hopkins dynamos, and a stream of electricity is poured out which will move twelve trains of three cars each at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The electricity runs through a strip of steel laid between the rails. The maximum fare is two pence (four cents), and the minimum a penny (two cents).

One thing is very noticeable in riding through the tunnels of this system. There is an utter absence of smoke, which is to be found in the other underground systems, and which, to strangers at least, is exceedingly disagreeable. Some of the locomotives on the metropolitan system are immense, owing to the absence of the gradient principle in their construction of the road beds. Of course, the bigger the locomotive the more the smoke; and in the foggy weather, when the atmosphere is heavy, these tunnels become dangerously suffocating. It is argued that steam is much cheaper than electricity, and that the latter cannot be made to drag the weight the steam locomotive does, save at considerable extra expense. The electric people answer that there is no necessity of dragging so much weight; that the cars drawn by steam are entirely too heavy. They back their assertions by putting on cars that will carry as many passengers as the cars drawn by steam, but which have only half the weight. In this way, practically, the same work is done by electricity that is done by steam at much

the same cost, and the great advantage is obtained of banishing smoke. I noticed a peculiar dampness and musty smell in the electric tunnels, however. This, I am informed, arises from a neglect to pump out the water which is condensed from the atmosphere by the iron walls and which collects at the bottom of the grades. Pumps were constructed for the purpose, but they are not used as frequently as necessary.

The engineering difficulties that have been surmounted by Mr. Greathead were very important. As a general thing the sub-soil of London is clay, but every once in a while water-absorbing gravel is met with. To tunnel through gravel was no task, but to work through gravel and water at the same time was quite a different thing, and for a long time no progress could be made. At length, however, Mr. Greathead constructed an immense "shield," which was nothing more than a great cylinder of the size of the tunnel, which he forced into the watery gravel, just as a piece of gas pipe might be forced by means of a powerful ram. Through the ram end of the cylinder or "shield" compressed air was forced, so as to press back the water in the gravel. Men then got into the shield and dug away at the wall of gravel. The shield was advanced as the gravel was carried off. The workmen soon became accustomed to the dense air, and in this way could be accomplished with the utmost regularity work that was before impossible.

Another notable thing about the Greathead tunneling is that instead of brick or stone arches, Mr. Greathead uses iron cylinders, backed on the outside with cement, to prevent leakage or rust. As fast as the excavation is made, the cylinder is inserted in sections which are bolted together. The excavation is purposely made large, so that when a section of the cylinder is in place there is a space all around it. Into this space cement is pumped, so that leakage and rust are impossible. The cylinder has only to be kept painted on the inside to make it practically everlasting.

But what over here adds to the engineering difficulties of constructing an underground road are the legal difficulties. Titles to property in land are supposed to extend to the centre of the earth, so that any extension beyond the margin underlying the thoroughfares is accounted an infringement on private rights, and by act of Parliament an intrusion of even so much as six inches, though it be fifty feet below the surface, would make it obligatory to buy the whole estate. For this reason Mr. Greathead took great care to follow under the public thoroughfares, and his company were compelled to buy but three pieces of land besides those purchased for stations, depots, etc. But as the streets here in London are anything but regular, both as to direction and width, and as the route became very narrow in several places, indeed, much too narrow to permit of two tunnels running side by side, one had to be made in such places to run on top of the other. At three points in the electric road one of the tunnels is over the other. This, of course, has added considerably to the cost of the road, without conferring any benefit on the landowners along the line. If this had not been done, in one place land would have had to be bought for a million and a quarter dollars.

Mr. Greathead once asked a landowner who was standing by with the expectation of pouncing down on the company for running through a few inches of his ground fifty or more feet under the surface, what he wished to be paid for. "Why," said the landowner, "that is very valuable property you want to go through." "I thought your land was valuable on or near the surface," said the engineer. "Yes, and very valuable far below, too," was the answer. "But," said Mr. Greathead, "if it has any value at all, how is it you don't pay any rates (local taxes) on it, as you do on the value at the surface?" The landowner didn't answer, but he kept his eye open for tunnel nevertheless.

Mr. Greathead will shortly construct two more underground roads here, which will have larger and longer tunnels. He says there is no reason whatever why New York should not have them too. His method of tunneling can cut through anything. Testimony of this is at hand in the North River tunnel, of which undertaking Mr. Greathead is one of the consulting engineers. Work is now going steadily forward on the Greathead plan, after years of fruitless effort.

Mr. Greathead is not a Single Tax man, but he speaks most eloquently against the iniquity of having, before supplying a great public convenience, to pay ransom for the right to use that which otherwise can be of no benefit whatever to anybody.

The following is a semi-editorial note from the London Echo, which is Liberal in politics and which has a very large middle class circulation. It shows how the public mind is working around to the all important question:

"An advertisement in a morning paper begins thus: 'A Freehold Town House (so rarely to be obtained in London).' And why should a freehold house be so rarely to be obtained in London? Because the ground land of London belongs to a small number of ground landlords, who reap enormous benefits without doing anything in return; whose income from ground rents is always increasing, not by anything that they do, but because other people do much; and, to cap

the absurdity, these never-doing-anything ground landlords do not pay rates and taxes from their ever-growing rentals.

"But why is this rank injustice permitted to continue? it may be asked. Because people who live in London, as a rule, are indifferent to their condition; because a majority of them permit themselves in this matter to be spurred and ridden; and because some of those who have knowledge and reforming zeal permit their attention to be absorbed by the Enfranchisement of Leaseholds Question, which does not affect one in ten thousand persons, or who are intent on Land Nationalization, which is not yet within the reach of practical politics.

"But there are some who are prepared to look at things in a more practical way, and to make efforts—and, if necessary, sacrifices—to effect reachable changes. Now, a few things, like local self-government and land purchase, and free education measures, are out of the way, reforming attention might, with advantage, be concentrated on the taxation of ground rents, the ransom of royalties on minerals, a more reasonable adjustment of the death duties, and a more equitable adjustment of the hours of labor."

HENRY GEORGE JR.

WHY NOT?

There are very serious objections to the proposed acquirement of American railways by the National Government.

First. The vast increase of the civil service would enable a party once in power to perpetuate its tenure.

Second. The boodling contingent upon the purchase by a corporation Congress, Senate and Executive of such immense corporation interests would be a spectacle to be avoided. The infamy of Credit Mobilier would be a pigmy in comparison.

Third. The exchange of doubtful watery railway stocks and bonds for Government bonds by our railway lords, would load the people with a hopeless debt, and create in the holders of such Government bonds a favored class more firmly intrenched than now—to feed for all time on the toil of the people.

No one doubts that even at this time acceptability to the great corporations is the first condition of selection for membership of the House, Senate or Executive, and there are many who believe they have for years seen a tendency to pack the United States Bench with corporation lawyers. Under such conditions there is so little show for a just trade for the property, as to suggest the suspicion that the change of ownership is really being stimulated by the railway people themselves, just as the agitation for silver coinage is quietly stimulated by the bonanza kings.

Now to permit the present conditions to continue unchallenged, that is, permit our highways of commerce to be held by private corporations, simply means the continued crystallization of the railways into great systems, constituting an iron necklace on the race, with power to rule and tax all that humanity will endure, or as long as the attention of the people can be diverted by foreign missions, prohibition railway sections of the Y. M. C. A., etc.

WHY NOT

Let the people first do away with *limited partnership*?

Abolish the limit of a stockholder's liability?

Put the stockholder on the same footing, so far as his dollars are concerned, as the voter who is not a stockholder?

Remove the special advantage of the rich?

Then the stockholder and director would soon find other demands on their attention than political jugglery.

Let the people recognize the fact that the method in which they have permitted railways to be created involved only the delegation of the right of eminent domain during the life of the charter.

That at the expiration of the charter the power of eminent domain reverts to the State. Then the stockholders, as the heirs of the deceased corporation, may remove their personal property, rolling stock and machinery. The State should take possession of the right of way, road bed, buildings, bridges and permanent improvements, as the agent of the people and proper custodian of the highways, and lease the same under such short contracts as will best promote their activity and restore competition in transportation.

Thus these highways will be prevented from falling into the great combinations so oppressive to the citizen.

That the American people can admit the existence of a private vested right of property in the highways is too great an obstacle to progress and the welfare of the citizen.

That the people should be expected to condone the mistake and stand the losses sustained by any one who may have undertaken to purchase such a right, is rather extravagant, is the confession that one favored individual may purchase the power to tax the rest.

If any protest that this is confiscation, let them remember that every buyer of real estate takes the risk of the title. That the people are not to repair any losses sustained by the unwise trades or investments of any individual.

And further, remember that it is but little more than a quarter of a century since another very large property interest was found

to be in the way of American welfare, when it vanished in a night, and no one has sat up very late thinking about paying for the slaves, though they were all bought with good money, or in the hands of innocent holders and not tainted with watered stock, nor stolen.

When any other large property interest gets in the way of American welfare it is very badly exposed.

With the railway held by the people through their agent, the State, the transportation problem would be solved, and the question of what to do for our railway lords would fade away.

Most likely they would seek to unload in the seclusion of Wall street rather than on the National Government. So far as the people are concerned it is certainly a better plan for the interment of all claims to a vested right in a privilege.

There has been a carefully nursed superstition in this country that the bankruptcy of a railway was a great calamity. Well, the history of almost every railway in this land is but the story of one theft after another, of the chance possession gave, until we have learned that only a few stockholders get shaken out and more lambs let in on the first floor. The road runs on, nobody puts any more money into it but the patrons, until it comes out all right, only with a new set of owners. So what is the harm of a little calamity? The people are the only ones who pay. The stockholder is no benefit to them, and really in most cases has no money up.

Trenton, Mo., July 22.

A. C. K.

AN AMERICAN IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 17, 1891.—It was with sincere regret that I left the Single Tax friends who by their courtesies and kindnesses made my visit to New York very pleasant indeed. At Kansas City I made a brief stop, not long enough to meet members of the Single Tax Club there. At El Paso, however, I met Mr. G. E. Hubbard, one of the most prominent of successful business men there, formerly of Boston—at one time representing the United States in Havana—and who is a pillar of strength in the Single Tax movement to-day.

Land about El Paso is about as valuable, one would say, as an equal area in the Desert of Sahara; in fact, the site of the city would have practically no value without the active, intelligent population upon it. The conditions, therefore, are exactly the same as, for instance, in the fertile Connecticut Valley, so far as the land question is concerned. The Rio Grande is spanned by two little bridges, at either end of which are posted sentinels of the two Republics, whose despicable duty it is to search and fine, if found guilty, any person bringing wealth into the territory of their respective countries. These guards, however, merely glance in at the door of passing street cars, and of course the smuggling of small articles is perfectly easy.

The Mexican town of Juarez (Paso del Norte), adjoining El Paso, is within the "free zone," a strip thirty miles wide, which extends all along the northern frontier of Mexico: and residents there are exempt from all but 3 per cent. of the regular duty. This strip, then, comes nearer to being favored by Free Trade than any other territory on the continent.

My own experience corroborated what I had many times been told—namely, that the Mexican officials were extremely polite and liberal to travelers, in marked contrast to the notorious brusqueness of American Custom House officers.

The Mexican Central train accommodated first, second, and third-class passengers, among the latter, seated in cars containing two sets of parallel seats running lengthwise, and leaving very little room for moving about, were the usual dozen soldiers that accompany all through trains.

From El Paso down to Zacatecas, a distance of 800 miles, there is very little variety in the landscape. The cactus, of many varieties, made green in places what was otherwise almost a continual desert, treeless mountains on either side marking sharp profiles against the horizon, while near the track were bleached bones or dead bodies of animals, testifying to the absence of water. Water trains have to be run daily to supply the needs of the railroad. I stopped off at Escalon for three days, making a side trip on the Mexican Northern into the Sierra Mojada Mountains.

On the train I made the acquaintance of an American doctor who, with his Mexican wife, had lived among these people for fifteen years. He was returning home from a prospecting tour, and had much to tell me regarding the country and people. The picture of this gentleman (for such I found him to be), as I at first saw him, dressed in the rough but appropriate garb of a prospector, with a rifle by his side, reading a society novel, struck me as incongruous.

Arriving at the end of the road I went with this acquaintance to pay my first visit to a Mexican (peon) home and to take lunch therein. This adobe house contained one room about 10x15, with no windows and no floor. On the ground were two very dirty children, a hen and chickens and a dog, while under the table was a supply of faggots. While we waited a Monday-morning sound

issued from the little shed adjoining, and stepping to the door with my friend I saw the good woman grinding corn on a slanting stone very much a la washboard. The national dish "*tortella*" (pronounced *tortéya*) was being prepared. The corn after being softened in lime water is ground up in this laborious manner, fresh for every baking, then baked like hoe-cake, and when served looking like buckwheat cakes, only being tough and tasteless. This product is to the Mexican what baked beans are to the Bostonian. The natives subsist on it, and when traveling, their pockets stuffed with it will last them several days.

I descended a 500 foot shaft into a silver mine, and accompanied by the engineer watched the nearly naked Mexicans extract ore and send it above. A corps of carpenters were kept constantly at work bracing the excavations with heavy timber. The miners receive good wages (from \$1.50 to \$2 per day), but the purchasing power of the money is small. However, as their necessities are very few and simple they are able to save much, and would do so but for the ever-present gamblers and the universal improvidence.

It was interesting to note from an economic standpoint that this newly constructed railroad had thrown out of employment nearly all the 5,000 inhabitants of Escalon, who had previously received their incomes either directly or indirectly from the hauling of ores from and supplies to the mines.

Continuing down the Mexican Central the first point of special interest is Zacatecas, where from the car windows one can look down into the city streets and at the numerous silver mines, where primitive methods are used both in raising ore to the surface and in separating the precious metals by means of small burros. Numbers of these are driven around in shallow tanks of mud, thereby pulverizing the ore and allowing the quicksilver to work.

The city of Mexico was at length reached after a very pleasant journey, during which I met many Free Traders, and several who, so far as they understood it, were Single Taxers. Among the latter was a highly educated Irish Catholic priest, who had met Mr. George in New York, and who had received from him a full set of his works.

Of course, I handed to acquaintances many tracts and several copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" One day the newsboy, in exchange for a copy of the latter book, distributed a lot of tracts through the train for me.

One point, and a very good one, to refute the claim of Protectionists that wages depend not upon the supply of and demand for labor, but upon the ability of the employer to pay, is the fact that the Pullman Car Company, whose stock is quoted way up above everything else at 180, pay their porters only \$25 a month for services day and night, leaving them to make up a decent income, if they can, by depending upon the general public for tips.

The three pleasantest characteristics of this Capital City are the agreeable climate, the wealth of beautiful flowers, and the abundance of excellent music which is furnished to the public. The unpleasant features may all be summed up in one fact—the poverty of the masses.

Here is Protection seen to bear fruit more perfectly than in the United States. If you come across a Protectionist whom, after a careful diagnosis, you can pronounce to be sincere and at the same time of sound mind, send him down here and he will be cured in one day. Or, if THE STANDARD will go on my bond for veracity, put said individual in correspondence with me and I will agree to convert him.

Mexico is groaning under a system directly opposite to that of the Single Tax. In the first place the tariff wall follows not only the border of National domain, but it intersects the country with every State boundary. Why not? Then heavy taxes are levied upon all evidence of commercial enterprise, mostly by a revenue stamp system, an elaboration of which would require a column or so in THE STANDARD. The policy seems to be somewhat like the Irishman's advice, "whenever you see a head, hit it."

Except as to one class of property holders, there is practically no tax upon land.

The result of this system is, of course, the inverse of what we contend that the Single Tax will accomplish, viz., poverty of the masses, excessive prices on all imports and manufactured articles, and very high rents, which pour into the coffers of the few fortunate landowners.

But, while Americans are quick to condemn all this as part and parcel of an inferior civilization, they would do well to make a series of comparisons which will, I think, redound to the credit of Mexico and to the shame of the United States.

In the first place, Mexico is largely made up of an illiterate population, whose mode of daily life has for centuries been little above that of the North American Indian, while the United States enjoys a population having behind it centuries of the world's highest civilization.

Notwithstanding this fact, Mexico is progressive. A wise and patriotic legislative and executive government is constantly reforming abuses, and elevating the general condition of the people.

On the other hand, what has America to show to the world but a decline in the essentials of good government and economic common sense? Her insane tariff policy has aroused the enmity and disgust of the entire civilized world. That, in connection with special privileges granted by those in power, has placed her among nations as an uncrowned monarchy, a republic in name only. Patriotism has come to mean opposition to anything foreign, and the building higher of an exclusive wall, behind which increased pensions are to be paid to the G. A. R.

David A. Wells, however, in his "Study of Mexico," which ought to be read by every Single Taxer, appeals to a higher patriotism, and urges that the United States do these three things for Mexico: First, dispel any idea or suspicion that Mexico is coveted by the United States, and return to her the cannons and flags captured during the invasion of 1847; second, help Mexico to pay off her National debt, if upon no higher ground, for the reason that Mexico has maintained her integrity as a republic, immediately joining us, at a great expense in repelling European foes (Mr. Wells made this proposition, however, before the present Administration took charge of the Treasury surplus); and, third, to use Mr. Wells's own words: "The commercial relations between the United States and Mexico, now complicated and restricted by mutual antagonistic tariff legislation, might easily be so readjusted and broadened as to secure continued peace and amity between the people of the two nations, and greatly to extend the volume and profits of their international commerce."

I most heartily second these three propositions, and wish that a movement might be started at once that would end only in their accomplishment.

As regards the tariff, it may be interesting to recall the fact that Mexico submitted a commercial treaty to the United States, which was rejected by the Ways and Means Committee of the Forty-ninth Congress for the following characteristic reasons: First, because Mexico was so poor; second, because the lives of Americans in Mexico were not safe; third, because it would hardly be worth while to enter into commercial relations with a country so foreign to us ("with foreign devils," as the Chinese used to say before their wall was taken to America); and, fourth, because the Mexicans would probably gain more than the United States anyway.

Also, it is a more recent matter of history that, while delegates from Mexico to the Pan-American Congress were being dined, wine, and flattered, the notorious McKinley bill was being concocted, which a few months later fell with almost crushing weight upon Mexico's chief article of export to the United States.

Thank God there are in the recently elected United States Congress men enough interpreting a new meaning to the word "patriotism" to make their influence felt for Free Trade.

At the present time an economic congress is being held in this city to devise, as I understand, in a semi-official way, among other things, improved sources of revenue for the Government.

I have been informed by a gentleman known by reputation all over the world, that comprised in this assembly are many Henry George men.

Australia, England, and the States of Michigan and Missouri, all claim to lead in this movement. Let them beware of Mexico!

HENRY WARE ALLEN.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

A LABOR INQUIRY.—"A Labor Inquiry" is the title of Mr. H. H. Champion's amusing, half-dramatic sketch in the July issue of the Nineteenth Century. Mr. Champion published another such article some months ago, and it was duly presented in this department of THE STANDARD. More recently his article on the great Australian strike was summarized here. The *dramatis personæ* of the "Labor Inquiry" are the same as those in the earlier sketch. Mr. Barrodale Higgs is the upstart, enriched by the sweating system, and sensitive touching the rights of capital; Mr. Trevor is the traveled young university graduate, curious concerning home politics and world-wide economic questions; Lord Beaulieu is the dillitant aristocratic Radical of sentiment; Mr. Wentworth is the Liberal, enlightened by a trip to Australia and a glimpse of a too rough democracy; Mr. Clifford is a Gladstonian, and Mr. Blake is the wise Socialist, moderate in statement, but uncompromisingly radical, and ready with an answer to any objection. Mr. Blake seems to be Mr. Champion's favorite, though Mr. Wentworth's experience in Australia was one with Mr. Champion's own, and the maker of these puppets seems to speak his mind in Wentworth's comment upon the results of placing great power in the hands of British bred workmen.

Each expresses a characteristic opinion of the Labor Commission. Lord Beaulieu is for an arbitration board, which shall supplant the bidding of the market in determining wages, but is nonplussed at the difficulty of coercing British workmen into accepting a reduction of wages. Mr. Higgs feels sure that a conciliation court would drive him out of business. Blake easily proves that Beaulieu would

fall back upon Protection, by quoting his lordship's passionate declaration to a crowd of tramway strikers, that if the road's receipts did not justify higher wages, the Government should seize it and make up the difference between good wages and bad out of the public treasury, Mr. Blake drives his hearers to the conclusion that wages are higher in Australia than in England, because of the greater demand for labor in the former country, and Mr. Blake's remedy is such a legal restriction of the hours of labor as shall cause an absorption of the idle workmen into the body of the employed. He admits, without flinching, that prohibition of immigration must accompany such legislation, and when Mr. Higgs threatens to carry his factory over to Saxony, mentions the menace of a prohibitory tariff against Saxon goods.

Mr. Blake's remedies are of the stock paternal sort. But his reply to Mr. Higgs, who for a moment thinks Blake on his side, is worth quoting. Higgs begs to know whether Blake esteems the position of the capitalist fairly secure, and Blake answers:

If I were to give you my frank and full opinion of the class of which you are so eminent a representative, Mr. Higgs, I am afraid I should say more than you would at this time of night (and probably at any time) care to hear. It is not long since you bought from the mortgagees of one of the finest old places in England the castle you are having restored—in the style of the Tottenham Court road. Two years ago an inquest was held on the body of a woman who, up to a day or two before her death, had been maintaining existence on the wages paid by your firm, for work she did for you in her miserable home. The jury certified that she died from lack of sufficient nourishment. I happen to know the son of that woman, and also the young fellow who would have inherited the noble estate his forefathers have held for twenty generations if the industrial changes which made you possible had not ruined his family. I do not suppose you have enough imagination to understand how those two young men feel towards you and your class. I have. Moreover, I had the misfortune to be born with a loathing for the hypocrisy into which your subsidies have turned religion, and a love of my country which moves me to talk foolishly when I see our national honor prostituted for the profit of polyglot financiers and market-hunters. I wish to use no strong language, Mr. Higgs, nor to be personal, so I merely say I have no love for the typical capitalist of our day. But it is of no avail to hate him and all his works. He is a necessary evil. The position he fills in society has been abdicated by Lord Trenmore's friends, who have forfeited, by want of ability, the title that might have been theirs by right of birth. The very condition of life for the armies of industry, is that they be ably captained, even if the captain takes half the spoils. And so, Mr. Higgs, we can't do without you just yet—but we can make you bearable.

MR. SAVAGE ON MR. BELLAMY.—The Rev. Francis Bellamy's article on Nationalism, noticed two weeks ago in this department of THE STANDARD, is answered by the Rev. Minot J. Savage, in the August issue of the Arena. Mr. Bellamy's article was ironically entitled "The Tyranny of all the People." Mr. Savage's article is seriously entitled "The Tyranny of Nationalism." Mr. Savage charges Mr. Bellamy with tending to disavow his own faith, and with reducing his nationalism to a matter of municipal control of street railways and of public lighting. This, Mr. Savage fancies, could be managed without the intervention of nationalism. Mr. Savage's complaint throughout is that Mr. Bellamy has given him nothing definite to fight. Mr. Savage is with Mr. Bellamy in desiring the millennium. But the question is, which way?

Mr. Savage, however, does find something to rest upon in Mr. Bellamy's idea that in the course of evolution men will become competent to decide what they want, and if they do not want anything they will not have it. If what Mr. Bellamy wants is to come about only when everybody wants it, Mr. Savage thinks it difficult to distinguish Mr. Bellamy's socialism from individualism. The rounded development of the greatest number of individuals is what nationalism aims at, according to Mr. Bellamy, but Mr. Savage will not have even rounded development forced upon the individual at the hands of the State. If we are going to have peace, however, only when everybody wants it and will "behave himself," this looks like Edward Bellamy's nationalism with the military left out, and this again is Mr. Savage's kind of individualism. Mr. Savage does not any more relish the meddling of a State than the meddling of an individual. He fears State powers, no matter whom the State represents. Mr. Savage refuses to be "tolerated," after Mr. Bellamy's fashion, since Mr. Bellamy would tolerate only those things that have reached an accepted status as judged by public opinion. "The most fatal objection to this universal supervision and control of all individual action by the governing power, which nationalism contemplates, and which is of its very essence, is that it would become the tyranny of mediocrity, and would stand in the way of growth." Heredity and the tendency to vary are two forces that must work freely if we are to have the best results of evolution, and nationalism would tend to make such freedom impossible. Growth of civilization has been toward the rise of the individual and against the claim of majority control.

Mr. Savage closes his article by setting down what he regards as fatal objections to nationalism. The world began in socialism, for in barbaric times the tribe was all, the individual nothing. Human progress has kept pace with the rise of the individual. Military

socialism would be only another name for universal despotism. Nationalism, as commonly understood, could be only the tyranny of the commonplace. Had nationalism prevailed in the time of Homer, or Virgil, or Isaiah, or Jesus, or Dante, or Shakespeare, or Michael Angelo, how long would it have taken "an intelligent public opinion" or a governing board to have hauled them up, in order that they might show cause why they should not go to work for a living?

It is refreshing to find persons so wide apart as Ouida and Mr. Savage preaching individualism. How much has the silence of bloodthirsty and blatant Anarchists to do with the present revival of a wholesome individualism?

IMMIGRATION AND DEGRADATION.—General Francis A. Walker at once champions the native American and sounds a warning against unrestricted immigration in his article "Immigration and Degradation," published in the August number of the Forum. He shows that up to the time when immigration began to have an appreciable effect upon this country the natural increase of the native population exceeded that ever before known over any large territory. He finds, however, that the rate of increase in the native population began to fall off when immigration became large. In fact, immigration almost exactly made up the difference between what the population should have been had the rate of increase not fallen off and what it really was. Elkanah Watson made his estimates upon the census returns of 1790, 1800 and 1810, that the population in 1840 would be 17,069,453 and in 1850, 23,191,876. The census figures for those years were 17,116,526 and 23,185,368. The difference between the estimate and the real figures is so small that it may be disregarded, and curiously enough the foreign immigration, 599,000 between 1830 and 1840, and 1,713,000 between 1840 and 1850, was just enough to fill up the gap made by the falling off in the rate of increase of the native population.

General Walker believes that the falling off in the rate of increase of the native population is directly due to immigration. The immigrants were a people accustomed to a standard of living vastly lower than anything that our people had theretofore known. The native population, seeing this spectacle of poverty, and haunted with the fear of competition, voluntarily brought about a decrease in the rate of growth. General Walker is persuaded that the immigrants of the present time are less desirable than any we have ever before had. They will keep on coming so long as this country presents any economic advantages. He believes it full time that something were done to check the incoming flood. We are too hospitable, and we have earned the right to say to the rest of the world, "give us a rest."

THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY.—Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, has in the August North American Review an enthusiastic paper on the "New Political Party." He lays it down as a law that "there is necessity for a new party when if there be flagrant governmental abuses which are unnoticed, and popular demands for justice which are unheeded by the existing political organizations." He thinks that these conditions are now fulfilled. Neither party opposes "the inequitable tariff system itself, the most unjust and unequal mode of taxation ever devised by the ingenuity of man, and neither party opposed that most pernicious adjustment of the system by which the great mass of the people are taxed, by the levy of protective duties, for the benefit of one or more particular industries."

But Gov. Pennoyer does not demand Free Trade first of all. On the contrary, he would disregard the only party that is moving toward Free Trade, and make the currency the important issue. He would have an income tax, and he urges other features of the Alliance programme, but he saves his chief argument for the currency question. The currency to be issued should be based upon the real estate of the country, and issued to the people as a loan upon such security at a rate not exceeding four per cent. This currency should be changeable at will into Government Treasury notes or bonds bearing not more than three per cent. interest. This would make it possible to adjust the whole financial business of the country to the proposed system without any great enlargement of the volume of currency. The Government rate of four per cent. would fix that as the current rate of interest throughout the country. Gov. Pennoyer insists that all this is practical, and says of Oregon's experiment in making loans upon farm lands:

The State of Oregon has now more than two million dollars of school money loaned out upon the improved farm property of the State. The amount of the loan is fixed at one-third of the fairly appraised value of the farm. The entire management of the loan is confided to the State School Land Board, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, and is without any cost to the State other than that involved in the salaries paid to the members of the board for their entire official duties, amounting in all to \$3,800 per annum. The applicant pays for the examination of the title to his land and its appraisal by the attorney of the board for the county in which the land is situated. The machinery is perfect and comparatively inexpensive, and the security the best

in the world. The loans for the whole State are made by the State Board at the Capital, and the distribution of funds throughout the State is fairly made. This system has been a blessing to Oregon farmers, and it may be a blessing to the farmers of the whole country by demonstrating the entire feasibility of loaning government money upon the improved real property of the country.

In answer to the question whence would the Government obtain money for such loans, the Governor answers: "That it could be procured as it was in order to carry on the late war." The provision for converting currency into bonds and bonds into currency, he thinks, would solve this problem.

GENERAL RAUM ON PENSIONS.—In the North American Review for August, discredited Gen. B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, makes argument in favor of the service pension. The argument is simple, and it would be effective enough were the premises trustworthy. He cites the service pension of the revolutionary troops and of the troops that served in the Mexican war, and asks whether the men that saved the country from disruption are not worthy of like treatment. He affirms that a four years' service in the campaigns of the civil war must inevitably have been an important factor in the disability of surviving veterans. After General Raum has urged his argument with much show of eloquence, one is astonished to find that the pension he has in mind amounts in most cases to only \$12 per month. General Raum argues that we were not deterred from paying the National debt by its size; why be deterred from paying the pension by the enormous number of possible pensioners? But the argument holds equally good a step further. If veterans are worthy of a service pension, why stop at a paltry \$12 per month? Why not maintain them in at least an equally comfortable position as that in which they maintained themselves before they were overtaken by disability?

General Raum estimates that there are 730,451 survivors of the war not yet pensioned, but he is at ease as to the \$127,000,000 to be distributed in pensions next year, because this, with the present interest on the National debt, does not exceed the \$150,000,000 which we paid in interest at the close of the civil war.

MRS. STANTON'S REMEDY.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton is impatient of the petty palliatives offered for present social ills, and she presents in the August Arena what she thinks a broad remedy in their stead. She affirms that the old ideas of caste must go and that religion must teach the brotherhood of man. The object of specific reforms should be to secure equal conditions to the human race. One necessary initiative step, she thinks, is the education of our most intelligent people to a belief that our present civilization is founded on false principles, and that ignorance, poverty and degradation are the results of a false system. She would teach them that man and not God is responsible for present conditions, and that they are not a necessity. The rich must be taught that they have no right to live in luxury while others starve, and the poor that they have inalienable rights on earth, right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness and to the fruits of their labor. The only hope for proper lives is the education of children and of parents. Many a man, the artist for example, gives greater pains to the creatures of his imagination than to the rearing of his flesh-and-blood children. The man of evil life injures not only himself, but generations to come. Children born of healthy and well educated parents and carefully bred may be expected to develop into such men and women as we have not yet seen, not slaves of passion but subjects of reason.

Mrs. Stanton's plea for education of the broadest sort is wise and timely, and doubtless general education, such as she has in mind, would bring about radical reforms, since it must result in a general agreement first of all to abolish the monopoly of natural opportunities. But the latter must precede the former, since it is impossible to educate mankind so long as the masses barely manage to obtain a living by their labor.

A EUROPEAN VIEW OF EMIGRATION.—E. Von Philippovich, of Freiburg, Baden, gives in the July issue of the Quarterly Journal of Economics an interesting glimpse of emigration from the European point of view. Mr. Philippovich's article is mainly in answer to comments by Professor Richmond Mayo Smith, of New York, upon a previous paper by the former. The article, however, is chiefly valuable for its suggestions as to the causes of emigration, and its comments upon the growing hostility in this country toward unrestricted immigration. The author finds the causes of European emigration in present economic conditions, and believes that the stream will flow on until a state of equilibrium shall have been reached between economic conditions in Europe and in the countries to which emigration is directed. He finds by examination of statistics and of concurrent history, that although emigration from Europe to America goes on through good seasons and bad seasons, it is quickened by hardships in Europe, and checked by temporary depression in the United States. He believes that this country will yet be able to sustain a vastly larger population than it now sus-

tains; but he looks for a time when stable political conditions will attract great streams to South America.

The fluctuations of emigration according to the economic conditions in countries toward which emigration is directed, he thinks, prove that extraordinary measures for putting a stop to immigration are unnecessary. He sees, however, that the feeling in favor of restricting immigration grows stronger every day. He does not deny the right of a sovereign State to prohibit immigration, but he deprecates such a policy, especially in a country having our pretensions to freedom. This country is, he says, "inclined to employ in its external relations mechanical means which would never be thought possible in its internal policy." He would prohibit immigration of paupers, invalids and criminals, and would invoke in aid of such a policy the co-operation of foreign governments.

STORY OF THE WEEK

ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1891.

RESIGNATION OF QUAY AND DUDLEY.—On Wednesday the Republican National Executive Committee adjourned after two long sessions at Washington, in the course of which the resignation of Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, as chairman, was considered. Strenuous efforts were made by all the members present (six, besides Mr. Quay, in a total of thirteen), to induce Mr. Quay to withdraw his resignation; and when they could not succeed, resolutions of regret were unanimously adopted, in which the committee expressed its sense of the obligation of the party and the nation to him for accepting the leadership when the party was disheartened and its adversary confident and in control, and "by his matchless power, his unequalled skill in resources, his genius to command victory," winning an unprecedented victory in the face of expected defeat. The resolutions also declare that "the contest which he waged was one of as much honor and fair methods as it was of invincible power and triumphant victory;" and the committee asserts that in the contest of 1888 and in years of close personal association with him they "have learned to know the nobility of the man," and desire "to place on public record, for the present and for the future, as an enduring answer to the partisan assaults of a defeated enemy," their testimony in appreciation of his public services and his personal worth.

After the auditing committee had examined and approved the accounts of the treasurer, W. W. Dudley, Mr. Dudley's resignation as treasurer was presented; and by a complimentary resolution it was accepted. Business engagements demanding all his time and attention during the present year were given as his reason for retiring.

Both Quay and Dudley also resigned from the National Committee, and their official relations to their party are completely severed.

J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee in place of Quay, and he was authorized to select a treasurer in place of Dudley.

The members in attendance at the meeting were Chairman Quay, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer Dudley, of Indiana; Vice-Chairman Clarkson, of Iowa; Secretary J. Sloat Fassett, of New York; Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut; Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey; and J. M. Haynes, of Maine.

RESIGNATION OF COLLECTOR ERHARDT.—Joeb B. Erhardt, Collector of Customs at the Port of New York, has resigned, and J. Sloat Fassett, a State Senator, and Secretary of the Republican National Executive Committee, has been appointed in his place. The resignation was forwarded on the 17th of last June, but it was not accepted until Wednesday, when the fact was for the first time made public.

In explanation, Colonel Erhardt, in a formal statement that he gave to the public soon after the announcement of his resignation, said: "I have resigned because the Collector has been reduced to a position where he is no longer an independent officer, with authority commensurate with his responsibility. I have given bonds for \$200,000. I have received for the Government during the twenty months last past \$322,697,135.40, and I am all the time personally responsible for immense values in money and in merchandise. My duties are necessarily performed through about 1,500 employees. I am not willing to continue to be responsible for their conduct unless I can have proper authority over them. The recent policy of the Treasury Department has been to control the details of the Customs administration at the port of New York from Washington at the dictate of a private individual having no official responsibility. The Collector is practically deprived of power and control, while he is left subject to all responsibility. The office is no longer independent, and I am; therefore, we have separated."

It is understood that the private individual alluded to in the ex-Collector's statement is Thomas C. Platt, who is charged with having formed an alliance with President Harrison to give to the

latter the support of New York for renomination and election, in return for the Federal patronage of the State.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY NOBLE.—Early in the week it was reported that Secretary Noble, of the Department of the Interior, had placed his resignation in the hands of the President four months ago; but one of the President's secretaries denies the report on the President's authority.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—On Thursday the Democratic Convention of Maryland met at Baltimore, and nominated for Governor, Frank Brown; for Controller, Marion De K. Smith; for Attorney-General, John P. Poe; and for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, J. Frank Ford.

The platform approves the course of Senator Gorman, and commends him to the next General Assembly for re-election to the United States Senate. It endorses the Australian ballot law, recommending its extension to all the counties now excepted from its provisions; and it denounces war taxes, after twenty-five years of continued peace, as being maintained to increase the profits of particular corporations and individuals.

The existing tariff system, it says, "casts unnecessary burdens upon all our countrymen who are engaged in agriculture, labor, in the arts, or in commerce;" and it is upheld by monopolies, which, while they control the prices of necessities, and accumulate enormous wealth, oppress by their combinations the labor they employ, and maintain their power by the corrupt use of money in elections. The only method by which these abuses, which stand now in full view, can be corrected, according to the platform, is by the election of a President and a Congress "pledged to careful and thorough revision of the tariff system under which such grievances have become possible."

Regarding silver coinage, the platform holds that "the power of Congress to coin gold and silver ought not to be so exercised that gold coin or silver coin will become a commodity, and so disturb the operations of trade, but in such manner that the dollar in gold coin and the dollar in silver coin shall be of equal exchangeable value in all the markets of the United States;" and "any attempt to depreciate by legislation either of these metals, ought to be deprecated and condemned."

The Jackson and Liberty tree was selected as the party emblem under the ballot law, which requires a party designation for each group of candidates on the official ballot.

PEOPLE'S PARTY IN INDIANA.—The State organization of the People's party was formed in Indiana on Thursday at a convention held at Indianapolis and attended by about 300 delegates. A State Committee is to be formed, composed of three members from each county; and every school district in the State is to be organized under the supervision in each county of the three county members of the State Committee. It was resolved to establish an organ at Indianapolis to be called the Non-Conformist, and 5,000 subscribers were pledged. A full State ticket will be put in the field next year, and a special effort to elect members of the Legislature will be made.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.—On Thursday the Republican State Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, and decided to call their State Convention for the 9th of September, at Rochester. The convention will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Engineer and Surveyor.

HENRY CABOT LODGE SNUBBED.—On Friday the Massachusetts Republican State Committee selected Henry Cabot Lodge for chairman of the coming State Convention. Upon learning this, three Republican Congressmen, Rockwell, Cogswell, and Walker, refused to serve on the committee on resolutions, for which they had been selected. They objected to being associated with Mr. Lodge in conducting the proceedings of the convention. The episode is a phase of a threatening split in the party in Massachusetts.

GROVER CLEVELAND IN OHIO.—Of the invitation to Grover Cleveland to speak for Governor Campbell in Ohio, and his acceptance, reported last week under title, "Cleveland to Speak in Ohio," Mr. Cleveland is quoted as saying that he has received no such invitation, and does not expect to take part in the campaign in Ohio, nor in any other State. He expresses confidence that Governor Campbell, and all other fair minded political friends, will know that his reasons are good and entirely consistent with a most earnest desire for the success of all Democratic candidates; and, anticipating charges of selfishness and of indifference to the success of the party, he says he has no hope, whatever he does, of escaping such ill-natured accusations from certain quarters.

"THE DEMOCRATIC CREED."—Congressman Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, spoke at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, New York,

on the "Democratic Creed." He described paternal government historically as a cruel and relentless stepfather, robbing, oppressing, and enslaving those whom the caprices of fortune place in its power. In the statecraft of Europe, he said, the people are taught to call the monarch "Sire;" that he is an ambassador from God, born with boots and spurs, and they with saddles on their backs; and that it is his religious duty to ride them, by the grace of God. The only difference between paternalism there and here, Mr. Mills continued, is that there oppression may come from one, and here it may come from millions. Soon after our Government was established it had a dreadful encounter with paternalism, in which freedom of speech and of the press were at stake. In that battle the Democratic party was formed, and led by its founder, the author of the Declaration of Independence, it routed paternalism and drove it into an exile in which it remained until thirty years ago. Since then it has been erecting its standards and organizing its forces all over the country. The Federal Government, usurping the rights of States, has torn down local governments and on their ruins erected such as in its paternal judgment the good of society requires. It has adopted a fiscal legislation that prescribes for the people in what market and at what prices they shall buy and sell; it has enriched a powerful class from the spoil of the masses; it has been prescribing the hours of labor; it taxes one kind of butter to decrease its production and give higher profits to the producers of another kind; it taxes the people to raise money for fairs, and to buy grain for those who have lost by drought or insects; it regulates the practice of medicine and of law; and now it is demanded by some that the Government shall lend people money to help them to live. Folly could hardly go further. The answer of Democracy to all these demands, Mr. Mills concluded, is that just government must stop at the boundary of natural right; and having secured that against every invasion, it must leave every man free to fight out the battle of life in his own way.

DEPEW ON THE PRESIDENCY.—In an interview in London Chauncey M. Depew deprecates the idea that he may be the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and predicts that Mr. Harrison will be the man, though he thinks Blaine stronger politically and more popular. He thinks that Mr. Cleveland will be the Democratic candidate, but that the Democrats will not be as unanimous for him as the Republicans will be for their nominee. Bad times, he says, will disappear under the assumed prosperity of the farmer, produced by the McKinley law, the reciprocity feature of which he regards as its great merit from a political standpoint. The Democrats, he thinks, will advocate a modified form of Free Trade—tariff for revenue, not Protection; and the Republicans will stand strongly by Protection for American goods. On the silver question, he says the Republicans will propose that we coin only silver produced from American mines, while the Democrats will propose to coin not only all silver from American mines, but all that comes into the country as well.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH SPAIN.—The treaty with Spain for commercial reciprocity between the United States and Cuba, was officially published on Friday by Presidential proclamation. In consideration that the President do not suspend the provisions of the McKinley law that allow the free importation into the United States of sugar, molasses, coffee, and hides, the Government of Spain, from and after September 1, 1891, is to admit free of duty into Cuba and Porto Rico, certain articles specified in the treaty, provided they are the product or manufacture of the United States, and proceed directly from United States ports. Other specified articles are to be admitted at those ports at reduced duties. After July 1, 1892, more comprehensive schedules, both of free commodities and of reduced tariffs, are to be adopted by Spain.

RECIPROCITY WITH SAN DOMINGO.—A treaty of commercial reciprocity with the Dominican Republic, to take effect on the 1st of September, was signed on the 4th of June and has just been proclaimed by the President. Like that with Spain regarding Cuba, the concessions of the foreign government are in consideration that the President do not suspend our free list as to sugar, molasses, coffee, and hides.

IMPORTATION OF TIN WORKERS.—Secretary Foster does not approve the letter of the Superintendent of Immigration, of which an abstract was given last week under this title.

Mr. Niedringhaus, of the St. Louis Stamping Company, had written to know whether foreign tin plate workers might be brought into this country under contract, and the Superintendent of Immigration replied as stated last week, apparently deciding that the law prohibiting the immigration of aliens under contract to perform labor in the United States was not intended to apply to skilled laborers, if in this country there were not a sufficient supply of labor similarly skilled. Intending to act upon this decision, Mr. Niedringhaus wrote to the Treasury Department, asking if in importing

labor for the St. Louis Stamping Company it was necessary to observe any particular forms; and Secretary Foster, answering him, says that no regulations have yet been issued prescribing forms relative to the subject, and that it is not the practice of the Department to express opinions or to make advanced rulings on hypothetical cases. But, lest Mr. Niedringhaus may draw an inference of permission to import tin workers, the Secretary informs him that the Department is not yet prepared with data to express any opinion as to whether skilled labor for the St. Louis Stamping Company cannot be otherwise obtained than by the importation of alien laborers; and he adds that he does not understand that it was the purpose of the Superintendent of Immigration, in his recent letter, to express any other opinion.

Vice-President Garland, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, insists that there are plenty of tin workers now in the United States.

CIVIL WAR IN TENNESSEE.—In accordance with his implied promise to the mountaineers of East Tennessee, reported last week under this title, Governor Buchanan has called an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 17th of this month.

CONVENTION OF PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—On Wednesday at Saratoga, the American Paper Manufacturers' Association held its fourteenth annual meeting. No business of importance was transacted, and the only action of general interest was the adoption of two resolutions, one against the free coinage of silver and another in favor of a national bankrupt law. In the evening the delegates, to the number of 1,500, attended a banquet at the Grand Union Hotel.

LEAD TRUST.—The National Lead Trust has decided to hold a meeting of its beneficiaries next week for the purpose of voting on a proposed plan for reorganization, which has been approved by the trustees. The plan provides for incorporation under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$30,000,000, one-half in preferred stock and the other half in common, to be transferred to the shareholders in the trust in the proportion of one of preferred stock and one of common for six of the trust shares.

IRON ORE TRUST.—The Chicago and Minnesota Ore Company, the Chandler, the Chippewa, the Norma, the Delaware, and the Canton Iron Companies, the Duluth and Iron Range Railway Company, and the Minnesota Steamship Company, all owned principally by the stockholders of the Minnesota Iron Company, are to be consolidated. The consolidation will own every mine now shipping ore from Duluth, together with the railroad, and about 40,000 acres of land. The capital will be about \$17,000,000.

LABOR LAW.—John Stakely and Dennis McCurdy have been convicted of conspiracy at Chicago for causing a strike on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad last November. They were fined \$100 each. A distinction seems to have been made against them because they were not members of any labor organization, but caused the strike to injure the business of the railroad, and in revenge of a personal grievance.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS FOR JULY.—The Treasury statement of Custom House receipts shows that for the month of July the total receipts at the New York Custom House were \$11,303,169, of which 0.2 per cent. was paid in gold coin, nothing in silver coin, 14.9 per cent. in gold certificates, 8.5 per cent. in silver certificates, 49.0 in United States notes, and 27.4 in United States Treasury notes. For the corresponding month last year the total receipts were \$17,173,016, of which 0.1 per cent. was paid in gold coin, 0.1 in silver coin, 95.3 in gold certificates, 2.0 in silver certificates, 2.5 in United States notes, and nothing in United States Treasury notes.

GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES.—The Treasury statement of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury and of gold certificates outstanding on the last day of July, in comparison with the corresponding date for the last three years is as follows:

1891—Total gold and bullion.....	\$236,828,413 24
Gold certificates in circulation.....	115,715,389 00
Net gold in Treasury.....	\$121,113,024 24
1890—Total gold and bullion.....	\$316,536,823 28
Gold certificates in circulation.....	132,444,749 00
Net gold in Treasury.....	\$184,092,074 28
1889—Total gold and bullion.....	\$300,750,572 98
Gold certificates in circulation.....	118,541,409 00
Net gold in Treasury.....	\$182,219,163 98
1888—Total gold and bullion.....	\$326,551,392 34
Gold certificates in circulation.....	131,959,112 00
Net gold in Treasury.....	\$194,592,280 34

CONVICTION OF EDITOR ELLIOTT, OF OHIO.—On Tuesday William J. Elliott, editor and proprietor of the Sunday Capital, of Columbus, Ohio, was convicted of murder in the second degree, after a trial that began on the 11th of May. It was not until the 15th of June that a jury was selected, and over 500 possible jurymen were examined and rejected. Elliott's crime consisted in shooting one Osborne, a former writer on his paper, who upon being discharged had joined the staff of a rival paper, which published personal attacks on Elliott and his family. Last February, during the celebration of Washington's birthday, Elliott met Osborne in a crowd, and the two began firing pistol shots at each other. Fifteen shots were discharged, with the result of instantly killing Osborne and one bystander and wounding three other bystanders. At the trial Elliott's defence was self-defence and justification.

INDICTED FOR REPORTING A CAPITAL EXECUTION.—Charles O'Connor Hennesey, city editor of the New York Daily News, indicted for publishing detailed accounts of the execution of four capital sentences at Sing Sing, as reported last week under this title, has filed a demurrer to the indictment. He alleges that the acts charged do not constitute a crime, and that facts are stated in the indictment that make out a legal excuse for the acts charged and a bar to any prosecution. This will raise the constitutional question regarding freedom of the press.

An indictment has been found against James Gordon Bennett, for publishing a report of the execution in the New York Herald; and the District-Attorney promises, to quiet the jealous clamor of the unindicted papers, that he will have them all indicted.

REMARKABLE JUDICIAL BARGAIN.—On Thursday, four election officers were brought before Judge Lippincott, at Jersey City, New Jersey, for sentence on conviction of crimes in connection with the election in Hudson County, New Jersey, two years ago. The jury had recommended the prisoners to mercy, and referring to this the judge said: "If mercy be extended to you, it must be upon your pledge, in open court, to submit in all respects to the judgment of the court, without an appeal or review to any other court." Three accepted this condition, and were sentenced, two to nine months, and the third, who had already been in jail eight months, to six months in the county penitentiary. The fourth convict refused the terms and insisted on his right of appeal, and the judge sentenced him to eighteen months at hard labor in the State prison at Trenton.

BARDSLEY'S PREDECESSORS ON THE RACK.—City Treasurer Wright, of Philadelphia, who was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Bardsley, and whose appointment was sustained by the Supreme Court as against an appointment made by the Mayor, (reported June 17 under title "Postmaster-General Wanamaker's Explanation,") has discovered that all the records of the office have been carried away. Nothing was left there but the furniture. He has now formally demanded of ex-Treasurers William B. Irvine, Joseph J. Martin, Peter A. B. Widener, and Frank R. Bell a variety of books and documents in which the accounts of his predecessors should appear. Three of these ex-Treasurers have replied with letters bearing such a striking resemblance as to have given rise to the supposition that they were all drafted by the same lawyer. They intimated that because under the law the Treasurer is personally liable for his transactions, the records are private property. In an interview, Treasurer Wright says of this that there has been entirely too much private business in the public offices of Pennsylvania. The people, he says, do not elect men to collect taxes and to keep the records in their pockets; and he adds that he intends to gain possession of these records if it is possible.

DR. VAN DYKE'S SUCCESSOR.—The Rev. John Hopkins Worcester has been elected to succeed the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, deceased, as Professor of Systematic Theology in Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Worcester, who is pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, graduated from Union in 1871, and is President of the Alumni Association. At the recent session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Detroit he made a bold speech in favor of Professor Briggs on the heresy question that agitated that body.

DEATH OF FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER.—Frederick C. Havemeyer, born in New York in 1807, died at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, New York, July 28, 1891. Mr. Havemeyer belonged to the second generation of the famous sugar refining family, and was a first cousin of William C. Havemeyer, who was twice Mayor of New York.

FREE TRADE SENTIMENT IN CANADA.—On Wednesday a vote was taken in the Canadian Parliament on the amendment proposed to the budget by Sir Richard Cartwright, the Liberal leader. The offering of the amendment was reported June 30

under title "Public Finance in Canada." The amendment proposed that "the situation of the country requires that the Government should forthwith reduce all duties on articles of prime necessity, and more particularly on those most generally consumed by artisans, miners, fishermen and farmers; and, furthermore, that the negotiations which the House has been informed are to open at Washington in October next, should be conducted on the basis of the most extended freedom of trade between Canada and the United States in manufactured as well as natural products." The Tories, in opposing the amendment, urged that its principle would lead to political union with the States. It was defeated by a majority of twenty-six.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN CHILI.—On Saturday last the Electoral College, representing all the provinces of Chili that are now under the control of Balmaceda, unanimously elected Claudio Vicuna as President of the Republic, and on the 18th of September he will take office for five years. The popular vote was given on the 27th of June, but none of the provinces in sympathy with the Insurgents took part in the election. Vicuna is Balmaceda's own choice. In Chili, though the President is not eligible for re-election, he has such extraordinary powers of appointment and removal of officials that he can always name his own successor, and by custom he always does.

LIBERATION OF O'BRIEN AND DILLON.—John Dillon and William O'Brien, imprisoned for conspiracy in connection with the plan of campaign, which included inducements to Irish tenants to refuse to pay rent, were liberated from Galway jail on Wednesday, one day before the expiration of their sentences. A large crowd surrounded the jail, and when the discharged prisoners appeared they were met with confusing shouts of "Stick to Parnell" and "Down with Parnell." After escaping from the crowd they breakfasted with Bishop McCormick.

All interest centred on the question of whether Dillon and O'Brien would support the Parnell or the McCarthy faction. It was expected that Dillon would repudiate Parnell, but it was generally believed that O'Brien would adopt a conciliatory course. Mr. Parnell endeavored to open personal communication with the latter, but was ignored. Upon resuming their places in Parliament both Dillon and O'Brien openly declared against Parnell. When their position became known in Dublin a meeting of Parnellites was held there to decide the course to be pursued. Several members of the Parnellite committee withdrew, but those remaining passed a resolution denouncing Dillon and O'Brien and urging Parnell not to yield. He has telegraphed the committee that he will not alter his course a hairsbreadth. Following this blow from Dillon and O'Brien came a harder one from Dwyer Gray, an owner of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, which has been Parnell's mainstay. Mr. Gray publishes a letter explaining that Parnell's adultery could be condoned, but Catholics cannot acknowledge the leadership of a man who has married a divorced woman. Mr. Gray owns nearly half the shares of the Freeman's Journal, and no doubt is entertained that his letter is the forerunner of a change of base by that paper.

NO HOPE FOR DALY AND EGAN.—On Monday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Parnell argued that Daly and Egan, now in prison on conviction of attempted dynamite outrages, should either receive amnesty or be treated as political prisoners. He said that it was a grave blot on the good name of the nation to treat such men as common criminals. The Ministry replied that the alleged proofs of the prisoners' innocence of felonious crime had been investigated and found to be inventions, and that the sentences must stand.

THE "WHALEBACK'S" CAPTAIN DEAD.—Captain Saunders, of the Charles W. Wetmore, the new model vessel which recently made the trip from Duluth through the Lakes to Liverpool, as reported last week under title "From Duluth to Liverpool by Water," was found dead in his berth at Liverpool on Tuesday. He had been troubled with heart disease, and the excitement of rescuing a drowning man in the harbor on Monday is supposed to have been the immediate cause of his death. The "whaleback" is now on her way to New York.

COLUMBIAN FAIR COMMITTEE ABROAD.—The committee appointed by the Columbian Fair Commission to interest European nations in the fair at Chicago, ended its stay in England with a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, London, at which over eighty guests were present. Ex-Congressman Datterworth presided. Minister Lincoln spoke of the cordial manner in which Lord Salisbury had received the committee, and announced that for the purpose of removing an obstacle in the way of foreign exhibitors he was authorized to state that any provisions of the act prohibiting immigration of laborers under contract that should be construed to operate against exhibitors would be removed. Viscount Cross, British Secretary of State for India, a personal friend of the Queen, gave the strongest assurances that England would do everything

possible to insure the best representation at the fair, not only of England, but of India and the colonies; and he promised the heartiest co-operation of the Cabinet. A similar promise was made by Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney-General. Mr. Gladstone sent an autograph letter, in which he said: "I cannot doubt that the Chicago exhibition would tend materially to advance commercial intercourse between nations, and therewith those sentiments of friendship which are its usual result. I shall not, I hope, transgress the limits of courtesy in expressing the wish that those at least who come after me may live to see the industrial glory of America freed from every fetter, and her unparalleled natural resources turned to the best account."

From London the committee went to Paris, where they were received by the French Minister of Commerce and Industries, who assured them that the interests of France would be well represented at the fair. From Paris they went to Berlin.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.—On Sunday a heavily loaded passenger train, returning to Paris from a musical festival at Fontenoy, ran into another train, also heavily loaded with excursionists from the festival, and fifty people were killed, while over one hundred were wounded. The collision burst the gas tanks, and both trains took fire. For half an hour the screams of the burning victims were heard by the horrified spectators. It was several minutes before the firemen at St. Mandé, where the accident occurred, came to the rescue; and when they did, they threw water in such volumes that the sufferers were in danger of death by drowning. Most of the injured were women and children. No cause for the accident has yet been discovered.

GROWTH OF SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.—At an election at Cassel for member of the German Reichstag, Herr Pfannkuch, the Socialist candidate, was less than 700 votes behind, in a poll of over 20,000. All parties and factions, except the Socialists, supported the National Liberal candidate, Herr Endeman.

WORRYING THE CZAR.—The St. Petersburg police, aided by soldiers, so says a Geneva (Switzerland) paper, have recently arrested twenty-six Nihilist army officers, who were in a conspiracy to kill the Czar and force the Czarowitz to grant a constitution. Desperate resistance was offered, and seven Nihilists were killed, while seven escaped; but whether the police and soldiery suffered is not reported.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRALIA.—A bill for extending the suffrage to women, brought before the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales by Sir Henry Parkes, has been defeated by a vote of 57 to 34.

NEW FRENCH COLONY.—Tahiti, the chief island of the Society group in the South Pacific Ocean, northeast from Australia, has passed completely under the sovereignty of France. Fifty years ago the French established a protectorate over the island, and in 1880 they annexed it. By the terms of the annexation, for which King Pomare V. received \$12,000, royalty was to cease at his death, he being the last of his house, and complete French sovereignty was to vest. The death of the king has now occurred.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DO YOU, MR. STARIN, THINK YOU CAN BECOME GOVERNOR WITH THIS RECORD?

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: Some time ago the Legislature of the State of New York passed a bill called "The Weekly Payment Bill." How does it happen, therefore, that many big corporations and some very rich men pay their employees only once a month? A great number of poor laboring men are badly used at Piers 18 and 41, North River, where several hundred are employed as freight handlers. After being engaged every man must work for two months before he gets any wages, and then he is paid for only one month, as the rich boss and wealthy freight handler always holds back a month's wages as long as the men are in his employment. The boss and owner of all this shipping, freight, and boats is the Hon. John H. Starin, a very religious and devout man. When in the city he attends a fashionable church uptown, where he is driven in a two-horse carriage by liveried servants, who bow themselves to the earth before him. He sends money to foreign lands to convert the dear heathen and help along with missionary work. But the poor women and children who depend on the men in his employment for support are pinched and almost starved before the two months are up. Many of the poor men say they are unable to lend him a month's wages the whole year round, but he holds it back from them and never asks their opinion in the matter. When the weekly payment bill became a law these poor men thought everything would be all right with them, but they found out that a man who was worth ten millions, more or less, could laugh at the Legislature and the laws of the State, for they have been informed by

sub-officials that if they didn't like this way of doing business they could leave, or would be discharged if they said anything.

Mr. John H. Starin has a beautiful Summer residence on the Hudson, where he has all the comforts and pleasures that money can buy. Here he gathers his friends around him and enjoys the good things of this life, while hundreds of poor beggars (his employees), are striving to exist (not live) on a few crumbs that fall from this rich man's table. Their pay is seventeen cents per hour, but they don't get ten hours work per day, although they have often to wait for that time. This rich man has made a great deal of his money from the poor and working classes, who patronize his boats, and pack themselves in almost to overcrowding. Glen Island, a place upon the Sound, has been a mint to him. He gives the police, and others, a free excursion every year; but isn't it easy for him to do it? See the amount of interest he has on this money he holds back from these poor men. Also his clerks are poorly paid. They get from \$35 per month up to \$50—few get more than \$50 per month, no matter how long they are in the service.

Some friends of Mr. Starin are thinking of running him for Governor on the Republican ticket at the next election, and the writer of this letter thinks this story may help him along.

New York City.

JOHN HENRY.

A SPECULATING PREACHER ON "PROGRESS AND POVERTY."

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I send you a programme of the exercises at Bethany Park Assembly from August 1 to 17.

Among the numerous lectures and addresses A. I. Hobbs, of Des Moines, Ia., is slated for a lecture, and he has chosen as a title that of Henry George's great book, "Progress and Poverty."

Mr. Hobbs is a native of this town and is undoubtedly the brainiest man it has ever produced. He has for more than thirty years been a leading preacher in the Christian Church.

He has been a persistent trafficker in real estate, especially in towns where booms were on, notably Irvington, near Indianapolis, and Wichita. It has been his fate in every instance, so far as I have heard, to part with his hard earned dollars in all these transactions and to come out of them a much poorer, if not a wiser man. He ought to be well qualified to discuss the land question from the standpoint of the wild-cat speculator. I do not know how he stands on this question, but I hope our friends who may be at the Park will give him a patient hearing, for they will hear something worth their attention.

Greensburg, Ind., July 22.

WILLIAM O. FOLEY.

PROTECTING WORKINGMEN'S MINDS.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I intended to take advantage of your generous offer of \$5.40 worth for \$3, and send THE STANDARD and Henry George's works to the Workingmen's Free Library and Reading Room, an institution that was started here several months ago. Before sending you the money I thought I would first see if the gift would be acceptable. I accordingly called on Mr. F. W. Edwards, the president, and stated my errand. Mr. Edwards, I am informed, is superintendent of the Polar Oil Co. I found him enjoying the morning air in the spacious grounds of his fine residence on Avenue C. He looks like an intelligent man, and, no doubt, is one; but he is certainly not a broad-minded man. When he learned that THE STANDARD was a Free Trade paper, and read the words, "'Progress and Poverty,' by Henry George," he shook his head most emphatically, and said they did not want any of that kind of reading matter in the library. "In other words," said I, "you only intend to supply such reading matter to the working people as you think will be good for them?" "Well," said he, "if they want to read that kind of stuff, they will have to go somewhere else and read it. They will not get it there." I asked him if he had ever read "Progress and Poverty." No, he had not. Whereat I modestly ventured to assert that if he should read it he would be very likely to change his opinion. Well, he did not believe in Henry George's theories at all, and thought there were too many of the workingmen who believed that way already. I was delighted to hear such news, and said it was my opinion that the more men who believed in Henry George's theories, the better for the country. The result of it all was, that, finding him loath to listen to my arguments, I withdrew as politely as possible under the circumstances. But I have sent him a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" in the hope that it may, if he reads it, soften the shell of his obduracy.

This Workingmen's Library was founded, as the articles of incorporation state, "for the purpose of establishing a library, reading room and lecture room for the benefit of the industrial classes of the city of Bayonne; of providing books, periodicals and newspapers for use in the same; of providing lectures upon educational and other subjects; and, generally, for the purpose of furthering and promoting the intellectual and moral welfare of the industrial classes in said city by all means within their power."

If Mr. Edwards's colleagues share his sentiments, they might very

appropriately have added "and also to keep out of the hands of said industrial classes, so far as in us lies, all Free Trade papers, or other heretical literature, which may tend to show up the iniquities of the brigand tariff and other robber monopolies, and thus make men dissatisfied with their wages." But I have my doubts as to whether the other members of the Library Association are of his way of thinking, or would sustain him in his course in case the matter was brought before them. I think I know a few, at least, among them who would object—men who are not only out and out Free Traders, but are opposed to the vacant land monopoly as well.

So I do not despair of seeing THE STANDARD on file in the reading room yet; at any rate, as the saying goes, we shall see what we will see.

Bayonne, N. J.

WM. B. DuBois.

"COPYRIGHT AND PATENTS; OR, PROPERTY IN THOUGHT."

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: In 1854, under the above title, was published a scientific determination of "what ought to be law" on the subjects denoted by that title.

If Mr. Brokaw, Mr. White and others interested could read this monograph, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress, they would recognize the crudeness of the propositions put forward by those who have not read it.

I regard it as one of the greatest defects in our systems of higher education that no effort is being made to impart to the students in our colleges a knowledge of the science of legislation.

If you would like to publish in your paper my lecture delivered in the public hall of the University of Virginia in October last, spreading it in parts over as many issues as you please, I give my consent to your doing so. Its perusal would convince all your readers of the imperative necessity of providing such instruction, and as its teachings lead to the same conclusions as do the reformed social economy on the land question, the two would naturally aid each other.

Whatever college or law school, or school of political science, or whatever other name it may bear, shall first institute a course on legislative science, founded on the teachings of the immortal Bentham, that school will become the nursery of America's future statesmen.

I have exhausted every effort to induce the University of Virginia to take this lead, but old foggyism combined with, or rather practiced upon, by canting hypocrisy, jealousy and greed, has defeated those efforts.

It will interest your readers to know that it was the treatise above mentioned which drew to me the attention of the late J. S. Mill, who approved of its every word, and which led him to extend to me the benefits of his friendship and instruction.

Allyghany Springs, Va.

MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON.

A PRIVILEGED CLASS.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: There are some statesmen of the infant industry type, who are constantly referring to a paper currency as "evidences of indebtedness," and to the Western farm mortgages as "evidences of prosperity." Would it not be well to bear in mind that these gentlemen represent the interests of a privileged class, rather than those of the people at large?

Boston, Mass., July 27, 1891.

F. J. STOWE.

DON'T CALL IT "PROTECTION."

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I would like to make a suggestion to THE STANDARD which I think might be useful to those advocating Free Trade. To many readers on the subject of tariff the word "protection" seems to signify something wholly worthy of adherence. It seems strange that the political use of the word is not better understood, but many never get beyond the dictionary meaning of a word; and yet such men have votes. Suppose in place of "protection" we use "protection fallacy?" Or let your writers try and invent some short phrase to mean the folly of the protection tariff theories, with expression to denote where the folly exists.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALBERT SMITH.

THE TRUTH ABOUT TIN PLATE.

Philadelphia Record.

The tin plate discussion is not confined to newspaper writers. Those who know, as well as those who theorize, are taking part in the debate. The following extract from the July price list of Messrs. Reeves, Parvin & Co., Philadelphia, has timely interest.

"Ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, says that the English tinplate makers have determined to pay the increased duty themselves and beat it out of the laboring man, so tin plate will not advance in price. He claims that tin and starapad ware will not advance, and further, that the people can buy as much tinware now for \$1 as they could for \$3 in the Free Trade days before the war."

The above from the New York Shipping List is directly in line with other misleading statements that have emanated from the prolific Mr. Niedringhaus. The fact is, there is altogether too much lying about tin plates going on for the good of the cause. We have seen currency given by reputable newspapers to the declaration that tin plates are lower to-day than before the passage of the McKinley bill, whereas the price in the United States to-day is 25 per cent. higher than a year ago. Coke plates, such as our common use, that were \$4.30 this time last year, are now quoted in the Shipping List at \$5.35 per box. We happen to know that none can be bought under \$5.25, and this, be it known, is for plates that were imported under the old tariff. New duty plates cannot be bought below \$5.70 per box.

THE TARIFF THE ISSUE.

Toledo, Ohio, Sunday Journal.

However much the attempt may be made to avoid the tariff issue in this campaign in Ohio, it cannot be put aside. The nomination of McKinley placed the measure which bears his name prominently before the public, and it is the issue paramount of the campaign. It is refreshing to find the Democrats not afraid of their shadows, and prompt to accept the term "Free Trader" as a title of which to be proud. For it has become so entirely common to run from that name, and so general to accept the term as an epithet, that it is a new sensation to find the party openly committed to it. Or at least accepting the opposite of a protective tariff as their platform, which after all means Free Trade. For there can be no half way ground. Liberty is never to be wooed with faint voice nor low tones. She stands with extended hands when we have the courage to grasp her and boldly stand for that which we believe to be right.

Accepting as a fact that the tariff will be the overshadowing issue of this campaign, it is amusing to watch those who attempt to demonstrate that Free Trade is greater wrong than any other form of freedom, by reverting to the old arguments that once, and many years since, we as a nation undertook to abide under the banner of freedom and signally failed. Current among the more rabid Protectionists to-day is the argument that back some time "in the 40's" or even earlier in the century, certain business embarrassments were co-existent with the abolishment of a protective tariff. Hence it is argued the tariff is beneficial, and those who would destroy it, and permit the people to buy of whom, and when, and where they choose, are public enemies. It is scarcely to be believed that these are honest in their assumptions. For the man who has the wit to read history and to draw accurate conclusions therefrom, must know that the tariff has had as little to do with our growth as had the tides, or the mountains in the moon. That specific industries, sheltered behind the tax which is an integral part of any protective tariff, have waxed fat and grown powerful, is no reason for assuming that even these industries would have failed of success without the tariff. But that there have been great sums added to the taxes of the people during all these years, must be obvious to all. Over and over again has it been shown that either the tariff does not tax the consumer, by permitting the industry thus sheltered to charge a higher price, in which case it cannot protect, or, that in so doing, it adds to the cost when the consumer buys. One or the other must inevitably be the result. There is no possible escape from this conclusion. If goods manufactured under the protection of the tariff cost no more, then is the tariff a fallacy, so far as protection is concerned. But, as a matter of fact, they do cost more, the only argument offered by those who favor a tariff being, that ultimately the cost is reduced by reason of the opportunity afforded by the tariff. If they do cost more, then is the tariff a tax. What happened at some remote period in our history is as powerful an argument against our doing right to-day as is the sensible claim that good crops are the result of one particular party. Men may rest quiet under wrongs when those wrongs do not press them sorely. An existing condition will rarely be disturbed so long as the masses are comfortable. Whether such condition of itself aids them or harms them, is not considered. So it may be admitted that, when good times exist there will be little disposition to interfere with what is, but let poor crops come, or let there be low prices, and the inevitable disposition is to cast about for relief. But this is simply a condition which is to be met at all times, and has no special significance at this time. The important fact for consideration by the voters of Ohio this year is, that a national issue has been injected into the campaign by the nomination of McKinley, and that the Democrats, for once in their lives, have had the courage to stand by their convictions. That this is a campaign of Free Trade, as witness the platform of the party and the public speeches of Governor Campbell. And that there is now opportunity for these Republicans who are not stricken with admiration for that system which proposes to help while it is hindering, to assert themselves.

If every Republican in Ohio who is at heart opposed to that political monstrosity known as the McKinley bill, votes as he believes, McKinley will be an unknown quantity in November.

ISN'T ONE PRODUCER AS GOOD AS ANOTHER?

Peoria, Ill., Herald.

Isn't a man who raises a bushel of corn, or a bushel of wheat, or a fat porker, or a box of strawberries, or who manufactures a package of yeast just as good as the man who produces a pound of sugar? If he is, then why should the latter be paid by the Government two cents a pound and the first named receive no bounty? Equality of opportunity and equal emolument for equal labor is all this Government should even attempt to establish. It has no right to take of the proceeds of one man's toil to add to the proceeds of another's. It being impossible to subsidize all industries it follows as a natural sequence that none should be subsidized.

THE FOLLY OF IT.

Marlboro (Mass.) Times.

It seems absurd to hold a World's Fair to promote trade with foreign countries when we are saying to all the nations of the world, through the McKinley bill, that we don't want their trade. But perhaps the McKinley bill will be gone before the Fair comes.

BUT THE MINE OWNERS WANTED IT ALL.

New York World.

The coal miners in Illinois have been on a strike since May 1. We venture to say that the trouble might have been settled at any moment if the mine owners had agreed to divide their protection of 75 cents a ton with their operatives.

OUR DOCTRINE IN A NUTSHELL.

New York World.

The people were not made to be taxed, and Government was not intended to be a mere money-making machine for millionaires.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Aug. 4, 1891. }

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

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

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz:..... \$1,684 40

Cash contributions for the week ending Aug. 4 are as follows:

Walter Mendelson (add) New York City 10 00
Cash contributions previously acknowledged..... 1,563 47

Total..... \$1,573 47

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week..... 108,533
Signatures received since last report..... 370

Total 108,903

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

HOW MR. TYSON WORKS FOR THE SINGLE TAX.

TORONTO, Canada.—I have recently ended my first year of work in the Single Tax cause. So much encouragement has been given me by reading of others' work in THE STANDARD that I must contribute my little in return.

My occupation obliges me to travel during part of the year amongst country towns in the province of Ontario. Many an otherwise weary hour on train or boat have I made pleasant by talking Single Tax to fellow passengers. I always carry a stock of tracts, which, as a rule, I do not use except after preliminary conversation. I carry also copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" and find it easy to sell them at 15 cents each or two for 25 cents when my interlocutor is interested in the trade question. Often the merest hint that I can sell one brings the request: "I wish you would let me have a copy."

As an old newspaper man, I have recently begun to call on the editors of local papers and to occasionally write an article. Now and then one makes a rich strike in this way.

I am particularly impressed by the value of quiet, steady, persistent work as opportunity offers. One is sure, in the course of such work, to convert some one who will become a centre of interest or to stir up some passive Single Taxer to active work. The latter work is particularly interesting. I got a yearly subscription to THE STANDARD after fifteen minutes' conversation with a New York man whom I met up on Lake Superior. In another case two citizens of a Northwestern Canadian town took from me a supply of tracts with the expressed intention of starting Single Tax work in their town, which was groaning under the weight of land speculation.

In Toronto I have had the pleasure of seeing some personal friends and fellow-canoeists become STANDARD subscribers and Single Tax workers.

Occasionally, passing a group of workmen sitting at dinner, I stop and say a few pointed words, and ask if they will read some papers on the labor question if I give them. Generally I get a hearty and courteous response. On one occasion, recently, the mere question, "What do you think of exempting all buildings and improvements from taxation, and taxing land values alone?" brought an emphatic chorus of "That's what we want!" There is a rich field to be worked here.

This Single Tax propaganda is most heartsome and encouraging. You can see results. Your work tells. My experience is that in nine cases out of ten you do not need to persuade a man—you have only to inform him; he sees the point, and the movement commends itself to him by its inherent justice and reasonableness. You have not to argue a man out of one belief and into another.

But I must stop.

ROBERT TYSON.

BROKAW IN ILLINOIS.

SOUTH HENDERSON, July 31.—Sunday, July 25th, I spent with brother Hagerty at his cozy retreat, where he enjoys the quiet of the country in the midst of a city. Monday I called on a prominent Democrat and secured his promise to do what he could to get his party to assist in the circulation of "Protection or Free Trade?" in Iowa. Tuesday morning I went to New London where I obtained quite a number of signatures to the petition. The editor of the local paper (whom I afterwards met on the train) has read Mr. George's works and favors the idea. He told me that the day after I had been there he heard some men discussing the subject who had read "The Case Plainly Stated"—which I had given them—and that they had evidently "caught on." Tuesday afternoon I went on to Mount Pleasant. I found a few thorough Single Taxers there who, though unable to take THE STANDARD individually, put their mites together and subscribed for one copy. The County Treasurer, a Republican, would not sign the petition, but bought "Social Problems." One man bought two of George's and one of "Pa" Chase's books. The Democratic editor will advertise "Protection or Free Trade?" which he thinks the best work on the subject. He used to be a Protectionist, and says the Republicans are miscalculating when they expect to convert Free Traders.

Thursday forenoon I rode over to Oakland Mills with Mr. Leech, a Single

Tax lawyer, and returned on the noon train. In the afternoon I came over here to visit Mr. William T. Weir on his fruit farm. Mr. Weir used to be a ringleader of the Republicans hereabouts, but is now the only outspoken Single Taxer. He produces more wealth from his thirty-acre farm than is produced on any other whole section in these parts. He is now in the midst of the blackberry harvest, and he gets the highest prices for his fruit. The Kirkwood (Ill.) Leader well calls it "Oak Grove Fruit Farm"—a "bower of beauty."

Find enclosed 115 petitions. No. 1 is chairman of a Democratic committee. No. 2 is a Protectionist banker who believes in an indirect tax, because people pay it without realizing it. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are Single Taxers. Ten is a Free Trade editor. No. 11 believes in a direct tax. No. 12 bought "Social Problems." No. 13 is a strong Prohibitionist. No. 14 a Protectionist. Nos. 15 and 16 have read "Progress and Poverty," but do not fully understand it. No. 17 bought three books. No. 18 is a district judge. No. 19 is an editor who favors the Single Tax.

W. E. BROKAW.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION DISCUSSED IN PULPIT AND PAPER.

NEROSET, Mass.—The social question is being discussed pretty well in and around Boston at the present time as it never was before. Several of our clergymen make it their subject every Sunday, and if our Single Tax letter writers have the time to spare, they will find this section of the country a prolific field to work in.

The Boston Traveller, under its new management, has the courage of its convictions. Believing in temperance, it has refused to publish any rum advertisements, at a large pecuniary loss to itself. Our Single Tax men, and, in fact, all people who believe in reforms that will elevate mankind, are sure of a hearing in its columns. Saturday, July 25, it published Rev. Dr. Plumb's sermon on "The Newspaper," in full, in which that gentleman showed the tendency of the present newspaper to be to make money, principle not counting. In a recent leading editorial it showed the fallacy of protection to labor men in America while immigration was free.

Sunday, July 26, Rev. Dr. Kneeland, of the Roxbury Presbyterian Church, spoke on "The Iniquities of Trade," and said: "Trade in itself is a blessing to society. Well might Tyre glory in her trade, and wherever it is conducted on righteous principles, it is an honor and glory. It distinguishes between barbarism and civilization; it stimulates a healthful competition." On the same day Rev. E. M. Taylor, of the Trinity M. E. Church, Charlestown, spoke on "Stand by the Right," in which he told of the story of Caleb and Joshua standing up for their convictions against overwhelming numbers. He pointed out the urgent necessity for all men to be governed by the principles of righteousness and justice, and the apparent lack of these in many of our public men to-day. He showed that public opinion in the end always stood by men who would not sacrifice right for popularity, and warmly commended the Traveller in its refusal to publish liquor advertisements in its columns, although it would cause a loss of some thousands of dollars in its receipts, and hoped to see the paper in every home.

Rev. Dr. L. A. Banks, the same day, spoke on "Boston's Uncle Tom's Cabins" in his church in South Boston.

A big Boston tenement house, said he, means from four to ten cabins on a floor, and from three to six floors under one roof. In a great many of these sunlight is an impossibility. Boston is peculiarly cursed with the rear tenement.

All through the North End, and some parts of the West End, and "the Cove," there abound dark courts, many times reached only by a tunnel, that are almost entirely barren of the sunlight. It is impossible for any one to get from language alone, either spoken or written, an adequate idea of the loneliness, the sense of gloom, the filth and squalor of some of these places. It requires a strong stomach, and a still stronger determination that nothing shall thwart you from knowing how your brothers and sisters live, to take you the second time into such a place.

Rev. Mr. Barnett, of Whitechapel, London, who visited some of the South Boston tenement houses a few days ago, under the guidance of one of the inspectors of the Board of Health, declared in a sentence painfully suggestive: "We have nothing nearly so bad as this in Whitechapel."

There could be no greater folly than to put this question aside as a matter only interesting to these poor people themselves. The slavery of Uncle Tom and his black children cursed the plantation house, in the end, as much as did the cabin.

There are scores, and I think I should be safe in saying hundreds, of tenement houses within the city limits of Boston unfit to be inhabited, and where the landlords do not pretend to obey the laws of health required by the statutes; and yet the tenants are paying a sufficiently large rent to give good interest on a clean, healthful tenement.

Our modern science and our Christian civilization are alike challenged by this condition of things.

A dinner given to ex-President Cleveland at Sandwich, Mass., July 25, draws this comment from a Boston paper: "It is still a query whether the Sandwich demonstration of last Saturday was a boom for Cleveland or a boom for the land speculators." It certainly will increase the price of land in that locality.

Our friend, William Lloyd Garrison, was at the Cleveland dinner, and gave his estimate of Mr. Cleveland in a splendid speech. JOHN LAVIS.

SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG SINGLE TAXER.

Richard and Lizzie Newman, of Hoosick Falls, in a letter to THE STANDARD, say: "We enclose a few clippings from our village papers that will tell you our sad, sad story. We have been staunch supporters of Dr. McGlynn, and believe in the Single Tax. We have opposed a parochial school which is in progress here. Our affliction is beyond description, as we were waiting patiently for the time when our boy could vindicate our belief, and he gave every promise of doing so. Alas, our hopes are blasted, and our dear and noble boy is gone. How eagerly he perused your paper each week, and openly and earnestly advocated its principles."

The sad story here but alluded to is found in full in the clippings enclosed. John E. Newman, the son of these sorrowing parents, was drowned while bathing. He had gone out in perfect health, and his father learned of his death before the body was found. The lad had but recently graduated at the Hoosick high school, with exceptional honors and his

teachers say that in intellectual ability he surpassed any boy of his age they ever taught.

As the family were Catholics, the bereaved father called on the Catholic priest of the village to arrange for the interment. The priest was non-committal, but promised a written answer, which came an hour later, and was as follows:

HOOSICK FALLS, July 16, 1891.

MR. NEWMAN—DEAR SIR: I am obliged, after due consideration of the facts bearing upon your son's case, to withhold service and Christian burial. Yours respectfully,
P. J. O'CONNELL, O. S. A., Pastor.

Mr. Newman immediately made arrangements for the burial of his boy in Maple Grove Cemetery, and asked Rev. John Tablock, a Presbyterian, to officiate at the funeral. About 10 o'clock that evening, however, he received the following letter:

HOOSICK FALLS, July 16, 1891.

MR. NEWMAN—DEAR SIR: I have concluded, after reconsideration of your son's case, to allow his body to be put in consecrated ground.

Yours respectfully,
P. J. O'CONNELL, O. S. A., Pastor.

Mr. Newman said to a reporter of the local paper: "The thought of changing the management was repulsive to me, but neighbors begged of me to put my boy in consecrated ground, and my old mother on bended knees implored me to do so; and, against my judgment, I yielded."

The body was accordingly buried in the Catholic cemetery without any religious services whatever, the pall-bearers being the dead boy's young classmates. There is much feeling on the subject among the people of the village, who regard the priest's action as persecution.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Olathe, Kansas, says that he does not know much about the Single Tax, but is not favorably impressed by what he has heard. He is said to be a man who would make a valuable ally if convinced of the truth of Single Tax principles.

Rev. J. W. Chadwick, 626 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, of the Second Unitarian Church, is a Free Trader, but has read arguments against the Single Tax which have strongly impressed him.

To each of these men I should suggest that tracts clearly explaining the Single Tax be sent, as well as letters.

I confine myself to two targets this week, because the number of names of members sent me does not warrant a longer list. However, I hope that we shall soon be joined not only by new members, but also by the former letter writers who apparently have dropped out, but who should not hesitate to take up the work afresh, when they know that the co-operation of each individual is a matter of importance.

A plan of division of the corps is in preparation, which, I trust, will largely increase the effectiveness of our efforts.

MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

1674 Broadway, New York.

MASSACHUSETTS.

W. L. Crosman, Roxbury.—At a meeting of the Roxbury Single Tax Club last Thursday evening the annual election of officers took place, and resulted as follows: President, Frank W. Mendum; vice-president, C. S. Mitton; secretary, W. L. Crosman; treasurer, W. N. Ferguson.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, July 31.—Our hall was crowded last night, and the meeting was a gratifying success in every particular. John Z. White, our old stand-by, made the principal speech, his theme being, "The Single Tax; What It Is and What It Will Do." He spoke entirely without preparation, yet he has seldom done himself higher credit, his exposition of our philosophy having the double merit of compactness and lucidity. He was frequently applauded, and the discussion that followed was quite interesting. By common consent the same subject was continued to next Thursday evening, when other speakers will take it up and throw upon it additional light.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the music, Messrs. Bonestell and Redfern rendering a stirring duet, and Mr. D. Frank Pierson, our former secretary, favoring us with two baritone solos that were heartily received. Our quartette will appear for the first time a week from next Thursday evening. It promises to add greatly to the interest and pleasure of our meetings, which hereafter we propose to enliven not only by music, both vocal and instrumental, but by readings and recitations.

Mr. James A. Herne writes me from Dorchester that he will be in Chicago either the last week in August or the first week of September, to rehearse a company, and he kindly places his evenings during his stay at the disposal of the club, "for the good of the cause." When this fact was announced last night it was greeted with spontaneous applause. No man in the movement has more completely won the regard of Chicago Single Taxers than Mr. Herne. His address last Winter before our club was a revelation, and his reading of Mr. Garland's strong play a rare treat, the whole producing an effect which is yet felt. We rejoice to know that he is coming hither again, and every effort will be made to utilize his splendid powers to the fullest possible extent. A public meeting is already under consideration, and if practicable several neighborhood gatherings will be arranged, thus giving Mr. Herne an opportunity to reach many who could not otherwise be brought within sound of his voice. His coming will be a great event and he may be sure of a cordial welcome.

The Morning Herald, the great Democratic newspaper of the Northwest, has taken hold of "Protection or Free Trade?" and will push its circulation. The arrangement was made this week and, the first advertisement will appear to-morrow morning. This is a significant event. It means more than a mere "boom" for Mr. George's great book; and it will undoubtedly bring most gratifying results. I shall do my best to get the Democratic State Committee to take hold of the book and promote its distribution.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell, St. Anthony's Park.—Seventeen petitions. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4

and 5 are clerks or foremen in a sash and door factory. Six is one of the ablest reporters in the city—on Pioneer Press. Seven is a captain on the police force. Eight and 9 are detectives. Ten is one of the most uncompromising Protectionists in the country—really believes in it you know. Eleven is my boss plasterer, and 12 is the boss lather. Most of the entire seventeen are pronounced Single Taxers. I have the signature of ex-Governor William R. Marshall, a near neighbor of mine, who is a heavy land owner; don't know how much he knows about the subject. Ex-Governor A. R. McGill, who lives just across the park from me, has quite a friendly feeling for the Single Tax. He signed the petition some time ago.

I have just read Garland's book of stories. Every Single Taxer ought to read it; everyone that isn't, too, for that matter. The two new stories, "A Branch Road" and "Up the Coulee," are two of the most remarkable short stories ever put into print. Another work of fiction well worth reading is R. H. Cowdery's "A Tramp in Society." Mr. Cowdery has certainly done an excellent piece of work.

Let us all hustle for the petition now. No job at all to get signers; can get nine out of every ten, and most of them know what it means.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

The extension of our premium offer to September 1 meets with the hearty approval of our correspondents who are interesting themselves in the work of adding 5,000 new names to our subscription list, and promises of new subscriptions during August are coming in thick and fast.

The week again closes with returns in excess of those of the preceding one, and the following extracts from letters show that the interest in "THE STANDARD extension" is unabated:

C. J. Buell, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota.—Enclosed please find check for \$9, for which send STANDARD for one year to the following addresses. There are two or three others that I am after.

Mrs. Blackman, Leavenworth, Kansas.—Sends \$3 for one subscription.

S. D. Gunn, Evansville, Ind.—In sending \$3 for one annual subscription, writes: "This subscription makes up the number I promised—two."

Ethelbert W. Grabill, Springfield, Missouri.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

I. L. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Penn.—In sending \$3 for his fourth subscription, writes: "I hope to get more subscribers for your unrivalled paper."

O. H. Schramm.—In sending in \$3 for an annual subscription writes: "I think THE STANDARD is the best paper published in the United States, and am working among my friends for subscribers. I admire the stand you have taken on the silver question, and think that the tariff is enough for an issue. Hope you will get twice as many new names as you expected."

Jerome O'Neill, New York City.—Sends \$3 for his third annual subscription.

E. F. Meyer, St. Louis, Missouri.—Received your letter some time ago. Will do what I can for THE STANDARD, because it is for the Single Tax.

William Uren, Portland, Oregon.—In sending recruit subscriptions, writes: "I do most earnestly hope you can make the paper self-sustaining and as profitable to yourselves as it is to the cause."

John C. Pirie, Chicago, Ill.—Herewith I enclose two postal notes of \$3 each, in payment of two subscriptions for THE STANDARD, dating from August 1.

H. C. Porter, Cross Timbers, Missouri.—Please find enclosed \$3 for STANDARD one year. I think as much of the paper as W. W. Rose, of Kansas City, even if I do not furnish quite as substantial proof.

George Friday, St. Louis, Mo.—Enclosed find check for \$21, for which send STANDARD and premium to each of the seven named persons. I shall try to get some more subscriptions. (This makes twelve subscriptions thus far received from Mr. Friday.)

Lawrence Dunham, Sharon, Conn.—Enclosed find check for \$3 in payment of one yearly subscription to THE STANDARD, to be sent to ——. This is the first fruit of my attack upon the Democratic State Senators.

P. Haven Choteau, Montana.—I enclose \$10, for which please send THE STANDARD and premiums to the following addresses.

Robert Carter, Durango, Colorado.—In sending \$3 for twelve months' subscription, writes: "Am pleased with the paper and hope it will succeed, for its own sake as well as for the sake of the cause."

O. Savard, St. Paul, Minn.—Sends \$6 for two annual subscriptions.

J. Warburton, Northampton, Mass.—At last I have got one new subscriber for four months. By the time the subscription expires, I hope he will be sufficiently interested to continue.

A. J. Steers, New York City.—Enclosed please find my check for \$3 for the subscription of another "victim," Mr. ——. (This is the third subscription received from Mr. Steers in answer to our appeal.)

W. C. Douglas, New York City.—Enclosed please find \$6 to pay for two twelve months' subscriptions. This makes up my quota, but I will try to send you more.

John Lanza, New York City.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription to ——.

Charles Settgast, Minneapolis, Minn.—In sending \$3 for a new subscription to THE STANDARD writes: "I expect to send you more subscribers before your extraordinary offer expires."

W. H. Starkey, Cincinnati, O.—Would sooner lose a meal a day than miss my STANDARD.

R. F. Young, Kansas City, Mo.—Enclosed please find money order for twelve months' subscription and premiums to one of the first to whom I sent recruit subscriptions. One or two others have promised to subscribe soon if they can raise the money.

C. A. Pratt, Birmingham, Conn.—Enclosed please find money order for one year's subscription to THE STANDARD. I expect one, and perhaps two, will hand me their subscriptions during the week.

F. W. Graham, Dubuque, Iowa.—Enclosed find check for \$6 for two new subscriptions. Hope to secure more before the 1st of August. Several Single Tax men to whom I have spoken excuse their indifference in supporting THE STANDARD on the ground of its apparent alliance with the Democratic party, and what they consider unfairness in dealing with the

silver question. I regret as sincerely as any one the policy that you have adopted on that subject, but there is no issue important enough to justify indifference or division among those who recognize the iniquity of our present system of land ownership and taxation. I, therefore, am indifferent to epithets or sarcasms aimed at financial theories which I may hold.

Thomas Smith, Weimar, Tex.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

O. C. Stewart, M. D., Bradford, Penn.—Sends \$3 for his second annual subscription.

Jas. Henry, South Norwalk, Conn.—Enclosed find post office order for \$6 for two yearly subscriptions for THE STANDARD.

Thos. Giblin, Auburn, N. Y.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

Robt. Tyson, Toronto, Can.—Sends \$3 for his second subscription to THE STANDARD.

C. A. Dunning, Auburn, Me.—Enclosed please find cash for five annual subscriptions to THE STANDARD to the following names.

Walter H. Beecher, Cincinnati, O.—Enclosed find express order for \$3, which a friend of the cause has promised to pay for one year's subscription to THE STANDARD. Send for this subscription a copy to the reading room of Ohio University, Athens, O. I expect to have another of these reading room subscriptions for you in a few days. The plan works rather slowly at first, but I think it is going to prove a good one all round.

Jas. E. Hall, Philippi, W. Va.—No paper I receive is appreciated as highly as THE STANDARD.

T. Johnson, Yankee Jim's, Cal.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

John Lavis, Boston, Mass.—In sending in a subscription, writes: "I will keep up the good work if my health will allow."

Rowland Hill, Seneca, S. D.—Enclosed find \$3 for a year's subscription to THE STANDARD. This is the third annual subscription paid out of my own pocket this year. Times are hard with me, but I must somehow help the cause. Those fellows who can't or won't get signers (to the petition), ought to pitch in and pay for subscriptions, if nothing else.

A. A. Curtis, Danbury, Conn.—In sending in \$3 for a twelve months' subscription, writes: "Shall do what I can for THE STANDARD."

E. P. Bates, Gilford, Conn.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

A. Kuhner, Washington, D. C.—Sends \$9 for three annual subscriptions.

Quincy A. Glass, Winfield, Kansas.—In sending \$3 for an annual subscription, writes: "I would not like to be without THE STANDARD."

E. J. Farr, West Roxbury, Mass.—Sends \$6 for two annual subscriptions.

W. F. Troughton, M. D., Seneca, Kansas.—You will find enclosed draft for \$18 for six subscriptions for one year to THE STANDARD, to be sent to the names on enclosed blanks.

S. W. Burnet, Boston, Mass.—For the enclosed \$6 please send THE STANDARD, as per offer in your paper, to the following addresses.

G. A. Menger, St. Louis, Mo.—Sends \$6 for two more annual subscriptions, making three in all received to date.

Chas. Haddon, Contoocook, N. H.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

H. W. McFarlane, Chicago, Ill.—In forwarding four new subscriptions writes: "Three of the subscribers named above should be credited to our friends, F. N. Meadows, James T. Beatty and W. W. Bailey, who obtained the subscriptions, I merely advancing the money, for which I shall make collection later. I shall continue right along in the work of increasing the circulation of THE STANDARD as far as I have opportunity. . . . I have only just succeeded in getting the 'ground broken' for effective work, which I feel confident will not only contribute to the success of THE STANDARD, but to the great cause it so ably upholds."

George Auchy, Pottstown, Penn.—I enclose check for \$6, for which please send STANDARD for one year to the following addresses. (This makes four subscriptions thus far received from Mr. Auchy.)

John Black, South Chicago, Ill.—Enclosed please find \$7.50 for two twelve months' and one six months' subscriptions to the following addresses. (This is three and one-half subscriptions received from Mr. Black thus far.)

H. Martin Williams, St. Louis, Mo.—Sends \$1 for a four months' subscription, making two and two-thirds received to date.

George W. Knight, San Marco, Tex.—Sends \$6 for two annual subscriptions.

Wm. A. McKendrick, Brockton, Mass.—Enclosed find two subscriptions, my quota of the five thousand.

A. M. Laing, Portland, Me.—I herewith send you \$3 for a yearly subscription to THE STANDARD, and trust that your efforts to keep it up may be quite successful. I have read and bought THE STANDARD since the third number, and would not like to see it go down.

J. R. Gebhard, South Bethlehem, Mass.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

Wm. E. Anthes, Revere, Mass.—My business throws me among those who are entirely indifferent to the Single Tax movement, . . . so I think I could do more by getting some advertisements, which I hope will help as well as subscribers. If you will kindly send me your rates for "ads" I will see what I can do.

Chas. H. Fulton, Danbury, Conn.—Enclosed find postal note for \$3 for one year's subscription. I shall send you another subscription soon, even if I have to take it myself. THE STANDARD is a great paper, and is bound to become a necessity to every progressive Democrat.

P. C. Van Durand, Cohoes, N. Y.—Enclosed find \$3 to renew my subscription. I hope you will succeed in making THE STANDARD as much a financial success as it is a literary one. I only wish I had time to help the movement more than I do.

David L. Thompson, Plainfield, N. J.—THE STANDARD! The name is both an inspiration and a pledge. It is the token of organization, the symbol at the center on which the line of battle forms, the rallying point toward which alike the resolute and the wavering turn instinctively in every struggle. Those who remember with what fervor it was lifted up, how stoutly since then it has been upheld, will not relax their efforts now to keep it waving at the front. I enclose \$3 in renewal of my subscription and another \$3, for which please send THE STANDARD for a year to —

PERSONAL.

The friends of Henry George will be pleased to know that he is at present enjoying the best of health, his long rest having done him great good. His eyes are now bright, his complexion clear, and there is a general appearance of healthfulness about him that reminds one of the days before he had taken upon himself the great burden to which he has been subjected for the last five years. We know that all friends are wishing for him continued good health and long life.

Hon. Tom L. Johnson is the Cleveland member of the Ohio Democratic State Committee. The newspapers seem to think the new dignity demands an addition to his first name. He was christened Tom, and we doubt if he has recently changed a name that he had made honorable long before the Democrats of Cleveland thought of sending him to Congress.

Thomas Gilligan, one of our well known Single Taxers, who lost his brother two weeks ago, absented himself from the store in which he worked, in order to perform the last brotherly duties; and because he refused to go to work until after his brother's funeral he lost his situation. Affections do not seem to count in these commercial days.

J. Widden Graham is now one of the assistant "horse" editors of the Commercial Advertiser. Here is a young man, probably one of the brightest of his years in this city—a thorough student of political economy, thoroughly versed in all public opinions, and an able writer—whose views, if placed in the editorial columns of any newspaper, would be interesting reading to a large part of our public. Yet the best use that they can put him to is to report "tips" around race track stables. It is pitiful to observe the way that newspaper proprietors now a-days try to fit square men into round holes. A baseball editor is made managing editor of a large evening daily. A writer on theatricals, who knows nothing of public affairs, is made the managing editor of a morning daily. And a man who hardly could swear to the fact that a horse has four legs is sent to get tips for the benefit of gamblers on the turf. Very funny, all this. Perhaps the public like it, or the newspaper proprietors would not give it to them. A man's necessities compel him to do strange things to make a living in these days.

E. Van de Velde, of the City of Mexico, is in this city on business. He has visited the rooms of the Manhattan Single Tax Club several times. Mr. Van de Velde was a resident of this city up to the year 1882; but, being a man in delicate health, he could not bring himself to the push and rush that is demanded in business here. He traveled over the country as a salesman, and in 1888 he visited Mexico. He found it easier to make a living there than in this country, and so he settled in the City of Mexico. He noticed that there were several little tricks of trade in the line of advertising that were not done in that city, and he introduced them, with the result that he has been making money, and the object of his visit here at this time is to largely add to his goods, so that he may do an increased business. "It was a pleasure for me," he said, "to find myself once more among the faithful." During his three years' residence in our sister republic he has not met a single person who knew anything about our ideas, although in conversation he brought out many things from people that were in accord with the views entertained by Single Tax men; but when he came to say to them that they must have studied the question, they denied it, and said they had never read or heard of Henry George or his ideas; that the beliefs they held were perfectly natural ones. Mr. Van de Velde says that ever since he has been a resident of the city of Mexico, he has been in the position of a lone, lorn, Single Taxer, with nowhere a kind, congenial heart where he could play the meanest part. We can, however, assure Mr. Van de Velde that when he returns to his home, he will find awaiting him another Single Taxer, who thinks he is lone and lorn—Mr. Henry Ware Allen, who has taken up his residence in that city as the agent of a large Western business firm. We have not Mr. Allen's address; but he can, by reading this paper, find Mr. Van de Velde's address, which is this: 6 Calle Necatitlan. Of course, Mr. Allen will immediately call on Mr. Van de Velde. The result will undoubtedly be a Single Tax committee in the Queen City of our sister republic.

R. G. Brown, of Memphis, Tenn., has a letter in the Appeal-Avalanche of July 23d on the struggle now going on at Briceville, between the miners and mine owners. Mr. Brown says that the connection between labor, land and capital are more clearly seen in mining than any other industry. He does not fail to point out to the miners the correct solution for the conditions which now oppress the laborer, especially the miners in the Briceville country.

Chas. P. Kelly, one of our well-known Single Taxers, and a man whose opinions on the labor question are looked up to generally by workingmen, has gone to Detroit as chairman of the New York State delegation to the letter carriers' national convention, now being held in that city. Mr. Kelly is a young man, a native of this city, who may be pointed to as one of the few self-educated men who have risen into prominence. He has been a sailor, where he was promoted to the grade of petty officer on board of United States Steamship Galena, and after following various pursuits he became, in 1886, a letter carrier in this city. He is the master workman of the letter carriers' district assembly. On the 4th of July last he was the Grand Marshal of the letter carriers who attended the unveiling of the Cox Statue in Astor place. He is a man of great influence among the letter carriers; he is modest, unassuming and ready to give his advice and help wherever it can be used to advance the interests of his fellow workmen. The members of the Manhattan Single Tax Club know him to be a most lovable man, and they are glad to see him occupying such an honorable position as chairman of the representation going from this city to Detroit. That he will make a good record there is no doubt.

CHEAP EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

National Democrat, Washington, D. C.

The Hand-to-Hand Club, New York, is circulating a cheap special edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" Henry George's great work on Tariff Taxation.

The book is sent to any address in the United States, postage paid, for 25 cents, and if ten or more copies are ordered, either to one address or more, the price is 10 cents per copy.

Mr. Carlisle says of the purposes and work of the club: "It has been demonstrated that twelve millions of voters cannot be educated upon the Tariff question in thirty days. Thousands and thousands of dollars are wasted within a month of elections in sending out tracts and documents that are either never read or not believed. These documents are usually filled with uninteresting and often meaningless figures, and serve only to confuse their readers. Their purpose is to create the impression that a two or three per cent. reduction of taxation is the crying need of the hour. The reasons for a reduction are rarely stated, and when they are the half-hearted way in which the statement is made leaves the people in doubt as to whether or not there is really any relief to be hoped for from such tariff reform. The purpose of the Hand-to-Hand Club is to give the reasons in full and in a manner that will make an impression upon the intelligent voters of the country. The tariff tax is not merely a fiscal arrangement, affecting the income of the country. It is an economic policy as well, and as such it is essentially vicious. 'Protection or Free Trade?' treats it in its economic aspects. There are no confusing statistics in the work. It tells in a very pleasant and readable style how and why tariff taxation is a burden on production and prevents accumulation. It demonstrates its propositions concerning the tariff tax, and until these propositions are thoroughly comprehended by the people, it will be useless to expect a permanent policy of low tariff. If the propositions are not true, all this hullabaloo that has been raised about tariff reform is the most arrant nonsense, which will have no permanent effect.

"A tariff for revenue is a mere concession made by Free Trade to the fiscal necessities of the Government, and the Hand-to-Hand Club wants to be instrumental in educating the voters up to an understanding of this truth. No man can be a tariff reformer in anything but a partisan sense unless he knows the reasons for Free Trade. When he thoroughly appreciates these he may be willing to concede some part of the application of sound economic principles for the sake of old prejudices in favor of a particular way of raising revenue. Whether a man is a Free Trader or a tariff reformer, limited, he should be able to give the reasons for his faith, and this book will provide him with them.

"The club has sent out about a hundred thousand copies of the work and hopes to circulate at least a million. In this time of political upheaval no Democrat can afford to miss this opportunity to preach the gospel of Tariff Reform, and a spare dime, quarter or dollar cannot be invested to better advantage than in this work. The book can be read and then handed to some benighted Protectionist. This will be an act of charity and good citizenship.

"The farmers, whom the reformers have heretofore been unable to reach, are now trying to find out what it is that keeps them poor, and it is the duty of Democrats to help them in their investigation. A dollar spent now on these earnest men will do more good than a hundred dollars paid to some heeler or ward hummer on the day of election, and this expenditure will have the merit of honesty, instead of savoring of corruption. An educated honest man is more valuable to the party and the country than any block of five political thugs that ever voted any ticket.

"We have a long list of names of persons to whom it is desirable to send the book, and all money sent to the club to be used at its discretion is applied to this purpose. We find that it is a common practice for some one person to collect small sums from his acquaintances and then to order ten or more books. This is an easy method and we encourage it."

GARRISON ON CLEVELAND.

Speech of William Lloyd Garrison at the Sandwich Dinner.

As a Summer resident of this delightful region, and one who acknowledges no party allegiance, I join with pleasure in this occasion, with my friends and neighbors, to honor Mr. Cleveland. Not, however, because he is an ex-President. "*Innocuous desecration*" is too closely associated with past bearers of that title. But an unwonted spectacle is here. While the power to bestow political reward and to deal out official punishment has dropped from the grasp of our guest, he yet commands continental attention. His absence from the White House only makes him more conspicuous. And the reason is not far to seek. The people cannot forget that in a time of National debasement, when principles became divorced from politics, and piety and plunder were seeking an unholy union, Grover Cleveland, with the courage of his convictions, and in the disregard of re-election, cleared the atmosphere with his brave message. It was a bugle note of freedom that found immediate echo in the discouraged hearts of his countrymen, who believed with Lowell that

"— a free people's sway
Was not the exchequer of impoverished men.
Nor statesmanship with loaded votes to play,
Nor public office a tramp's boozing ken."

The unmeaning party platforms which juggled dishonestly with ancient issues had lost their distinctiveness. The name Democrat or Republican was necessary to trace their emanation, which the context failed to make clear. None dared predicate by the reputation of party leaders where they would stand on great public questions constantly arising. They had the instability of the Cape Cod shores, shifting with the tide, which occupants of the water front so well know to their cost. The statesman whom we honor to-day showed the granite quality of a more rugged coast, and while the newspapers are busy conjecturing how this Senator or that "favorite son" will range himself on the great issue, no one inquires where Grover Cleveland will be found. When old guides lose their instinct, and beckon us on to the quaking ground of false finance, and towards the dangerous economic quicksands, no wonder the eyes of the people turn from

these blurred figures to a steadfast man. The cartilages of political leaders have a proverbial value, but in this case, to borrow the simile of my friend, Joseph Jefferson, who is familiar alike with fishes and with Grover Cleveland, we have "united with a gentle nature the backbone of a whale."

Standing aloof from party organizations, as many of us do, in obedience to convictions which concern us more than the success of persons or of parties, we have another function besides that of furnishing mirthful food to witless journals. No estimates of votes based on machine subservience is a safe one which assumes to count us in. But in the conflict of ideas "they reckon ill who leave us out." As one of that growing and independent body of thinking voters who desire to follow the light whatever hand holds it aloft, I am here to thank Mr. Cleveland for opening to us a path leading inevitably to a nobler civilization and to the uplifting of the race.

NO REDUCTION TO AMERICANS.

New York World.

How shrewdly the words, "or manufactured" were slipped into clause 53 of schedule C of the Cuban reciprocity treaty! The clause in full reads: "Tin plate, in sheets or manufactured," and under the latter description tin ware made in the United States out of Welsh tin plate is to enter Cuba and Porto Rico half-duty off. The Spaniard is to have the American-made tin cup at that much less, but the American himself is to keep on paying the same old price.

POSTPONED.

THE STANDARD is requested to announce that the Conference of the Friends of the Farmers' Alliance and Prohibition that was called to meet in Prohibition Park, Staten Island, on August 10 has been postponed. The announcement of this meeting will be made later.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
 2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
 3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.
 4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.
 5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.
- With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, state or national, as may be.

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 Lawrence, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 48 University place, New York.)

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

COLORADO.

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. 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, 328 Hudson av.; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 732.

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. Manser Hall, cor. Washington and Alabama sts, room 12.

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

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 805 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur, Mosena, 980 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

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

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 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, 336 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 706.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m. in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; sec. sec., J. W. 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., 78 High st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second South Sundays of each month, at 3:30 p. m.

at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec., Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

BROOKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. Weindrick; 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., Frank W. Mendum, 141 Hampden st.; sec., W. L. Crozman, 131 Marcella st.

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

MINNESOTA.

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

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

MISSOURI.

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

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

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

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

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 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, 530 Line st.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 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 109 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, 406 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, 373 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 94 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 125 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 255 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Fottmader, 255 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.

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

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

CAWAGO.—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.

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

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

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

NORTH DAKOTA.

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

OHIO.

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

CLEVELAND.—Central single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p. m.; rooms, 301 and 303 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Stemon, 7 Greenwood st.

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

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

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

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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, 12 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 Weltzenkorn'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.

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

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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. E. Higgins.

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

WEST VIRGINIA.

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

WISCONSIN.

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

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