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## THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## EDITORIAL.

SOUTH PACIFIC, Feb. 28, 1890.

We had hoped to see something of Tutuilla, the island of the Samoan group, at which these steamers touch, but though its outline rose clear and blue for some hours before the sun had set, yet the quick darkness of the tropics had fallen ere we drew near the land, and only the rise of three rocks in succession showed us the whereabouts of the little schooner that was waiting to exchange mails with us. Soon her light showed in a little glimmer, that grew brighter and brighter, and then as our engines ceased to throb, the outline of a little topsail schooner, shadowy in the faint light of the setting new moon, drew out of the darkness, and a white whaleboat was urged by four stout oarsmen to our side. The boat steerer, a German, speaking English, came on deck for a few minutes to transact his business with the purser, the mail for Auckland and Sydney was raised, the mail from San Francisco was lowered, the whaleboat was cast off, her oars struck the water again, and our engines resumed their beat. As we steamed along the shore in the beautiful, soft evening, we could well imagine what those who had seen it under daylight told us of the beauty of the tropical verdure that lined the sloping heights and came down almost to the very water, but all that could be seen was the outline of the hills and the few lights that glimmered along the shore. This was a great disappointment to us, and especially to my wife, who retained vivid recollections of having, when a child, been carried in a native's arms through the waves of the beach, and of being the center of a group of curious native children, and dining with the missionary's family, while the Samoan girls who waited on the table knelt on mats at the side of the room, waiting for orders.

Had we stopped off Tutuilla on any day but our Saturday we should, even in the evening, have been surrounded by natives in canoes anxious to sell us fruit and shells and war clubs and fans (an enterprising German having started a war club factory). But as these islands were Christianized from New Zealand our Saturday is their Sunday, and so well is it kept that not a native canoe appeared, and only one of the crew of the whaleboat had anything to sell. This man ran on deck, pulled out of his shirt a solitary mat, and disposing of it quickly to the barber, ran down again, as though afraid his comrades might discover his breaking of the Sabbath. To the natives of all these Polynesian islands the observance of the Sabbath must have come comparatively easy through their familiarity with the tabu and with days on which all the ordinary occupations of life were strictly interdicted. How much of the old heathen superstition yet survives under the forms of Christianity it would be interesting to know. In the Hawaiian islands it is said to be considerable, and to have received a stimulus during the great eruption on Hawaii in 1882, when, seeing that the floods of lava kept their destructive way in spite of the prayers of both the Protestants and Catholics, some of the natives induced the aged princess Ruth to come over from Oahu, and with some remnant of the old rites offer a sacrifice to the volcanic goddess Pele, whereupon it is said

the lava flow stopped. The Samoans are said to be in various respects superior to the Hawaiians, particularly in their ideas of the relations of the sexes; but the wars fomented by foreign intrigue which have been raging among them, and the hurricane which drove the men-of-war crews ashore, have, it is said, much, if not fatally, demoralized them. All these Samoan troubles, of which we have for some years heard so much, have at bottom nothing but the effort to acquire land, which the natives, in their ignorance of European ideas of property in land, were ready enough to sell. Titles to some 200,000 acres more than the islands contain are said to be held by foreigners.

To-day, by the reckoning we have heretofore kept, would be Thursday, February 27, but as we crossed last night the 180th meridian that day is dropped, and we reckon this as Friday, February 28, thus conforming our calendar to that of the Australian colonies. Last night our time was twelve hours behind London; to-day it is twelve hours ahead, and our year, if we come home by way of Suez, will be a day short, though the days will have been longer. As for the Mariposa, she will pick up her day on her return trip just where she left it.

The Samoan missionaries may have been deterred by the difficulty of explaining the change to their converts from conforming their reckoning to that of the ships likely to visit them, but one would think that the easy mode of conforming the Hebrew Sabbath to the Christian Sunday would long ere this have suggested itself to the Hebrew congregations of Europe and America. A delegation or commission, keeping the New Year in Jerusalem, and thence proceeding westward home, could make this convenient conformation in a way that might satisfy the most orthodox.

As we near the New Zealand coast we have lost the tropical warmth of water and air, but it is yet a summer breeze that is to-day curling the white caps on the sunlit sea. And though the flying fish have disappeared, the king of the sea birds, the grandest of all sailing tribes, the graceful albatross, has come, as though to welcome us to the south. One can hardly tire of watching them. Beside their utilization of the power of the wind and the force of gravitation, all our human modes of locomotion seem painful and clumsy. A stroke of their feet, a few flaps of their wings, and they rise to the apparent power of making the air bear them where they please, as fast as they please and as long as they please, sailing down the wind or darting against it, soaring above the masts or all but skimming the water, now hovering in our wake, now shooting past and circling around the bow, without a single flap of pinion or anything that betokens the slightest effort.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 19.

We reached Auckland on Saturday morning, March 1, before 6 o'clock. A large number of our friends had been waiting the night before in hopes of greeting us, and early as the hour was, we found a few on the wharf. We remained in Auckland till 12—time enough to see something of the town, to get breakfast on shore, to drive out to Sir George Grey's place in Parnell, and to meet a gathering of single tax men at one of the hotels, where an address was read by

Rev. Mr. Gulliver, and I made a brief response, after which a large number of our friends accompanied us to the wharf.

I was especially glad to meet Sir George Grey, and to find his eightieth year sitting on him so lightly. It is worth going far to meet such a man, soldier, scholar, statesman and political leader—an aristocrat by birth, who when hardly thirty wielded the powers of a dictator, who has been four times governor of important colonies in the most important crises of their affairs, and then premier of the colony in which he made his home, who is yet an intense democrat, and who, unsoured by disappointments and undaunted by defeats, retains in the evening of life all the faith and hope that are commonly associated with youth.

Ten years ago Sir George, when premier of this colony, introduced the thin edge of the single tax wedge by carrying a measure for the imposition of a direct tax on the value of land irrespective of improvements; but the great landowners quickly rallied, his majority melted away, at the ensuing election he was defeated, and the new ministry, giving a sop to the poorer taxpayers by an exemption, substituted for the tax on land values irrespective of improvements a tax on all property above £500 in value.

A few days before our arrival Sir George, who is still reputed the ablest and most eloquent speaker in New Zealand, by invitation of the anti-poverty society of Auckland, addressed a crowded meeting at the Auckland Academy of Music on the subject of taxing land values. I forward a copy of his speech as reported in the Auckland Star, which I hope THE STANDARD will find room for. Although continued up to the moment when the order was given for the withdrawal of the Mariposa's gang plank, my conversation with this remarkable man was all too short to more than touch the many things I wished to learn from him. But I hope to return to New Zealand before leaving Australia, if only for the purpose of seeing him again. What struck me particularly in his conversation was not merely his wealth of information of European as well as colonial history and politics, but his earnest religious tone, his calm, firm conviction that this life is but a part of the larger life beyond, and his deep interest in the well being of those who are yet to come.

As to the federation of the Australian colonies, a matter which is now to the front, his idea is that it should be preceded by the annulling of the various organic acts, so that the people of the colonies might make their own constitutions and get rid of the aristocratic feature of their governments, the upper houses in some colonies appointed for life, and in the others elected by a special property franchise, which are the strongholds of the landed interest. But beyond the federation of the Australian colonies he looks forward to a federation of all the English speaking peoples as one of the greatest advances of the future. This he thinks could best begin by a simple agreement that any dispute that might arise should be referred to a congress of representatives called together for the purpose that should, on the completion of their business, be dissolved.

I did not have time to satisfactorily talk over the matter with him, but I found Sir George Grey of the opinion that the American system of electing the

executive for a fixed term is better than the system of responsible government that prevails in the colonies. The latter he seemed to think lacked continuity, and was liable to sudden changes during which the party that succeeded bent itself to overthrow or to ignore what had been begun by its predecessor. I find in New South Wales, however, the opinion that the new system of payment of members will make it much more difficult to overthrow a government before the time for the existence of a parliament has expired than it was before.

The New Zealand papers I had opportunity to see corroborated what the friends I met in Auckland said of the interest which single tax ideas are exciting and the progress they are making. One paper which it particularly pleased me to find on our side is the New Zealand Farmer, the leading agricultural journal of the colony, a large and well printed monthly. The principal article in the current number is devoted to the criticism of a speech of Mr. John Bryce, a recently elected member of parliament for Waipa, supporting the property tax and opposing a tax on land values. Here is an extract which will give a sample of its quality:

In the expression of his political views Mr. John Bryce, the recently-elected member for Waipa, is nothing if not fearless and outspoken. In the speech which he delivered at Hamilton on the 15th of last month he justified the character he bears in this respect. Without doubt honesty in a politician is a great matter, but so far as public usefulness is concerned it is not everything. If the politician aspires to be something of a statesman as well, some modicum of original ability must be combined with honesty and sincerity to inspire confidence in him as a political leader. Especially is this so in times like the present in New Zealand, when a profound conviction dominates every thinking colonist that a radical change is needed in the principles of government which have swayed public affairs for many years past. We have not, we confess, much faith in heaven-born statesmen and individual political saviors of their country. But when we feel that things have been going all wrong, not so much in this or that detail, but because the whole system is rotten in principle, then we look for qualities in a political leader which are certainly not made manifest in Mr. Bryce by anything which he told his constituents at Hamilton. Many have regarded him as a man by whom Sir Harry Atkinson might be superseded with new and happy results to the political health of the country. But, taken as a whole, wherein does his political faith, as enunciated before the Waipa electors, differ from that of our present premier? He believes in retrenchment and cessation of borrowing. Is not Sir Harry in declared agreement with him on that point? He believes in an extension of local government, and so does Sir Harry, especially where such extension can be made to relieve general government expenditure without any corresponding reduction in general taxation. Above all, Mr. Bryce believes in the property tax, the Atkinsonian sheet anchor of the ship of state, and he speaks with withering contempt of a land tax, than which the present premier and his friends can conceive of nothing more idiotic and detestable. Mr. Bryce openly takes up the position of candid friend to the present government, and while he says "it is quite possible there are things which he disapproves of" in their policy, he leaves it to be inferred that it is quite possible there are not.

Without discussing at present other matters dealt with in his speech, let us consider the two most important questions upon which Mr. Bryce declared his views, viz., the property tax and the proposed land tax. He began by making the extraordinary statement that in his opinion it could be easily proved that "every tax is an injury to the country in some way," implying that no tax could be devised which did not in some degree injure a country. Since without public funds no system of civilized government could be carried on, and without taxation of some kind no public funds could be raised, Mr. Bryce, if he is logical, must regard civilized government as a grand mistake, inasmuch as it necessitates taxation, which, according to him, in any and every form, inflicts an injury on the state. But let that pass. Mr. Bryce says that for a period of nearly 2,000 years there has never been a tax imposed in this world that was not a tax on thrift and industry, from which he argues that there is nothing in the objection against the property tax that it is a tax on thrift and industry. By the same reasoning, if it had been the universal custom of the world since the year 1 A.D. for legal tribunals to sell justice to the highest bidder, it could be argued that such a state of things was an absolute social necessity to which it were

idle to object. It is probably quite true that those who labor have for many centuries been legally robbed by systems of taxation which placed upon their patient shoulders a monstrously unfair proportion of the burden of public expenditure. Governments have fleeced the industrious and thrifty that existence might be made more luxurious for those who neither toil nor spin. Well, we wish to change all that, and if we mistake not a party is arising in this country who mean to do it, however much Mr. John Bryce may consider it unchangeable.

Is "honest John Bryce" pretending not to understand that what objectors to the property tax mean by condemning it as a tax on industry and thrift is that the harder a man works the more he is taxed in proportion to the man who does not work? It needs neither ghost nor the chosen of Waipa to tell us that taxes are paid out of the product of labor. What we object to is that Tom Robinson's share of taxation should be paid out of the product of John Brown's labor. That is the injustice that the property tax brings about. Here is an illustration. A capitalist buys a large block of land for five shillings an acre in a new district about the same time that half a dozen small men buy small holdings adjoining it. Mr. Capitalist, to use a slang phrase, lets his and "sweat" while the small men fence, clear, plow, build and cultivate. Others join the infant settlement, bringing into cultivation more land in the neighborhood of the unoccupied block, and every year they are taxed for local and general government purposes on the unimproved value of their land and upon the value they have added to it by the labor and capital they have expended upon its improvement, while Mr. Capitalist is taxed upon the unimproved value only of his idle block. By the increase of settlement in the district and the construction of roads and bridges the unoccupied and unimproved land has acquired a selling value of, it may be, as many pounds per acre as it cost shillings, and as land available for settlement in the district becomes scarce Mr. Capitalist easily sells it if he chooses a small portion of his great block, realizing from the sale sufficient to pay all his taxes on it for years to come. But that added value is the product of the united labor and capital of the bona fide settlers; and thus Tom Robinson's taxes have been paid out of the product of the industry and thrift of John Brown. Q. E. D. It may be asked, how would a land tax remedy this state of things? In the first place a land tax on the unimproved value would exempt from taxation the bona fide settler's buildings, fences, crops, live stock, implements and agricultural machinery, as well as the added value represented by the settler's individual labor and expenditure in bush clearing, draining, manuring, and general cultivation of the soil. At present a farmer is tempted to conceal his industry and lie to the property tax valuator to hide the fact that he has spent £3 an acre in underdraining a paddock, in order to avoid being fined for thus increasing the agricultural productiveness of the country. If he has purchased or imported pedigree stock of any kind, unless he can get his animals falsely valued as "scrubbers" and mongrels, he will have to pay the penalty, through the property tax, of daring to keep thoroughbred stock, although this is one of the most efficient means by which the pastoral and dairying resources of the country can be increased. By the substitution for the property tax of a tax on the unimproved value of land, determined by periodical valuations, this clog upon industry and enterprise would be removed. Land kept locked up and unproductive would be liable to a tax which, though light to the working farmer, with his moderate number of acres from which he derives an income by his industry, while his improvements and other personal property is untaxed, would be heavy enough to make the owner of large blocks of wholly or partially unproductive land realize that it was unprofitable to hold more land than he could properly utilize by the application of labor and capital. When he found he was paying as much per acre on his vast property as his adjoining neighbor on a flourishing farm which returned an income of pounds per acre as compared with shillings or nothing at all derived from the big block of equally good land, we fancy Mr. Big Landholder would begin to turn his land to profitable account by the application of labor and capital upon it, or he would cut up and sell to those anxious to earn a living off it. Can anyone doubt the immense benefit to the country that would result by the adoption of either of these courses?

We left Auckland at 12 o'clock on the day of our arrival, and sailed all the afternoon through the beautiful gulf, with its clustering islands and picturesque shores, not losing sight of land until the next morning. Our route to Sydney lay over a summer sea, and as, for some reason or other, our captain did not care to be ahead of time, we ran over a good part of the distance at only half speed, getting view of the heads of Port Jackson when daylight broke on the morning

of the 6th. The Sydney harbor lacks the great mountains which give such a glorious background to the bay of Rio, but it is unquestionably one of the most beautiful bays in the world, a narrow passage between the heads opening out into a succession of harbors or inlets that give an immense expanse of beautiful waters and of varied and picturesque coast lines. The Mariposa reached her wharf before 6 o'clock, and ended the only voyage I have ever made which I was really sorry did not last longer. We liked the ship and liked the officers, we had pleasant fellow passengers, and from the time we left the Golden Gate to the time we arrived we had pleasant weather. It was to me the greatest holiday I have had for many a year. I was tired out when we left San Francisco and thoroughly enjoyed it, although there was all the time an uneasy consciousness that I ought to be writing more for THE STANDARD. It is easy to form resolutions to write at sea, but hard to carry them out. The accommodations for writing are too poor, the deck is too pleasant, and there is too much to break up and occupy one's time, while I was also anxious to make some acquaintance with the land to which I was going. Nor did I get through without some lecturing. On two evenings, at general request, I explained in the cabin what the single tax was and why we wanted it, and judging by the conversations that went on afterward was instrumental in setting at least some of our fellow passengers thinking.

But with the moment the Mariposa touched the wharf, my holiday ended. It seemed that the Mariposa was expected to arrive earlier, as indeed she might well have done had our captain allowed her to put forth her speed, and for two afternoons great crowds had been in waiting, some to receive me and more, perhaps, to see and welcome O'Connor, the Toronto oarsman, who was our fellow passenger, for this is a great country for athletic sports, and especially for aquatic sports, for which Sydney harbor gives such magnificent opportunity.

On the wharves were waiting a number of earnest friends, who had been up all night, and some over two nights; and the moment the Mariposa touched the wharf they rushed forward to give us a hearty welcome to Australia.

To-morrow morning will be two weeks since we landed, and during that time I have spoken every night, Sundays included, and had I been able to cut myself up into half a dozen would still have been unable to fairly meet and talk with those who have come to see me and who had interesting things to say. After spending the day of our arrival in seeing friends and newspaper men, we were driven down to the Mariposa toward sunset, taken in a steam launch crowded with single tax men over some parts of the harbor, officially landed, then put into a drag and driven by a gentleman, who heretofore has been a noted protectionist—Mr. J. T. P. Caulfield—up to the town hall, where I was officially received by Mayor Burdekin, who had invited a number of officials and leading men, irrespective of their political views, to meet me.

The next day, at the mayor's invitation, I was present at his reception of O'Connor, and made another speech, then dined with the Presbyterian conference in session here. In the evening I was banqueted at the town hall by the single tax men. I lectured on Saturday night at the Protestant hall, preached in Pitt street Congregational church on Sunday night and lectured again in the Exhibition building on Monday and Tuesday nights. I found when I got here that the committee had arranged for me

to give four lectures in Sydney and then to keep on lecturing in the country every night. I protested against this and got them to strike off Wednesday from the programme, but on Wednesday afternoon I got a letter from the committee of the unemployed asking my assistance, and I thought I could not render it in any more efficient way than by giving up my breathing spell and speaking again on the next evening. Although there was no opportunity for giving proper notice, and the weather was very bad, the meeting was a good one and gave me the opportunity to say some things that I wanted to say.

On the next morning I started for Lithgow, and getting off the train at Mount Victoria, where I was received by Mr. James Ryan, editor of the Lithgow Mercury, I was driven over the mountains on the old government road, made in the early days by convict labor, through some most beautiful mountain scenery to the town of Lithgow, where we were received by a torchlight procession, welcomed by the mayor, and escorted to the hall, where I lectured. After the lecture we waited for the train. It was delayed until 2 o'clock in the morning by a break in the road made by the heavy rains. We then took a sleeping car for Orange.

The weather had been very bad since our arrival in Sydney, though it had broken up so far as to allow us to take a mountain ride with but a slight shower or two. On coming out of the station in Orange the sun was shining in all its glory. The fields were green, the sky was cloudless and the pure, sweet air of the Australian uplands seemed like the atmosphere of heaven. I was officially received by the mayor of Orange, driven round town, made many friends, lectured to a fine audience, and early next morning took the train to Bathurst. On the way the train stopped for a few minutes at Blayney, which is in our friend Garland's constituency. The mayor and delegation of aldermen met us at the station, and the train, at their request, having been delayed for a few minutes by order of the railway commissioners, I promised them, as they were very anxious that I should speak in the town, to do so before leaving New South Wales.

Bathurst is the oldest of the inland Australian towns, and is noted for the discovery of gold by Hargrave near it on the fertile Bathurst plains. Party feeling at Bathurst manifested itself by a tie vote among the aldermen as to my official reception, but it had been decided in the affirmative on the casting vote of Mayor Ryan, who received me in the town hall very cordially. I lectured in Bathurst on Saturday night and had intended to accept an invitation to preach in the Rev. Daniel Jackson's Congregational church, but as this was judged to be too small to begin to hold those who wished to come, I lectured on Sunday evening in the hall of the School of arts, where I had spoken the night before. There was a crowded audience, the hall being insufficient to accommodate those who came. Proceedings did not commence until after the other churches had got through their services. The meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Price, a Baptist minister, who read a portion of the scriptures and made a prayer.

Taking a night train again we got to Sydney early in the morning, and, after some skirmishing round town, managed to get breakfast, and took the morning train for Newcastle, a great coal shipping port at the mouth of the Hunter. Here we were received by Mayor Christie and the aldermen at the station and driven through some points from which a fine view of the city, harbor and ocean could be had, then taken to the Lyceum hall,

where a fine lunch had been spread, and a company was collected consisting of the officials, prominent citizens and mayors of the surrounding towns. We were then taken to the wharf where a steam launch was in readiness, and given a view of the harbor and public works. In the evening, which was that of St. Patrick's day, I lectured, and would have been extremely glad to have accepted the invitation of Mr. Henry Courtney to accompany him up the Hunter river to Raymond terrace, and then drive to Maitland, but I accepted an offer by the mayor to show me something of the country about Newcastle, and had a most enjoyable drive with him. In the evening I took the train for Maitland, where I was again met by the mayor. I lectured there last evening and took the night train for this city, where I am taking the only opportunity I have had since landing of sending something to THE STANDARD.

I have been in such a whirl since landing that I have not had opportunity to learn so much about this country as I should have liked to learn, much less, to write about it. But what I have seen and heard has fully justified all I had previously imagined as to the interest of this country to an American. The English people, like all other people, grow brighter and quicker by transplantation, and the Australians seem to me a remarkably quick witted, active and progressive people. In many things they are ahead of us, and in some things they are behind us. They have of course the Australian ballot, and its working here seems to justify all its advocates have expected of it in the United States. They have responsible government; they have state ownership of railways and tramways; in large measure the eight hour system has been adopted; they are great people for holidays and outdoor recreations, and in all their towns the public schools and other institutions seem commodious and handsome, and a great deal of effort has been devoted to public parks, squares and grounds. But their governmental system shows its origin in a crown colony, where supreme power was lodged in the hands of a governor and his executive council, as contrasted with the system of local self government which grew up in the United States. The central government manages the police, runs the schools, builds and maintains the roads, gives subsidies to the municipalities, makes grants in aid of local institutions and agricultural societies, builds water works and gas works, and even furnishes some of the trees which the municipalities plant in their streets. Outside the municipalities there is no system of local government and no local taxation. In the municipalities the municipal taxing power is limited by an act of parliament, which contains loopholes through which the owners of unused land can escape all but nominal taxation.

Still this state of things gives our people a good opportunity for getting the thin end of the single tax into the local government bill which the government have promised to introduce next session.

This is indeed a good field. With all my observation of the effects of land monopoly I have been surprised to find the manner in which speculative land values have been run up. The speculative booms of Denver, Kansas City and Los Angeles cannot much surpass the procedure by which speculators have here laid out and sold town lots which will not be needed until the present population shall be millions larger. But I must leave all this till another time.

I have been much delighted with the character of the men who are here urging

on the single tax movement. In their hands it is sure to be pushed forward.

HENRY GEORGE.

#### THE OUTLOOK FOR BALLOT REFORM.

The New York ballot reform league has demonstrated its intelligent devotion to real ballot reform. Had the persistent opposition of the governor, backed up by the Tammany representatives of this city, resulted in the defeat of every effort for genuine reform, there is no doubt that the league would have carried the issue into the coming campaign, and thus have given our people the opportunity to administer such a rebuke to the opponents of the Australian system as would have rendered certain the passage of a proper bill, by a two-thirds majority, at the next session of the legislature.

But though the league would not have shrunk from the care and labor involved in such a combat, the making of such a fight was not its object, and it very properly paused in its work of preparation to consider a proposed compromise emanating from the governor. However it may be with other professed friends of ballot reform, the supreme purpose of the New York ballot reform league is the enactment of a satisfactory law, not the putting of Governor Hill "in a hole." It saw that there was danger, and very serious danger, that a bill might be passed that would be far worse than none, and it promptly appointed a committee to assist in preparing a bill that would retain the essential features of any true reform.

The result was the preparation of a bill which, though less satisfactory than the one vetoed by the governor, promises a great improvement in our system of voting and gives us every advantage offered by the Saxton bill, except the blanket ballot. In several respects there are notable improvements, and among them is the apparently perfect precaution against the abstraction of official ballots, provided by the simple system of consecutive numbers on detachable stubs, devised by Mr. Horace E. Deming.

One feature likely to excite adverse comment is that, dwelt upon by the governor in his semi-official memoranda, which gives the voter the right to paste a whole ticket on one of the official ballots, and vote it. Despite the prominence given to this feature by the governor, it is not a new one, and can be found in every ballot reform bill that he has vetoed. Without some such provision it is difficult to see how it would have been possible to avoid allowing the illiterate voter to take some one with him into the private booth to assist in preparing his ballot. It is reasonably certain that any system of voting that practically disfranchises the illiterate voter would be adjudged unconstitutional. Of course, the printing and distribution of these pasters will still afford an excuse for the assessment of candidates and the employment of workers, but a good "corrupt practices act" will limit this evil, and there is no possible way in which the briber or intimidator can receive an assurance that a voter has used the paster furnished him. Let the objections to this feature of the bill be what they may, it is a fact that such pasters could have been used under the provisions of the vetoed bill.

That Governor Hill should seek to make the most of any concession whatever is natural. No sincere ballot reformer, however, will allow a fear that the governor may recover some lost ground to stand in the way of securing the passage of a measure of real reform. Most of those constituting the Ballot reform league probably have as poor an opinion of the governor as any one can entertain, but that league was not organized to "down Hill," but to secure ballot

reform. If the governor is ready to sign so good a measure as that last offered by Mr. Saxton he shows himself less an enemy to ballot reform than his previous acts had led us to believe—far less an enemy, in fact, than those legislators who are willing to defeat the pending measure under the supposition that they are thus keeping Hill "in a hole." If they persist in such a course they will but demonstrate their own insincerity and put themselves "in the hole" out of which the governor was shrewd enough to crawl.

The republican bosses will soon find this out. Under the lead of Senator Fassett, the republican senators deliberately resolved to defeat the compromise bill at a caucus held last evening. Senator Saxton was weak enough to yield to the party lash and offer amendments that practically restored the clauses withdrawn in order to secure the governor's signature. Senator Saxton had himself agreed to the bill presented on Monday evening, and in yielding to the caucus he stultified himself, broke faith with the New York ballot reform league and forfeited his own claim to any disinterested devotion to ballot reform. So far as the republican party is concerned, its representatives at Albany have caused it to exchange places with Governor Hill. In trying to keep Hill "in a hole," Mr. Fassett and his unscrupulous followers have managed to put the republican party in the very hole from which the governor has escaped.

The work for ballot reform must now go on with new vigor and unflinching determination, but we cannot look either to the democratic or republican machines for assistance. One is just as bad as the other, and there is no need of disputing over their rival claims to zeal in behalf of a reform that they both detest.

#### THE ISSUE DEFINED.

The report of the minority on the McKinley bill, though bearing some marks of haste in preparation, is a straightforward and most refreshing attack upon the policy of protection. At last we have an end to the chatter by so-called democrats about the rate of tariff that is essential to the protection of American labor. The minority declares that the question at issue is whether tariff taxes "shall be imposed upon the people for the primary purpose of raising money for the payment of the ordinary public expenses and the public debt, or be imposed for the purpose of increasing the cost of production and the prices of certain articles of domestic consumption." On this question it declares that the differences between the two great political parties are irreconcilable, and it insists that the majority in congress has, by this bill, committed itself to the "policy of unjust and unequal taxation of the many for the benefit of the few."

The line is here clearly drawn between a tariff for revenue and a tariff for what is called protection. Between a tax to meet obligations and a tax to increase prices for the benefit of manufacturers engaged in private business. Not a word is said and not a thought is suggested as to the "extent of protection" that shall "incidentally be afforded by a system of taxation." On the once great question of "the protection of American labor" the minority report is equally explicit and emphatic. It declares that the minority are as anxious as the majority can possibly be to promote and encourage American industry and advance the interests of American laborers, but they believe that these objects are to be accomplished by reducing taxation, and that the benefits thus achieved will be more secure and satisfactory than any apparently brought about through the system advo-

cated by the majority. The minority further declares that so far are they from finding themselves protected by high duties, the workingmen have found themselves compelled to organize trades unions to maintain even the existing rate of wages, while numerous capitalists have insisted that they must have higher taxation of products or lower taxes on raw materials if they are to continue in business. Thus, says the report, capital and labor combine in declaring the failure of the protective policy.

The report further directs attention to the fact that we pay for our imports with our own products, and that the condition of the producers would be far worse if the tariff had succeeded in preventing the trade that leaves at least some market for our surplus products. The report abounds in such suggestions, and is marred nowhere by the wretched concession that, somehow, some protection is to be got out of a tariff tax. The democratic party in congress is to be congratulated on its representation on the committee of ways and means. It is beginning to reach the position that entitles it to success, and when it is entitled to success the people will see to it that it gets its due.

#### THE TRIBUNE SAYS THE TARIFF IS "A CHINESE WALL."

Mr. R. W. Gilder, editor of the Century, has written a letter to the Tribune, commending the ways and means committee for proposing to abolish the present thirty per cent duty on works of art, and urging that an international copyright law be passed at the same time. The Tribune, in an editorial commenting upon it, commends Mr. Gilder's suggestion to couple the two propositions. It says:

One of his pungent sentences might wisely be blazoned before the eyes of every member of both houses of congress, as an indictment to which this great nation should be no longer obliged to plead guilty: "We steal foreign literature, and put up a Chinese wall against foreign paintings and statues." Happily, works of art are transferred to the free list in the McKinley tariff bill, and are likely to remain there.

This sounds like an outburst of the old free trade enthusiasm of Mr. Grosvenor, one of the editors of the Tribune. "A Chinese wall against foreign paintings and statues!" "A Chinese wall!" Think of it! The Tribune admits that the tariff is "a Chinese wall." The Tribune, founded by Horace Greeley and edited by Whitelaw Reid! A tariff, too, of only thirty per cent is "a Chinese wall." Could the rankest free trader say more? A thirty per cent duty on foreign paintings and statues—things that the rich people, and the rich people only, can afford to buy—is a Chinese wall that keeps these good things out and prevents the rich and cultured from enjoying them. The McKinley bill puts them on the free list, and therefore the Tribune is glad.

Let the workingmen of America, the great body of consumers, note the admission, and remember it for all time. Thirty per cent on foreign paintings and statues, according to the high priests of protection, constitutes "a Chinese wall" preventing their admission, yet a tariff, ranging in some instances from 30 to 120 per cent, is levied on the necessities of life, increasing the cost of every article of consumption, whether made at home or abroad. We join heartily with the people who want, and who properly demand, the free admission of foreign paintings and statues, but how can those who admit the propriety of this demand insist on a tariff on the tin that enters into the workman's dinner pail, on the coal that warms his hearth and cooks his food, on the woolen cloth that constitutes his clothing, and the wool from which that cloth is made? Against all these things the Tribune asks that "a Chinese wall" may be built higher and

higher, for it is not possible for it, now that it has accepted the free trade definition when applied to a tariff on art, to draw back and deny that the higher tariff on the necessities of life also erects "a Chinese wall" against other importation. Does the Tribune imagine that the American people will much longer consent to the continuance of a policy that monstrously increases the cost of living to the great mass of men by a tariff averaging forty-seven per cent and hastens to take a tariff of thirty per cent off of works of art because it constitutes "a Chinese wall" that, by enhancing their cost, prevents their importation into the United States?

#### A CRIME AGAINST THE UNBORN.

The mayor and public authorities of the city of Fort Smith, Ark., are proposing to commit a crime, the evil effects of which will extend to generations yet unborn. They announce that on May 1, 1890, that they will offer at public auction in the city of Fort Smith two hundred of the choicest residences and business lots to the highest bidder. In their advertisement they state that these lands are part of the old military reservation, donated to the city of Fort Smith by congress for a permanent school fund. They say that about five hundred of these lots have already been sold, and improvements amounting to over a million dollars have been placed on them. They further announce that the lots they are now offering to sell are in the heart of the city, supplied with gas, water, sewer and street car privileges, and that they present "a splendid opportunity for persons wishing to make profitable investments."

Of course the Hon. Daniel Baker, mayor, and the various other city officials associated with him in this proposed outrage do not comprehend the nature of the transaction, or they would not in this brazen fashion set forth such facts. This land was given to Fort Smith for a permanent school fund. It was intended, therefore, to afford to the public school system of that city a continuous revenue forever. Land is the only source of such a revenue. By selling it to other individuals and attempting to invest the proceeds in perishable property the city authorities are guilty of risking a loss of the trust fund by unwise and unnecessary action. The very fact announced in the advertisement that these lands are in the heart of the city, and supplied with all of the conveniences of city life, is of itself sufficient to demonstrate that they would afford an immediate revenue if leased for a term of years to prospective builders, and this is the exact course that under existing circumstances ought to be pursued.

But this is not all. The city authorities of Fort Smith are deliberately proposing to alienate a portion of this fund for the benefit of private individuals, for whom it was never intended, and who have no conceivable claim to any share in it. They declare that this auction offers "a splendid opportunity for persons wishing to make profitable investments." What does this mean? If there is any chance for profitable investments it means that people who buy at this auction are sure to obtain from the lands thus alienated a large revenue, which revenue would necessarily go to the people of Fort Smith, for the benefit of the existing generation of children and all of the children yet to be born there, if the present city government were not about to betray a sacred trust and alienate a portion of the revenue actually belonging to those children even under existing laws.

The mayor and council of Fort Smith doubtless regard themselves as public spirited citizens, and of course it is a fact

that they have no conception of the character of their act or they would not thus advertise it. The time will come, however, when their children's children will need all the ingenuity of argument and all the charity of which human nature is capable to prevent them from regarding their grandfathers as felons, compared with whom Tweed was an upright statesman.

#### THE PARTY OF THE FUTURE.

Though Mr. McKinley has been scared into abandoning his attempt to put a tariff tax on raw hides, the threat of such a blow at the shoe and leather interests of Massachusetts has caused profound excitement in that state, and the discussion cannot be stopped by the abandonment of the attempt. While the shoe and leather men were crying out against the threatened blow, the ruined woolen and iron men, whose industries have been offered up as a sacrifice to the protectionist wool growers of Ohio and iron mine owners in Pennsylvania, have begun to ask why they should not have free raw material in order to revive important Massachusetts industries. No sufficient answer, of course, can be given to the query, and somehow the discussion will not stop, despite the fact that it is very distressing to republican politicians in the old Bay state.

The correspondent of the New York Times has made a careful study of the situation in Massachusetts, and he finds that at the last congressional election it required 154,385 democrats to elect two congressmen, while 178,841 republicans elected eight congressmen. This result appears to have been brought about by one of those skillful adjustments of congressional boundary lines that it would shock pious statesmen, like Senator Hoar, to have called a gerrymander. Despite this adjustment, however, the republicans carried several districts by very small pluralities, and the reaction against the latest insanity of the protectionists gives the democrats hope that they may capture two or three districts next fall. On the vote for governor last year the republican plurality was 6,775 against a plurality of 24,456 at the presidential election, and the correspondent in question appears to have no doubt that the democrats would have elected their candidate for governor last year, had it not been for treachery within their own ranks.

He goes into details concerning the causes of dissension in the democratic party, but the whole story can be summed up in the declaration that the liquor dealers made a bargain with the republican candidate for governor, and that there is a faction in the democratic party in Massachusetts which admires David B. Hill and the New York Sun, denounces free trade, opposes the Australian ballot, and hates what it calls the Chinese system of testing the capacity of applicants for public office. What this faction will do at the coming election no one at present can tell, but the probability is that it will indulge in the "knifing" that defeated Russell for governor last year. We know something about such factions here in New York, and it is only a question of time when they will find themselves within the ranks of the party that proposes to continue the tariff robbery by stealing the representation of states in the United States senate, and resorting to the desperate measures that characterized the old federalist party when it lost power forever. Such a party is the natural home of men who hate reform and depend entirely upon political corruption for the continuance of their interests in public affairs.

It is a question for the organized democratic party to settle whether or not it

will openly and promptly repudiate such men and drive them outside of its own ranks. The democratic party, however, in its organized capacity, cannot decide the question as to whether or not the so-called democrats, who naturally rally round Hill and accept the New York Sun as their organ, shall remain in the same party with those who are determined to put an end to the robber tariff. The men who are becoming disgusted with McKinley's attempts to increase taxation and the democrats who have faith in the principles for which their party once stood will naturally come together, and wherever such men as Hill can dominate the democratic party and divert it from its true course, the men who believe in principle will have to co-operate under some other name. The changes are going on under our eyes, and all the Bourbons in the country cannot even postpone the issue that is to be fought out, and that right speedily, between the real friends of government by the people and the paid advocates of a plutocratic regime. The Massachusetts democracy can afford with great promptitude to drive from its ranks the whole band of political heelers who betrayed it a year ago, and the sooner it does so the sooner it will carry the state. Here in New York the work is more difficult, but the difficulty is largely due to the lack of courage on the part of leaders who comprehend the necessity for the work that they hesitate to put their hands to.

#### HENRY GEORGE IN AUSTRALIA.

The editorial columns of this issue of THE STANDARD present abundant evidence of the great success achieved by Mr. George in Australia. Not only our single tax friends, but public officers, have gladly joined in giving him a hearty welcome to the southern continent. Pulpits as well as halls have been thrown open to him, and his audiences have been remarkable for their numbers and enthusiasm.

Some glimpses of this are given in Mr. George's own article, which leads these columns, but a more minute account of his progress is given in the letter from Mr. Farrell. We also have in the office fully a bushel of clippings from the Australian papers giving reports of Mr. George's speeches and of his progress, and editorial comments, pro and con, on the doctrine of the single tax. We shall print extracts from them in future numbers of THE STANDARD. The public excitement occasioned by Mr. George's visit seems to demonstrate the truth of the assurances we have frequently received from Australia that that young country will probably be the first to adopt the only just and rational system of taxation.

The news from the antipodes cannot but be inspiring reading to the single tax people in the United States. It ought to encourage them to strengthen their organizations during the summer, so as to be prepared to render effective service in behalf of the movement toward free trade, which will go forward with renewed activity in the coming campaigns for the election of congressmen. If we can display sufficient strength and vigor in advance, the single tax clubs may play an important part in forcing the nomination of free traders on timid and hesitating democratic conventions. We are content that Australia should be the first to lead the way, if need be, but we do not want her leadership to be due to any apathy in the United States.

There has been a proper disposition on the part of the newspapers in commenting on the death of the late Samuel J. Randall to avoid saying un-

kind things of the dead. Some of his eulogists are not equally discreet. The Louisville, Ky., Post pays the most extravagant tribute to Mr. Randall's statesmanship, acknowledges the debt due him by the southern people for his resistance to the Force bill, and then goes on to discuss his tariff opinions in a fashion that ought to deprive the paper of the confidence of every man making any profession to democratic principles in the state. It declares that the same stern sense of duty that impelled Mr. Randall "to battle against the corruption and misrule of the opposite party led him to antagonize the folly and ignorance of his own." It sneers at Cleveland, intimates that his policy was intended to retard the progress of the country, imperil its capital and impoverish its labor, and in every respect it demonstrates that it is simply a protectionist paper, dominated by crass ignorance and stupidity, and the natural ally of Blaine rather than of the real statesman that Kentucky has sent into national councils. The tariff reformers who have satisfied themselves with the idea that nothing is needed in the south in the way of an educational campaign had better take note of such utterances by southern papers and prepare for a fight on the tariff question in the states in which such papers are published. Nothing but the fear of local opinion keeps such a paper as the Louisville Post from coming out openly in support of Blaine, Harrison and McKinley.

The Springfield (Ill.) Idea, a prohibitionist paper, is tired of hearing of tariff reform. It compares such a reform to the license system to which, as a prohibitionist, it is utterly opposed. It says:

What is true of the license system is true of the tariff system. The system itself is founded on a wrong principle. It proposes to raise the revenue necessary to support the general government by taxing the citizen, not in proportion to his ability to pay, but in proportion to what he eats and wears. What nonsense. As well tax a man in proportion to the number of children he has or in proportion to the number he does not have. As well tax him in proportion to the amount of intelligence he has or does not have, or by any other blind and arbitrary rule.

It goes on to declare that it does not want the tariff laws reformed; it wants them abolished. Do the timid people who prefer percentages to principles think that the people who read such articles as this are in danger of getting scared?

The duke of Argyll supports Mr. Balfour's Irish land purchase bill on the ground that it is of urgent importance to re-establish, in some fashion, the full ownership rights to the land of Ireland. The duke states the issue admirably. That is the purpose, and the only purpose, of the Balfour bill. The present tory government would eagerly restore to the landlords of Ireland all the rights of which they have been deprived by the "chaotic legislation," denounced so bitterly by the duke of Argyll. Happily they cannot do this, and dare not even attempt it, and so they are seeking by indirection to create a new class of landlords, lest landlordism itself shall perish in Ireland, and in perishing pull down with it the system that makes such men as the duke of Argyll the owners of the land and the masters of the people of England. The duke's utterance is more honest than discreet.

We print elsewhere a summary of the answers received by the enrolment committee to the circular it sent out inquiring whether or not the various single tax clubs desire a conference. It will be seen that of those responding, a majority favor a conference, and that of those favoring a conference the larger number prefer New York as the place, and desire to time the meeting to coincide with Mr. George's return from

abroad. The present indications are that Mr. George will not return before September, and that there will, therefore, be further time for the expression of opinion. If a good conference can be held it will be of great use, and if it should be held in New York at the time of Mr. George's return there is no doubt that it can be accompanied by a great popular demonstration. We hope the clubs that have not yet taken action will promptly do so in order that a general consensus of opinion may be had. The thing is not worth doing unless it can be done well.

At the city election in Houston, Tex., on April 8, the democratic candidate for mayor received 3,587 votes to 2,213 cast for the republican candidate, giving him a majority of 1,374. Mr. H. F. Ring, the well known single tax leader in Texas, was the democratic candidate for city attorney, and he led his ticket, receiving 3,940 votes to 2,063 cast for his republican opponent. Ring's majority was 1,887, which exceeds that of the democratic candidate for the head of the ticket by 503. It manifestly does not interfere with a man's popularity in Texas to be a conspicuous advocate of the single tax.

#### PLANNING A NEW WORLD.

Better is sense than nonsense. Better is nonsense than nothing at all; for nonsense provokes good sense, which first kills it and then proclaims itself in its stead. So, with the best of feelings, let us welcome Mr. Dambor and his work.\* The reader, according to the well known American plan, pays his money and takes his choice as he goes along. Unerringly will he distinguish between sense and nonsense. They are both in it. The task is not a difficult one either, for this is only "the short abstract"—not to be confounded with "the lengthier abstract"—of the author's great work, "The Book of Life," consisting of 600 pages, "with twenty-four plans, drawings and maps, besides numerous illustrations."

"What do we live for?" asks Mr. Dambor in order to answer that "the fundamental condition of creation, perceptible by our senses," is the earth; from the earth springs the flora, from that the fauna. Hence the mineral kingdom exists for the purpose of "individualizing" the vegetable, and the vegetable to individualize the animal kingdom. These are steps toward perfection, and man exists to the end that he too may individualize a further and more perfect entity, the spirit. To perfect this spirit (soul) he must first perfect his body. For it is his imperfect body which causes immorality and turns his pursuit of happiness into unhappiness.

How, then, can he obtain this health of body at present well nigh lost? By reverting, one author answers, to natural laws. As to our food, we must do as the animals do, use our two "chemical" senses, smell and taste, and not touch whatever smells or tastes bad, since such thing must be hurtful. The nose and tongue, restored to their proper uses, will soon enable us to discriminate, just as well as dogs and horses, what is good for us to eat.

Philosophy, comparative anatomy, physiology, ethics, anthropology and hygiene—one author continues—all lead to the irrefutable conclusion: Man is no carnivorous, nor a herbivorous, nor an omnivorous, but he is a fructivorous, and hence must live on fruit and cereals.

In the way of anatomy it is proved by the structure of his brain, his set of teeth and by every single tooth, by the way the lower jaw is fitted, by his stomach and intestines, by the structure of his liver and gall bladder, and finally by his hands and his feet.

Physiology shows that man has been given glands secreting saliva, which alone

\*Dambor, Das Heil auf individuellem, sozialem und politischem Gebiet. Plan zur Erlösung von den herrschenden Uebeln. Berlin, 1890.

Our Salvation, individually, socially and politically considered. Plan for the cure of our present evils. Berlin, 1890.

enable him to turn starch (his chief food and indissoluble in water) into physiological sugar. Carnivorous animals have not those glands and their contents.

I omit the proofs furnished by the rest of the sciences named, but I would much like to hear from single tax anatomists and physiologists in regard to the correctness of my author's statements.

Proper food—thus runs the conclusion of this chapter—is the key to wisdom; proper food begets mental and corporeal health; and such health is another key—the key to happiness.

Now we arrive at the chapters which interest us most—the salvation of society. The author says he cannot critically review the systems of Plato, Rousseau, St. Simon, Enfantin, Fourier, Marx, George and others. It would lead him too far. He therefore limits himself to speaking about collectivism and nationalization of the soil. Let us listen to him:

Socialism (collectivism), he says, is an impossible thing. Nature shows that man develops, first, individually in the care for his own self; next, socially in his relations to the rest of men; third, in the task of forming a nation (nationalization), and, finally, in "humanism." Now, socialists are always committing the same blunder, he says, in denying both individualism and nationalism, and in accounting (rechnen) with arrangements, but not with men; with abstraction and not with realities. Whilst man, individual man, is the only patent reality in nature; hence, whatever obstructs his free development must in the long run be evil. All collectivism is mere abstraction, and, if enforced, would lead to arbitrary power (tyranny) and to man's destruction.

Again, nationalization of the soil has that particular disadvantage that nobody would any longer be safe in his "possession." Mr. Dambor evidently has not seen the cat. Sooner or later, he goes on reasoning, a neighbor, when the lease comes to be renewed, would outbid and oust the possessor. From this insecurity would spring an aversion to improvements and enterprise, and, above all, a feeling of homelessness would make of us a sort of modified nomads.

What remains, then, to bring about the needed reform? Here comes the author's solution. Let us make of ourselves, says he, good and fructivorous specimens of men and each of us possess ten thousand square meters of ground. That space suffices nicely for a home, outbuildings and for raising at least twelve thousand pounds of nuts, apples, pears and plums. Under the trees, berries, and lastly cereals, will grow. Altogether enough and to spare to feed a man, his wife, three children (the perfected man will not exceed that number), one servant and occasional guests. Now that there is plenty to eat, work will supply clothing and other necessities.

These homes may first be bought by those who have the means, but more than 10,000 square meters should not be sold; and next they will be furnished by the state. They are not to be mortgaged nor to be attached for debt. They are not to be sold, but can be exchanged. They will go up in blocks of one hundred at a time.

Unfortunately our author, who is probably no financier, does not show the way from our present land system to his, but quietly goes on to lay down rules as to work. Everybody is, if possible, to work in his own home; joint undertakings are not to be allowed except when everybody sharing in them is also "personally and physically" active. The day is to be divided into three parts: Eight hours for bodily work, eight hours for the mind and recreation and eight hours rest.

Here begins the political part. But not the isles of the Hesperides will tempt me to transgress further. Isles of the Hesperides, however—these cities and villages would be, indeed, as they are before my eyes, turned out on paper and in printers' ink by the hands of our author. They remind one of the reign of Tweed. Had there but existed millions sufficient to wander from our pockets

into his, this city of New York would from his generous hand have received all the parks, squares, gardens and general conveniences which Mr. Dambor, in his humane spirit, here lays down and out. Tweed's ingenuity surely would have risen with every further million. His only limit was the limit of our purse. With similar purpose, but in perfect innocence of ways and means and spirit, Mr. Dambor steps over the fence, and from the real into the ideal. So far I have admired him, whether his conclusions were right or wrong, sense or nonsense, for his consistency, for the logical order and arrangement of his assertions, and for the simple and beautiful flow of thought and expression. But laying down and mapping out a new and complete world, like unto one made to order, with all the minutiae of details, such as laws and regulations—what else is it but strong interference with individualism? Is it not exactly that tyranny which he justly censures in socialism, that disregard of man and his nature which is "evil?"

Therefore I decline to follow him further. His ideal is but a spook. A new world cannot be made to order and cannot spring complete from one man's brain, either. One man can find a truth. He may proclaim it, follow it up and show it in its bearings. But the ultimately renewed world must be a gradual development. The transition from the fourteenth to the twentieth century required six centuries to intervene, even with all their errors and mistakes.

S. MENDELSON.

#### THE CRIME OF WEARING GOOD CLOTHES.

Robert Doris, the "groceryman" of the story of "My Butcher Woman and My Grocery Man," printed in THE STANDARD two years ago, has been found out.

It will be remembered that in the story the "grocery man" is made to show how cunningly he hoodwinks his landlord by not making the front of his store attractive, and by making up his large orders in a wholesale store down town. Well, Doris was prospering at that time, and he has been prospering since; but he has not been as discreet as he used to be.

Doris couldn't stand prosperity. He and his wife and babies got to wearing good clothes; and he got to carrying a gold watch and chain; and occasionally of an afternoon he would appear in a perfect fitting suit, a shiny tile, and wearing an air of general contentment, while his wife at his side would be arrayed in fashionable gowns. These two would walk up Third avenue to the elevated station at Fourteenth street, the observed of all observers.

The landlord saw them thus once about a month ago, and it made his eyes pop out. When he reached home he examined his rent roll and found that Doris paid only \$900 a year rent. What a paltry sum that was to get from a man who could dress himself and his family so well.

However, the landlord knew what to do, and he did it. He sent Doris notice that the rent of his store from and after May 1 would be \$1,200. This rise made Doris swear, but he concluded to pay it. Then the landlord suddenly remembered that beneath Doris's store was a basement that had never been occupied. He had tried time and again to rent it, but nobody—not even a Chinese laundry man—would have it. Doris had weakened easily when his rent was raised; why not saddle the basement on to him, and thus make it productive—to the landlord?

No sooner thought of than done. Doris was thereupon notified that, in addition to the rise of \$300 a year for his store, he must take the basement at \$300 more, making, in all, \$1,500, or a rise of \$600 a year. Doris told the landlord he had no use for the basement; but that didn't make any difference. If he wouldn't take the store—and basement—at \$1,500, he could move.

"But," said Doris, "I can't afford to pay that rent."

"What!" retorted the landlord, "a man that can afford to dress as well as you do, can't afford to pay \$600 more a year,

after all the money you have made out of my property? It's the most monstrous thing I ever heard in my life."

"But," said Doris, "I had to build up my trade, and worked hard at it late and early."

"Don't make any difference—pay or go."

And so Doris, who worked hard for eight years, as he says, "late and early" and got a fair business, will move to some other part of town, and there devote anew his energies to building up another trade, while the landlord who was glad to get him as a tenant eight years ago at \$900 a year, will look about him for some other tenant to devour at \$1,500 a year, by holding out to them the inducement that "Doris built up a good trade here."

W.M. McCABE.

#### ONE TAX ENOUGH.

(Second Article)

BOSTON.

For the purpose of solving the statistical problem submitted by Mr. Atkinson, concerning the city of Boston, we may, for the present, accept his figures, although they evidently understate the value of land.

These figures are:

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Land . . . . .      | \$333,000,000 |
| Buildings . . . . . | 230,000,000   |

It may be assumed with certainty that the assessors' estimate of value is based upon the theory that the land will rent for at least five per cent net on that value, since it would be gross injustice to estimate it higher. The annual rental value of mere land in Boston is, therefore, at least five per cent on \$333,000,000, or \$16,650,000. The tax is now \$13.50 per \$1,000, or \$4,500,000 on the land alone. Thus the rent which the land actually brings is \$21,150,000 per annum. This is the basis upon which the single tax would be levied.

The present amount of taxation in Boston is, we are told, \$10,000,000 per annum; and Mr. Atkinson estimates the national taxes at as much more. But here he makes a serious mistake. The national taxes are, it is true, equal to all the state and municipal taxes combined; but cities are subject to heavy local burdens, which make their share of local taxation vastly greater than their share of national taxation could be. Even at the present wasteful rate of public expenditure, a direct tax of \$300,000,000 would suffice to cover all the wants of the federal government. Apportioned according to population, as the constitution requires, Boston's share would be a trifle over \$7 in the \$1,000, or \$2,100,000. Apportioned according to property, Boston's share of the federal taxes might possibly reach \$5,000,000. If the single tax should be adopted, without any change in the federal constitution, Boston land owners would pay, for all taxes, local and national, only \$12,000,000, out of their present rental of \$21,000,000; leaving them in possession of the comfortable surplus of \$9,000,000. But if the constitution should be amended, as it ought to be, so as to apportion taxes according to land values, instead of population, Boston landlords could still pay all the Boston taxes and retain a surplus of \$6,000,000 per annum. This would keep the wolf from their doors, and enable them to respond to any special call which the nation might have to make upon them, in time of war or other disaster.

Thus far it has been assumed that the figures of the Boston assessors, upon which Mr. Atkinson relies, correctly represent the market value of all the property covered by them. As already pointed out, this is far too great a concession; but still it is not necessary to retract it. Mr. Atkinson's figures show upon their face that he has omitted from the estimate of land values in Boston some items of immense importance. Where are the street privileges conferred upon railroad, telegraph, telephone, gas and steam heating companies, etc.? We may be perfectly certain that not one dollar has been estimated, under the name of "land," for the value of the privileges over land conferred by the state upon these corporations. No doubt the Boston assessors would be astonished at the suggestion that all these franchises come within the legal definition of land; but they certainly do, not only within the meaning of advocates of the single tax, but also within the plain terms of existing law. They are "hereditaments" (Smith vs. New York, 68 N. Y., 552) which form a part of "land" under both Massachusetts (Rev. Stat. ch. 3, sec. 7) and New York law (1 Rev. Stat., 750), although exempted from taxation in New York, but apparently not in Massachusetts. Applying this principle to the railroad, telegraph and other corporate privileges in

or over the streets of Boston, there can be no doubt that the land values appertaining to these franchises would be eagerly bid for at \$3,000,000 per annum, and that more than nine-tenths of this sum is entirely overlooked by Mr. Atkinson, as well as by the assessors, upon whose authority he relies for the value of Boston land. Upon this basis, the annual value of all privileges upon land alone, in Boston (in other words, the economic rent of Boston), amounts to \$24,000,000 per annum. If the federal taxes were apportioned, as they would be under the present constitution, according to population, all the taxes, national, state and local, collected in Boston, would amount to \$12,000,000. If such taxes were apportioned according to land values, they would amount to not more than \$16,000,000, leaving, in the former case, \$12,000,000, but in the latter case \$8,000,000 per annum, as a comfortable margin, in the city of Boston alone, either for the profit of its landlords or for new taxation, so far as might be needed, to meet increased expenses of government.

## CONNECTICUT.

Having examined into the effect of the single tax in Boston and in Great Britain, let us test the question by reference to the statistics of Connecticut, which will be taken mainly from the report of special commissioners to the legislature in 1887, supplemented by reference to the census of 1880.

From these authorities it appears that, at the latest dates concerning which information is accessible, farming lands were assessed at about \$60,000,000, and town lands at \$191,000,000, all improvements included; while the value of railroads lying within the state was assessed at the current market price, at over \$62,000,000. The report of the tax commissioners shows conclusively that real estate, both in town and country, was immensely undervalued, and that, at the very lowest, fifty per cent ought to be added to the assessment in order to approximate the actual market value of this property.

Adding fifty per cent to town and farm values, and taking railroads at their assessed valuation, we arrive at the following valuation of real estate in Connecticut:

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Farm values . . . . .     | \$60,000,000  |
| Town values . . . . .     | 286,000,000   |
| Railroad values . . . . . | 62,000,000    |
|                           | \$408,000,000 |

Land constitutes about 50 per cent of farm values, and 60 per cent of town and railroad values. On this basis, the bare land of Connecticut, in 1887, was worth over \$247,000,000.

These valuations are unquestionably far too low. The census estimates in 1880 put the value of all property situated (not owned) in Connecticut at \$779,000,000.\* Land values must have formed over one-third of this, as they do everywhere. On this basis, the land of Connecticut was worth \$260,000,000 or more, in 1880. It must be worth more now. Still, let us accept the lower figure of \$250,000,000.

The amount of taxation in Connecticut for state and local purposes, according to the latest accessible returns, was \$6,600,000 per annum; and the average rate of local taxation for the whole state was somewhat over 1½ per cent. The bare land of Connecticut, exclusive of railroads, is now assessed at about 60 per cent of all real estate, or \$150,000,000, on which amount there is a present taxation at the average rate of 1½ per cent. Railroad lands are now practically assessed at about \$37,000,000, on which there is a tax of exactly one per cent. Connecticut's proportion of the federal taxes, if they were levied directly, would be about \$4,000,000.

It may be taken as certain that Connecticut land is worth to its owners a net rent of at least five per cent per annum upon its market value, clear of all taxes, because that is the lowest rate at which money can be borrowed on ordinary mortgage loans in Connecticut. As in other cases, the taxes which are now levied upon the bare land must be added to the present net rent of five per cent upon the market value, in order to ascertain the gross rent which furnishes the true basis for taxation.

The result of a calculation, made upon the basis of the foregoing figures, is as follows:

|                                                                             |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| True land values \$250,000,000 bearing net rent of 5 per cent . . . . .     | \$12,500,000 |
| Present land tax on assessment of \$150,000,000 at 1½ per cent . . . . .    | 2,812,500    |
| Ditto on railroad lands \$37,000,000 at 1 per cent . . . . .                | 370,000      |
| True gross rent of Connecticut . . . . .                                    | \$15,682,500 |
| Present gross taxes . . . . .                                               | 10,000,000   |
| Surplus remaining to land owners, after paying all existing taxes . . . . . | \$5,682,500  |
| Taxes appear to amount to not more than                                     |              |

\*The value of property owned in Connecticut was stated at \$852,000,000.

67½ per cent of the ground rents of Connecticut.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—SUMMED UP IN A FEW WORDS BY EX-SPEAKER CARLISLE—THE VULNERABLE POINT—A BOUNTY TO SUGAR AND MR. McKINLEY'S EXTRAORDINARY EXPLANATION—CONGRESSMAN McKENNA'S MORE EXTRAORDINARY REJOINDER—THE HOWL OF THE SUGAR RING—THE MAGNIFICENT SPEECH BY A DEMOCRAT IN CONGRESS IN 1857 UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES—FREE TRADE AND DIRECT TAXATION—ZOOLOGICAL PARK AGAIN—THE ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE—EMANCIPATION DAY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—After there has been time for examination it will probably be seen that the most vulnerable point in the new tariff bill is in the change from a duty on imported sugar to a bounty to sugar of home production. Mr. Carlisle estimates that the new bill places upon the free list articles which yielded a revenue of \$6,039,969 during the last fiscal year, and makes a reduction of \$54,922,110 on sugar and molasses, and these sums, amounting to \$60,962,079, being reduced from \$65,000,000, which it is calculated the bill increases on other things, leaves a net increase of \$4,000,000 in tariff taxation over the system we at present enjoy. Mr. McKinley and the majority of the ways and means committee recommend that "sugar up to and including No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and molasses be placed on the free list, with a duty of four-tenths of one cent per pound on refined sugar above No. 16; and that a bounty of two cents per pound be paid from the treasury for a period of fifteen years for all sugar polarizing at least eighty-five degrees, made in this country from cane, beets or sorghum produced in the United States." It is shown that in 1888 the consumption of sugar in the United States was 1,469,997 tons, of which one-eighth, or 189,814 tons, was produced here. "So large a proportion of our sugar is imported," explains Mr. McKinley in his report, "that the home production of sugar does not materially affect the price, and the duty is therefore a tax, which is added to the price not only of the imported, but of the domestic product, which is not true of duties imposed on articles produced or made here, substantially to the extent of our wants."

No wonder the sugar men howl at this sort of "protection." Is it not like being handed a tin shield and a wooden sword and then being lowered into a pit filled with savage lions? Is it not much the kind of "backing" by friends that the immortal Jack Fallstaff complained of—a healthy sort of "protection," truly.

"Protection as understood politically," reported Mr. McKenna of California to the house, in behalf of the sugar men, "is the clear right of all industries or of none. The means of it is a tariff, not a largess, from the treasury. A tariff may be a tax. A bounty is certainly one, fixed and unavoidable, and increases with the production it encourages. A tariff tax lessens with the production it encourages, and finally vanishes in the competition of home producers. A bounty abandons the home market to the foreign product; a tariff secures the home market to the home product. A bounty, therefore, is as useless as it is burdensome, and as odious as it is useless. If a bounty is useful for sugar, why not for other things? What relief does it give the consumers of sugar that it cannot give the consumer of other things? Great principles should not be played with in this way. They are not so flexible to men's passing interests. If a bounty is a tax of less burden than a tariff, why are the sugar consumers selected for favor? Is sugar the only article used in this country that is higher in price than in the markets of the world? Contemplate the citizen as a consumer only and there is an end of a protective tariff. The republican house of representatives should not set this example. Who can say where the contagion will stop?"

Is this not the despairing howl of the sugar ring, left naked to its enemies? We can best leave all such questions put by the republican protectionist representative to be wrestled with by the republican protectionist house, while we turn aside to a magnificent speech made on February 10, 1857, in the house of representatives, by a democrat standing on truly Jeffersonian principles under circumstances much the same as those which confront his party to-day, though the evils now are greater than those of which he complained. It is the speech of Representative W. W. Boyce of South Carolina. The existing tariff laws were heaping up a surplus in the national treasury, and a bill had been introduced by the whigs, who had control of the house, reducing duties. Boyce offered amendments which made greater

reductions, as, he explained, "a step in the right direction," meaning the abolition of the tariff and the institution of direct taxes. In support of his amendments he made a speech, the boldness and strength of which the following passages give some conception:

The surplus in the treasury amounts to over \$19,000,000, and this in spite of the extravagant appropriations made during the last few years. The surplus of the 30th of June, 1855, as estimated by the secretary of the treasury, will be \$43,995,710 62. These facts indicate radical defects in our tariff and foreshadow a great disaster unless a timely remedy is applied.

They indicate that more money has been taken from the people than the wants of the government require; than which nothing can be more unjust and unwise, especially when we consider the fact that a large portion of our taxation, as being a tax on consumption, falls upon that class of our people who have but limited means or no means other than their labor, as that class constitute a great majority of our population—a class who emphatically live by the sweat of their brow, who are compelled to practice a severe economy, and necessitated to undergo great privations.

Under ordinary circumstances it would seem that nothing would be more popular than to reduce the taxes, and that the contest would be as to who should have the merit of performing so acceptable an office. If we were the legislators of a state, we would proceed to this duty with the most sovereign alacrity. Why, then, do we, the legislators of the Union, decline to act upon the subject? The reason is obvious. It is because of our indirect system of taxation and the protective features of our tariff.

Certain persons wishing to go into manufacturing ask the government to aid them in a business naturally unprofitable, by preventing the consumers of the country from buying foreign goods cheap, in order that those consumers may be compelled to buy their goods dear. These are the three propositions necessarily involved in the demand for protection. As regards the first proposition, government is asked to aid men in embarking in an unprofitable business. What course ought government to take? Is it not plain that if it did anything, instead of aiding persons to go into an unprofitable business, it should rather discourage them from it? For it must be observed that government does not by its action increase the capital of the country; it can only give new direction to it. The capital of a country, then, remaining the same, I insist it is unwise for government, as a question of political economy, to aid in turning any portion of the capital of a country into an unprofitable channel; because in the degree that the rates of profit upon the capital thus unprofitably directed is below the average rate of profit of the capital of the country generally, to that extent there is an absolute loss to the productive energies of the country. Therefore, it is unwise in any country to turn capital into any channel yielding less rate of profit than the average of profits of the country. But such a policy is peculiarly unwise with us, having, as we do, a new, vast and undeveloped country, needing only the application of capital and energy to produce the grandest and most profitable results. So much for this first proposition.

As regards the second proposition, that the consumers should not be allowed to buy foreign goods cheap. I shall not dwell upon the injustice involved in this proposition, though it strikes me as a direct attack upon the right of property and the right of labor, to prohibit a man from buying or selling to the best advantage. Let us suppose that foreign countries, instead of selling us their goods cheap, should give them to us. What would be the consequence? Why, our utter ruin; for if it is injurious to buy cheap, of course it would be ruin to get for nothing. Such is the logical conclusion to which this argument necessarily tends—a consequence so absurd that I shall not longer dwell upon it.

Now for the third. In order that these manufacturers may succeed, they desire to make the consumers of the country purchase from them at a price enhanced to the extent of the duty on the foreign article. What justice is there in that? Why is it that one portion of the people should be compelled to buy of another portion, and a smaller portion at a higher price than they could buy elsewhere? Why should the great body of the American people be required to pay in an enhanced price an indirect tax to the manufacturers? Is there any justice in it? In reading the annals of the middle ages, we are shocked when we are informed that the fierce barons of those times were wont to descend from their mountain fastnesses and levy contributions from the people of the valleys at the point of the sword. We consider them as barbarians. Now, what difference is there in principle, whether they levy contributions at the point of the sword or by the legitimate means of legislation? Suppose a direct tax was levied upon the great body of the American people, to be paid over as a bonus to the manufacturer; would the people stand it? No, sir; the very stones would rise in mutiny against its payment. What is the difference in principle whether you do it directly or indirectly? In one case you do it with manliness; in the other case with concealment.

Would to God, sir, that the gentleman (Mr. Campbell, chairman of the ways and means committee, having the bill in charge) had risen to the grandeur of the occasion, and not lent his fine abilities to galvanize the effete ideas of the monopolists—ideas which genius and experience have demonstrated to be the relics of barbarism and ignorance. If he had boldly struck out in the career of free trade, he would have married his name to a great principle, and won an honorable niche in the history of his country; but unfortunately he has allowed the golden opportunity to escape him.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio—Do I understand the gentleman from South Carolina to advo-

cate a system of free trade and direct taxation?

Mr. Boyce—It is just the very thing I am after. I do not know anything that can contribute more to the grandeur and prosperity of the country than free trade, absolute and unlimited—than giving to every man the privilege of selling where he can sell dearest and buying where he can buy cheapest. It is the principle of republicanism. I say, sell all the custom houses and let everything come in free.

Let us suppose that the people of Vermont come here and ask for protection in raising tropical fruits. Would they not at once be put down as madmen? Why? Because everyone would say: "It is absurd to raise tropical fruits in Vermont when they can be got five hundred per cent cheaper from the West Indies." There could be no answer to this reasoning. But what is the difference in principle between this case and manufacturing woollens, if they can be got thirty per cent cheaper abroad?

To the democratic party I would appeal to emblazon two great ideas of free trade and low taxes on their historical banner. Cease to vex the ear of the country with infinite repetitions of the occult meanings of past measures. Seize a living, vital, actual, practical truth, and enforce it as your creed. "Free trade, anti-monopoly and equality" are the watch words for you. They appeal to the self-interest of every individual, and they fill the imagination with magnificent ideas of the future grandeur of the republic. Take up the great ideas of free trade, for under that sign you shall surely conquer.

Zoological park and the proposition to adopt the proposal of the senate to pay out of the national treasury the whole cost of improvements was up again before the house of representatives this week and was settled most effectually. The managers appointed by the house to confer with managers appointed by the senate as to the disagreement of the two houses as to whether the District of Columbia should or should not pay half the expense in question, reported that it had been impossible to come to an understanding. Mr. Cannon, on behalf of the managers, moved that the house insist upon its amendment, that the bill place half the burden on the district. This brought a number of members to their feet, some for and others against the motion. Mr. McComas of Maryland declared that the expense should be borne by the national treasury, inasmuch as Zoological park is but an adjunct of the National museum, which is supported at national expense. Mr. Candler of Massachusetts said that the city of Washington to-day, and in the future, "is to be the home of great numbers of families and of retired officers," who "should not be burdened with heavy taxes."

Mr. Payson of Illinois, on the other hand, declared that the scores of petitions to establish the park had come from persons in the district, and that the proposition "to saddle the entire cost upon the general government is a fraud on the house, and every old member of the house knows it." Mr. McCreary of Kentucky was tired of the propositions that came in there "seeking in a covert way" to get the United States committed to build parks and gardens. If fair propositions were brought there he was ready to support them. If the district came with the intention of paying half the expense and asked congress to furnish the other half, and congress agreed to do so, then congress should stick to its compact. But he was not in favor of congress "laying out beautiful parks to increase the value of the property in the suburbs of this city." This constituted all the debate, and that the great majority of the house supported the view of Messrs. Payson and McCreary was shown in the vote of 118 to 27 to adhere to its amendment obliging the district to bear half the expense of improvements. The house asks for no further conference in the matter, so that unless the senate recedes and accepts the house amendment, nothing further will be done with the park, for a time at least.

The question of recommending an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, which I said last week was under consideration in the judiciary committee of the house, has since been precipitated on the senate in a joint resolution introduced by Senator Reagan of Texas; and, in fact, it appears to have been introduced in a similar resolution by Senator Mitchell of Oregon on the 11th of March. Senator Reagan's resolution provides for the ratification by the state legislatures of an amendment reading as follows: "Article XVI.—The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, to be chosen by the qualified voters and according to the laws of such state for the term of six years, and each senator shall have one vote." Senator Mitchell's resolution is essentially the same. Both gentlemen intend to make speeches on the subject. Senator Reagan says he has long favored the change embodied in his resolution, and is not persuaded that it would not be better to elect the president by popular vote. He believes many senators are in favor of the

resolution, though he has no means of telling whether there is sufficient sentiment to enable it to pass.

Wednesday of last week was Emancipation day in Washington. On the 10th of April, 1862, congress declared free all blacks held in bondage in the District of Columbia. Their number was about three thousand. Aside from this there was an even larger number of blacks who from one cause or another were already free and who had gathered from all points. A provision of the act of freedom appropriated \$900,000 toward the compensation of slave owners and \$100,000 for the transportation of those who wished to go back to Africa. Our good single tax friend, Daniel R. Goodloe, was appointed chairman of the commission having the business in charge. Though a North Carolinian born and bred, he had been among the earliest and most active of the abolitionists, having been assistant editor, under Dr. Bailey, and then editor, of the National Era, in the columns of which first appeared the world-famous "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The commissioners were confronted with some difficulties at the outset of their work. None of them knew anything about the value of slaves, except that it must be very much higher than the \$300 which the appropriation of \$900,000 would average among the 3,000 blacks. The difficulty was to determine not only the value at which they had been held, but the ratio at which they should be paid for. Mr. Goodloe proposed to bring an old slave trader down from Baltimore and have him estimate the values. The other commissioners were not a little shocked at this, but at length acceded, and a man named Campbell was brought down. The commissioners held open court in the court house here, and the blacks, who had up to the passage of the act been slaves, were placed upon the stand. After a critical examination, Campbell would declare "this man" or "this woman" to have been worth \$2,000 or \$1,200, or whatever the case might appear. The commissioners sat doing the rule of three. "As the aggregate of Campbell's valuation is to the aggregate which congress allows us to pay," said they, "so the value of this particular slave is to the amount we can pay for him." So the work went on until news of the second defeat at Bull Run was flashed north. Campbell became seized with the fear that the retreating Union soldiers, coming, perhaps, through Washington, might seek to work out their revenge on such as he, and he fled. At length, after months of labor, the work was completed, and each slave owner's share of the appropriation was paid over. But never a cent of the \$100,000 to be applied to the transportation of blacks to Africa was ever used. None of the freedmen gave any indication that they wished to leave this country.

To those who held such memories and who witnessed the military parade of last Wednesday, and the avenues thronged with all classes of colored people, from the quiet and genteel to the rough and ready, time must have wrought a great change. But in all their jubilation the freedmen forgot the living men who had done so much to lift them out of bondage. Not far away sat a silver-haired man among the books at the capitol, making a synopsis of the debates of congress since the foundation of the government. There he had sat for five years working away at his great book, only pausing now and then to do what little he might in that greater emancipation cause which had sprung up since the one of his earlier years—the cause for the liberation of industrial slaves. This man was Daniel R. Goodloe.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

Evansville, Ind.—I am confused about the law of rent. According to Ricardo's law, "the rent of land is determined by its excess of produce over that which the same application can secure from the least productive land in use; and yet you say that the rental value would not be governed by the productive value. I see the injustice of taxing land according to its productivity, as it might have been made productive by years of labor; but I am unable to think of a guide so true in fixing values as the productivity of the land.

SAMUEL QUINN.

Your confusion is due to a misunderstanding of terms. By productivity in Ricardo's law is meant natural productivity, while the productivity to which we refer when we say that land should not be taxed according to what is produced from it is the productivity of labor.

Here is a vacant tract; by its side is a tract of equal natural fertility and equally well situated with respect to markets, but which has been improved by years of labor. Naturally, each tract is equally productive; but now the vacant land will not yield as much as the other. Here is a difference in productivity, but there is no difference in

land value. The difference in productivity is due to labor, and if each were taxed according to what it would produce, the owner of the improved tract would be taxed on his labor.

We have a perfect guide for determining value. The value of the vacant tract measures the value of the natural opportunity in each case. Whatever any one would give for the vacant tract is what the other is worth irrespective of its improvements. In cases where there are no adjoining tracts of equal fertility, and equally well situated, there is no difficulty in fixing the value of land which is improved by imagining all the improvements swept away. You will readily see that this guide would serve in respect to city and town lots, and if you ask a few farmers what their farms would be worth if all the improvements were gone you will learn that it would serve equally well in respect to farming land.

Political economists in England naturally have not failed to be struck by the absurdity of Professor Huxley's recent article, "Capital—the Mother of Labor." Arthur C. Auchmuty, writing in London Church Reformer, says:

Suppose that some eminent moralist, partly on the strength of his recognized excellence in his own department, partly on account of the attractiveness of his literary style, were to succeed in securing admission in some popular periodical for an essay designed to prove (say) that the Heart occupies in man a higher position than the Head; and suppose that, giving to his essay somehow the air of a physiological disquisition, he should take occasion to fall foul of the "intellectual mud-dlement" and "clotted nonsense" of those physiologists who venture to hold that in the normal man the Head stands at a higher elevation than the Heart—what should we say of such a performance? Perhaps our simplest course would be to coin a new verb, and to say that the writer was Huxleyizing. For the only known species of literary production with which such a writing could be classed would be that of which Professor Huxley's "Capital—the Mother of Labor," in the March number of the Nineteenth Century is probably at present the solitary specimen. "Heart" and "Head" are terms which have in physiology certain definite meanings. Our eminent moralist, desiring to indulge in a physiological discussion, quietly ignores this, and doggedly treats them as still bearing the senses with which, in his department, he is most familiar. The writer of the above named article proceeds in very much the same way. Capital, land, labor, wealth, wages—these are terms which have in political economy certain special, generally accepted, and mutually exclusive meanings. Our eminent physiologist, plunging into the field of political economy, gaily ignores all this, and claims the liberty, or rather, indulges in the license, of using the terms as he pleases, in any other senses that they may severally bear.

Straight Tips, a new monthly published at Buffalo in the interest of book binders and edited by H. D. Buddenburg, a well known single taxer, favors ballot reform and admits to its columns many communications urging the single tax. It says editorially of such communications: "One cannot help feeling deeply impressed with the earnestness and enthusiasm of these writers, and it seems a pity that the clear cut theories and far reaching principles presented in their arguments cannot be instilled in the minds of some of the statesmen in whose hands are intrusted the destiny of our country."

Rising Sun, Md.—Take a square in New York city which would sell for \$1,000,000, and which rents for \$240,000. Suppose the buildings are worth \$1,000,000. What would be the maximum tax under the single tax?

C. E. EWING.

In dealing with figures, of course only an approximation can be made. If the land were worth three-quarters of the whole value, as your figures indicate, the ground rent would be three-quarters of the whole rent, or \$180,000. In that case the maximum tax would be \$180,000.

Morris Van Veen told a story at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club the other evening which illustrates the value placed by corporations on the lives of their employees. Van Veen has a friend who has invented a bomb which, on being thrown into water, ignites and burns for about three-quarters of an hour, spreading a bright light for some distance. This friend thought this discovery would be of great value at sea, where, if a person happened to fall overboard at night one of these bombs could be thrown over, and thus mark the place to which the ship could return to pick the person up. It would also be a guide for the unfortunate man, for he could swim toward the bomb, and the light from it would enable him to see the boat coming to his relief. Van Veen's friend visited the various steamship offices and explained to the officials the valuable use to which his bomb could be put. He met with no encouragement at their hands; but he did not relax his efforts until the manager of one of the lines told him flatly that "the only people liable to fall

overboard at night were the common sailors, who might, when sent to do some work there, fall from the yards or booms; and if a steamer were to turn back for such, a great deal of time would be lost."

\* \* \*

Madison, Ind.—Many farmers in this state took their land when it would produce nothing profitably, but by years of labor and much outlay they are enabled now to make a living. Would not the single tax fall upon the value of such improvements as fertilizing, irrigating, clearing, etc.

C. D. CRAWFORD.

No. The only value on which the tax would fall would be the value of the land as if it were in its natural condition. You are not to understand by this, however, that it would fall on the original value of the land merely; it would fall on its value as it would be if the land were in its natural condition but in its present situation. Whatever value railways, towns, population and development generally have given to the land would be taxed; but the value which the owner or his predecessors have given to it, whether by fencing, clearing, irrigating, fertilizing, or what not, would be exempt. There would be no difficulty in distinguishing the value of these improvements. If a farmer were about to trade his farm for a tract of unimproved land in your community, neither he nor the other party would have any difficulty in arriving at a fair basis of trade, and in doing so they would be guided by the same principles that would guide in determining the land value of an improved farm for purposes of taxation under the single tax.

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In the economic column of the Buffalo Western New Yorker of April 16 appears a definition of "Henry George's single tax theory." The editor makes extracts from chapter 2, book VI of "Progress and Poverty." There is in the same column a letter from the secretary of the Tax reform club in reply to "K. M. T." who in a letter in a previous issue favored Senator Stamford's idea of the government loaning money to farmers at a nominal rate of interest.

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The Indianapolis Sentinel prints an astonishing story concerning the Alaska seal lease, made in February by Secretary Windom to the North American commercial company. This concern made three bids for the seal taking contract. There was eight other bids. The contract was awarded to the North American company at the lowest of its three bids, and the government thus loses \$2,000,000 in the twenty years which the contract has to run. The bid was accepted in the face of the fact that a higher bid was made by the Atlantic and Pacific company. Before the contract was awarded representatives of the successful company approached the Atlantic and Pacific company with this proposition: "Make your capital stock \$3,000,000; retain one million yourself; let us (the North American) retain one million, and let one million be set aside or held in trust for a person, not to be named and never to be known to you, and we can guarantee the acceptance of your bid." According to the Sentinel Steve Elkins, who helped to make Windom a cabinet officer, was extremely busy about Washington when the bids were under consideration. The Sentinel affirms that an investigation will develop the ugliest scandal since Secretary Belknap's fall.

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The Watertown Journal of South Dakota devotes a page to single tax matters, which is under the editorship of our energetic friend, W. E. Brokaw. The department bristles with good things. The single tax men of the two Dakotas could not more greatly assist the cause than by assisting Mr. Brokaw, if only to the extent of subscribing for the Journal.

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In view of the contemplated demand by mechanics on May 1 for the eight-hour work day, a Washington, D. C., firm have prepared for sale an eight-hour pin—a figure "8," made of hard metal and silver plated and mounted on a scarf pin. They will become popular, as they are sold at the rate of 100 pins for \$1.50.

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The men about town have a funny story about a Hebrew who went down to Coney island last season and undertook to take a free dip in the surf. The point where he tried to take the plunge was on private property; and he was told by an attendant that if he wanted to bathe there he must pay twenty-five cents for the privilege. "Vat?" said the Hebrew, "a quovoter to go into de voter? I vout pay it! I'll go an' see te man vat owns te ocean. He is mine frendt." Now, what the Hebrew said sounded absurd, but the claim of ownership of the ocean that he made for his friend is not so absurd as the one made a couple of years ago by some Scottish landlords, who not only claimed the adjacent ocean, but the whales therein, and

yet none of the parties concerned saw anything funny in it. On the 14th of September, says the Greenock, Scotland, Telegraph, some fishermen at Hoswick, Scotland islands, drove ashore a school of about 300 whales, and killed them outside low water mark. When the whales were landed up on shore the owners of the beach stepped in and claimed that, under a Scotch law, they were entitled to one-third of the whales, because they had been caught in that part of the ocean abutting their land, and had been hauled up, after being killed, upon their beach. Now, the absurd feature about this business is this: The parties went to law, but the courts have not yet finally decided upon the question; and the matter may yet have to go to the house of lords for final adjudication. Meantime, this year, the whales, though tried out into oil, have got into politics. The candidates for parliament who wish to stand for Greenock must pledge themselves to do all they can "to do away with all such claims made by landlords for whales or any other fish placed in the waters by the all-bountiful Giver."

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Morris Littman has just transferred to Dr. Marvin S. Battles, Judge P. L. Dugro and Frederick Wagner, president of the Union bank, the lot at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, 50.5x100 feet, for \$200,000. This is at the rate of \$1,725, 148.51 per acre.

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Major David Edward Cronin of this city writes in the March number of the Nationalist on "the newspaper of the future." This newspaper is a weekly which records social movements and seeks to set forth by example the law of social evolution. The "dummy" issue described in the article contains notes of news gathered in the week ending August 22, 1886. It notes among other things that the assessors of Port Jervis are assessing land values irrespective of improvements, and that the inhabitants like the system.

## MUFFLE THIS BELL, DANA.

Boston Globe.

The bell for the new city hall, Cambridge, Mass., has arrived from New York and will be placed in position in the tower some time next week. It is a large one, weighing, with arm, about three tons. It is four and one-half feet high, and has a diameter at the base of five feet or more. Upon the outside are the following verses in raised letters:

Cheerfully I ring the hour  
From my home within the tower,  
But I would a lesson teach—  
Even bells men's hearts may reach.

THE LESSON.

Keep the ballot free and pure;  
Thus the rights of all secure.  
Public wrong finds antidote  
When each voter casts his vote.

## BE CAREFUL, NATIONALISTS.

William Lloyd Garrison in Arena.

The earth groans with plenty. The fields yield abundant harvests of grain, and cunning machinery multiplies the product of the loom. Yet men and women starve and freeze because the natural right of exchange under free competition is denied by law. They huddle together in cities, and barely exist because the ranks of the wage earners are crowded, while all around are bountiful and unused acres, the original source of wealth, and rendered almost as inaccessible to them by monopoly as the planet Mars is by nature. Before you sentence competition, first try it under the conditions of freedom.

## PLENTY OF UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A favorably situated lot of ground in New York has been sold at auction for \$119 per square foot. In size it was no larger than two good sized lots for dwelling houses in this city, and it brought \$330,441. The lot has two fronts on New York's principal thoroughfares, Broadway and Fifth avenue, and is situated in a busy part of the town, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Henry George could find plenty of "unearned increment" in that lot, which, according to his theory, belongs to the public.

## "BOOM! BOOM! BUSINESS BOOM!"

St. Paul Daily Globe.

Since Harrison was elected on assurances of prosperity to American industries, sixty-five woolen manufacturers and dealers in Philadelphia alone have failed, their failure being attributed to the tariff on raw materials.

## IF YOU DON'T SEE THE KIND YOU WANT, ASK FOR IT.

Boston Globe.

The two kinds of republican free trade now on tap are the New England (free trade limited) and the Pan American (free trade reciprocity). Other new and choice varieties may be looked for in time.

## WHAT WOULD THE FARMERS BURN FOR FUEL, THEN?

Louisville Courier-Journal.

If Chauncey Depew would go among the benighted foreigners and make a series of his after dinner speeches on the healthfulness and excellence of corn bread, our home market would soon look up.

## GEORGE IN AUSTRALIA.

SPLENDID RECEPTION, FOLLOWED BY ENORMOUS MEETINGS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION ON THE YOUNGEST CONTINENT—THE PEOPLE RIPE FOR TAX REFORM—THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT—WAITING FOR MR. GEORGE—AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN BEGUN AT ONCE—SPEAKING EVERY NIGHT TO ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 19.—I think it will be interesting to our brethren of the United States, and of every land wheresome who have learned the truth as teaching others, to place before the readers of THE STANDARD a fuller account of what has been done and is doing among us here than has yet been written. We in the Australian colonies who fight under the banner of Ormuzd have been kept well posted in the movements of the great army of reform on your side of the ocean and elsewhere throughout the world, but only occasional and fragmentary notes of the crusade on our side have reached you. We have watched the battle you are waging from the very beginning, and have been cheered or depressed with you by its vicissitudes. We have at times felt some discouragement from temporary repulses over there, from losses and defections, and the little spites and bitternesses that hinder the beginning of every great movement, but have always ended by looking beyond these at the average advance being made, and have found enough stimulation in that.

It is only a fair thing to stimulate you in return, and the story of the growth of the single tax idea in these colonies should do it. You have wrought marvels against desperate odds; we have made splendid progress with less exertion. It is true that we have worked all the time with our coats off, but we had access to excellent raw material to work upon, and we got the best results. That is only natural. The railways and tramways are state property, as are the telegraph lines, and are worked with a view to public advantage rather than to revenue raising; we have triennial parliaments and the ballot system that you will have by and by. It is true that we have plural voting and a nominative legislative council as a set off, but a strong agitation to secure the principle of one man one vote is going on and cannot fail of success.

As for the council, efforts have been made to change it to a legislative body with a property qualification, as in Victoria and other of the colonies, but the general democratic sentiment is that, like the British house of peers, it will have to go altogether. It has very little real power, and, although having within it some really able men, is chiefly a club of wealthy rejected politicians of both sides. Its doings excite very little public attention, except when it throws out some bill passed by the assembly, whereupon it is ridiculed or threatened by the press, and laughed at a good deal by the public. It is altogether impotent to effect any real obstruction, and hardly ever tries to do so. Our governors and bishops are fixed up in England and invoiced to us, but there is a growing notion that we could raise them ourselves just as well. The throne and person of her majesty evoke considerably less frantic devotion in New South Wales than in some of the other colonies, the general prosperity is higher and far more solid, and the general spirit more independent and liberal.

## AN HONEST PRESS.

We have a press which has again and again been described by that of other countries as the fairest, most enlightened and most *clean* of any to be found, and I think with justice. In this respect not much difference exists between the whole of the colonies, according to their points of development. Speaking as one tolerably well acquainted with the journalism of the United States and of the United Kingdom, and as one having no desire to exaggerate anything, I think ours is higher—not in ability, but in purpose. There is not anything approaching the partisan extremity shown by many of the American and English papers to be found here, even in the avowed party journals. The standard of intelligence among readers is so high that no market could be found for the mean personal misrepresentation and innuendo that the more unscrupulous of your party organs deal in. During the progress of your last presidential election campaign hundreds of columns of the most atrocious matter appeared in some American papers—matter suffused with such palpable violence that it could only appeal to ignorance or the worst passions and sentiments of men. The way in which the real issue was beclouded and ancient grudges between north and south, or between England and the republic, fanned into flame,

was enough to sicken and disgust anyone with sense enough to realize what was being done. Here, however, dishonest journalism has to wear a much more opaque veil. The most extreme protectionist organs may misrepresent fiscal principles and distort and suppress facts and statistics, as they invariably do, but they cannot stab reputations with poisoned weapons at the eleventh hour in safety. Any attempt of that kind is always repudiated by the bulk of the party represented, and is very seldom tried.

I do not need to speak here of the leading newspapers of other colonies. Those of New South Wales are first the Sydney Morning Herald, the oldest and most conservative. It proceeds with caution and walks circumspectly before vested interests and all things by law established, but is fair and honorable in its reports and in the admission of reply and adverse criticism. The Daily Telegraph, its morning rival, has climbed in a few years to a very large circulation, and speaks the true voice of New South Wales. It is liberal and progressive, and keeps well up to the march of thought all the time. When "Progress and Poverty" appeared to the world the Telegraph, then in its infancy, republished it in serial form. The Bulletin, a smart illustrated weekly, which, albeit advocating protection by tariff, has had a large influence on public thought, also produced a series of powerful articles explanatory of Henry George's doctrine, which were widely read. Besides the Herald and Telegraph there are two other free trade dailies, the Evening News, supposed to have the top circulation of all, and the Echo. These devote themselves more to news than to politics, but they have given a reasonable amount of their space to the discussion of the single tax. There is also the Australian Star, the official mouthpiece of monopoly and the protectionist party. Of all these the Telegraph has done far and away the greatest service to the cause of human freedom. It has opened its pages freely to correspondence on the single tax, and has published many leading and contributed articles which have aided the movement considerably. The opposition of the Star has counted for a good deal on our side, too.

## BEGINNING OF THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT.

It is only a little more than three years since the single tax league of New South Wales was first established in the small inland town of Forbes. A few who had recognized the truth of the new teaching got together in the shop of one Ignatius Bell, a justifiably discontented shoemaker, and organized it. Prior to that time some half-hearted attempts to form land nationalization leagues had been made in Sydney and elsewhere, but they came to nothing. In these earlier efforts it was striven to ally protection with the movement, but the Forbes men declared straight out for the single tax on land values, and made the issue clear and sharp. Just about then I became proprietor of the Lithgow Enterprise. I had only read through "Progress and Poverty" hurriedly, and had still a lingering remnant of faith in the principle of tariff protection. I had not had an opportunity till afterwards of studying "Protection or Free Trade," but upon doing this, in common with many others here, I realized the utter uselessness, and worse than uselessness, of tariffs as a method of increasing national prosperity. Then a company was formed which took over the Enterprise and the other local paper, the Mercury, an unpromising protectionist organ, and incorporated them under the title of the Australian Land Nationalizer, which became the special mouthpiece of the single tax party in New South Wales. Considerable momentum was given to the movement throughout the colony, and the Nationalizer became the means of bringing together, or putting in communication with each other, the scattered forces of reform. At that stage the work was heavy and not very promising. Wherever a man in any part of Australia showed any sign of interest in land nationalization he was written to perhaps again and again, with the result that a number of branches of the single tax league came into existence, and correspondence on the question began to fill the columns of many other papers. But it was chiefly a war conducted with postage stamps, and the divided duty of trying to keep up the spread of the single tax doctrine, and at the same time conduct a newspaper which would satisfy local requirements, was too much. The circulation of the Nationalizer in distant places rose steadily, but locally fell seriously; and it became apparent after a time that nothing remained to the directors of the company but to sell out the local business and plant, which was done at a heavy loss, and the Australian Standard established in Sydney, as nearly as possible on the lines of your STANDARD. It succeeded well enough in every way but the financial. Advertis-

ments could not be obtained, and although for a considerable time the cost of its issue involved nothing more than the paper and type setting, it had ultimately to suspend publication as a weekly, and is now being issued monthly. One of the causes of this, and a cause that quite reconciles us to it, is that all over the colonies the local papers are devoting more and more attention to the single tax movement, and supplying the demand for information concerning it.

## THE SINGLE TAX IN NEW ZEALAND.

Before the establishment of the Nationalizer in New South Wales, Our Commonwealth, an excellent paper, published in the interest of land nationalization at Adelaide, the chief city of South Australia, and conducted by Messrs. L. H. Berens, Ignatius Singer and others, had done valuable service. For somewhat similar reasons, however, it ceased to exist, but the activity of those who projected it became greater than ever, and lectures and addresses resounded through the land continually. In Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, action had also been taken by a determined band of reformers headed by Mr. Strawson, while in Tasmania and New Zealand similar things were happening. Without knowing of one another, men in various places who had begun to understand found it impossible to keep silence, and to the astonishment of the New South Wales single tax men, they found that men with similar objects were organizing themselves everywhere. There is probably not now a city or town or village in all this continent (we consider Australia too big to be called an island) in which organizations or individuals are not busily engaged in sowing seed for the great harvest. All the principal towns in this colony have strong and growing leagues, and new ones are being formed every week, while in the others, with the exception of Victoria, which is now gradually awakening to the fallacy of protection, the same is the case. During a recent visit to New Zealand I was agreeably surprised to find how enthusiastically the work was being carried on by strong organizations whose existence had till then been unknown to us. The influence of Sir George Grey has made itself strongly apparent in that colony, especially in Auckland, where he resides, and it is an influence that, always exerted on the side of liberalism and progress, has of late been chiefly exercised in securing land reform. Sir George is an out-and-out single tax man, and is altogether the largest figure in Australian political history. In the most dangerous crises of the New Zealand war between Maoris and whites he displayed, as governor, high and statesmanlike qualities, and interposed all his authority against anything savoring of oppression or injustice. He has again and again, with force and eloquence unsurpassable, fought the land grabbers, and proclaimed the equal right of all to share in natural bounties. Some years ago, as a result of his vigorous efforts, a bill to tax land values, excluding improvements, was passed, after a desperate struggle, but the powers of greed on the part of the few, and ignorance on that of the many, arrayed themselves against it, and it was repealed, to give place to a property tax as unjust and stupid as any of your protective duties or our revenue tariff imposts. Through Sir George's advocacy, chiefly, the perpetual leasehold bill, an enactment which, although vitiated by the introduction of a purchase clause by the present ministry, is yet a great step in our direction, was carried. It provided that crown lands may be leased in perpetuity by paying to the state their current annual rental value unimproved, and has been more largely availed of than any other of the New Zealand land bills.

## WAITING FOR HENRY GEORGE.

That is a rough sketch of our progress up to date. There are hundreds of things I would like to tell you—things eloquent of the promise of early triumph—but I cannot do so just now. It only remains to give some account of Henry George's reception and the effect of his lectures as far as he has gone. Be sure that we awaited his coming anxiously, and made every possible arrangement to do him honor. The Mariposa was timed to arrive in Sydney on the 6th of this month, so we summoned the annual conference of delegates from the single tax league branches for the 4th, in order that representatives from all quarters might be present to meet him. Delegates from nearly all the New South Wales branches attended, as well as from Queensland and Victoria, and a good deal of important business was done. But the most important of all matters to most of us was to meet and take by the right hand the leader and chief whom we regard as the world's greatest social benefactor. The conference assembled on Tuesday, and on Thursday the Mariposa was due. But at the close of Tuesday's conference proceedings some

one came in and breathlessly announced that the steamer, having left Auckland on her way to Sydney earlier than usual, would probably arrive before morning. Immediately a number of ardent single taxers secured all the beds in the waterside hotels adjacent to the wharf, and remained, sleeping or on sentry, all night. But there was no sign of the Mariposa when morning came, and they returned dejectedly to the city and worried the postal official every few minutes with inquiries for news of the coming ship.

Mr. C. Garland, M. P., our president, had chartered a steam launch in order to take the delegates out to meet Mr. George, and it was lying in readiness all the time. On Wednesday, just as the conference resumed its setting, the joyful intelligence that the flag announcing the Mariposa's coming had been displayed on the post office tower came to us. There was an instantaneous stampede in the direction of the launch, which was soon crowded below the Plimsoll line with excited single tax men. But alas! just as we were about getting under way it was discovered that the post office flag had no reference whatever to the San Francisco mail, and thick gloom fell upon the whole company. But it was decided to go on all the same. So we went out to the Heads, and sat on the high walls of rock till darkness came down, looking out wistfully seaward. That night again a crowd of sleepless and haggard students of "Progress and Poverty" haunted the wharves or slumbered fitfully in uneasy beds. Just as the gray dawn was breaking, those who were on the lookout, saw cabs beginning to assemble at the wharf gates, and felt that the end was at hand. At last the Mariposa was inside the Heads! But it seemed an age to the pale and breakfastless enthusiasts before she steamed up and was made fast at her moorings, although really only a matter of about four hours. We all recognized Henry George on the deck, and we scrambled on board in a manner that almost involved several fights with the officers and crew, and welcomed him. There were not many of us there at that early hour of the morning and after the long wait, but among these were the landed and the landless, men from near and far, who had looked forward for a long time to such an hour. Mr. George seemed wonderfully fresh and healthful—that was what struck us most. We had expected a man far more aged and worn, and considering what his exertions have been during the past few years the expectation was reasonable enough.

## MR. GEORGE'S ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

Although Mr. and Mrs. George were taken ashore and driven to their hotel, the official public landing did not take place till 7 o'clock in the evening. The delegates and a number of prominent single tax men were invited by Mr. Garland to accompany the distinguished visitor on a trip in the steam launch round the harbor (you've heard of "our beautiful harbor," I suppose), in the course of which there was much pleasant conversation and comparing of notes. During this excursion Mr. George's attention was called to a rocky prominence lying pretty much as it lay, when the morning stars sang together, so far as human improvement upon it is concerned. There is almost none. It was granted by the crown several generations ago to a man who had the industry and intelligence and enterprise and all the other virtues involved in merely coming to Australia because he reckoned that it was a better place to live in than his native land. The owner has just let it remain out of use, until the public need to use it is expressed in the lump sum of £1,500,000. But there are many such instances here, although mostly smaller instances than this. There are thousands of untaxed and unused acres around the suburbs of the city, while families are crowded into miserable dwellings in narrow and filthy lanes. As far as we have got, our case is just the same as that of every civilized country. A little after 7 o'clock the party landed at Circular quay amid enthusiastic cheers from thousands of throats. Mr. George was placed in a drag, along with Mr. Garland and other of the most prominent local single tax leaders, and driven through the streets, preceded by a band playing American airs, and followed by a large crowd who shouted cheer after cheer. Passing the Daily Telegraph office the procession halted and gave hearty hurrahs for that journal, which it has well deserved. At the town hall the mayor and a number of prominent citizens of all shades of opinion were in waiting to receive Mr. George and the members of the campaign executive who accompanied him. On arriving there the huge assemblage in the street insisted upon a few words, and Mr. George stood up on the seat of the carriage and spoke to them briefly, but with admirable taste and fine effect. After Mr. George

had been introduced to the company awaiting him in the town hall, the mayor invited all to partake of refreshments and champagne, and speech flowed. In reply to the toast of "The Guest," proposed by the mayor, who, although one of our largest city land owners, and not in favor of the single tax, is a right good fellow, a generous landlord and one not particularly opposed to us, Henry George made a speech which roused those present to the greatest enthusiasm and was received with ringing cheers, echoed by the crowd which for hours lingered outside and blocked up the street and pathways, holding animated debate on the single tax and protection.

#### A BANQUET IN THE TOWN HALL.

The following evening, Friday, a banquet given by the Single tax league was held in the town hall, and although the night was wild and inclement, over two hundred persons were present. Mr. Garland occupied the chair, and in proposing Mr. George's health, dwelt at some length and in the most glowing terms upon the great service the author of "Progress and Poverty" had rendered to humanity in evolving order and light out of the chaotic blackness of political economy as it used to be, and preaching down the doctrine of despair with the gospel of hope. He told the story of how he had met Henry George in London and had proceeded with him on part of his Irish tour, and spoken on the same platform with him and Michael Davitt of the progress the great movement was making in Australia—the movement that alone can save Australians of the future from the misery into which their unfortunate Irish brethren have fallen, or can lift up these again to the plane of independent manhood. The toast was drunk with a fervor that no name of living man but that of Henry George could have evoked from the assembled company, and when he rose to respond it was long before his voice could make itself heard. His speech I need not tell you of; it was a magnificent retrospection of what had been done in one decade of the past, and a thrilling appeal to all who understood why their fellows suffered and sorrowed to make the future worthy of that past. Later on, in proposing the toast of "The Single Tax," he went into the question more fully and lengthily. There were speeches, too, from most of our best men—E. W. Foxall and Frank Cotton and J. A. Dobbie and several others, and altogether the occasion was a delightful one. Mrs. George and a party of ladies occupied a position in the gallery overlooking the banquet hall, and a large crowd which had again gathered outside the gates cheered lustily as the honored guests were driven off to their hotel.

#### A LECTURE AND A SERMON.

On Saturday night Mr. George delivered his first public lecture, "The land for the people," in the Protestant hall, the largest available room in the city. The prices of admission fixed were three shillings, two shillings and one shilling, respectively, and the night was again excessively wet, but before the appointed hour every seat had been filled, and the doors had to be locked against the crowd that continued to seek entrance. When Mr. George appeared on the platform the whole mass of people rose as one and waved hats and handkerchiefs, and cheered, and cheered, and cheered, and then paused a moment to get breath enough to cheer again. It was an hour of triumph for those who, a few years ago, in ones and twos, had insisted, at the risk of being thought insane anarchists, that the single tax was the true solution of the social difficulty. The audience was a thoroughly representative one, and it had come there to listen to Henry George and to no one else. Once when some one made a mere interjectory interruption there was such a storm of savage disapprobation that it was not again attempted. Mr. George was at his very best. He delivered such an address as had never before been heard in Sydney and received such a hearing as had seldom been accorded to a public speaker. On the following night (Sunday) he preached from the text, "Thy Kingdom Come," in the pulpit of the Pitt street Congregational church, the leading church of that sect in the colony. It was crammed with a multitude of people, and the overflow of those who could not get in swelled the congregations of other churches in the vicinity. "What is all the crowd about," I heard one ask another in the street. "Oh, a novelty, that's all," was the reply; "there is a man in there who is going to preach Christianity."

#### A TREMENDOUS GATHERING AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

But the crowning time came on Monday night, when Mr. George lectured on "The Single Tax" at the Exhibition building. The rain had continued for days and nights; suburbs were flooded and families unhoused. For years no such weather had been ex-

perienced in Sydney. In the driving rain and wind, with wet clothing and umbrellas turned inside out, the people found their way in shoals to a place which is right out of the city in the suburb of Redfern, just to hear a man talk about political economy and answer some questions. That night Mr. George found himself facing over 6,000 persons, a large number of them ladies, who wanted to know what he had to tell them. Almost the whole of the vast floor was covered with a damp and muddy swarm of humanity, and the galleries were thronged with men and women, some so far away as to be hardly discernible from the platform. It required a tremendous effort to speak to these, but Mr. George's vibrant and powerful voice pulled him through, and everyone heard all he said—that is, every one except one man who was evicted amid public acclamation for interrupting. After a little more than an hour's speaking, questions were put and answered—the same old questions, "What are we to do with our boys?" "How can we establish industries without protection?" "What is the difference between admitting Chinamen and admitting Chinese manufactures?" and so on—you know. It was a grand meeting all through, and made a profound impression on public thought in the city. The following night the attendance was smaller, for the rain had increased to a deluge and the wind to a cyclone, but there were between three and four thousand persons present, and many who had secured seats found it impossible to come. Mr. George spoke on "Labor and Tariffs," and although there was a strong muster of protectionists to the fore, and in the course of his remarks he vigorously attacked protection, there was no interruption. On the following night he volunteered to lecture again at the Protestant hall in aid of the unemployed (for we, too, have our unemployed, poor as well as rich). The crowd which paid was not very large, but the unemployed were admitted free to the galleries, and listened with the deepest interest to an examination into the conditions which cause men willing to work to be unemployed, which could not fail to enlighten anyone who would think in a straight line.

#### SPEECHES IN THE SMALLER TOWNS.

This concluded Mr. George's first series of addresses in the metropolis. On Thursday a party of us proceeded with him to Lithgow, a coal mining town beyond the Blue mountains, where, although palpably tired from his great labors during the preceding days—for in addition to the strain of speaking in such a place as the Exhibition building, and addressing audiences every night. Mr. George had been dragged into dinners and receptions, fought over by interviewers, and called on by troops of public and private citizens—he gave an effective and lucid exposition of single tax principles. Lithgow turned out to honor him with a band and a torchlight procession, and there was a fine and intelligent audience, in spite of the rain and the wretched and poverty-stricken place it is. The whole town suffers under the direct blight of landlordism more than any other I know of out here, and the coal miners live in miserable huts, which they are allowed to build on the mine owners' lands, by paying a small ground rental, and which ultimately become the mine owners' property. The look of the place is enough to make a white man sick, so wretched is it, so unprogressive and shabby. I can well imagine what your Pennsylvania mining districts are like, when, in a vast colony like this, with a handful of people in it, we have such places. The miners are never fully at work, and the miners average little more than a poor living. They have unions and rules and all that, and occasionally go to the length of a strike, but their condition does not get better. There is a strong single tax feeling growing up in Lithgow, however. It has always returned a free trade member, and will never, I think, return any other now. In my editorial days there they had enough of the doctrine given them to have an idea of what it means by this time, and they have it. No more interested audience listened to Mr. George anywhere, according to its numbers, than there. The following night he spoke in Orange, and on Saturday night in Bathurst. The attendance at both addresses was large and altogether beyond our anticipations. On Sunday he remained in Bathurst, and at night delivered an address on the "Lawgiver, Moses" in the School of arts, which was crowded. On Monday night he spoke to a great gathering at Newcastle, our chief mining center, and Tuesday night had a similar reception at West Maitland. I write on Wednesday, which is the one off day he has had since the beginning of his tour. Tomorrow he speaks in Goulburn, a city on the main line to Victoria, where the able writings of T. J. Hobbwhite in the local Penny

Post have already converted a large number of thinking people to the single tax. He proceeds thence to Cootamundra, Wagga Wagga (of Tichborne claimant fame), Albury and Melbourne, in Victoria. After doing the principal Victorian towns he will return and speak in parts of New South Wales that have not yet been visited, going afterward to South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania (if possible), and New Zealand. Dozens of towns will have to be left out of his route entirely, and scores of requests for lectures from him will have to be disregarded, owing to the flat impossibility of attending to them. The campaign executive have been sorely perplexed with the urgency of requests and guarantees to pay all expenses if Mr. George would only come among them and speak, from various quarters, and in trying to do their best have put a great deal too much work upon his shoulders. This will prove no holiday tour for him, or for Mrs. George, who accompanies him everywhere, especially as the distances to be traveled over usually take up most of the time between the lectures.

#### THE SUCCESS GREATER THAN WAS ANTICIPATED.

Taken altogether, we expected nothing like the success which has attended his presence here, and we did not expect to find Mr. George such a powerful and moving speaker. He has the rugged earnestness and plain honesty that most impress an audience, together with a splendid voice which he knows how to use. His coming has given the single tax agitation an incalculable impetus. The Daily Telegraph has given full and careful reports of all his utterances in the city, and condensations of those delivered in the country towns, and thousands of copies of it have been mailed to all our branches for distribution where they will do most good. The other dailies have reported him less fully, but with reasonable fairness, and all who have anything to say on the subject, or nothing, are filling the press generally with reams upon reams of correspondence. There is no danger that our end will not be kept up in this, as we have first-rate men everywhere. On trains and trams, in the shops and the streets, in steamboats and omnibuses, there is to be seen the upraised fist and to be heard the loud tones of argument. Those who want to impose taxes on everything that can be eaten or drunken or smoked or worn or smelt or looked at or listened to or felt, in order to protect manufacturers and build up the fortunes of landowners, cry out that the widow and the orphan are in danger of having their little all stolen from them by Henry George and his iniquitous followers. But it is hard to find this sort of thing going on for more than a minute before some one chips in and shows that the widow and the orphan are at present being robbed to a greater extent than they are ever likely to be again, and "the rest of the story," as Mark Twain says, "is war, pure and simple." I have lately had the pleasure of witnessing two or three conscientious and sincere pugilistic encounters over the single tax, in one of which a monopolist received the worst kind of a black eye, while in another a single taxer who could not be conquered in argument succumbed to the scientific "undercut." The discussion goes on all right.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN KANGAROO AND THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

We have now about sixty newspapers on our side in this colony alone, many of them only to the degree of asking that land values shall be resorted to for revenue taxation, but several of the most influential country journals to the full extent of the single tax, and further if there was more of it. Have no misgivings about Australia. The land owners here are comparatively few, and a goodly percentage of our ablest single taxers are from their ranks; the democracy is less poverty stricken, and consequently more discriminating than in any other country. The buying and selling of votes for direct money consideration, paid at the door, is almost unknown. This is a land of public meetings essentially, and there is always somebody addressing assembled persons in a chest voice about something or another. Our public utterances are somewhat vitiated by the introduction of a kangaroo and an emu, which are synonymous with your eagle, only worse, and we have a "bonnie blue flag" that is always waved whenever our popular orators find themselves in a tight place. To uplift this flag and keep it waving is the whole essence of protectionist speeches, while the land is being grabbed at such a rate that there will not be enough of it left to stick the pole of the flag in by and by when their arms get tired. We have our buncombe and bathos as well as you, but on the whole I think we are better aware of the fact, and the kangaroo is losing much of its value as a method of entering parliament. All the other Aus-

tralian colonies have adopted protective tariffs of varying degrees of idiocy, but New South Wales has been steadfast to a revenue tariff, calling it free trade, just as Great Britain does. But the free traders here have been as a rule of the fossilized kind, and have stood still in the belief that a revenue tariff makes a country as good as there is any occasion for. They have been the conservative party in our public life, hence the growth of protection, which, it is only fair to say, has here allied with it much of the spirit of reform, no matter how mistakenly it proceeds. There has been little devotion to principle shown by our politicians. They have accepted miserable compromises, and yielded inch by inch, and in view of the prospective coming of protection many of them have abandoned principles altogether. At the last parliamentary election the numbers were almost level, and for the first time in our history a protectionist ministry held office for a few days. But it was promptly thrown out and replaced by the present one, which is the ablest we have had for a long time. There is some prospect of dissolution and an appeal to the country within a few months, but as payment of members of parliament has just been legalized (they get £300 per year and free railway and train passes) the members may not care to face the expense and risk of an election before it is absolutely necessary to do so. Every week that it is delayed will strengthen the free trade party. Victoria, after a long experience of protection, is in anything but an enviable condition all round, and the farmers' unions one after another are declaring for free trade, while the single tax is beginning to make headway there. We do not expect Henry George's audiences in that colony to be so large as here, nor so enthusiastic, but the people have tried revenue tariffism and have quaffed the chalice of protection to the dregs, and still they are not happy. He will be listened to.

#### QUEENSLAND AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Queensland is ablaze with single tax doctrine, and our friends there are confident that they will lead the world. There are reasons for their belief, too, one of which is that Sir Samuel Griffith, their late and their future premier, is a profound student of political economy and one of the few real statesmen in Australia. He may be trusted to keep up with public thought or a little ahead of it, and public thought spells "land value taxation" there just now. At next election Queensland will be heard from. In South Australia the movement has also grown wonderfully. Before you get this their elections will have come off, and although the single tax is not exactly a definite issue, its influence on the public verdict will be marked. For ourselves we await the future calmly and confidently. Whenever our election comes it will find us ready to do our utmost, and that will be a good deal. We have already distinctly returned one member to parliament; at least half a dozen other members will support land value taxation when it comes up for consideration, and the whole free trade party, however reluctantly, are coming nearer and nearer to us. A majority of the municipalities have demanded that taxation shall not in future be levied upon improvements, but only upon land values, and a local government bill, embodying this principle, is now being prepared for parliament. The idea of paying for the construction of railways and other public works out of the increase of value given by them to adjacent lands is also being put forward vigorously, and there are many other signs. Last year, for instance, some land was needed to make a proper approach to our post office, a magnificent building in the center of the city, but the owners refused to let it go save on the most exorbitant conditions. Immediately a bill was introduced empowering the government to take at its current price not only the land actually needed for the projected open square, but all that land beyond it which would be directly enhanced in value by the expenditure of public money. This bill was passed almost unanimously, and the debate upon it showed what an influence the teachings of the single tax advocates had had upon the minds of our legislators. That teaching will be taken up with renewed ardor after Henry George's departure, and by hundreds of new teachers. We have already had notable accessions to our regular staff, some of them reformed protectionists, who, like the vanquished knight in Tennyson's idyll, have drawn themselves "bright from the old dark life to die at last in the great battle, fighting for the king."

C. A. D.

He calls the reform in the service Chinese; There he's densely American; but should the plan Of the tariff Chinese be in question, you can find nowhere a sturdier Chinese man.

## THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

## THE CASE FOR EIGHT HOURS.

J. A. Murray Macdonald states the case for eight hours in the April Nineteenth Century. He notes that Mr. Giffen, the statistician, while insisting that there has occurred within the last generation a marked rise in wages together with an increase in the purchasing power of money, admits several drawbacks, among them increased rent, and increased charge for travel to and from work. Mr. Macdonald esteems the most serious drawback of all, one not mentioned by Mr. Giffen, namely, irregularity of employment. Mr. Macdonald cites in evidence the assertion of the president of the trades union congress at Dundee last year, who said that the chief cause of discontent was insufficient and uncertain employment, and the increasing difficulty of attaining a competency.

The alternation of feverish activity and sluggish dullness in trade, and the immense growth of labor-saving machinery are important factors going to produce irregularity of employment. In 1851 Great Britain, with a population of 20,816,351, had 5,961,050 persons employed in agriculture, textile industries, mining and transportation, the most important productive industries. In 1881, with wealth trebled, and population grown to 29,710,012, Great Britain had but 5,213,518 persons employed in these industries. Practically the same number of persons in 1881, with the aid of mechanical appliances, produced three times the amount of wealth produced in 1851, while population had grown 9,000,000. "How were these 9,000,000 supported?" asks Mr. Murray. He answers it by pointing out that many of them were employed in ministering to the needs of a people who in those thirty years had vastly increased their demands for comforts and luxuries. But in a season of depression the productive laborers economize in luxuries and comforts, and hence those who minister to such wants are the first to suffer.

Mr. Macdonald draws these conclusions: That the development of machinery tends to lessen the number of laborers engaged in production; that this with free trade tends to increase a country's wealth; that such increase brings into existence a population not directly concerned in production, but dependent upon it for support; that irregularity of work is in proportion to the amount of this dependent population.

These facts indicate the presence of a tremendous problem and account for the thriftlessness of workmen, for their willingness at times to sell their labor at starvation rates. His remedy is the eight hour day. He believes that were the capitalist sure of a steady market, with no periods of depression, that he could well afford to sacrifice some proportion of profits that the workman might not suffer serious reduction of wages by the shortening of hours. The community has resources enough to meet the increased wage bill, and as all employees must submit to bear their share of the increase, no individual employer as compared with another will be unduly burdened. Profits as a whole need not necessarily fall nor need prices rise as a consequence of the eight hours a day. Even if profits should fall, capital would not disappear. Capital is only in a limited way at the disposal of any individual or set of individuals. It is not the owner of capital who gives it market value, but the whole system of commercial and industrial relations. The creation of capital is due to the energy and intelligence of the whole body of workers. Then, too, the annual savings of £200,000,000 out of an annual production of £1,270,000,000, which were the figures of 1883, indicate that profits might easily submit to a little clipping before capital would begin to disappear. It is bad to have a portion of the community suffering from want of work and equally bad to have a portion in possession of such a superabundance of the fruits of work as to leave their desires practically without limit or restraint.

The question of foreign competition does not trouble Mr. Macdonald, for he believes that the eight-hour day would be a conservator of energy and intelligence, and that the possession of these qualities would enable the people of a country, as a whole, to defy such competition. Irregular employment, an uncertain standard of life, degrade intellect, lead to slovenly and defective work and destroy the power to compete.

Mr. Macdonald does not expect employers to bring about the eight-hour day. He has hopes, however, from a combination of skilled and unskilled workers. Lastly, he believes that the government should begin the movement by insisting upon an eight-hour day in those industries in which it has already interfered—such, for example, as

railways, tramways, gas and water companies.

## ANOTHER REPLY TO HUXLEY.

"Aristocracy or Democracy," by Samuel Laing, in the April issue of the Contemporary Review, is an assault upon Professor Huxley's conservatism as set forth in his recent article on the natural inequality of men. Mr. Laing has been a member of parliament and a cabinet minister, and he insists that in questions of public policy he has the advantage over Professor Huxley of being a specialist. Mr. Laing declares, too, that with advancing years he becomes more democratic. He finds in Professor Huxley's argument against democracy nothing but the arguments that have been part of the conservative armory in all times. He believes that the principles of social evolution and those of physical evolution are much the same; that the survival of the fittest is common to both.

In a democracy the cook and the loblolly boys do not navigate the ship of state, but choose the navigators, while in an aristocratic state they are either hereditary or chosen by a privileged few. Mr. Laing thinks that in practice the former method of choice has proved at least as effective as the latter. *A priori* there is nothing absurd in the democratic theory that better results are obtained from the conflict of many opinions among the masses than from the deliberations of the educated few. Aristocracy had great advantages in the days of militarism, but has the decay of aristocracy, as seen in Great Britain and the United States, been a failure as regards these countries? Mr. Laing then enters upon a warm eulogy of the public policy of this country, as an example of wise counsel coming out of popular discussion. In England, on the other hand, the unwisdom of the aristocracy, as exemplified in seven important matters of foreign policy, has been strongly demonstrated. Aristocratic sympathy with Louis Napoleon plunged England into the Crimean war. Aristocracy sympathized with the southern confederacy; with Turkey in her struggle with Russia; with Austria in her wars to prevent the creation of a united Italy and of a great Germany. Aristocracy undertook successive Afghan wars in defiance of common sense. Finally aristocracy was responsible for a colonial policy that would have estranged the great colonies but for the timely application of the democratic principle. Had aristocracy had its way in domestic affairs for sixty years past, England would have had revolution instead of reform.

In Mr. Laing's view militarism is necessary to the well being of an aristocracy. He believes that the members of the upper house are vastly inferior in statesmanship to those of the house of commons. Many peers do not take enough interest in public questions to attend the sittings of the house of lords, and many who do attend are biased by the personal equation in questions of public policy. When in the course of evolution an organ becomes useless it is apt to become injurious. The great mischief of an aristocracy, such as England's, is the fostering of the national defect of snobbishness, the tendency to worship rank and wealth rather than merit. If there are to be honorary distinctions one would naturally expect to see them conferred on men great in intellectual achievement, but Tennyson is the only recent example of such a thing, and nothing more forcibly shows the degradation of hereditary honors than the painful thrill of surprise that ran through most of his admirers on hearing that he had condescended to accept a peerage.

As to Professor Huxley's charge of Rousseauism, Mr. Laing is not troubled. He fancies that few liberals in the lower house have read the "Contract Social." The Irish land act and the Scottish crofters act are what the Liberty and property defense league would call the high water mark of socialist legislation. But the arguments in favor of these measures were identical with Professor Huxley's arguments in the article on "Natural Rights and Political Rights." There Professor Huxley defined property as made up of two elements—the soil and other raw material and the labor applied to it. When the Irish peasant takes a landlord's almost worthless bog, and improves it up to a rental value of fifteen or twenty shillings an acre, the law permits the landlord to take the greater part of this sum and leave to the partner that has created three-quarters of it only a bare subsistence, and sometimes less, since these rents are often paid in part out of money earned in English harvest fields or sent from America. This, says Mr. Laing, is the Irish land question. The English attempt to perpetuate this state of affairs by coercion constitutes the Irish home rule question. Those who take the liberal view of these questions do not denounce property as

robbery; they merely seek to give to the chief owners a moderate share of that which unjust legislation has taken away.

Mr. Laing regards Mr. George's theories as ingenious, but often extreme and impracticable. Still he sees reason in the demand that land shall bear a larger share of taxation. The income tax and the succession duties recognize that that property ought to contribute toward the maintenance of the state. The question is whether such taxes reach the right sort of property. In England the opinion grows that people have too much lost sight of the fundamental distinction between earned and unearned property. The former, whether in land or personality, is a natural, the latter an artificial, right. Mr. Laing evidently leans to a heavy succession tax. He cites, too, the increase of land values in a Welsh valley by reason of the discovery of coal and the consequent building of a large town. He thinks the unearned increment should not have gone to the landlords and that the mineral right should never have passed into absolute private ownership. If a street is widened on one side and the land owners on the other side are enriched, is it Rousseauism to say that the landlords should help pay for the improvement? These, and like questions, says Mr. Laing, are rapidly coming to the front in Great Britain. They are in a totally different sphere of ideas from speculations as to the original equality of men and the abstract right of private property. The solution by the common method of practical experiment and survival of the fittest is not far off, and it is not difficult to see of what sort the solution will be. Mr. Laing closes with a new avowal of his satisfaction with the progress of democracy.

## AN ODD SINGLE TAXER.

"Henry George's Single Tax Doctrine" is the title of an article by Davis H. Waite in the Commonwealth for March, a monthly review published at Denver, Col. Mr. Waite regards taxation of personal property as necessarily inequitable. It enables moneyed men to escape taxation, and as moneyed men make our laws legislatures will maintain such taxes. Mr. Waite believes that a tax on land values would be much more nearly just than the taxation of personal property. He is troubled, however, because single taxers seek to bring about free trade with a professed view to substituting a federal tax on land values for the present indirect federal taxes. This would not relieve the people from the vastly larger burden of state and local taxation. Mr. Waite believes that ten-elevenths of local taxes fall upon the farmer and real estate owner. The personal property tax is evaded, and the persons who cry out against the single tax on land values are these very "exempts," who say that the tax is unjust since it would throw the burden of taxes on the farmer and the poor man. Mr. Waite seems to doubt the honesty of Mr. George in his advocacy of tariff reduction. He suspects that when the democratic party shall have established a tariff for revenue only Mr. George will have accomplished his real object.

## PERSONAL.

J. V. Lauston of Diamond Springs, Cal., in renewing his subscription, writes that he is poor, but must have THE STANDARD "if it takes the last button off of Job's coat."

W. H. Messenger, late of Oakland, Cal., was in this city last week en route to England. Mr. Messenger was formerly secretary of the Oakland single tax club. He reports a boom to the movement since Henry George's advent to the Pacific coast. As showing, under present conditions, the effects of the march of progress on wages and the comforts of workingmen, he recalled a quotation from "Progress and Poverty," that while New York had poverty that showed itself in bare-footed children, the time would come when San Francisco would be overtaken by similar evidences of poverty. Mr. Messenger says the time has come. Bare-footed children are to be seen on the streets of San Francisco, and wages are as low there as here in New York and work as hard to find, and as unsteady when found. A period of two weeks' rain, necessitating a cessation of work on buildings, left those engaged in the building trades without the necessities of life, \$30,000 being spent on free soup kitchens in San Francisco this past winter.

Mr. Owen J. McCabe of Sing Sing visited this city last Sunday. There are plenty of single tax men in his town, he says, but they have not as yet formed a regular single tax organization, finding it better for the present to act with the democrats. The single taxers got up a Jefferson birthday dinner, which took place April 14, and a number of leading democrats took part. This banquet was the

first gun of the single taxers, and was a success.

Mr. William Beck of Middletown, Pa., was in the office last week and reports an awakening from the lethargy of protection. He says they are now going to start a single tax club.

George Winter of Middletown, N. Y., was in the city for a couple of days last week. Speaking of single tax affairs in Middletown, he said that, though while no organization was in existence there, the town held over 150 single tax men. Poverty has prevented a formal organization; but the men know each other, and they are doing the best work they can.

S. M. Burroughs, of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., of London, presided over the annual general meeting and dinner of the Liberal and radical association of Dartford, Kent, England, held at Dartford, Monday, March 21. He proposed the first toast on the list, which was "The queen." He said it was the first time he had ever had the honor of proposing that toast, but he could assure them it was both an honor and a pleasure to him. In the United States, the queen was universally respected, as he believed she was in all countries. She was regarded as a most excellent woman, who took the very deepest interest in the welfare of the country. He supposed they didn't fully appreciate the amount of public work she really did, but he was given to understand that she took the greatest pains to get herself thoroughly informed upon all matters of public importance, and that she was a very careful student of political economy. He was also informed that she had taken the trouble to read through, with the greatest care, the scientific work upon political economy, by Mr. Henry George, "Progress and Poverty." That being the case, he had no doubt her sympathies were with the sentiments of so many of the members of both parties, who were now agitating for measures that would tend so much to the benefit of the working classes. He thought the queen could not fail to take the very deepest interest in the political situation at the present time, especially as such very practical measures were being brought forward for the benefit of the country. She could not fail to sympathize very deeply with the hard lives that the working classes of the country were leading. Of course, dwelling apart from the common people, as was the custom of royalty, she could rely only upon hearsay, and occasionally from observation of the poverty and miseries of the working classes of the country. No doubt, as she drove through the city and country villages, she saw evidence of the very hard times that were prevailing among the industrial classes, and he believed she would very deeply sympathize with the present liberal programme. Mr. Burroughs was elected, for a second time, the president of the association.

W. E. Brokaw of Watertown, S. D., has an article in the Minneapolis Labor Union, entitled "Is Competition Bad?" in which he shows the weakness of Bellamyism. Mr. Brokaw argues, as against nationalism, that it is not free competition, but restriction, that is wrong.

A. S. Froslid of Hatton, North Dakota, assisted by the Hon. M. F. Hegge and Rev. C. J. M. Gronlid, has formulated a platform which he offers to the democratic party of his state. Its essential points are free trade and the single tax.

Some time ago THE STANDARD republished a news item from the New York Sun, giving an account of the poverty and impending eviction for non-payment of rent of a veteran of the war. One of our readers, signing himself "Blank," sent us one dollar for him, and we in turn forwarded it to the Sun. The dollar has been returned to us by the Sun with the statement that the man proves to be unworthy. If the donor will therefore send his address to THE STANDARD, we will return him the dollar.

## THIS IS PRAISE, INDEED.

Journal of the Knights of Labor, April 17.

Dr. Walter Mendleson has an able, instructive, and highly interesting article in THE STANDARD of last week, in which by actual statistics—no theory, but plain, incontrovertible facts—he shows that if all taxation were shifted to land values, the farmers, instead of paying more than they now pay in taxes, would pay very much less. We have not space for the whole article, but would strongly recommend it as one of the best contributions to the statistical literature of the land question which has yet appeared.

## THE HEN MUST INCREASE HER OUTPUT.

Manchester Union.

The proposed duty on eggs is five cents a dozen, and if the American hen sustains the protection logic she will begin to increase her annual product forthwith, to the end the cost of eggs to the consumer shall be enhanced.

## BALLOT REFORM.

### THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF BALLOT REFORM.

First—All ballots shall be official and shall be printed and distributed at public expense.

Second—The names of all candidates for the same office shall be printed on the same ballot.

Third—All ballots shall be delivered to the voter within the polling place on election day by sworn public officials.

Fourth—Only official ballots so delivered shall be voted. The voter shall be guaranteed absolute privacy in preparing his ballot, and the secrecy of the ballot made compulsory.

Fifth—Voters shall have the right to nominate candidates by properly certified petitions.

### KILLED BY REPUBLICANS

GOVERNOR HILL READY FOR BALLOT REFORM, BUT THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS FALSE.

Whether or not a moderately satisfactory ballot reform law should be enacted by the New York legislature at its present session rested yesterday with the republican majority. Governor Hill last week approached the ballot reformers, and at his request a measure was framed which met all his constitutional objections, real or fictitious. Yesterday the republican majority of the senate refused to accept the bill.

Messrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, Horace E. Deming, Walter F. Logan, Louis F. Post and Wm. T. Croasdale, a committee of the New York ballot reform league, formally transmitted to Mr. Saxton a bill drawn to meet all the governor's objections. It preserves the exclusively official ballot, but discards the blanket ballot and provides for an official ballot for each political party making nominations. The governor's constitutional objection to the provision for minority representation in the ballot clerks was met by cutting out this provision of the Saxton bill.

A summary of the measure was sent out from Albany evidently under the governor's inspiration, for it professed to show that the new bill differed from the bill recently vetoed in permitting the voter to take in and paste upon the official ballot a whole ballot of his own. As a matter of fact this provision has been in three bills vetoed by the governor.

Horace E. Deming made a statement to the press, setting forth the features of the new bill. He thus speaks of an ingenious device for frustrating what is known as the "Tasmanian dodge":

The change in the form of the ballot compelled a practical redrafting of the details of the entire measure; and in the course of such revision a number of changes and of improvements in details were introduced. For instance, the consecutive numbering of the stubs of the ballots so that there could be no discrepancy between the ballot presented to be voted and the ballot given to the voter by the ballot clerks is a decided improvement which was suggested by the league and incorporated in the bill.

Mr. Saxton introduced the new bill on Friday, and it was substituted in committee for his vetoed bill, re-introduced some days ago. At a caucus of seventeen republican senators on Monday night, however, it was decided by a vote of 8 to 8 to reject the new bill and insist upon the old one, with modifications to meet the governor's objections as to the poll clerks. The caucus lasted two hours and was pretty warm. Messrs. Richardson and Sheard alone were absent. Mr. Saxton has published a letter to the ballot reform league's committee, promising to do his utmost for the passage of the new bill.

The Times correspondent telegraphs from Albany under date of April 21: "There was no secret over the opposition of Senators Erwin, Vedder, Deane and Coggeshall to the excellent and generally acceptable bill presented to the senate on Friday by Mr. Saxton, but because this measure was drawn by Professor Collin, Governor Hill's legal adviser, the republican leaders, after their visit to Mr. Platt's express office on Saturday concluded that, from a republican standpoint, it would be a most impolitic proceeding for them to pass it. Therefore, instead of putting the bill through to-night, as they had arranged on Friday to do, Mr. Saxton was forced to carry it over until to-morrow morning."

### MR. MALLON'S BILL WILL BECOME A LAW.

The lower house of the Ohio legislature has passed the Mallon electoral reform bill by a vote of 63 to 19. The bill will pass the senate and Governor Campbell will sign it. Mr. Mallon, author of the measure, is a young man and single taxpayer from Cincinnati. He is a non-resident member of the Reform club of this city. The bill provides for the Australian ballot, and a non-partisan state board of election, with supervisory powers over non-partisan county boards, is created. Ballots containing the names of all candidates are to be distributed by the county boards and official ballots only are to be counted by the canvassers. Electors are to be furnished tickets after entering booths prepared for them, where they can mark their tickets unobserved and without interference.

### OREGON REPUBLICANS WANT IT.

The republican state convention of Oregon has declared for the Australian ballot.

## RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

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

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

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

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

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

## KNOWS SAW LOGS BETTER THAN TARIFF.

Detroit Free Press.

Gen. Alger is a good judge of a saw log, and probably of a horse—at least, he ought to be, dashing cavalryman that he was in the war. But if he is going to run for the presidency he will have to cork up what he regards as his tariff views or devote a spare evening to the acquisition of some knowledge concerning the scheme that levies a tax for him on his neighbors of \$2 for every thousand feet of lumber he produces. It will never do for a presidential candidate to go around the country talking such arrant nonsense about the tariff as this, which is in circulation with his name attached:

In times past we used to buy our heavy horses in Canada and pay the duty. A few years ago one of our agents bought for us a carload of mares. The price seemed reasonable and soon after he bought another. Of course we preferred mares, because if injured or when a little old we could sell them for breeding purposes. It soon leaked out that the fellow had been entering them as mares for breeding purposes, which are admitted free of duty. A year or two later, with others, I went to a Canada horse show with a view to buying a few horses. We found a team which weighed 3,100 pounds, and asked the price, and found it to be \$400. One of the span was a mare and the other was a gelding, the latter being rather the best animal.

"What will you take for the mare?" asked one of the party. "Two hundred and twenty dollars," was the reply. "And for the gelding?" "One hundred and eighty dollars," was the answer. "Why the difference?" I inquired. "Because," he replied, "the mare can be sold over the line without the payment of duty and the horse cannot, and the duty is the difference in the price of the two animals." I relate this to show that the Canadian pays the duty on everything he brings into the United States, and not the purchaser.

The Indianapolis Sentinel exposes so clearly the gap in the general's reasoning that we reproduce its exposure. It says:

"Pray, how did the Canadian pay the duty? When the American bought his horse for \$180 and took it across the line the customs officer collected the extra \$40, making the cost to the American \$220. By dodging the tariff tax in entering the mare as a breeding mare, the Canadian pocketed \$40, while the American purchaser was forced to pay the full price and the American government got no revenue. To use a popular phrase, the American was 'whipsawed.' General Alger has merely confused the question. In the first place he says the horse was worth, intrinsically, as much as or more than the mare. As the Canadian was willing to take \$180 for the horse, that may be regarded as also the true value of the mare. Had the Canadian not been able to smuggle her across the line, he would have been willing to take \$180 for her."

Gen. Alger succeeds in proving, not that the Canadian pays the tariff, but that he is shrewd enough to beat Uncle Sam out of \$40. The American pays the full \$220.

### GRIM READING.

Boston Post.

"The working people of this country eat meat every day and can afford to," says the very stalwart Detroit Tribune, adding that "they live in a country that is not too proud to protect labor." This will be rather grim reading for the starving coal miners of Pennsylvania whose condition has been growing steadily worse for years.

### YES, HOW ABOUT THE HOUSEWIVES?

Boston Globe.

Happy the American hen who sets on eggs protected by a duty of five cents a dozen, and feels that her infant industry is not left out in the cold. But how about the housewives who have to pay the extra five cents?

### LEISURE TO IMPROVE THEIR MINDS.

Boston Globe.

Sixty per cent of all the woolen mills in the country are idle. Isn't this protective system perfectly lovely? It gives working-men so much leisure to improve their minds, you know.

## THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

### MCKINLEY'S BILL AGAIN.

REPORTED TO THE HOUSE WITH HIDES RESTORED TO THE FREE LIST—REPORTS FROM THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY.

Mr. McKinley's tariff bill has at last been reported to the house, with hides restored to the free list. According to the majority report the revenue under this bill will be reduced about \$71,000,000, of which nearly \$61,000,000 will be taken off customs dues and about \$10,000,000 off the internal revenue. According to the majority report the object of the bill is to check the importation of those goods that can be profitably produced at home, and to foster diversification of American industries. Here is a characteristic sentiment from the report:

We have not been so much concerned about the prices of the article we consume as we have been to encourage a system of home production that shall give fair remuneration to domestic producers and fair wages to American workmen, and by increased production and home competition insure fair prices to consumers.

The report then re-echoes the old arguments in favor of the home market and the so-called protection to American labor. The report gravely declares that no duty above the point of difference between the normal cost of production here, including labor, and the cost of like production in the countries which seek our markets, has been provided in the bill. That part dealing with the wool schedule is an elaborate special plea in favor of the protective principle. The proclaimed object of the bill is to so promote the sheep growing industry that this country may produce all the wool that it consumes. By way of compensating the woolen manufacturers for an increased tax on their raw material the duty on woolsens is raised. Between the two duties the first cost of woolen goods will be increased, on the average, nearly ninety-two per cent over what they would be under free trade and about twenty-four per cent over present prices.

Similar argument is made in favor of the iniquitous increase in the duty on tin plates.

The protective principle is abandoned in most of the sugar schedule, and bounties are substituted.

Much space in the report is given to the farmer. The fallacy of the pretence that he is protected by the McKinley bill has already been demonstrated in THE STANDARD.

The minority report squarely makes the issue between a tariff for revenue and a tariff for protection in these words:

Upon the question of collecting such revenue from duties on imported goods as may be necessary to pay the whole or a part of the cost of conducting the government when economically administered, we are now at the parting of the ways whether such taxes shall be imposed upon the people for the primary purpose of raising money for the payment of the ordinary public expenses and the public debts or be imposed for the purpose of increasing the cost of production, and the prices of certain articles of domestic consumption is a question upon which there is an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the two great political parties of the country, and this question in its plainest form is directly presented for consideration by the bill reported by the majority.

The minority professes a desire to promote American industries, but believes that this can best be accomplished by reducing the tariff. Thirty-five years of protection finds many of the protected industries, according to the testimony of the manufacturers themselves, on the verge of ruin. At the same time the laborers in these industries have scarcely been able to arrest the downward tendency of wages by the formation of powerful trades unions. The minority ridicules the pretence of protecting the farmer, and notes that his taxes have not been lightened save in the items of sugar and molasses. The minority also dissents from the opinion that the bill will effect a reduction of revenue, and asserts that it will on the contrary increase the revenue perhaps many millions of dollars.

Mr. McKenna, republican, of California dissents from the majority report on the sugar schedule.

### IN JEFFERSON'S MEMORY.

Edgar L. Ryder, a single taxpayer, was the most active spirit in preparing for the recent celebration at Sing Sing of Thomas Jefferson's birthday. There was a banquet at which about sixty persons sat down. This was followed by toasts and the reading of letters of regret from various democrats, including Grover Cleveland and Chauncey F. Black. Waldo Hutchins, Nelson H. Baker, M. H. Ellis, Bernard C. Feeny and Michael Hyams responded to toasts. Mr. Ryder acted as toastmaster. The sentiment to Mr. Feeny's toast, "Tariff Reform," was Jefferson's famous utterance: "Free commerce with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

### THESE ARE SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

The United question clubs of Massachusetts, to which reference has already been made in THE STANDARD, have asked Senators Dawes and Hoar to crack these hard and bitter nuts: "Why double the tax on tin plates? Why not let them enter free of duty? Who are to be benefited by taxing us upon the tin plates we consume? To whom do you expect the proposed increase of tax

will be paid—to the United States treasury, or to private persons to induce them to undertake the manufacture of tin plates? If to the latter, what chance do you think any workmen now idle in this country would stand in getting such private persons to employ them in preference to the especially well-fitted Welshmen who would at once seek such employment here?"

### SOCIETY NOTES.

Very little can be said about Mrs. Whitney's ball that has not been said already. Given soft music, fresh flowers, a bevy of lovely figures whirling in the dance, with a background of fair matrons in satin and brocade, set off by a framework of white and gold in one room, of dark woods and oriental stuffs in another, with tapestries, pictures and carvings, silver and jewels to give added luster to the scene, and if the people be of the right sort and the prestige of refinement, education and elegance is everywhere apparent, a ball needs nothing more to insure its marked success. Among the guests were included all the beauty and fashion of New York, with more than a sprinkling of distinguished strangers and well known diplomats from Washington.—[New York Sun.

A sad case of destitution came to the attention of the East Boston police last night. A young man and his wife, the latter carrying a baby four months old, applied for lodging. It appeared from the story of the man that he had been out of work for eight weeks, and being unable to pay the last four weeks' rent for his room, the landlady had put them out. They were put up by Lieutenant Adams of station 7, who also supplied them with food, and this morning the young woman and baby were sent to her mother's home in Springfield.—[Boston Globe, April 20.

Plainfield, N. J.—In a rich setting of gold and white, Plainfield's first charity ball shone resplendent as the greatest social success in the history of the city. The Crescent, the building in which the ball was held, was never before so brilliant. All of Plainfield's "best" people who could be were there. The hall, balconies and boxes were elaborately decorated with flowers, palms and satin sashes. More than five hundred people were present. Some of the costumes were very elaborate; all were beautiful. The music of the evening was rendered by a full orchestra under the direction of Emil Elliott of New York. The dance programme included a new polka entitled "Plainfield Assembly," composed for the occasion. Supper was served from 11 o'clock until 1. Maresi of New York was the caterer. The affair will, it is thought, net \$1,500 for the Muhlenberg hospital, for whose benefit it was given.

A woman half demented from drink died early yesterday at No. 209 East Ninety-eighth street from a dose of rat poison. She was Sarah Landers, aged thirty-five, the wife of Michael Landers, a hard-working carpenter. They had been married more than fifteen years and they lived happily together until about three years ago, when the husband fell sick and their savings wasted away so rapidly that the wife began to fear dire poverty and took to drink. Soon she was such a confirmed drunkard that the husband was obliged to place their only child, Rachel, in a charitable institution and move to a new neighborhood. He tried every way to cure his wife of her taste for liquor, but in vain. Tuesday night, as soon as Landers was asleep, his wife, who had been drinking heavily, went out and purchased poison, which she took about 11 p. m. She then screamed so loudly as to attract the attention of others in the house, who informed the husband, but he said that nothing but liquor was the matter, and he resumed his sleep. The woman's agony increased, however, until her husband became alarmed and sent for a physician, who, he says, refused to come unless paid in advance. An ambulance was ordered, but before its arrival the woman died. In her agony she tore up the carpet with her teeth. Her dying words were, "Look out for little Rachel."—[New York World.

Dinners and luncheons in honor of the duchess of Marlborough and of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have been numerous. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained them at a dinner of thirty covers, with all the display of gold and silver plate, porcelain, crystal and cut flowers that is inseparable from a Vanderbilt banquet. Mrs. James W. Gerard and Mr. Walter S. Gurnee have also given sumptuous repasts in honor of the distinguished visitors, while Mrs. Colgate's violet luncheon and Mrs. Bradish Johnson's equally pretty one, in which roses played the principal part in table decoration, were as much enjoyed as the more ceremonious banquets.—[New York Sun.

Officer Hogan, while passing through O'Fallon park about 6:15 o'clock yesterday morning found the body of a man hanging from the limb of a tree. The body was suspended by a chalk line. The officer cut the body down, but found that life was extinct. The suicide was found to be Henry Borok, residing at 915 Carroll street, an engineer by occupation, and a member of Lincoln lodge, No. 430, of the Knights of Honor. For five months past he has been out of employment, and being an old man of sixty years he became very despondent.—[St. Louis Republic, April 15.

## SINGLE TAX NEWS.

## SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

The single tax contemplates the abolition of all taxes upon labor or the products of labor—that is to say, the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvements.

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 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 in 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. 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 any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one 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 uses 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.

The ethical principles on which the single tax is based are:

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

2. All men are equally entitled to what God has created and to 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 attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community.

## THE CHRISTENING;

or,

HOW THE SINGLE TAX PARTY WAS NAMED.

The time had come for the christening, A suitable name must be found.

So said all the infant's relations

The whole community round.

The date must be put of record,

And who would a name bestow?

Oh, this was a burning question

But a few short months ago.

Straightway the sisters and cousins,

The loving uncles and aunts,

Sent in full names by the dozen,

Each hoping the fortunate chance

Might be their's to christen the stripling,

So fair and so bright at his birth;

So sure to bring glorious blessings

And marvelous gifts to the earth.

These names, so many and varied,

'Twere vain to attempt to recall.

Although I should write the whole evening,

I never could name them all,

It was plain that his worshipful kindred

Believed he'd a mission divine,

And epithets fond and endearing

They joyfully laid at his shrine.

The names were truly a legion,

And all of them telling and true.

Yet these dotting, particular parents

Said never a one would do.

But meanwhile the lad was a-growing

(Precocious, anonymous elf),

He walked and he talked and one morning,

Behold he had named himself!

It was not a name known in story,

Nor yet that was famous in song.

'Twas rugged and quite without music,

But sturdy and simple and strong.

"Single tax," he vowed he'd be christened,

"Single tax," he vowed it should stand;

And so by this quaintest cognomen,

He is known all over the land.

It is said that a lad very like him,

Far back in the century gone,

With the same winsome face and the same

boyish grace,

To a great and brave people was born.

Fair France, the country which bore him.

And we read with a tear and a sigh,

How this youth, so full of bright promise,

Alas! was born only to die.

But this sturdy American seemeth

A true Hercules from his birth,

And fondly we're hoping and trusting

His days may be long on the earth.

For Liberty's clime is so kindly,

To breathe Freedom's air is a joy.

Ah, sure he will grow to his manhood,

This beautiful Single Tax boy.

And haply this name of his choosing,

Seeming harsh for his first early days,

Will grow dear to our hearts, and sweeter

Than any high sounding phrase.

Yes, Single Tax, plain, odd and homely,

Shall go down on history's page

As the knight whose brave deeds and daring

Ushered in the true Golden Age.

Chicago, Ill. MRS. M. BECK.

## A FARMER'S VIEW OF THE SINGLE TAX.

William Lloyd Garrison, Boston.—At the recent hearing before the committee on taxation, at the state house, I was much impressed with the forcible and lucid presentation of the single tax, from the farmer's point of view, by Mr. S. H. Howes of Southboro, Mass. At my request Mr. Howes has sent me a copy of his address, which I send to you, feeling sure that you will agree with me that is worthy of preservation in the columns of THE STANDARD:

The New England farmer is industrious, frugal and temperate. There is no eight hour law for him, and he has but few holidays. He is shrewd in his bargains, counts the cost of everything he buys, spends nothing for liquor, and but very little on entertainments and luxuries. Notwithstanding these qualities, his condition is not an enviable one. His long hours and severe toil, his self-denial and temperance deserve a better reward than he gets. He has more to gain than any other class by the adoption of the single tax.

There are plenty of farms all over New England that can be bought for less than the value of the buildings on them. Such farms, of course, have no rental value, consequently would have no taxes under our system. There are other farms without any superior quality of soil, it may be, which are situated within easy distance of a railroad station from which a good market may be reached, but not near enough to a business center to be desirable for building lots or for mercantile or manufacturing purposes, which have a distinct site value and would have some taxes, but, buildings and improvements being exempt, they would pay less taxes than they do now. There are other farms situated near the center, on which the taxes would be increased. These farms are very few, and the owner is usually more interested in land speculation than in farming, and is not putting his land to its best use.

Southboro is a typical New England farming town containing factory villages, as nearly every New England farming town does, and conditions there are much the same as will be found in most farming towns of the state, intensified, perhaps, in towns of

a more rapid growth or more largely devoted to manufacturing. If Southboro were to raise all her revenue by a single tax on the rental value of land, four-fifths of the farmers of Southboro would have lower taxes. But you ask where the increased revenue is to come from. It will be made up by an increased tax on the vacant lots in the village.

The Marlboro Times says editorially: "There is scarcely a farm lying outside of the village, and carried on as a farm, which is not valued at more than it would sell for to-day at auction, while improved land on Main street and building lots held for speculation are taxed for less than one-fourth of what they would bring in open market." And the facts are the same in Southboro.

I know a piece of land which contains 53 acres valued by the assessors at \$2,300, about \$43 per acre, from which house lots have been sold at the rate of \$700 per acre. A friend of mine bought one-fourth of an acre, on which he was assessed at the rate of \$600 before an improvement had been made except the driving of a chestnut stake at each corner of the lot. A proper valuation at the increased rates in a few such cases would easily make up the amount of which the farmers would be relieved.

The farmers complain that they are taxed for village improvements, such as water supply, electric lights, for which they do not receive a corresponding benefit. The single tax would place the expense of such improvements on those who would be financially benefited just in proportion to the benefit received. That would be just.

Two new roads are to be laid out in Southboro this spring. Houses have been built off the street, not because there was no vacant land on streets already laid out, but because the price was so high as to be beyond a poor man's reach held not for use but for speculation. Under the single tax these new streets would not be necessary. The chief benefit of the new highways will come to those having land bordering on them, and under the single tax they would stand most of the expense, as they should, but under our stupid system of trying to tax everything the farmer on the outskirts must help pay for them.

When the value rather than the area is considered, the farmer is a small user of land. One-fourth of an acre on any of the principal streets in Boston is worth more than all the land in our town. The land under my feet would bring more than the average twenty acres of farm land in Worcester county.

The single tax will fine no man for building or improving, or for trading with a neighbor who happens to live on the other side of an imaginary line. It will not tax a man in proportion to the size of the house he builds, or the labor he employs on his lot, or the number of cattle he keeps, or the state of cultivation into which he has put his land. It will abolish every tax which falls on production, every tax which hampers exchange, and the most grievous of all taxes, that tribute which some men are enabled to exact from others for the privilege of living on and using this fair earth of ours. And the so-called tax which we will impose will fall not on production, or honesty, or industry, or trade, but on privilege and monopoly, and will fall on them with such weight that privilege will cease and monopoly be no more, but the law of supply and demand being freed from artificial restrictions, and natural opportunities being free to labor, the reward of labor will be limited only by its productiveness.

The justice of our system is based upon these self-evident truths, namely: That natural opportunities are the gift of God, and values which the community creates belong to the community. S. H. Howes.

## THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,  
36 CLINTON PLACE,  
NEW YORK, April 23, 1890.

The single tax enrolment 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 obtain signatures as a most convenient and effective way of starting the discussion.

At the request of several of our single tax clubs this committee has written to the officers of the organizations on our club list, asking for an expression of opinion as to the advisability of holding an informal single tax conference, and should they favor such a gathering, their choice of place and time of meeting. Up to this time we have received answers from forty-five clubs. We give below a summary of these answers, and where a second choice is indicated, the cities named are printed in the order of the preference indicated.

| FOR CONFERENCE.      | PLACE.    | TIME.          |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Quincy, Ill., club   | Chicago   | Mr. G's return |
| Miamisburg, O., club | No choice | Not named      |
| Colorado state assn  | Chicago   | September      |
| Rochester club       | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return |
| Troy, N. Y., club    | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return |
| Janvier, N. J., club | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return |

| FOR CONFERENCE.                   | PLACE.    | TIME.           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| St. Louis league                  | Chicago   | No time named   |
| Cohoes, N. Y., club               | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return  |
| Benton's school of social science | Wash'n    | 1 No time named |
| Lane's Prairie, Mo., league       | N. Yrk    | 2 No time named |
| Cleveland, O., club               | Niagara   | 1 No time named |
| Camden county, N. J., club        | St. Louis | 2 No time named |
| Johnstown, Pa., club              | Niagara   | September       |
| Omaha, Neb., club                 | N. Yrk    | 1 Summer or     |
| Albany, N. Y., club               | Chicago   | 2 early fall    |
| Owego, N. Y., club                | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return  |
| Ft. Wayne, Ind., club             | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return  |
| Indianapolis club                 | Chicago   | Not named       |
| Pawtucket, R. I., club            | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return  |
| Yonkers, N. Y., club              | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return  |
| Kensington, Pa., club             | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return  |
| Northport comm'te                 | New Yrk   | Not named       |
| Minneapolis league                | Niagara   | Not named       |
| Newport club                      | New Yrk   | Fall            |
| Auburn, Me., league               | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return  |
| Dorchester club                   | Chicago   | 1 No time named |
| Lewiston, Me., club               | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return  |
| Penacola, Fla., club              | St. Louis | Not named       |
| Baltimore, Md., club              | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return  |
| Buffalo, N. Y., club              | Niagara   | Mr. G's return  |
| Reading, Pa., soc'y               | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return  |
| Akron, O., club                   | Niagara   | Mr. G's return  |
| Philadelphia soc'y                | Niagara   | Mr. G's return  |
| Worcester league                  | New Yrk   | Mr. G's return  |
| Lynn, Mass., league               | Philada   | Not named       |
| Richmond Co. club                 | Wash'n    | Sept. or Oct.   |
| Pittsburg league                  | New Yrk   | July or Aug.    |

The organizations opposed to the holding of a conference are:

Pottstown, Pa., S. T. club.  
Jacksonville, Ill., S. T. club.  
Jamestown, N. Y., S. T. club.  
Des Moines, Ia., S. T. club.

The clubs that are doubtful as to the expediency of holding such a meeting, or are non-committal, are:

Los Angeles, Cal., S. T. club.  
Galion, Ohio, S. T. club.  
Massachusetts state central committee.  
Boston, Mass., S. T. league.

Summary—Number of clubs favoring conference, thirty-seven; opposed to conference, four; doubtful or non-committal, four. As place of meeting, New York as first choice has nineteen votes, Chicago seven, Niagara six, Washington two, St. Louis and Philadelphia one each.

Regarding the number of delegates that will attend a conference, nothing definite can be said. The clubs favoring such a gathering in some cases pledge themselves for from one to three and in other cases write that they cannot now name the number that will attend, but promise a delegation should a conference be held at the place of their choice.

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work for the week ending April 23 are as follows:

Thro' Thos. H. McGeech, N. Y. city. \$8 40

Subscriptions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD \$5 40

Total \$13 80

Cash contributions for the week are as follows:

J. Salmon, Baltimore, Md. 1 00

Frank W. Lynch, Bakersfield, Cal. 5 00

C. E. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo. 1 00

B. C. Obinger, Independence, Mo. 1 00

W. E. Rutan (add.), New York city 40

D. L. Thompson, Plainfield, N. J. 70

J. L. Anderson, Plainfield, N. J. 30

Thro' W. M. Dwyer, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2 00

Edward Farrell, Philadelphia, Pa. 50

Mrs. F. M. Milne (add.), San Luis Obispo, Cal. 10

Total \$12 00

Contributions previously acknowledged 719 31

Total \$731 31

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week 79,152

Signatures received since last report. 235

Total 79,387

Our weekly budget of news will be found as usual in "The Roll of States" below.

G. St. J. LEAVENS, Sec.

## THE ROLL OF STATES.

## NEW YORK CITY.

The talk last Thursday evening was on "Patents." Messrs. Dublin, Sieers, Browne and other members took part. At the close of the discussion there was a musical entertainment. The club property is being packed up, preparatory to moving; so the Thursday night affairs will be discontinued for the present.

Such of the members as have seen it are delighted with the new home of the club on Lexington avenue.

## BROOKLYN.

Every member of the club is earnestly requested to be present this (Wednesday) evening, when the committee on new quarters will make their report, and the question of incorporating the club will be thoroughly discussed. ROBT. BAKER, sec.

S. T., Bayside, L. I.—An animated discussion has been carried on for nearly a month in the columns of the Flushing Weekly Journal, between our good friend, T. E. Lane of Bayside, and Frederick W. Hendrickson, the latter being a considerable owner of vacant land in Flushing. As to which has the better

of the discussion the following clipping from the Journal of April 19 will show:

Our protectionist friend, F. White Hendrickson, has lately taken a big load upon his shoulders which he will in the near future find to be a white elephant. Never tackle a single taxer when he's reposing. If you do you'll get yourself into trouble.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A LARGE MEETING IN BOSTON.—JONATHAN LANE'S LETTER TO THE BOSTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

John Lavis, Dorchester.—Our meeting on Monday evening, April 14, was one of the most successful single tax meetings ever held in Boston. One of our local ministers said we were very persistent fellows, and that we had made him buy Mr. George's books to see if what we said had any truth. Mr. Garland opened the meeting with a fifteen minute speech, and then called on James A. Herne, who talked unlimited single tax for forty-five minutes, and then read Mr. Garland's sketch, "Under the Lion's Paw," after which Mr. Garland answered questions satisfactorily. The hall, which seats 500, was so crowded that we had to close the doors at 8.15. One half the audience was ladies, and it was undoubtedly the verdict of all that it was a pleasant evening's entertainment.

To show the opinion of some people of us single tax men, I send you the following letter, which was received by the typographical union, which passed Mr. Lane's taxation scheme; that is, to put all taxes of Boston on real estate—houses and land:

BOSTON, March 3.

John Douglas, Esq., Secretary Boston Typographical Union, No. 13.—My Dear Sir: One of my very first and most agreeable duties on my return from the south is to answer your very complimentary note of January 27. I had seen in the papers the announcement of your action, and could hardly believe it to be true. Let me say to you frankly that nothing in the way of an appreciation of my efforts do I value more highly than this testimonial from your intelligent industrial body. I had seen so good a spirit on the part of the men who follow Mr. Henry George on this question of taxation that I cannot fail to respect and honor both them and their distinguished leader. I do not claim to be overwise in this business. We have all a great deal to learn, and I suppose one of the things we must not forget is to be patient with those who honestly differ from us, and to try to discover those things first in which we can honestly agree. This way, and in this way only, is progress and ultimate success to be achieved. Your friend and servant, JONATHAN A. LANE, President Boston Merchants' Association.

NEW JERSEY.

SINGLE TAX MEN ENJOYING AN INFORMAL SUPPER.

J. A. Craig, Paterson.—The club had its informal supper in Germania hall on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. Mr. Breen presided over the feast. After all had fully satisfied the wants of the physical man the chair rapped for order and stated that "we would now proceed in like manner to satisfy the wants of the intellectual man." A letter of regret was then read from Eugene Stevenson, one of the most prominent lawyers of this city, in which he expressed sympathy in the movement for reform and hoped that the club would be successful in its efforts to secure ball reform, tariff reform, and reform in the present methods of taxation. Mr. Post was then introduced and spoke on the single tax, which he treated in his usual masterly and eloquent style.

Mr. Boggs responded to "Electoral reform," and Mr. Altamus made an interesting speech on "Politics at Trenton." Mr. James Taylor of the club replied to "Protection to American industry." A recess was then had, after which readings, recitations, songs, jokes and short speeches were in order.

The board of trade had its annual supper on the same evening, and while the single tax men were talking tariff reform and what not the Rev. Chas. D. Shaw, D.D., was speaking to the toast, "Our local government," and found occasion to refer to the single tax and what it involves. He believed that everyone should own enough land for their uses; he thought that at present there was no reason why everyone could not own as much as they needed for use. Just what the board of trade thinks about this question the report didn't state.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TWO CLUBS CHANGE THEIR ADDRESSES.

John Moore, Philadelphia.—The Kensington single tax society has changed its time and place of meeting to Sunday night, at 8 o'clock, in Textile hall, corner of Kensington avenue and Cumberland street. Our first meeting was held April 13, and was addressed by H. V. Hutzell on the causes of low wages. We hope to have large meetings and make many converts among the textile workers.

Charles S. Prizer, Reading.—On April 1 the Reading single tax society moved from 403 Penn street into more suitable and commodious quarters at 522 Court street. Our officers now are: President, Charles S. Prizer; secretary, Wm. H. McKinney, 522 Court street; treasurer, Charles Corkhill. We are doing some effective local work, and our membership is steadily increasing.

OHIO.

HARD TIMES AND THE SINGLE TAX MOVING ALONG SLOWLY.

N. Stottlemire, Worthington.—Business is so depressed that people have no ambition for anything. The discussion of the single tax here is awakening thought.

Adam Behny, Lebanon.—The single tax is being discussed all around here. The farmers are getting tired of this continual taxation. They complain that times are so hard that they are not able to meet expenses.

William C. Wulff, Cincinnati.—Our single tax club is moving along slowly. What we need is something to stir the movement.

INDIANA.

THE CHANGE THAT IS GOING ON IN PEOPLES' MINDS—THE FARMERS DROPPING AWAY FROM THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

L. O. Bishop, Clinton.—The single tax heaven is thoroughly at work now throughout this county. Since Cleveland's defeat our farm products have gone down and our farmers are in a bad shape generally. Following up the rapid economic changes, I have kept the people's minds directed to the remedies proposed by the single tax movement by distributing thousands of the tracts and devoting our paper (the Saturday Argus) to educational matter along our lines. Many have come to see plainly the evils and are now getting the remedy clearly in their minds. Recently I circulated a petition to have the town council petition the county commissioners for authority to incorporate the land adjoining the town, which is now held idle for speculation, so that it may be taxed at its speculative town lot value instead of its present assumed mere agricultural value. The council (all republicans) have taken hold of the matter and will at once begin the necessary steps. And right here allow me to say to the single tax men of Indiana that we can do a great work in our state by this sort of petitioning.

Partly as a result of the educational work which our club has conducted here, the result of the April election shows a marked change in the sentiment of the county. This county (Vermillion) has for thirty years been solidly republican, and two years ago gave a republican majority of about 300. This spring the democrats elect four out of five trustees and carry the county by about 200. Certainly the result of these spring elections should inspire us with a stronger hope, fire us with a greater zeal and strengthen our determination to rest not, falter not, until the single tax banner floats from every part of our land.

P. H. Carroll, Evansville.—I drove out in the country to-day about five miles with Mr. Broker, a leading member of the Knights of Labor, and on reaching a country school we found the farmers holding a district convention. The F. M. B. A. are very strong in this county. They adjourned their meeting and invited us to talk to them. I talked to them about an hour. I presented the land tax to them and they fairly went wild, and I believe they are all free traders, for as soon as I said protection did not protect the farmers the applause was spontaneous and general. After we got through talking the chairman put the question: "Shall we vote with the old parties or come out with an independent ticket in June?" The vote was for an independent ticket. It is gratifying to see the farmers breaking away from the old parties, and, I assure you, theirs is a general stampede. They held an election here about a week ago, and they elected their full ticket, and also in the next county to this. They are going to have a big gathering here on the 11th of May and have invited me to give them another talk on free trade and free land. Every day the future looks brighter. I am furnishing literature to the leaders and have them reading, and expect good results from my labor.

ILLINOIS.

THE QUINCY CLUB ADOPTS IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

C. F. Perry, Quincy.—At the last meeting of our club the following resolutions were adopted. If the department of labor can only be induced to make the inquiries asked for the results would be of great benefit to the country at large:

Resolved (1) The sincere belief prevails with a large and rapidly increasing number of people, representing classes and occupations widely apart, that a change in our system of taxation which would exempt all products of human labor from all direct and indirect taxes, and substitute therefor a single tax on the value of land exclusive of improvements, would open up ample opportunities for employment of labor and capital, greatly stimulate the production and consumption of wealth, permanently raise wages and increase business profits, and result in numerous other benefits to society.

(2) There is also a widespread desire, shared by many who do not now entertain this belief, for definite, reliable information tending to show the truth or error of it.

(3) The United States department of labor was created at the instance of workingmen for the express purpose of investigating matters affecting the interests of labor, and in which effort the department, in charge of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, has hitherto displayed a commendable degree of zeal and ability.

(4) We therefore respectfully request of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, labor commissioner, that, as soon as possible, he cause the department to make an investigation in a number of representative cities, or other localities, and collect facts, with a view of estimating as closely as possible the probable effects of the proposed change in our system of taxation; having special regard for the following, among other points:

The effect (a) in opening up natural opportunities for labor and capital; (b) on the production and the consumption of wealth; (c) on the demand for labor and capital; (d) on wages and business profits; (e) on the distribution of wealth; (f) on the cost of production; (g) on our foreign trade; (h) on the cost of government; (i) on the rental value of land, exclusive of improvements; (j) on the selling value of bare land; (k) on land held for speculation; (l) on involuntary poverty; (m) on public morals and intelligence; (n) on economic rent as compared with the cost of local, state and national government.

(5) The secretary is instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, department of labor, Washington, D. C.

These resolutions have been adopted by the Quincy trade and labor assembly and by L. A. 1959, K. of L., this city.

Quincy is to have an electric street railway; and I note they will use the "Johnson patent" on the rails. This must mean that of Tom L. Johnson; and I could wish in this case he were obliged to be here, for I know he would awaken more interest among our business men regarding the great advantage of adopting the discovery of another single tax man.

TENNESSEE.

A SINGLE TAX MAN AT AN ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

Richard Welton, Decherd.—I attended a convention of the alliances of Franklin county on Saturday, April 13. Mr. McDowell, editor of The Teller, the organ of the Tennessee alliances, addressed the convention. He made a good address. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the influence that an organization of farmers had on legislation, and inquired, in effect, "What compelled congress to pass the bill to ascertain the mortgages on farms?" As no one answered, he addressed me with the same question. I told him that "the St. Louis single tax club originated the movement." This evidently was not the answer he wanted, for he spoke with some warmth, saying: "The single tax club was not a flea bite; the farmers don't want any single tax; they are not going to let anybody take away their farms," etc. After he was through I was called on to speak, which I did most pacifically, saying that "the common aim of the alliance and of other organizations was to secure to the laborer the results of his labor"—assuring Mr. McDowell that I was a land owner, but that no one should take away my land nor that any single tax organization ever proposed to do so if the taxes were paid. I did not state the single tax in full. It was enough that the farmers of Franklin county should have heard the name "single tax." But I have no doubt I shall address them at length on the subject at another time.

MISSOURI.

THE NATIONALISTS AT THE OLD SOCIALISTIC GAME—THEY LET OTHERS BUILD, THEN THEY TRY TO GRAB—JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED.

Warren Wasson, Kansas City.—We have just had a very severe contest with three or four nationalists who got into the club and attempted to divert it in their direction. We defeated them with the loss of three members only.

They have gone; they went; But when they left us, They only of themselves bereft us. Our secretary, J. C. Williams, was one of them.

Percy Pepon, St. Louis.—The single tax league celebrated Jefferson's birthday on Monday evening, April 11. Charles J. Sadler opened with "Tell's Apostrophe to Liberty," then Hon. Joseph T. Tatum read a paper on Jefferson's home life; Dr. H. S. Chase spoke on "Jefferson's Sense of Justice;" then Mrs. E. A. Meriwether made an address; a letter was read from George G. Gaenther of Gallo way, Ill.; Hal Reid, the actor, gave us a recitation, and the exercises closed with a paper by John E. Feinney on the causes of the present scarcity of great men. The affair was a great success.

Every member of the league is urgently requested to attend the next business meeting of the league, the first Monday in May, as some special matters of great importance will be presented. There are possibilities of great work in several directions, and consultation is very desirable.

K. C. Thomas, Kansas City.—It is pretty hard, sometimes, to get along with the blind fools we meet. I am chairman of a tariff reform club in my ward, but when it gets into running order I intend to give them free trade and the single tax unadulterated.

MICHIGAN.

A RECENT CONVERT—"SOMETHING MUST BE DONE, AND QUICKLY."

George Hicks, Hersey, Oscoda County.—It is a little over three months ago that I first heard of the single tax. Since then I have been studying it; and now I have come to the conclusion that it is right. The farmers here are in a sad plight. Something must be done, and done quick, or our farms, with few exceptions, will pass into the hands of money syndicates and the homes of the free will become the hovels of the slaves. I hope that the light will soon break and the hopes of our patriot fathers be realized.

W. P. Borland, Saginaw.—Among the last lot of signatures which I sent to the enrollment committee is the name of John Troop. He is a Pole of considerable influence among his countrymen, who are here in large numbers. I labored with Mr. Troop long and earnestly, but now he sees the cat, and will show it to his people.

A. A. Puddefoot, Detroit.—We are starting a single tax club here, and expect to do some good work before the year is out.

MINNESOTA.

A MINISTER PREACHES A SERMON ON FREE TRADE—A RUCTION IN THE BOARD OF TRADE.

C. J. Buell, Minneapolis.—Rev. H. M. Simmons, pastor of the First Unitarian church, on Sunday, April 13, delivered a free trade sermon from his pulpit. It has created a sensation here. Rev. Simmons is regarded here as the most broadly cultured clergyman in the northwest.

I attended the last meeting of the board of trade and created somewhat of a ruction by offering resolutions regarding the beastly condition of our streets, and commending St. Paul for its methods of taxing adjoining property for street improvements. There was quite a wrangle over the resolutions, which were finally laid on the table. But the opponents of the resolution have not been able to lay the discussion, which has since been going on, on the table as easily as they did the resolutions.

Henry Ellington, Kilkenny.—I have been distributing to the farmers around here the literature sent me by the enrollment committee, and so far have heard nothing but favorable comments.

COLORADO.

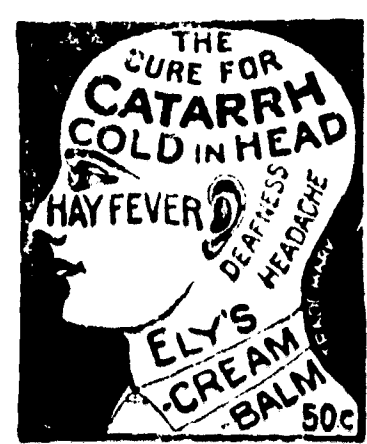
THE RAILROAD CORPORATIONS COMPLAINING AGAINST UNJUST TAXATION.

H. C. Niles, Denver.—There is considerable single tax in the atmosphere here. Even the railroad corporations are becoming incensed with it. The corporations of this state have appeared before the state board of equalization with the complaint that they are too heavily taxed, while real estate is not paying its share of the public burden.

When the great railroad companies begin to demand, as they are now doing in this state, higher and juster assessments of real estate, an influence will be set in motion which will react favorably for the only logical outcome of their demand. In this state it will first exhibit itself in the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment exempting personal property from taxation and thus clear the way of legal obstructions to the enactment of the single tax.

Through our state association we are striving to have a demand for the constitutional amendment embodied in the platforms upon which the next state contest will be made. We also wish to prepare a tract for circulation throughout the state exhibiting the glaring discriminations made in real estate assessments. In case the railways fail to obtain relief in their appeal to the state board of

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THE  
CURE FOR  
**CATARRH**  
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equalization—and they are foredoomed to failure, because the board possesses no authority to change individual assessments—we may be able to obtain the co-operation and financial assistance from the railroads in order to create the necessary intelligence which alone can, through its next legislature, give them the relief they demand. "All roads lead to Rome," and it does appear as if we would soon be able to reach the Rome of the single tax in a vestibuled train with all modern conveniences.

#### CALIFORNIA.

##### A LETTER FROM THE PORT OF OUR MOVEMENT.

Frances M. Milne, San Luis Obispo.—I have sent a number of signed petitions to the enrollment committee, which were got for me by a Mr. O'Neil here, who has become an ardent convert to the single tax chiefly through Mr. George's speech in San Francisco, though he was inclined that way before through the reading of various papers, particularly THE STANDARD, which I had loaned him frequently. But that speech brought him fairly into line as a worker. Unless you know what it is to have striven alone to interest people in a great idea, you cannot imagine the happiness we feel, my mother and I, in the sense of having at last won a fellow worker. Mr. O'Neil says that until he read the papers we gave him he had the impression that Mr. George's teachings were quite communistic and single taxers a set of cranks.

Frank W. Lynch, Palto Ranch.—I am the son of a Douglass democrat who was made a republican by the rebellion. Since attaining my majority I have voted for Blaine and Harrison. I became converted to the single tax through reading "Progress and Poverty" over eight years ago. Though I dislike the democratic party as it has been heretofore, I have voted for individual democrats, and if I can this fall, shall vote for a tariff reformer. Though I believe in reforming it altogether, I recognize that these timid measures must precede free trade and the single tax. I believe that the tariff has long ceased to help the laborer.

#### CONNECTICUT.

J. H. Payne, Bridgeport.—The meeting of the Social science club opened last Sunday afternoon, April 20, with a song by the Lazala sisters—Boberta, Bonita and Mineta—after which Boberta recited a poem entitled "The Old Mill." Mr. Gorsuch then delivered his first of three discourses on "The Religious Idea in its Relation to the Industrial Problem." Mr. Gorsuch will speak again this coming Sunday afternoon, April 27.

#### DELAWARE.

D. McWilliams, Rockford, Wilmington.—Glad to see by THE STANDARD that the single tax doctrine is progressing. I am still doing what I can to get converts to that belief. I got a strong republican last week through the reading of one STANDARD. He had never seen that paper before and he is delighted with it. I have lent him some of George's works and expect good results.

#### LOUISIANA.

James Middleton, New Orleans.—The speaker at our last meeting, April 17, was H. Reggio, who delivered a brief but eloquent address upon the life and services of Thomas Jefferson. "When," said Mr. Reggio, "Jefferson gave utterance to the doctrine that the earth belongs in usufruct to the living, he clearly apprehended the truth which the single tax movement seeks to realize."

#### IOWA.

James S. Mott, Mason City.—The cause is growing and we hope in the near future to be the nucleus around which will gather a good organization. A few evenings ago I spoke in the hall of the K. of L. on the single tax, and quite a number of the audience say they were favorably impressed by my remarks.

#### KANSAS.

J. L. Voorhes, Olathe.—What little time I have to spare is used in getting signatures to the petition. Some of the people around here are "almost persuaded."

#### NEBRASKA.

Joseph Thomas, Plattsmouth.—A short time ago I signed the congressional petition. Soon after I received copies of THE STANDARD, which I have read carefully. I accept the doctrine and will do what I can to spread the truth.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

A. S. Frosdick, Hatton.—The peculiar political situation here, which cannot be made clear in a few words, has enabled us, with some chance of success, to propose an advanced platform for the democratic party of this state. We have just published articles on the subject in a number of papers in both English and Norwegian. It may result in a very radical platform next fall, but if we gain nothing more it is certain to cause a great deal of discussion.

#### WALES.

THE PRODUCERS SUFFER ALL WHILE THE NON-PRODUCERS GET ALL.  
John M. Price, Kingsbridge, N. Y.—I send

you the following item, which I translated, from my Welsh paper, Y Drych (The Mirror). Said item has become a good object lesson in Wales, to show the unfeeling attitude of the landed proprietors to the toiling masses.

The South Wales miners' provident society was organized about eight years ago. During that time there has been mined 200,000,000 tons of coal in that region, and the owners of the land have received at least £7,000,000 as royalty on that output. The miners have contributed to the society, beside risking their lives, £149,987. The coal operators contributed £34,396; but the owners of the land only contributed £3,076; and out of that sum the marquis of Bute gave £1,000.

There were 276 widows and 549 orphans dependent on the society during the last year, and there will be added a great many more this year, as the result of these two last terrible explosions. According to the last report, the society was in debt £30,000. The miners and operators renewed their subscriptions; but the land owners, who had received their millions without labor or risk, and only because they happened to own the land, did not renew theirs.

The report has created a deep feeling of righteous indignation against these unfeeling landlords, which will be apt to find expression in ballots, when the taxers of ground rent will give them an opportunity. Surely, "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

#### SUCCESSFUL IN HIS LINE.

Kansas City Star.

Editor Charles A. Dana is in his seventy-first year. When the Lord in infinite mercy calls him hence He will remove a man who has played the blackguard in journalism and the hypocrite in politics with more success than any man of modern times.

#### A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Buffalo Courier.

If the tariff isn't a tax, why all this outcry against the proposed duty on hides?

#### Bermuda Bottled.

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

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold

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

#### WHEN THE

## MILLENNIUM COMES

There will be no more  
COUGHS, COLDS,  
BRONCHITIS, CROUP  
or CONSUMPTION.

Until that time use

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

for the alleviation of  
these distressing and  
prevalent complaints.

Sold by all Druggists.

## PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

Cure in one minute.

#### CATARRH.

##### Catarrhal Deafness—Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—[Christian Advocate.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.—[Adv.

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**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX**

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Faintness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Itchings on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. **THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.** This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine.—"Worth a guinea a box."

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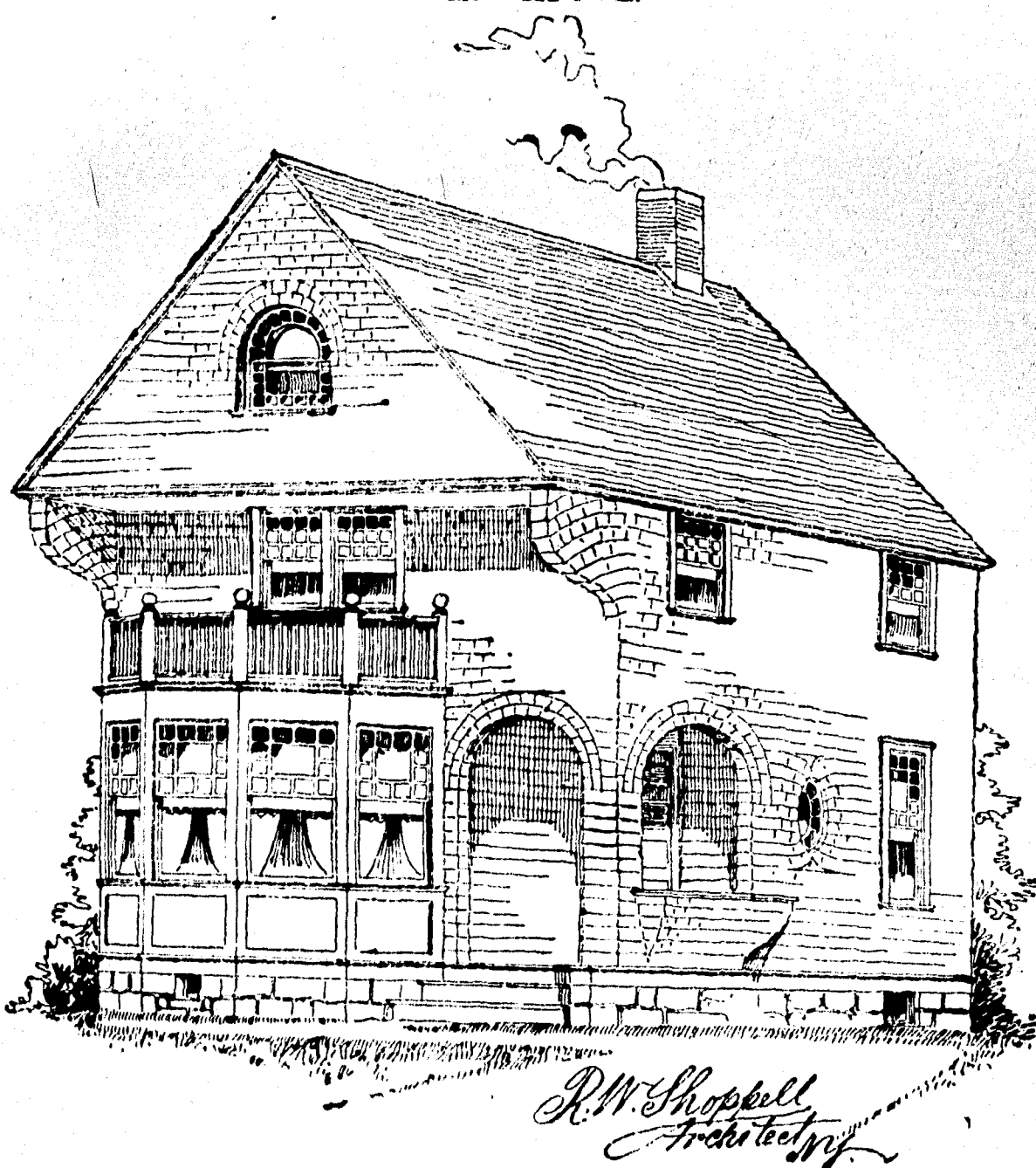
they ACT LIKE MAGIC:—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that **BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.** Full directions with each box.

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But inquire first of druggist. In ordering mention THE STANDARD.

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**SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.**

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

**ARKANSAS.**

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

**CALIFORNIA.**

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

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

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

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

**SAN DIEGO.**—San Diego single tax county committee. Every Monday evening, 139 10th st. Chairman, Geo. B. Whaley, Novelette book stand, 439 Fifth st.

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

**COLORADO.**

**STATE.**—Colorado State single tax association, room 14, Byers block, 15th and Champa sts. Pres., A. W. Elder; sec., H. C. Niles; treas., Geo. Champion.

**DENVER.**—Denver single tax association. Every Thursday evening, room 14, Byers block, 15th and Champa sts. Free reading room open every day, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Pres., G. H. Phelps; sec., F. H. Monroe, 2951 Marion st.

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

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

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

**CONNECTICUT.**

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

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

**DAKOTA.**

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

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

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

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

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

**FLORIDA.**

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

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

**GEORGIA.**

**ATLANTA.**—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. M. Beath; sec., J. Henley Smith, 67 Whitehall st.

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

**ILLINOIS.**

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

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

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

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

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

**INDIANA.**

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

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

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

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

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

**RICHMOND.**—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. Richie, 915 South A st.

**IOWA.**

**BURLINGTON.**—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 218 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Moore, 920 Hedge ave.

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

**COUNCIL BLUFFS.**—Council Bluffs single tax

club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m.; 724 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Stevenson; sec., I. Kinnahan, 326 W. 12th st.

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

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

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

**KANSAS.**

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

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

**LOUISIANA.**

**NEW ORLEANS.**—Louisiana single tax club. Meets every Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 205 Canal st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

**MAINE.**

**AUBURN.**—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 1227th st.

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

**MARYLAND.**

**BALTIMORE.**—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday, at 8 p. m., in hall 506 E. Baltimore st. Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 N. Carey st.; sec., John Salmon, 415 N. Eutaw st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st.

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

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

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

**BOSTON.**—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland, 12 Moreland st.; sec., Edwin M. White, 27 Pemberton square.

**Neposet single tax league.** Every Thursday evening, 339 1/2 Neposet ave., Boston. Sec., Q. A. Lathrop, 43 Walnut st.

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

**Roxbury single tax club.** Pres., Frank W. Mendum; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Rugles st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MICHIGAN.**

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

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

**MINNESOTA.**

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

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

**ST. PAUL.**—Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., R. C. Morgan, Northern Pacific railroad office.

**MISSOURI.**

**ST. LOUIS.**—St. Louis single tax league. s. e. cor. 8th and Olive, meets every Tuesday evening. Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2733 Gamble street.

**"Benton School of Social Science."** Saturday, 8 p. m., 6339 Waldemar ave., St. Louis. Pres., Dr. Henry S. Chase; sec., Wm. C. Little.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEBRASKA.**

**OMAHA.**—Omaha single tax club. Sunday afternoons, Gate City hall, cor. 13th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus S. Parker; sec., Cyrus F. Beckett, 411 N. 25d st.

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

**NEW JERSEY.**

**JERSEY CITY.**—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., John W. Jakeway; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 307 Grove st.

**NEWARK.**—Newark single tax club. Pres., Herbert Boggs, 82 Broad st.; sec., M. G. Gaffney, 43 Warren place.

**PATERSON.**—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg ave. Meetings every Monday evening at 100 Market street.

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

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

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

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

**WASHINGTON.**—Washington land and tax club. Pres., John Morrison; sec., W. H. Christine.

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

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

**NEW YORK.**

**NEW YORK.**—Manhattan single tax club. Business meeting, first Thursday of each month, at 8 p. m.; other Thursdays, social and propaganda. Club rooms, 36 Clinton pl.; open every day from 6 p. m. to 12 p. m. Pres., Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

**Harlem single tax club.** room 3, 247 West 125th st. Business meeting every Tuesday, 8:30 p. m. Whist and social evening every Thursday. Pres., Eugene G. Muret; sec., Chas. H. Mitchell.

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

**BROOKLYN.**—Brooklyn single tax club. Club house, 56 Livingston st. Open every evening. Discussions Wednesday evenings. Business meetings Friday evenings. Lectures Sunday evenings. Pres., Peter Aitken; cor. sec., Robert Baker, 884 Greene av.

**The Eastern District single tax club.** Each Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, W. C. T. W. hall, cor. S. Third st. and Bedford av. Pres., John Britton; sec., Joseph McGuinness, 215 Ross st.

**Eighteenth ward single tax club.** Meets every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at 253 Evergreen av.

**BUFFALO.**—Tax reform club. Every Wednesday evening, Central labor union hall. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec., H. B. Buddenburg, box 190.

**ROCHESTER.**—Rochester single tax union. Wednesday, 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 p. m.; 80 Reynolds Arcade. Pres., J. M. Campbell; sec., D. Waters, 80 Reynolds arcade.

**ALBANY.**—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec., George Noyes, 308 First st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**OHIO.**

**STATE.**—Ohio single tax league. State executive board: Pres., W. F. Bien, 1633 Wilson av., Cleveland; vice-pres., J. G. Galloway, 263 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, room 3, 348 1/2 S. High st., Columbus.

**CLEVELAND.**—Cleveland single tax club. Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., 144 Ontario st., room 16. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., C. H. Nau, room 25, Standard block.

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

**COLUMBUS.**—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, 348 1/2 S. High st.

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

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

**YOUNGSTOWN.**—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 8 S. Market st.

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

**OREGON.**

**PORTLAND.**—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month, Grand Army hall. Pres., R. H. Thompson; sec., S. B. Riggen, 48 Stark st.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

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

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

**Kensington single tax club.** Every Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, Textile hall, cor. Kensington av. and Cumberland st. Pres., Jas. Wright; sec., John Moore, 1351 Vienna st.

**PITTSBURG.**—Pittsburg single tax club. 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays at 2:30 p. m., 102 Fourth av. Pres., Edmund Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 140 24th st., S. E.

**BRADFORD.**—Single tax club, St. James place. Open every evening. Meetings Wednesday evening and Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. Pres., Phil. D. Tanguay; sec., J. C. De Forist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**RHODE ISLAND.**

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

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

**TENNESSEE.**

