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THE STANDARD

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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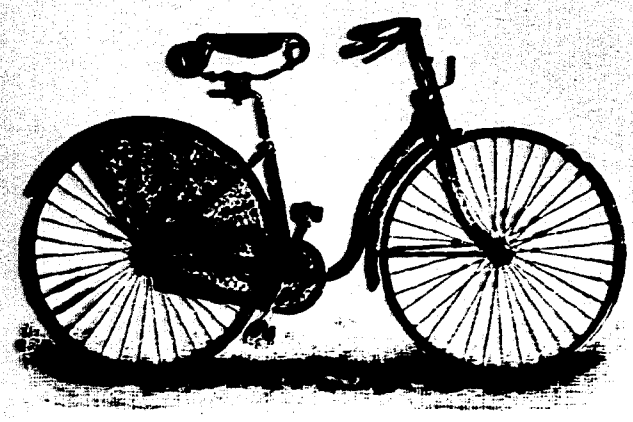
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VOL. X. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1891. No. 2.

CRISP A PROTECTIONIST.—Despite the fact that Hon. Charles F. Crisp has professed to be a Free Trader, he sees that if he is to win the Speakership from a known and aggressive Free Trader, like Mills, he must conciliate the traitors and trimmers who are trying to minimize the tariff issue, and who are really opposed to all efforts to make political campaigns turn on questions of principle. Mr. Crisp found a fitting occasion for his act of humiliation in the Fourth of July celebration at Tammany Hall. He had evidently been coached, for immediately after his first allusion to the question of taxation he said: "I see you look apprehensive. I am not going to discuss the tariff at great length." Here we find one who aspires to the leading place now in the gift of the Democratic party addressing an audience of supposed Democrats with an apology for discussing the one issue that clearly differentiates the Democratic from the Republican party. Such an apology should of itself instantly remove Mr. Crisp from the list of possible candidates for any responsible position within the gift of the Democratic majority in the next Congress.

But, Mr. Crisp went further. The Sun reports him as saying: "*We all agree that there should be a tariff. No party in this country favors Free Trade.*" This is given as his actual language, and all the reports agree that he declared that any tariff law that would raise sufficient revenue to meet the necessary expenses of government "would at the same time give the American manufacturer such an advantage over European manufacturers as to enable him to pay the difference in the cost of labor here and there." The Republican party, he went on to say, is not satisfied with this degree of protection, the obvious inference from his remark being that the Democratic party does believe in protection to that extent.

Mr. Crisp has by this utterance proclaimed himself a Protectionist. He has given his sanction and authority to the false pretence by which the Protectionists have obtained so long the support of misguided workingmen. Measured by product, wages are *not* as high in this country as in England or even in Germany. This was shown conclusively in the great tariff debate in which Mr. Crisp took no part, and to which he does not appear even to have listened. Furthermore, so far as there has been any difference in the wages paid to American and to other workingmen, that difference has been solely due to easier accessibility to natural resources in this country; and, as these resources have been gradually monopolized, the difference in favor of American workingmen has gradually disappeared, and this in the face of a steady increase of "protective" duties. It was the education of the American wage workers to an understanding of the fact that a tariff on goods does not, and cannot, increase wages that enabled the Democratic party to make its great gains in the manufacturing districts in 1888; and since that time the farmers, whose votes gave Harrison the rural districts, have awakened to an understanding of the hollow mockery of the "home market" fraud by which they had so long been fooled.

At this juncture, then, it is intolerable that a man seeking preferment at the hands of the Democratic party should stand up before a crowd of ward politicians in Tammany Hall and repeat the stale and exploded falsehood that a tariff of some sort can increase wages. If the workingmen could be brought back to a belief in that delusion they would unanimously vote the Protectionist ticket; and, unless they were to rise to a height of unselfishness that we do not look for in masses of men, they would be stupid not to do so. They want their wages raised; and if a little tariff can raise wages a little, a greater tariff will raise them more and a prohibitory tariff will raise them to their maximum. Mr. Crisp gave away the Democratic party's whole case when he made such an admission. If that party were to endorse his declaration, after four year's agitation of the tariff question, it would be beaten out of sight; and under such circumstances it ought to be beaten.

The occasion and surroundings make this utterance by Mr. Crisp even more exasperating than it otherwise would be. It was made in the expectation that it would win for the Georgia representative the support of the scheming trickster to whom the Democratic party owed its defeat in 1888; and it has won for Mr. Crisp the baleful but enthusiastic commendation of the New York Sun, a political assassin that has stabbed in the back every Democratic candidate for the Presidency since 1877. Whether the Democratic party intends to stand this sort of thing we cannot say, since THE STANDARD does not pretend to speak for it: but we do say, most emphatically, that if such men and influences are to shape its policy and name its leaders, the thousands of men who during the past few years have supported it because it appeared to represent the principle of Free Trade and hostility to Protection will see it crushed out of existence rather than support it again. We have been patient and reasonable. We have not expected that a great mass of voters could suddenly be educated into a complete understanding of the folly of the old-time prejudice against Free Trade, but we are not so elated over the really great progress made that we will submit to insult or condone such a step backward as would be taken in the election of Charles F. Crisp as Speaker of a Democratic House of Representatives and the setting aside of Roger Q. Mills. "Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." It is not necessary to cross that bridge till we come to it; but if the abhorrent influences back of Mr. Crisp's candidacy procure his election, or even develop sufficient strength to defeat Mills and elect some other trimmer than Crisp, a crisis will arise that will compel many thousands of those who still hope for Democratic success to consider in what other way they can use their votes in supporting principles, instead of using them in arbitrating a fight between greedy henchmen for the spoils of office.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD CHILI.—The United States naval officers who brought back the Itata from Iquique say that the feeling on the part of the Chilian Congressional party toward the United States is extremely bitter. They had looked to us, if not for assistance, at least for non-interference, and they therefore resent the action of the commander of the Charleston, who threatened that if the Itata were not surrendered he would seize every ship belonging to the insurgents and blockade all their ports. This was after the fugitive vessel had escaped her pursuers and

reached the principal port of the insurgents with her contraband cargo.

We do not wonder that the Chilian insurgents feel sore. Undiscriminating zeal against rebels, as such, has not always been the attitude of the American Government toward people struggling for liberty, and it is not its natural attitude now. All the information thus far received concerning the contest in Chili goes to show that the fight is one by the people for the maintenance of representative government against an attempt by the President of the republic to establish a dictatorship. In such a contest the sympathy of every true American is with the rebels. This sympathy is intensified in this case by reports of President Balmaceda's cruelty, which leads him to brutally persecute even the wives and children of the insurgents.

Of course, governmental obligations toward friendly powers must be met and the United States cannot permit their ports to be used for the equipment of ships intended to prey on the commerce of other nations; but as there appears to be a reasonable doubt as to which of the contending parties really is the constitutional Government in Chili, why be so "nasty particular" about the escape of a steamer loaded with arms for men who, against great odds, are fighting for the maintenance of free institutions? Of course, it was necessary that the Itata, under the circumstances, should be pursued and, if possible, caught on the high seas; but it seems to us that the commander of the Charleston was overzealous when he laid in wait for the fugitive at Iquique, and bullied the insurgent leaders into surrendering the ship and her precious cargo of arms and ammunition. For our part, we wish the rebels had got their arms, and we are sorry that the Itata was unable to land them.

There was a time in the history of this country when the representatives of our people were quick to sympathize with rebels struggling for freedom, and they sometimes ran to ridiculous extremes in the way of futile declarations of sympathy. All that has been changed, however. Since our own Government had to deal with an insurrection against its authority our old traditions have apparently been forgotten, and we have become one of the most zealous of nations in sustaining constituted authorities, as such, without the slightest regard to the merits of the controversy between such governments and the rebels against their authority. We are carrying the thing too far. Our Federal authorities are "standing so straight that they lean backward," and the sympathies of the American people are not with them in any such attitude. We do not wonder that the Chilian Congressional party feels bitter and indignant. It has a right to feel so. If our own people had any way of expressing themselves we would show the indignant Chilians that we sympathize with them.

INGALLS ON PATERNALISM.—John James Ingalls, lately U. S. Senator from Kansas, who describes himself as "a statesman out of a job," is at present improving such opportunities as are offered him for lecturing. Mr. Ingalls describes himself accurately, if we admit the claim of such men to the title of "statesman." It is certain that so long as he was in public life he was constantly in jobs of one kind or another, and generally in jobs that, if successful, inured to the personal benefit of John James Ingalls.

Mr. Ingalls was thrown "out of a job" by that sudden uprising of the farmers, which, in Kansas, used the machinery of the Farmers' Alliance for the accomplishment of its purposes. The rude shock of his displacement has aroused the ex-Senator to some consideration of the broader aspects of politics, and his unfriendly eye has had no difficulty in discovering that the programme of the Alliance is essentially socialistic, and that those constituting the organization look to paternal legislation for the cure of the evils under which they suffer. The result is that in a recent lecture on "The Problems of Our Second Century" he denounces "the growing sentiment in favor of paternalism in this country" as "diametrically opposed to the idea of individualism upon which this Government has been built." In his description of the aims and proposed methods of socialism, Mr. Ingalls, with his customary extravagance, does injustice to the socialists, but he rightly assumes that their ideas are antagonistic to those underlying our system of government, and he does well to oppose them.

But is Mr. Ingalls in a position to undertake this task, or, as he probably would say, "this job?" We are in some doubt as to his personal opinions on the tariff question, but there is no question that for years he has been one of the shining lights of a party that has done more to overthrow individualism and establish paternal government than the Socialists and the Farmers' Alliance combined are likely to accomplish in a century. The doctrine of Protection is paternalism, pure and simple, and is as diametrically opposed as is the Sub-Treasury scheme to what Mr. Ingalls calls "the good Anglo-Saxon doctrine of root, hog, or die." It is a bold and unblushing assertion that a comparatively small number of people engaged in certain kinds of industry are entitled to governmental assistance in making their private business profitable. How can a man who has for years supported such a programme have the face to rebuke sincere but mistaken enthusiasts who think they have discovered a system of paternal legislation that will enrich a body of people vastly outnumbering the beneficiaries of Protection? If defeat has brought Mr. Ingalls to repentance he can only demonstrate the fact by denouncing the serious and practical paternalism he has done all he could to sustain.

A PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.—The Single Tax League of the United States is the outgrowth of a movement to promote, by political, action legislation in the direction of the Single Tax. Of course, it aims to do propaganda work and engages in such work to the extent of its means. There is, however, among many, and especially among women, a feeling that they cannot accomplish so much, as part of a political movement, as by organized, personal effort. This effort goes on all the time, of course, but those engaged in it feel the need of closer communication one with another; and though they had no definite plan in the beginning, by natural evolution, two movements have coalesced into the movement directed by the Committee on Single Tax Propaganda, whose address and accompanying extracts from correspondence appear on our 15th page. Though the main work of this organization has been, and probably will continue to be, done by women, there is nothing in its name or its constitution intended to confine its membership to one sex.

The new organization is in full accord with the Single Tax National Committee, though not under its direction or control. The relations between the two are not unlike those existing between the National Committees of the two great parties and the national organizations of Democratic or Republican clubs. Both work to the same end, one as the official and duly chosen representative organization and the other as a volunteer organization seeking the same end. The names attached to the call give ample evidence that this is not an organization intended to create dissension or minister to the personal vanity of any one. The cause has no better workers than these men and

women. The existence of such an organization opens the way to everybody to work, and those who, because of sex, or of natural indisposition to take an active part in political work, can find in the new movement ample opportunity for activity.

In wishing the Committee on Propaganda the largest possible success, permit us to offer one word of warning. You people have gone through the fire and been tested. Do not trust untried persons in positions of responsibility, and beware of cranks. Ours is a movement that aims to accomplish a definite purpose. That purpose is in full accord with the interests and desires of a vast majority of the people in every community; but such people have not been made to understand this. Our business is to make them understand. We are not "slashing around" in favor of Reform in general, with a big R, but are working on clearly defined lines to restore to mankind a heritage of which the people have, through ignorance, consented to be deprived. Experience shows that many who profit by the existing system of land tenure are willing to work for a change, and that the victims of the system are frequently the hardest to interest in an effort to alter it. We Single Tax people, therefore, are not the file-leaders of a class fighting a class, but the advocates of a system that aims to establish justice by giving to every man his own. Our methods are peaceable, our arguments reasonable, and our aim the conversion of other men to our way of thinking and voting. We do not need to be either martyrs or Ishmaelites. Men who, through "natural cussedness," which they mistake for depth of conviction, have lived in fierce antagonism with their neighbors, are sure to injure any cause they espouse; and such men have undoubtedly prejudiced more than one community against the Single Tax. Let us hope that henceforth the enthusiasm that so great an object inspires may be guided by that common sense which is necessary to assure the advocate of our cause a fair hearing.

THE END OF PARNELLISM.—The effect of the election in Carlow will eventually be the destruction of the Parnell faction in Irish politics. Doubtless the Tories and the few remaining Parnellites are right in ascribing the result to the influence of the priests; but in a country where all political manifestoes are addressed, not primarily to the people, but formally to "the priests and people" of such or such a county, there is manifestly no present hope for a political faction that has incurred the unanimous hostility of the clergy. Of course it is greatly to be regretted that the priesthood should, in this fashion, rule the politics of any country; but the fact, however regrettable, must be recognized, and it cannot be possible that Parnell since he discovered that he had completely alienated the Irish clergy could seriously have expected any other end than that which has come to his political career.

But deplore as we may the complete political domination of the Irish people by their priests, it is only fair to the latter to say that so long as Mr. Parnell appeared to be supremely devoted to advancing the true political interests of the Irish people, they put aside prejudice and gave to this Protestant leader their unfailing and effective support. Of course, the scandal of Parnell's relations with Mrs. O'Shea could not be ignored by a body of clergy, whose teachings have assisted in making the women of Ireland notable, the world over, for their virtue; but it was not until Parnell had shown the pride and infatuation that led him to prefer wrecking Ireland's cause rather than temporarily to step aside, that the Irish priesthood became a unit against him. It was that exhibition of personal selfishness, amounting to political treachery, rather than the exposure of his personal immorality, that turned the friends of Ireland in this country against him.

He still shows some disposition to struggle against the inevitable, but this cannot last long: and after he has ceased to be any longer a disturbing factor in Irish politics the battle for Home Rule will go on, and its leaders will be men of common sense who will be glad to have the powerful assistance of a great English party, capable, in case it succeeds, of actually granting to Ireland whatever measure of local self-government it may pledge itself to grant. Assassins, dynamiters and fools may not like so tame a way of achieving success; but, nevertheless, it is the only way in which, by progressive steps, Home Rule can possibly be achieved.

HOW THE WORKING FARMER IS CRUSHED. The Nebraska Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics publishes some figures going to show that in Sarpey County of that State there are 141,100 acres of farm land, of which but 40,015 are under mortgage, and that these latter are mortgaged for an average of only $11.71 per acre, at rates of interest ranging from 6 to 8 per cent. The New York Sun thinks this indicates that the people of Sarpey County are in pretty good condition, especially as the figures show that the money was borrowed for the following purposes:

To buy land	58 per cent.
Stock and improvements	7 per cent.
Business investment	20 per cent.

Before any one can draw an inference worth considering from these figures, there are many other facts that need to be known. Here are a few questions that we should like to have the Labor Commissioner of Nebraska answer: Who own those 101,085 acres of unmortgaged land? To what use do they put them? What kind of business investments were those noted? Were they made by working farmers growing rich by farming, or by landowners for the purpose of acquiring more land? Until these queries are fully answered it will be impossible to draw any conclusions as to the condition of the working farmers from the statistics given.

We know nothing of Sarpey County, Nebraska, but presume that it does not differ materially from other agricultural counties in that region. The figures given might be entirely consistent with such a condition of affairs as this, say in Blank County, Nebraska: There are 141,100 acres of farming land in Blank County. Speculators have, in one way or another, acquired from pre-emptors and original purchasers nearly the whole area. Had there been no speculation these lands would not have been valued at over $5 or $6 an acre, which is a high valuation for ordinary unbroken farming land at that distance from any sea port. At these or any other natural prices, based on fertility, situation, and demand, these lands, and as much more as possible would have been taken up by men eager to use them for making a living. They are all held by speculators, however, who demand, say, $15 an acre. The men who desire to use them must pay that price or move on. The poorest do move on, but those who can, stay. They pay the speculator $5 or $6 an acre in cash—all that the land is worth—and give him, in addition, a purchase money mortgage for more than $11 an acre, on which they agree to pay interest at from 6 to 8 per cent. They live in "dug-outs" or mere shanties, though a few, and a very few, it seems, borrow some more money on mortgage for improvements.

If the weather is propitious, if grasshoppers do not come, and if the foreign demand for our surplus grain crop is sufficient to keep up the price, the farmers in Blank County can manage to buy enough tariff-taxed clothing to keep them warm, and now and then one may even risk buying enough tariff-taxed lumber to

build a shed for his cattle. Let there be a drouth, or let the price of grain fall, however, and he will have difficulty in meeting his interest and taxes, and, taking one year with another, a considerable percentage of the whole number are sure to fail to meet interest, and thenceforth they are mere serfs working for a landlord, who takes from them every cent beyond what is necessary to enable them to keep body and soul together. Meanwhile there are in the same county over 100,000 acres of equally good land lying idle, on which they could earn more than a living, but for the fact that they cannot go upon it without putting upon their necks just such a yoke as that they are now wearing. Does any one imagine that it will make these men content to show them that the load that is crushing them to the earth is a purchase money mortgage? The notion that a purchase money mortgage is a light burden, easily borne, is preposterous. It is generally the chief burden.

Let us suppose that the American people, before Blank County was settled, had been educated into a comprehension of the value of the Single Tax. Knowing full well that the annual increase in rental values of land would inevitably be taken by taxation, the speculators would never have invested in these lands. If the original holders had not cared to remain they would have sold their improvements to new comers and moved away. The purchase price of the land, irrespective of improvements, would have been a mere bagatelle, since the tax gatherer would take annually a sum equal to five or six per cent. of their actual non-speculative value, reckoning values as we do now. This is equivalent to saying that the taxes would be from 25 to 40 cents an acre. This would take the place of all other taxes, county, State and Federal, now paid by the farmers of every county, which probably nearly amount to that, and the farmer would be relieved of the interest tax of from 66 to 88 cents per acre he is now paying to a private individual, probably living in Boston, New York, Chicago or some other large city.

"Oh, yes," says a man now and then, in response to this argument, "that would have been the right way to start things, but unfortunately they were not started that way, and now it is too late." It is never too late to rectify mistakes or undo wrongs that affect communities. Death often renders impossible reparation to an injured individual, but the life of a community is continuous. At the most, it may now and then appear inconvenient or difficult to undo wrongs sanctioned by long usage. But there is no great difficulty in undoing the wrong we are now considering by a process so gradual that it will work hardship to a number of people infinitessimally small compared with those now wronged by the existing system. All that is needed is the gradual abolition of all taxes now imposed, directly or indirectly, on the products of industry. This process will necessarily be gradual; but, when it is complete, no tax will remain save a Single Tax on land values, and long before that has been accomplished land speculation will have ceased, and no man willing to cultivate the soil will have to make himself the bond slave of some other man as a condition precedent to putting a plough into prairie sod.

TOWN COWS AND TOWN LANDS.—Of course everybody is amused at the attempt of some Alliance County Commissioners in Kansas to assess city horses and cows twice as much as country horses and cows; yet, in a stupid way, these foolish Assessors are struggling to bring about substantial justice. They see that the towns are steadily growing richer and the country poorer, and they feel that the former should bear a larger share of the public burdens. The trouble is that they have hardened their hearts—their heads did not need it—against the only solution of the difficulty, and hence are trying absurd experiments. Let them do a little studying and thinking and they will find that though cows are worth no more in town than in the country, there is something else that always is worth more, and that is land. Whenever men become wise enough to make land values the sole basis of taxation they will find that the towns will bear their just share of the public burdens, and that it will be a much larger share than that now imposed on them.

A CONTEST OVER ASSESSMENTS.—The Atlantic City Review, a Republican paper, declares that Mr. Henry Riddle, the Democratic candidate for Assessor just elected there, is "a Henry George man." If he is, that fact did not prevent his election; but, on the contrary, helped him. The issue was made squarely on the assessment question, and Mr. Riddle denounced the existing assessments as too low and grossly unequal. He ran on that platform and he was elected, despite the free expenditure of money by a powerful ring and favored property owners.

QUAY.—A lot of Pennsylvania Republicans have joined in a demand that Quay shall get out of the Republican party. Nonsense! Quay represents Pennsylvania Republicanism. If these fastidious gentlemen do not like the Republican party of Pennsylvania, why do they not get out of it themselves? If, as Quay declares, they are really Free Traders, there is no excuse whatever for their pretence that they are stockholders in the corporation managed by Quay and Wanamaker. No man not a Protectionist has any right in the Republican party. If he pretends he has, he is an impudent interloper.

WHY NOT POTATOES?—There is no doubt that several millions of dollars will be taken from the United States Treasury this year, and paid to private parties to reward them for raising sugar to sell for their own profit to other private parties. Of course there is no constitutional warrant for such a misappropriation of public funds raised by taxation, but that is the kind of thing the Republican party is doing just now, and, such being the case, it is in order for the Republican farmers up in Washington County in this State to inquire why no subsidy is given to potato growers. True, there is a tariff on potatoes, but it does not keep up the price when potatoes are plentiful, and when they are scarce it is not needed, since the demand then exceeds the supply. Shall "rebel" Louisiana sugar planters enjoy greater favor at the hands of a Republican Congress than the "truly loyal" New York Republican farmers? Call out the Grand Army of the Republic. "Johnnie get your Gun."

AS TO INSULTING EMPERORS.—Much fear was felt in England that the Socialists and other radicals would seize the opportunity presented by the public entrance of the German Emperor into London to insult him, if no more could be done. From the reports it appears that no attempt of the kind was made. Let us hope that this was due to the good sense of the persons suspected of the desire to insult the royal visitor. Royalty in England is an absurd anachronism, and some day it will disappear. This will be due, not to denunciations of royal individuals, but to the practical establishment of popular in the place of kingly rule. In due course of time the same process will bring about like results in Germany, and effective aid in this direction will doubtless be given there, as in England, by men who are ready to oppose old ideas and customs with new and better ones, but who

are disgusted with the tendency to insult the accidental representatives of institutions not yet changed. When a monarch is a tyrant, like the Czar of Russia, and irremovable by peaceful methods, it is well enough to kill him, if possible; but to take advantage of the larger freedom of constitutional monarchies to insult their nominal rulers is a pitiful exhibition of spite and cowardice not likely to commend itself to the brave men who inaugurate and carry forward revolutions in time of need. It accomplishes no possible good and frequently does great harm. The way to kill monarchy is to laugh at it.

NIEDRINGHAUS' TIN. — The notoriety-seeking ex-Congressman from St. Louis, who is running a half-dog-power tin plate factory in St. Louis, manufacturing specimens of the ware for Republican conventions and Protectionist newspapers, is one of the men who has imported large quantities of Welsh tin plate to profit by a rise. Any man had a right to do that, but any one who did so and still pretended to believe that there would be no increase in price simply shows himself to be an ordinary, unmistakable, intentional liar. Niedringhaus is something more—he is an ass. His everlasting chatter, born of an itch for notoriety, has caused him to lose no opportunity to prove himself a liar.

A POSSIBLE FIND.—Some of the Democratic papers are admonishing Mr. Harrison that his own self-respect requires him to take into consideration the question of dismissing Wanamaker from his Cabinet, because of the relations of that pious fraud with the Keystone bank swindle. If Mr. Harrison ever had any real self-respect, he never would, in the first place, have put Wanamaker in his Cabinet as a reward for raising campaign funds. He knew better, but he probably had to do it. Perhaps it would not be convenient to clear the fellow out now, on account of the Keystone scandal. A tremendous lot of money went down that hole. Where did it go? The people who know most about it are those who were active in raising the money which bought the votes that made Harrison President. Robbing a bank to obtain campaign funds would be something new in politics, but it would be quite in accord with Philadelphia ideas of political morality.

DRIVING INDUSTRY AWAY.—The New York Tribune recently printed the following extract from a letter written at Monterey, Mexico:

During the twelve months previous to the late change of the United States tariff, which now imposes 1½ cents per pound on lead contained in the ores, the amount of lead ores annually exported from Mexico into the United States was from 100,000 to 125,000 tons. Since the United States has excluded the free entry of Mexican ores, at least four large smelting companies have been incorporated, two of which are now in operation; the Great National Mexican Smelter will be in operation within three or four months, and the one in San Luis Potosi in the course of the present year. Their total smelting capacity is equivalent to nearly 500,000 tons of ore per annum. In addition to the ore smelted, there will be used annually from 90,000 to 125,000 tons of limestone.

Does the Tribune regard this as evidence that the tariff on lead ores protects and promotes American industry? It promotes the interests, perhaps, of certain American mine owners; but where does "the American workingman" come in?

A MISSING FACTOR.—The Bradstreet Company has been compiling a table of mercantile failures during 1890, and it finds the total number of persons failing to have been 10,673, with assets estimated at $92,775,625 and liabilities amounting to $175,032,834. Of these failures, 2,005 are ascribed to incompetence, 611 to inexperience, 4,052 to lack of capital, and the remainder to a variety of causes. Precisely how the Bradstreet Company gathered its information we do not know; but we think that if the work had been done with thoroughness and intelligence, one line in the table would have shown the very large number of failures due to the taking of all the profits by landlords.

THE COUNTIES.—The recent denunciation by the County Democracy of the amendments to the Ballot law passed by the last Legislature and approved by Governor Hill, and of the "crude and outrageous schemes of taxation" introduced and pressed at the last session, were in every respect admirable. If intelligent people could bring themselves to accept the utterances of the "Counties" as sincere, that organization would begin to loom up once more as the hope of genuine Democracy in this town.

NONSENSE.—Major McKinley was the star performer at Henry C. Bowen's Fourth of July jamboree this year. In the course of his speech, McKinley is reported in the Tribune as saying: "I am not against the foreign product, I am in favor of it—for taxation (applause and laughter); but I am for domestic production for consumption." If everybody consumed domestic products only, how would Major McKinley go about taxing any foreign products. The people who welcomed this nonsense with applause and approving laughter were not an ignorant mob, but Republican Senators, Congressmen, clergymen, and so on. What besotted idiots these Protectionists are!

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, July 4.—The subject which is attracting the largest share of attention here just now is the New South Wales elections. That Sir Henry Parks, fresh with the honors of the recent Federation Conference upon him, should, by appealing for a general election on the platform of "Federation under the Crown" and Free Trade, have been so badly beaten seems incredible, and the London papers are busy analyzing. They agree now that there were several factors at work, protectionism, republicanism and trade unionism, all of which Sir Henry Parks had against him, and resulting in the election of but forty-eight of his supporters, fifty-six Protectionists, thirty-one labor candidates and six independents. The Free Traders, who are so-called, but who are really only tariff for-revenue men and nothing more, are dismayed at the overthrow of their policy in the only "Free Trade" colony in Australasia. But the Protectionists here, or Fair Traders, as they call themselves, can take little comfort, since the labor candidates hold the balance of power, and though the majority of them are Protectionists, they are a good deal more besides that is not so acceptable to the believers in privileges.

The cooler and shrewder observers among the Radicals say that it is really a good thing, inasmuch as it will give the spirit of protectionism a chance to work itself off just as the McKinley bill acted in the United States, and that the reaction will be quick and sharp. Besides, they say a party always becomes more radical out of office, and this will give Sir Henry Parks' party a chance to throw overboard a number of hurtful and unpopular things and to get back to republicanism.

Our Single Tax friends, as might be imagined, go further, and say that the New South Wales Liberals will now see that their only hope is in coming out straight and clear on the Single Tax proposition—Free Trade and a Single Tax—and that any other and all other proposals will only bring them defeat and mortification. They also say it must have a hand in the pulling down of the fabric of monarchy, since the growing independence of the colonies and their simpler form of government tends constantly to weaken the hoary complication of useless formulas and injurious privileges massed together in what is known as the Imperial governmental edifice.

All the newspapers are publishing dispatches from New South Wales, making it obvious that, whatever is the cause at work there, it must have its effect in the United Kingdom here, so that the raising of the Single Tax standard by such a man as Sir Henry Parks, spoken of here as the "Grand Old Man" of Australia, would be watched with close attention here and would hasten the shaping of British politics toward the same end. It would give an immense stimulus to the discussion of the question of the taxation of ground rents, and would gather together and weld into a strong and powerful army the many believers in the principle here who are working

for it all over Great Britain and Ireland, but more as applied to local changes to national ends.

The London daily which, perhaps, publishes the best Australian dispatches, is the Chronicle, the correspondent of which seems at least not to be disposed against the Single Tax. This week he sent this item, which will be read with interest:

The Queensland Land Valuation and Rating act of 1890 provides that after January 1, 1891, all local authorities in Queensland shall raise part of their annual revenues from the values of land within their districts, and that to the following extents, viz.: Municipal (or burgh) authorities at the rate of not less than ½d. and not more than 3d. per pound of capital value; and division (or county) authorities at the rate of not less than ½d. and not more than 2½d. per pound of capital value. Over and above the maxima, however, special rates may be levied on the value of land for the purpose of constructing and maintaining waterworks and insuring a supply of pure water, or of reducing or paying off a loan. And it is also provided that in the event of any public improvement being made which benefits only part of a burgh or division, the cost may be defrayed by a special and separate tax on the value of land within that part over and above the before mentioned maxima. All local authorities are obliged to make, from time to time, the necessary valuations of all lands within their districts, and for this purpose are authorized to employ valuers. The rates are to be levied on the fair market value of the land, apart from improvements, and whether it be used, or let, or held idle by the owner.

Another dispatch appearing in the Chronicle said that Sir George Grey, on his tour through Australia, arriving at Goulburn from Melbourne, was received by the Mayor and a deputation from the Single Tax League. At a public meeting in the evening he said that there was one great defect in their Federal Constitution.

The laws affected not only property, but they affected all alike—the poor and the rich—and they had a right to claim that this great Federal Constitution should rest upon the democratic principle that every adult male should have one vote and no more. The people must insist on a tax on land values and relieve themselves of the burden rightfully chargeable upon unearned wealth. Sir George enlarged upon the vast possibility before them as a united people if only the union was based upon a general law which would forever maintain their rights and liberties, with full opportunity for any one to rise to the very highest position, and closed a long address by a few words to the young men, advising them to be conscientious, patient, and to do everything in the light of the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would men should do unto you, do ye so even unto them."

One of the London newspapers, the Star, I believe, this week contained an item to the effect that the German customs officials recently stopped a case of butterflies, consigned from Holland to a German collector, and insisted that, as the butterflies had wings, they must be classed as "poultry," and must pay duty accordingly. This should give an idea to our Treasury Department for a new classification that would protect the butterflies of the United States from the "pauper" butterflies of Europe.

The Imperial revenue returns show an increase of the burden of taxation under nearly every head, but the land tax of £60,000 and the income from the Crown lands of £100,000 remain the same. It will not long be so, however. There is too much discussion. It is as Mr. Saunders says: "We are all agreed that ground rents shall be taxed. The difference arises as to how much."

Here is an instance of the trend of thought: The London Star on March 24 called attention to the pending prosecution of two members of the Oxford crew for chasing a rabbit on Wimbledon Common, which is not a great way from the house of our Single Tax friend, Thomas Briggs. It appears that in this rabbit-chasing case the Wardsworth magistrate inflicted a fine on the offenders. It further appears that the Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators have given the Duke of Cambridge the right of shooting over the common for a voluntary subscription of ten guineas per annum and that the common keepers are practically his game keepers, although paid by the tax-payers. A resident of Wimbledon has now written to the Star declaring that he does not see why, especially as the Conservators complain of being short of funds, the shootings should be given to the Duke of Cambridge for such a paltry sum. The grounds, he says, not only contain two or three thousand rabbits, but contain plenty of partridges, pheasants, woodcocks and snipe besides, and he protests that it rests with the tax-payers to compel the Conservators to advertise the grounds and to obtain the best possible offer, and by so doing, to lower the taxes.

Still another item which further illustrates how protest is being made to what not long ago would have elicited no comment. One of the newspapers remarked the other day:

"We mentioned some two months ago that the Cavalry manœuvres, which so many of our contemporaries announced were to take place on the Hampshire Downs, near Stockbridge, in September, were likely to be seriously affected by the question of the preservation of game, the shootings being let for the most part to "city gentlemen," who would not give up their rights. We have now to state that the game preservers have prevailed. The manœuvres will take place between Aldershot and Woolmer, and they will be followed by infantry manœuvres, but the date for these is not settled."

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN THE PULPIT.

The remarkable increase of economic and sociological articles in the magazines within the past five years has been cited as one of the evidences of progress toward a solution of the industrial problem. Not a less hopeful sign is the very perceptible growth of radicalism in the pulpit during the same period. When a new pastor is sought for a Chicago church nowadays, one of his essential qualifications would seem to be the ability to expound intelligently the principles of political economy. If he have not the courage of his convictions on what appears to so many a hopelessly intricate subject, a really popular and influential clergyman must now at least show his sympathy with the aspirations of those who are accounted social reformers. The extent to which this new life has diffused itself among Chicago churches was particularly noticeable in the newspaper reports of a recent Sunday's sermons. Let me give STANDARD readers an idea of the character of some of these discourses:

Rev. David Beaton, recently called to the pastorate of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, from a professorship in a Redfield, Dakota, theological college, preached on the subject, "Capital and Labor." Said he: "It is unnecessary at the present day to make any apology for treating such subjects in the Christian pulpit. The only apology needed is for having neglected them so long." He then went on to point out how even Emperor William, the Pope of Rome and the English Parliament had each been forced to take cognizance of, and use their official power in behalf of the labor problem. He had been amused, he said, to hear Americans, in a spirit of Pharisaism, speak of the bloated aristocracy of Europe, and of what villains those old barons are. Such remarks were usually made to cover defects in our own country. American barons were using their political power as fully and cruelly as the old country species for their industrial and social advantage.

In the nature of the case, there was no real conflict betwen capital and labor. Karl Marx's theory that capital, as such, robbed labor, was nonsense; but the fact that the marvelously increased productive power of machinery had not lessened the hours of labor, or emancipated the laborer, must make it plain that something was wrong. Dr. Beaton declared his faith in the adequacy of natural law, which is God's law, as a remedy. Capitalists should begin to realize that the laborer is a man, and not a machine. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, late of Hartford, Conn., was on the same day introduced as the new rector of St. James' Church, the leading Episcopal congregation in Chicago. Dr. Tomkins is said to be an avowed Single Tax man. In speaking of reforms and reformers of to-day, he said in his initiatory sermon:

"We need not be superior students of life, or of our own hearts, to know that it is the voice of God now, as of old, that calls men to the front and marks them as leaders. Are these God-beckoned leaders to fall back before the scoffs of the world? Is the devotion of the apostles and the martyrs, of St. John and St. Paul, of Luther and Wesley, and Chase, no more to be seen, and are the men who lift the old banner and fight for right and truth to be laughed to retirement. I cannot believe it, for there is strength in the Lord, and the Lord is here. It is no chance visit that he makes from some distant scene of glory to this travailing earth to see how the life is advancing. It is not at the last day only that God is to come and judge. He lives among us and inspires us to do what is good and true. The inspiration of true religion is not force; it is loyalty to a leader, that is all."

Rev. H. A. Delano, of the First Baptist Church, Evanston (suburb of Chicago), told his hearers that the church had always concerned itself too much about the life to come. There had been an almost total misapprehension of the kingdom of Christ—certainly of his teaching. One-half of the church had been living in a tremendous endeavor to gain emolument, wealth, State patronage and intellect for Christ. Another had tried to win him scepters, crowns, temples and art. Christ's own idea was one of simple faith and trust in the fatherhood of God.

The foregoing extracts from three sermons, and which are samples of the spirit and tendency of a large and increasing number of pulpit deliverances hereabouts, evidence an unmistakable growth of good works in the Church. This will be especially plain to those who can recall the stolid indifference, if not arrogance, of the average preacher of three or four years ago. The world so moves that even ecclesiasticism must move with it.

Chicago, Ill. JAMES MALCOLM.

ECONOMICS AT MUD BAY.

While sailing on Puget Sound, two or three of us, gathered together in the eyes of the ship, were talking about labor prospects, and as a Single Taxer I, of course, had my say. When nicely under way one of the signers interrupted me with:

"That's Henry George's theory."

I had not yet said "Single Tax," but he was quick enough to see my drift. Upon this I pulled out my blank petitions, and after a little skirmishing got two signatures.

The end of our journey brought us to Roche Harbor, where Henry George's favorite illustration, an island, was brought forcibly home

to me. Here the company owning the works—a large lime manufacturing establishmeut—did, in fact, own the men body and boots. It was, "Agree to my terms or get into the Puget Sound." Pluck me store and pluck me galore were the proper order of things. Yet the proprietors were fair, well spoken men.

My objective point being British Columbia, I finally arrived and began looking about for a home. Here, as elsewhere, I find the curse of land monopoly. Large tracts, mostly heavily wooded, are owned, not to use, but to keep out of use. A splendid climate, good soil, magnificent woods, it is a country that under any natural conditions would afford homes for many thousands more, but it is rendered practically a wilderness by the power paper titles give to those mostly dwelling in town who call it theirs. They beg for immigration, but before a home builder can break ground, $25 an acre is the lowest price he is asked to pay, while $40 or $50 is frequently demanded. Once cleared this land will raise almost anything.

From what I can learn Assessors are not quite as keen eyed for personal property here as with us, but Protection and other heresies are rife. In my discussions of the Single Tax I am frequently met with Bellamyism. There is a lot of ignorance abroa. regarding land tenure, but I find Single Tax cropping up in unexpected places.

Mud Bay, B. C. F. LATUS.

NOTES IN THE ORIENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—Yellow sunbeams light the sails of full-rigged ships coming out of the Bosphorus and of yachts and fishing vessels returning to the city. The blue water is level as a river, stirred to a ripple by a gentle breeze. Tall domes of mosques and slender minarets like fairy marble structures tower above the city of Stamboul, behind the gardens and cypress trees by the sea.

Of the walls and towers that guarded ancient Byzantium, only the strongest bastions on the landward side yet stand. The mountain islands on the south have rocky summits and sides covered with pines and olive trees, and valleys filled with vineyards and fig trees and wheat fields.

There are pretty towns and splendid cottages in the most sheltered places among the trees where the city people make their homes in Summer. Some graceful villas are mounted on high cliffs, in the crevices of which wild flowers grow, and clusters of roses droop down toward the waves that beat into foam below.

The south side of the Sea of Marmora is lined with mountain ranges behind which rises the towering snow-clad Mount Olympus, whose dark, rugged edges divide the glaciers in many places.

There are many large and beautiful villas behind Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, each with its farm and garden around it. The slopes of the mountains are planted with vineyards, and fields of wheat are turning yellow. The cottages of the peasants are mean and diminutive compared with the country houses of the wealthy bankers and merchants of Constantinople. There is wealth and all the comfort of enjoyment that it brings to be found in the capital of the Turk, and perhaps the time is not far distant when all that makes life worth living will be within the reach of every subject of the Sultan. There is a sign of its swift approach.

The children of the desert have long ago worn out their tents and built them houses to live in, and palaces that once received the tribute or obedience of nearly all Christendom. They have left their turbans and flowing white robes and sharp-curved, jewelled cimitars in Asia, and now wear the dignified military dress of the German and his long and light sword.

Their ladies have given their white and black shrouds and crape veils to their maids or to the winds, and donned the most beautiful silks of Damascus and Lyons. They wear veils that do not hide but heighten their beauty, while the more ancient matrons may walk out with uncovered faces.

As for the men, they stick to their Turkish coffee, the crude recipe for the making of which they have probably inherited from the fathers of Mocha. The men will wear the red fez or turboush. It is the only distinguishing mark of a resident of the country, being worn, as in Egypt, by Turks and Christians alike.

The Turk kicks against innovations, and often adopts them without being convinced of their utility. He has in some instances adopted the Christian whiskey and champagne as well as the Christian style of garments.

It is commonly said in Constantinople that the Sultan gives more attention to the affairs of State than to his harem, and that he is a good man and unselfishly devoted to the public welfare, but that there are officials around him who resist or seek to postpone as long as possible all useful reforms. The power and influence of these enemies of the Sultan and of the people cannot be for long, however.

The Turkish Empire has every natural advantage to make it a great and wealthy country. The peasants are a remarkably industrious people and the most sober in the world. The climate is varied, stimulating and healthful; the soil singularly fertile and the mines richly stored with silver, gold, nickel, copper and coal.

I have heard from many conversations with travelers and merchants that the dreadful poverty of the mass of the people here, especially those in distant parts of the country, is not so much due to the amount of taxation as to the manner of collecting it. It is the old-fashioned tithe, which was perhaps the best for the time of Moses and Mahomet, when money was scarce and exchange was mostly the barter of commodities. The farmer in Turkey has to await the convenience of the tax collector to come and see the tenth of the crop measured out. As there are no barns the crops are often entirely ruined by rains or stolen or devoured before the tax collector arrives.

The antiquated system prevents the farmer from using any of his corn till the collector has been around and chosen his tenth from the finest grain. Should he delay, the poor farmer would fain bribe him to hasten, by offering an eighth, a quarter, or a third part, rather than run the risk of losing all.

The Turkish tariff is but 8 per cent., but the tithe is an average of 20 per cent.; the tax on the trees another 5 per cent., with 1 per cent. on all the producer sends away, and 10 per cent. average bakshish. If the producer gets off with 20 per cent. tax on the produce of his flocks he is fortunate. Many have had to kill their sheep and goats because the tax was more than the yield from them. Thus does the Turk do his best to wring the neck of the goose that lays the golden eggs.

DARDANELLES, June 8.—There was some mist or rain last night, for the folding chairs with canvas backs were too damp to sit on this morning. I was the first on deck, and unfolding a chair spent some time in arranging it where the warm sunshine and the breeze could make it dry. It had about got into that condition when along came a Turk and dropped into it.

I took down another chair from the pile and displayed it to the sunshine with the same skill. When for a moment I was off my guard, gazing in delight at the green valleys and long slopes of the mountains on both sides of the Dardanelles, my second dried chair was moved away to a shady place and a Frenchman made himself comfortable in it. I was not easily discouraged, but took down another of the wet chairs and spread it out. After writing a few lines in my note book, while standing by the rail, I began to feel pretty tired, and thought the chair must be about dry. At last, thought I, I shall have a well deserved rest; but I found there was no room in the chair beside the fat lady from New Hampshire.

I am not a swearing man, but for a moment I did feel like making some remarks. I said to myself, wait till somebody leaves one of those chairs for a minute and returns and tells me it is his and he wants me to move out.

It is in this way that the land speculators seize the dry chairs, making those sweat who dry them.

London, June 20. SILAS M. BURROUGHS.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., July 8.—The people of Detroit are intensely excited over the street car question which, though a matter of local concern, involves principles of interest everywhere.

The Detroit City Railway Company and the Grand River Avenue Company are really but one institution, and they control nine-tenths of the street car tracks in the city. The former has corrupted the politics of the city more than any one thing, and believing that it could get what it wanted, it has laughed at the demands of the people for an improved system. Although its franchises were supposed to have seventeen and twenty four years to run, it demanded an extension to thirty years as payment for an electric system. Ordinances for such an extension passed the Council with every indication that corruption had been the motive power. The boodlers laughed at the six Aldermen who tried to secure amendments, and rushed the ordinances through just as they came from the company's attorney.

But the company had not allowed for public indignation. Five thousand citizens met and with Don M. Dickinson as chairman, held the most remarkable meeting Detroit has witnessed since the war. This was followed by vetoes from Mayor Pingree which are as remarkable as the meeting. In one of them he condemns the system of "private ownership of natural monopolies," and in another in which he vetoes an ordinance extending for thirty years a street railway franchise which still had twenty-four years to run, he said: "I urge upon your honerable body that it is not competent to grant city franchises to a corporation to take effect in the future. I do not believe that this city government should contract away the rights and the property of the generation that will be here twenty-four years from now. The people of that generation, some of whom are yet unborn, should settle their affairs according to the then conditions, which we, in the main, cannot foresee and provide for."

The session of the Council last night was unique and exciting. Two or three of the most unscrupulous Aldermen endeavoring to prevent the presentation of the veto messages claimed that they had given notice of a motion to reconsider the vote by which the

ordinances were passed. The rules of the Council require the filing of such notices in writing, seventy-two hours in advance; but the ink on the notice in this case was, literally, not dry; still the motion was made, but it was lost, and the Mayor's veto message was read. One of the street car Aldermen, intending to avoid a vote on the veto, then moved a reference of the street-car question. This was declared carried by another Alderman of the same crowd, then in the chair, and in the confusion following a challenge of the roll call, the chairman arbitrarily adjourned the meeting.

At the great citizens' meeting Monday evening, one of the best constitutional lawyers in the State, Professor C. A. Kent, formerly of the Michigan State University, explained why the Detroit City Railway was so anxious to secure the passage of the ordinances at this time. It was a great surprise to all. The constitution of the State says that a corporation cannot live longer than thirty years. The Detroit City Railway was incorporated in 1862, and hence must wind up its affairs next year. To get around this it organized itself into the Detroit Street Railway Company, and proposed to receive authority from the city to transfer the rights of the old company to the new. As the ordinances have failed, the company can be made to close out in 1892; but the company says it will fight, as the city in 1879 gave it an extension of its franchises, so that some run seventeen and others twenty-four years.

At the great citizens' meeting, Henry A. Robinson, our Single Tax chief of the Michigan bureau of labor statistics, was made to speak. He brought out the point that no people had the right to sell or give away streets or anything else which are of such vital importance to unborn generations. HARVARD M. HOLMES.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

MRS. LINTON'S WILD WOMEN.—Mrs. Lynn Linton has begun in the July issue of the Nineteenth Century a series of articles which she calls "The Wild Women." The first paper considers the wild women as politicians. Mrs. Linton's wild women are those that wish to step beyond the sphere commonly assigned to their sex. Mrs. Linton is dead against the extension of the elective franchise to women. She is sure that wild women wishing this and other things have not "bred true." They are curiously inverted, not necessarily in body, but in mind. But this abnormal formation is just as unlovely as the bearded chin, flat breast, bass voice and lean hips of the woman that has physically failed of her rightful development. The reason for a woman's being is maternity. For this, and this alone, Nature has differentiated her from man. She may decline her natural office, but she has no right to teach the young to blaspheme this function. The cradle lies across the door of the polling booth and bars the way to the Senate. Nothing could be more disastrous to a woman in any stage of maternity than the heated passions of a political contest.

We live by ideals, and one of these is home, which means love. The more highly civilized a community, the more complete the differentiation of functions between the two sexes. Man is to go forth and do battle with the world; woman to make the home and shape social life. What peace at home for the busy man who returns after a day's struggle to wage a political contest with his wife? Women are more extreme and impressible than men, and the spirit that made weak girls into martyrs and quiet matrons into the blood-stained knitters of 1792, still exists in the sex. This clamor for political rights is woman's confession of sexual enmity. No woman that loves her husband wishes to usurp his place. No good woman wishes her husband to be known only as such. The wild women, on the contrary, even when they are not widows, act as if they were. "The young who are wavering between the rampant individualism taught by the insurgent sect, and the sweeter, dearer, tenderer emotions of the true woman, would do well to ponder on this position. They cannot be on both sides at once. Politics or peace; the platform or the home; individualism or love; moral sterility, or the rich and full and precious life of the nature we call womanly—married or single, still essentially womanly—they must take their choice; which it shall be."

Mrs. Linton goes on to argue that women will introduce neither purity nor peace into society. Such political women as the world has seen have not been desirable. Women are at once tyrannical and individual. They wreck grog shops, but saturate themselves with ether or chloral, and declare that these are their own affairs. To admit women to suffrage would be to make voters not only of the cultivated and intelligent, but of the ignorant, brutal and vicious. The whole question is one of sex. Science knows that to admit women to the political arena means injury to future functions. Mrs. Linton seems to believe that innocence and ignorance are in some way inseperable, and asks whether men respect most the women that read Pretorious and Juvenal, or those whose innocent eyes are not hardened and darkened by a knowledge of the shameful sins of life. Finally, women cannot go to war, and they should not have the right to vote warriors into battle. If women take all the rights of men, they must expect the gallantry that accords women special privileges to cool. It is not unlikely that men, outvoted by women, would appeal to the strong right arm, and thus the last state of women would be worse than the first.

LIMITED TAXATION OF GROUND RENTS.—Robert Hunter takes twenty-five pages of the July Nineteenth Century to say, concerning "a fair taxation of ground rents," some things that might have been said in much less space. Mr. Hunter thinks that one great need of suburban London is the preservation of open spaces. He estimates that the annual increase of rentals from lands about London for the first time devoted to buildings, is nearly £125,000. This he perceives to be an increment coming from the growth of the community, and part of it he would seize for the purpose of providing breathing places for the great town. If one-tenth of the 1,200 acres annually covered with buildings could be reserved for public pleasure places, there would be a great gain to the community. One-tenth of the £125,000 annual increase of rentals would be about £12,000, and at the end of thirty years the fund thus established would be £360,000. His proposition is specifically for a tax of two shillings in the pound, to be imposed upon all ground-rents, or increased annual land values, derived from the erection of houses on land hitherto uncovered.

Mr. Hunter elaborates his scheme at great length, and discusses its pros and cons. All that he has to say need not be indicated here, but his article is interesting and significant, as showing that Englishmen are more and more awake to the injustice that arises from the private appropriation of values created by the growth of the community.

GENERAL WALKER DEFENDS HIMSELF.—General Francis A. Walker occupies twenty pages of the Quarterly Journal of Economics, bearing date of July, with a discussion of rent and the residual claimant theory of wages, apropos of recent articles by Mr. Bonar, Mr. Hobson and Professor J. B. Clark. Mr. Hobson attacks the residual claimant theory of wages by seeking to establish the proposition that capital and wages are also subject to the law of rent. He regards the minimum wages stage of labor and the minimum interest stage of capital as equivalent to the no-rent grade of land. All wages above that are the "rent of ability;" all interest above the minimum is the "rent of capital."

General Walker's answer is that rent does not enter into the cost of production, while wages at the minimum and interest at the minimum do enter into the cost of production. Mr. Hobson calls the residual claimant theory of wages a cheap, simple rule-of-thumb mode of accounting for the distribution of wealth. This charge might be brought, says General Walker, against the old theory of the wages fund, since that reduced the question of wages to a sum in long division.

Professor Clark would apply the law of rent to all wages and all interest. Interest and wages as a whole are rent, says Professor Clark. Capital and labor he thinks subject to the law of diminishing returns. He insists that two laborers on a square mile of no-rent land will get less per capita than one man on the same square mile. General Walker replies that this is untrue, since two men, by combination, will get more per capita than one from working such a piece of land, and generally there would be no diminution per capita for an increase of laborers up to the point where was reached such an occupation of the soil as gives each man a body of land just large enough for him to cultivate.

Again, Professor Clark speaks of two men with one spade (capital) not earning as much per capita as one man with one spade. Why not give each a spade, says General Walker, since, in civilized communities, capital tends constantly to increase with the growth of population? General Walker finally proclaims his belief "with Henry George" that, aside from "the effects of driving cultivation down to inferior soils, increase of labor does through the differentiation of functions, the localization of industry, the opportunities offered for the use of specialized tools and machines, and the naturally resulting increase of capital, bring increase of productive power." But on the other hand General Walker objects to the classification of the reward to skilled working employers as wages, and finds the real grievances, discontent and anger of the working classes in the gains of such employers.

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN SCHOOLS.—Charles M. Dunbar writing in the Quarterly Journal of Economics upon "The Academic Study of Political Economy," notes the growing importance of the science in colleges and universities, and endeavors to discover at what point the instructor shall draw the line between scientific truth and its application to practical politics. Mr. Dunbar ridicules those who demand that the professor of political economy shall be required to teach the tenets of any political school as to Free Trade, land tenure, currency or socialism. He is equally sure that it is absurd to have each side presented by an advocate preaching what he really believes.

Mr. Dunbar believes that scientific truth, as far as it is ascertainable, must be the only thing taught, and this with due regard to the

fact that the object of an academic course is less to impart knowledge or enforce a particular truth than to train the mind for the investigation of all truth. The attitude of the instructor must be not that of an advocate but that of a seeker after truth. He is not to make Free Traders or Protectionists, individualists or socialists of his pupils, but scientific reasoners. Furthermore, there is a distinction between the eonomic law and the the application of economics to legislation. A political economist may be in theory an adherent of the gold standard, yet might believe bi-metallism a wise policy for a given country at a given time.

The teacher is not necessarily bound to silence upon the practical application of scientific laws. If he is silent, and through timidity, his silence is discreditable; if he is silent with a view to holding his pupils to a strictly scientific analysis and deduction, his silence is creditable.

THE SINGLE TAX AND THE IMPOT UNIQUE.—Charles Gide writes from Montpelier, France, to the Quarterly Journal of Economics to say that in establishing a "filiation" between the system of Henry George and that of the Physiocrats he meant nothing more than to put in for the French economists the claim to priority in the matter of the Single Tax. The impôt unique, says Mr. Gide, was the equivalent of Mr. George's Single Tax, and was advocated with the object of suppressing all other taxes, and thus giving an impulse to industry and commerce, and introducing simplicity into the budget of the State. Mr. Gide adds: "It is true that while the Physiocrats used this weapon of the Single Tax to consolidate property, Henry George wishes to use it to destroy property. But what difference does this make? It is still the same weapon used for different ends. To avoid all misunderstanding, I should have said simply this: The Physiocrats were 'Single Taxists,' but they were not Nationalists." Mr. Gide has evidently studied Single Taxers a good way from their home if he thinks them either Nationalists or persons desirous of destroying property.

A MALTHUSIAN OPTIMIST.—It seemed hardly possible that any intelligent man could be found to echo the absurdities of Mr. C. Wood Davis's articles in the Forum, but Erastus Wiman's paper, "The Farmer on Top," in the July issue of the North American Review, starts with Mr. Davis's premises, indeed quotes Mr. Davis's language, and draws an equally absurd conclusion. Surely Mr. Wiman could not have read over his production after he had written it; indeed it seems inconceivable that he could have had in mind the beginning when he wrote the conclusion.

Mr. Wiman starts out to establish the premise that the world is rapidly approaching the point where the production of food will be insufficient to support the increasing population. He is sure that the wheat area will soon reach its extreme limit, and that population is increasing much more rapidly than the produc ion of wheat. Those who accept the premises naturally expect to find gloom and despair in the conclusion. On the contrary, here are Mr. Wiman's closing paragraphs:

"This change will put the American farmer on top. It will make him, of all classes in the world, the most prosperous. He will be the most independent and the most intelligent and prosperous producer of his period, and by organization and a reasonable control of politics, which he is likely to maintain, he will probably dictate the fiscal policy of the nation. Having attained prosperity by the operation of natural laws, he will abandon the absurd theories under which, in the days of his depression, some of his representatives sought relief by laws made by legislation; and it will not be surprising if he reaches the conclusion that the least interference with trade, the least taxation, and the least legislation will be the popular movement, setting in as a reactionary sentiment from that which has hitherto prevailed.

"With an ability to buy twice or thrice the quantity of goods hitherto absorbed, with a desire to possess himself of every comfort, and to deny his children nothing that they need and can enjoy, the absorption of manufactured goods will be enormously increased. The excess in production of articles of necessity and luxury, now apparent on every hand, will be absorbed. This process, aided by an increased foreign trade, which is promised under reciprocity, would seem to open up a prospect for still another great group of population, namely, those engaged in manufacturing pursuits. These have already begun to feel the pressure of over-production, as evidenced in numerous labor troubles all over the country. But with the improved condition of the farmer, a larger demand will exist for all classes of goods. Every farmer's wife will be able to afford a silk dress; every farmer's daughter will have an elaborate trousseau. From ploughs to pianos, from buggies to books, the range will include all articles for farm life, for which a new demand will be stimulated by a new ability to buy and to pay. There will, doubtless, therefore, be felt throughout the country a new thrill of industrial activity, as the necessary reflection of the enhanced prosperity of the greatest and the most worthy group of growers that the world has ever seen."

Such premises as Mr. Wiman's and Mr. Davis's have been held for a hundred years, but they have usually led to diametrically opposite conclusions. It is curious at this distance from Malthus to find the poverty of the farmer ascribed to over-production, and a supposed prospect of the opposite condition taken as promising prosperity to the farmer and all the rest of mankind. The truth is that if Mr. Wiman's premises are correct, and the world's food supply is to be shortened in proportion to population, we are all in an alarming case, the farmer as well as the mechanic, for the mere fact that the farmer is nearer to the source of supply will not save him from the pinch of want when the starving time comes. Mr. Wiman ought to know that there has never been a time when the trouble with mankind was an over-production of the things that sustain and comfort. He ought to know also that whatever the apparent result of figuring upon acreage and population, history teaches that such a thing as pressure upon the limits of subsistence is practically impossible with an intelligent race and a fair distribution of wealth.

A PROPOSED SOLUTION.—Charles S. Ashley tells of a coming solution of the currency question in the Popular Science Monthly for July. He finds it in the recent incorporation in many large mortgages and other documents involving promises to pay money at some future time clauses specifying standard gold coin of the United States of present weight and fineness as the money to be paid. If bankers agree to pay depositors in gold coin of present weight and fineness, regardless of legislation, they can easily make obligations due them payable in like fashion. Mr. Ashley expects many more such stipulations, and if such obligations become common enough, the present political pressure for free silver will lessen and be nullified, since few would be interested in having a debased coin, as agreements of this sort would make it difficult to profit by the use of such debased coin. If Government only stamps coins and certifies their value, practically free coinage of gold and silver will be safe enough, and there could be no "squeeze," since a tight money market would bring bullion to the melting pot. It would be an unspeakable blessing to have the currency question out of politics, thinks Mr. Ashley, as, in his opinion, it is too complex to be decided by the people. He quotes this from John De Witt Warner's testimony before a committee of Congress to show the increasing number of gold clauses in promises to pay.

AN INHERITANCE TAX.—It is pleasant to find an enemy understanding one at least in part, and hence THE STANDARD'S satisfaction at noting in Prof. Richard T. Ely's article on "The Inheritance of Property" in the July North American Review, the declaration that two of the best known proposals for securing a more equitable distribution of wealth are Socialism and the Single Tax. Whatever Prof. Ely's misapprehensions as to the Single Tax, he seems to know that it is the antipodes of Socialism, and this is well. Prof. Ely applauds the ultimate object sought by Single Taxers, but regards our proposed plan as too radical for popular adoption, and suggests what he esteems easier remedies for the accumulation of great wealth in few hands. Wider and better education, State administration of such natural monopolies as railways, public lighting, and means of quick communication of intelligence, and finally the taxation of inheritances.

Professor Ely devotes himself to discussing this last. He makes the familiar argument that the right of inheritance is distinct from the right of private property, since the latter right of exclusive control over wealth certainly can not inhere in the dead. The dead have no property rights. The right to direct the disposal of property after death is monstrous. It is the extreme of radicalism. Professor Ely endeavors to show from the history of law that men have been suffered to dispose of property by will chiefly because they have usually left it to persons having a reasonable claim upon the testators. Nevertheless, laws of inheritance, whereby most property passes from the dead to the living, differ in different countries, and men have been accustomed from long usage to accept such laws as just.

Professor Ely believes that the property of the dead should be so administered as to benefit the family and the State. He seems to think that a child, even of the richest parent, should not inherit in the United States more than $50,000. It is not desirable that children should be exempt from the necessity of toil. The wife should likewise be provided for, and after such provisions have been made and the claims of the State have been satisfied, the remainder of the estate ought to be disposed according to the wish of the testator. Distant and collateral relatives have no rights in the absence of testamentary provision. All property not willed away and not falling to some heir recognized by law, should fall to the State as ultimate heir. Inheritances of every sort should be taxed, provided the share of an heir exceeds a certain amount. The local political unit must be regarded as co-heir. A large proportion of the wealthy do not pay a fair share of taxes during life, and an inheritance tax may be regarded as a collection of arrears. The tax should be from 1 to 20 per cent. The latter, Professor Ely thinks, would not ordinarily be too high. He would apply the proceeds to rewarding men that have by learning or good works helped the propertyless; to establishing schools; to paying municipal debts; to executing municipal works too great to be paid out of current taxation. He quotes an elaborate scheme of inheritance taxation proposed by Professor Blunchli, of Heidelberg. Professor Ely closes with a eulogy of his

own scheme as one likely to bring about the social condition in which all men must work to eat. He mentions no provision against evasion of the inheritance tax by the disposal of property before death.

SERVANTS IN ENGLAND.—Emily Faithful takes an optimistic view of "Domestic Service in England." She discusses the question in the July issue of the North American Review. She finds no clear evidence that servants to-day are inferior to those of the olden times. The "I'm-as-good-as-you" spirit is not characteristic of the well-trained English servant. Her own self-respect teaches her becoming deference. The lodging-house "slavey" Miss Faithful thinks the most unhappy of domestic servants. A girl thus placed is glad to abandon domestic service for the factory. But Miss Faithful thinks the servants of the wealthy upper classes neither badly paid nor badly treated. Such a maid's £20 a year with lodging is equivalent to £70. Good table-maids receive from £18 to £30 per year; house-maids from £16 to £25; cooks from £20 to £60; footmen from £25 to £40, with liveries, which latter sum, by the way, was exactly the wages of Mr. Yellowplush while in the service of Mr. Altamont; butlers from £50 to £80, and occasionally in great houses £100; chefs some hundreds per year; kitchen maids from £10 to £18; housekeepers from £30 to £50, and head nurses, who also act as ladies' maids, from £20 to £35, and occasionally more.

Miss Faithful would be glad to see "ladies" employed in the nursery, in order, among other things, to stamp out the idea that domestic service is degrading. The most obliging and respectful servants are those of royalty and of the nobility. These employers are peculiarly gracious to servants. Mistresses need to realize that pleasure and personal liberty are due to servants. Young women, whatever their position in life, have certain natural tastes that may, without harm, be gratified. Miss Faithful finally concludes that English servants were never better treated, better fed, or allowed more liberty. She admits that the matter of lodging might be improved.

STORY OF THE WEEK

ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1891.

CONNECTICUT DEADLOCK.—Attacks in the Hartford Evening Post upon ex-Judge Lynde Harrison, of New Haven, a prominent Republican, for opposing the Republican policy regarding the results of the State election last Fall, have prompted Judge Harrison to write an open letter to John Addison Porter, proprietor of the Post, in which he exposes the dominant Republican faction and Mr. Porter's duplicity in connection with it. It appears from this letter that the Republicans conceded the legal election of all the Democratic candidates except Morris, the candidate for Governor. But certain Republicans, against the protests of Judge Harrison, have succeeded in keeping out of office all the candidates except the Comptroller. This was done to offset the refusal of the Democratic Senate to admit the defeat of Morris and join with the House in an election. Judge Harrison characterizes the policy as bad politics and dishonest, and tells in detail the full story of the consultation preceding its adoption. He says that the committee of the lower House appointed to investigate the returns had agreed upon and drafted a report acknowledging the election of the Democratic candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, for Secretary of State, and for Comptroller; and yet, within twenty-four hours after the report was adopted and had been taken away by Porter to be typewritten, it was so completely transformed as to deny the election of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretary. Harrison also asserts that prior to the adoption of the report Mr. Porter told him that certain Republicans asked him to make a report declaring that these candidates were not elected, but he could not do it, for he believed they were.

THE ITATA AFFAIR.—The libel against the Robert and Minnie, which carried arms and ammunition to the Itata and delivered them on the high seas, has been dismissed by the United States District for California, and the Government has appealed. The Itata acknowledges her delinquincy in sailing from San Diego without clearance papers, and offers to pay $500, the highest penalty that can be imposed. No charge remains against her but that of kidnapping a United States Deputy Marshal, who was released immediately upon the escape of the vessel, and that of violating the neutrality laws, of which the Robert and Minnie has been acquitted. The story of her escape was told May 13, under title "Escape of the Insurgent Chilian Transport."

PHILADELPHIA'S PUBLIC PLUNDER CASE.—*The statement* of Bardsley, referred to last week under title "Sentence of Bardsley," was on Friday brought before the Councils Committee, by the city editor of the Ledger. It was a newspaper interview. Bardsley says it was obtained under the guise of a friendly conversation, and without authority from him to write it out, and he disclaims any responsibility for its correctness. The interview, as produced, states that everything had been arranged to put the bank in good condition, when Wanamaker upset all calculations by demanding $100,000 for the fraudulent stock held by him, threatening to close the bank if not paid; and that when he was notified to turn in that stock before a certain date under threat of legal proceedings, he promptly complied. Also that Wanamaker knowingly borrowed $200,000 from Bardsley through Marsh, in the form of a loan from the bank. Bardsley at first refused to lend, but when Marsh promised him the interest that Wanamaker would pay, he consented.

Mr. Wanamaker, who took the stand after the reading of the Bardsley interview, said he did not use any of the fraudulent bank stock after doubt had been thrown upon its genuineness; that his last loan from the bank was about a year before it failed, though a discount on renewal was had as late as last October; and that at the time of the run on the bank, the firm's balance was $10,000. As to his alleged threat to close the bank if not paid his demand, Mr. Wanamaker said: "When the vice-president and the lawyer for Mrs. Lucas added their testimony to that of Marsh as to the fraudulent character of the stock, I felt obliged to say that they must either settle with me, or I could not in justice to myself allow the Comptroller of the Currency to longer remain in ignorance of the fact that it was claimed that there had been an illegal issue of stock." He positively denied borrowing $200,000 from Bardsley through Marsh. When asked to explain the discrepancy between his former statement and subsequently developed facts as to his ownership of Keystone bank stock, he said in substance: "The statement that I am credited with 2,625 shares is not true; 625 of these shares were part of the 2,515 shares held as collateral. The additional stock, therefore, is actually 2,000 shares, in two blocks of 1,000 shares each. The first five certificates bear date March 3, 1886. They seem to be made out in my name, but were not indorsed. I have no recollection of ever seeing them. The next five certificates were dated three weeks earlier. These came to me from Mr. Lucas, who gave them to me to use as collateral to obtain a loan of $40,000 for him from the Girard Trust Company. I took the certificates to the Girard Trust, got the money and gave it to Lucas. I never have seen the certificates from that day to this. I never had a penny of interest in them. The loan remained in the Girard Trust for a considerable time after Mr. Lucas's death in 1889, being paid off by the estate. My impression about the other five certificates is that either Lucas intended to ask for a larger loan and changed his mind, or that there was some informality that led him to change his mind. It is clear to me that the stock was never used. Ten years or so ago, when Lucas was getting control of the bank, he came to me once and said that he did not want it known for whom he was buying stock, and had taken the liberty of using my name. I objected, and insisted that he should change it at once. I understood the change was made so suddenly that the power of attorney was dated a year ahead of the stock certificate."

Mr. Wanamaker closed his testimony with explicit denials of the statements that have reflected on him, and an offer to submit to cross-examination.

Bardsley, after a few days' respite in which to settle up his business affairs, has been transferred to the penitentiary.

W. P. Drew, the examiner who has figured in connection with the failure of the Keystone bank, was asked for his resignation for having in his report of January 24 last, omitted from the liabilities of the bank an item of $544,851.46 then owed by the bank on account of Clearing House certificates. Mr. Drew explains that he can account for the omission only on the supposition that he purposely omitted the item from his report, intending to mention it in his letter of transmittal, and forgot to do that. He expresses regret for the accident, and says the item appears in all his subsequent reports. It is understood that he requested the withdrawal of the demand for his resignation, but the department insisted on having it, and he has resigned.

The City Councils, by resolution, request the President to urge upon the Ministers and Consuls of the United States the desire of the Government to secure the arrest and extradition of Marsh.

DISARMING STRIKING MINERS IN WASHINGTON.—In accordance with the order of the Governor, the Sheriff has called on all armed bodies at Franklin, Gilman, Newcastle and Black Diamond to disarm. The detectives have boxed their arms and shipped them to Seattle; but the miners refuse to surrender their arms, pleading fear of an attack by the negroes and lack of confidence in the commander of the militia, who is the attorney of the mining company with whom they are in conflict. Previous report of this strike appeared under this title last week.

LABOR MEETING IN THE OHIO VALLEY.—On Monday, at Steubenville, Ohio, the largest labor meeting ever seen in the Ohio Valley was held. Over 20,000 people were in the town, and

over 5,000 men, representing all the organized trades, paraded. An address of welcome was delivered by Governor Campbell.

IMPORTATION OF LABOR.—An immigrant inspector detailed to investigate the charge against Whitelaw Reid of importing contract labor in violation of law, reported June 30 under title "Illegal Importation of Contract Labor," has reported that Mr. Reid is not guilty; his reason is that the workmen who came over from Austria to complete Mr. Reid's house were sent by their employer in Austria and at his expense, and were not engaged by Mr. Reid. The Inspector holds that the law is not violated unless a resident of this country makes the contract with an alien.

THIRD PARTY POLITICS IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK.—The New England Homestead, an agricultural paper, has made a canvass of the New York and New England farmers to ascertain their opinions of the third party and the issues it raises. Only prominent farmers were questioned. Opposition to a special farmers' party was almost unanimous, and the majority placed the vote of the third party in their sections at from 1 to 2 per cent. A few placed it as high as 10. The Sub-Treasury plan and the issue of paper currency were not acceptable, though the free silver idea had a small following. The general opinion indicates a disposition to independent action within old party lines, rather than to the formation of a third party.

FUSION IN KANSAS.—Some of the People's party leaders met at Topeka to consider a proposition by the Democratic Central Committee of the State for a fusion in the county elections this year, and upon an electoral ticket next year. The proposition was not favored, and the fact is reported by the daily press as conclusive that there will be no fusion in 1892. This does not follow. The question is one, so far as the People's party is concerned, that can be settled only by its appropriate conventions.

FEDERAL SUPERVISION OF ELECTIONS IN MARYLAND.—The Australian system of voting in use in Maryland has evolved a new conflict between the laws of the States and those of Congress. At the late Congressional election in Baltimore, a Federal supervisor insisted upon going into the booth with the ballot clerks, who, by the Maryland law, are allowed to assist illiterate voters in marking their ballots. The judge of elections, Henry F. Bulkeley, would not permit this; and the Federal Grand Jury has indicted him for interfering with the United States Supervisor in the discharge of his duty. The Attorney-General of the State has been ordered by the Governor to defend Mr. Bulkeley.

PROBABLE NOMINATION OF CAMPBELL IN OHIO.—The Democrats in eighty-six of the eighty-eight counties of Ohio have held their primaries, and it is estimated that Campbell will have a decisive majority in the convention. The opposition concedes his complete triumph.

CALL FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The State Executive Committee has selected Harrisburg, as the place and September 3d as the time for holding the Democratic State Convention.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—At a secret session of the Farmers' Alliance of Edgefield County, South Carolina, Governor Tillman met the Alliance lecturer, Talbert, and the two discussed the Sub-Treasury scheme which is advocated by the Ocala platform. The debate lasted over four hours, and at its conclusion a resolution "that the Edgefield Alliance do adopt the Ocala platform" received so little support that it was not even pressed to a vote. The Governor's friends are elated over his victory and predict a similar result for the debate before the State Alliance with Lecturer Terrell on July 22. The Alliance of Newberry County has also passed a resolution condemning the Sub-Treasury plan.

BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.—Professor T. C. Mendenhall, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Professor C. Hart Merriam, the ornithologist of the Agricultural Department, have been selected by the Cabinet as American Commissioners to examine into the condition of the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, with reference to the controversy reported under this title May 13.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—The Attorney-General, in an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury, holds that Chinamen convicted of illegally entering the United States must be returned to China, regardless of the fact that they may have come in by way of Mexico or Canada.

TARIFF ILLUMINATION.—The Board of General Appraisers decide that natural gas imported from Ontario by pipe line is an "unmanufactured article not enumerated," and therefore dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem. In another decision they hold that miniature paintings on ivory or metal intended for brooch settings are not dutiable as jewelry, but are free as paintings by celebrated artists.

ACCOMMODATING KANSAS BORROWERS.—President Frank McGrath, of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, announces the appointment of a committee to take charge of the placing of loans for members of the Alliance. It will be the duty of the committee to deal directly with Eastern money lenders, thus saving the borrower the agents' commissions. Men having mortgages coming due which they are unable to meet will be assisted in securing extensions when they are deemed worthy of it; and if necessary to prevent them losing their homes, they will be provided with additional security to secure the desired extension.

FOUR ELECTRICAL EXECUTIONS.—On Tuesday, between 3 and 6 o'clock in the morning, in the State Prison at Sing Sing, New York, four death sentences were executed by means of electricity. The convicts were Slocum, a professional base ball player: Smiler, formerly of the Salvation Army; Wood, a colored man; and Jugiro, a Japanese sailor. All had been convicted of deliberate and premeditated murder.

The electrical execution law was first enforced last year in the case of Kemmler, at Auburn prison. It having been charged that Kemmler was cruelly tortured, the warden of Sing Sing made every effort to insure instantaneous and painless death to the men whom he was to kill, and, according to the first reports, he was completely successful, though later ones are calculated to suggest a doubt.

This law prohibits the publication of any account of an execution beyond the fact of its occurrence, and the Warden did all in his power to secure secrecy, even swearing the witnesses to observe silence, and marking out a dead line in a public highway near the prison, to prevent the approach of reporters. Nevertheless, most of the papers were filled with minute details of the event, and they challenge the authorities to prosecute, claiming that the law is an abridgement of the freedom of the press, and therefore that in this particular it is unconstitutional.

The efforts of lawyers to save the lives of the condemned men had been tireless. The principal ground of legal attack was the unconstitutionality of the law, in that it introduced a cruel and unusual form of punishment. In behalf of two of the men, it was also alleged that the counsel assigned to them by the Court was not a member of the bar, and therefore that they had not received a lawful trial. Some lawyer discovered that by applying to a United States Judge for a writ of habeas corpus and appealing to the United States Supreme Court from the decision refusing it, an execution would be stayed without any other intervention; and by a resort to this procedure the executions were so often postponed that the courts, regarding their conduct as a frivolous use of legal forms for mere delay, threatened disbarment of the lawyers. Notwithstanding this, the counsel for Wood made a last effort to save him by applying to United States Judge Lacombe for a writ of habeas corpus and allowance of appeal (the latter a mere formality), basing his application for the writ on the ground that Wood had been once sentenced to solitary confinement and death; that pending former appeals he had served his sentence in part, the part imposing solitary confinement; that in law the sentence of a prisoner cannot be changed after it is partially served; and, therefore, that the imposition of the death sentence on Wood, after the expiration of his first sentence, was a nullity. Judge Lacombe, who was out of the city, agreed to examine the papers and forward them to the Clerk of the Court. This he did on Monday; but he accompanied the papers, which he had signed, with a letter of instructions to the clerk to examine the roll of attorneys, and if the lawyer representing Wood was not an attorney in that court, to erase the judicial signature. An examination proving that the lawyer was not a member of that court, the clerk erased the signature. It was then too late to renew the application, and Wood was killed with the others.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.—It is reported that in the House of Bishops, Phillips Brooks has received at least thirty-four votes out of the total of sixty-seven. This assures his election. The progress of his election is reported May 27 and June 3, 10 and 30 under this title.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETIES.—The tenth annual international convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was held at Minneapolis, Minn. There were over 10,000 people in attendance, and the reports showed 16,274 local societies, with an aggregate membership of 1,008,980.

STATE FLOWER OF NEW YORK.—The result of the second and last vote by the schools of New York for the adoption of a State flower, which took place on Arbor Day, May 8, 1891, has just been announced by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

At the first vote, taken on Arbor Day one year ago, 318,079 ballots were cast, of which the golden rod received 81,308 and the rose 79,366. Neither the rose nor the golden rod having received a majority, the second vote was taken this year to decide between the two. The rose now receives 294,816 and the golden rod 206,402, a majority of 88,418 for the former, which is accordingly declared to be the State flower.

PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the American Philological Association was held at Princeton, N. J. The committee on spelling reform noted particularly the appointment by President Harrison of a commission on the orthography of biographical names in public documents. The question of publishing the papers of the association according to the amended rules of spelling was left to the discretion of the executive committee. Professor Samuel Hart, of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., was elected president, and the University of Virginia was selected as the place for the next meeting.

REMOVAL OF PHOEBE COUZINS.—The case of Phoebe Couzins, who was removed from office as Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, and contested her removal on the ground that it was made by a subordinate committee, has been decided against her. Judge Blodgett, of the United States Court at Chicago, holds that the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, which received its powers from the National Commission, transmitted them to its own Executive Committee; and that the discharge of Miss Couzins from the Secretaryship by the Executive Committee was as effectual as if done by the Board of Lady Managers.

MEETINGS IN BOSTON PARKS.—On the Fourth of July the labor organizations held their proposed meeting in Franklin Park, Boston, as announced May 9 and last week under this title. After the meeting some of the leaders were formally arrested for the purpose of testing the ordinance prohibiting the use of the park for such purposes. A conviction was obtained and a fine imposed. The labor organizations have appealed.

NEWSPAPER CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The contempt proceedings against Frank M. Taylor, editor of the Long Branch, New Jersey, Record, reported June 24 under title "Editorial Contempt of Court," have been quashed by Chief Justice Beasley, because the affidavit was made by the assistant prosecutor upon belief merely, and contained no direct charge.

STATISTICS OF BUSINESS FAILURES.—Dun & Co.'s statistics of business failures in the United States for the six months ending June 30, show 6,074 with liabilities of $92,416,000, as compared with 5,385, with liabilities of $65,319,000 for the corresponding six months of last year.

FLOODING OF THE COLORADO DESERT.—The source of the water now flooding the Colorado Desert in Southern California, reported last week under this title, has been ascertained by an exploring party to be the Colorado River. The water leaves the river near El Rio, and flows westwardly along the sand hills on the line of the old overland stage route; at a distance of fifty-two miles from the river it enters the desert and flows to Salton sink, where the lake is forming.

TORNADO IN LOUISIANA.—On Monday a tornado struck Baton Rouge. Its path was three hundred yards wide, and it bounced like a ball, tearing away houses at points of contact with the earth, and passing over those in its path between. It partially destroyed the State penitentiary, killing ten convicts and injuring thirty-five; and its force was such that the trunks of massive oaks were snapped like pipe stems. Taking a northerly course from Baton Rouge it passed through Jackson and Madison, Miss., doing great damage to property and killing several people.

AMMONIA GAS POWER.—On Wednesday, in the harbor of New York, a successful experiment was made with ammonia gas as a substitute for steam for the propulsion of vessels. Its advantage is the saving of fuel. To turn water into steam under a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch, its temperature must be raised to 300 degrees. Under the same pressure, liquid ammonia will turn to gas at a temperature of 60 degrees. The saving, therefore, is obvious, and the idea is not new; but the difficulty has been re-condensing the ammonia gas, ammonia being too expensive to use but once in this way. The present invention consists in a condenser by means of which the ammonia is used over and over again without losing strength.

MOLASSES FOR FUEL.—Molasses, once the most profitable product of Louisiana, is now a drug. The planters have given it away, and even thrown it away; and the large sugar crop resulting from the bonus offered by the McKinley law is expected to produce a supply of molasses so great as to make it a nuisance. It is therefore proposed to turn it into fuel by saturating with it the dry stalks of sugar cane after the succharine juices have been pressed out; and it is estimated that this will supply an equivalent for from 75,000 to 100,000 tons of coal, or more than enough fuel for the entire sugar crop of Louisiana.

ANOTHER ENGLISH SYNDICATE IN CHICAGO.—An English syndicate, "The London and Colonial Finance Corporation (limited), has bought the Chicago Cold Storage Exchange Company's building and plant for $4,500,000, half in cash and half in the stock of the English company.

RETURN OF THE SERVIA.—The Servia, on which Prince George of Greece was a passenger, as reported last week under title "Passage of Prince George of Greece," was towed back into the port of New York, after being one day absent on her out bound trip. She had broken her high pressure crank pin. Prince George, with thirty other Servia passengers, was immediately transferred to the City of New York, which sailed on Wednesday. The owners of the oil tank steamer that towed in the Servia have sued for $75,000 salvage. They are offered $15,000.

WOMEN AT YALE.—Miss Irene W. Coit, of Norwich, Conn., daughter of ex-Congressman James B. Coit, has satisfactorily passed the examination for admission to Yale University; but on account of her sex she will not be admitted.

A PHENOMENAL SLEEP.—Herman Harms, a farmer living between St. Charles and Quincy, Minn., has slept almost incessantly for sixteen years. His malady began with a fever accompanied by intense shooting pains in the head. For an interval of a year and a half, beginning with 1881, and for two months in 1889 and 1890, he was able to keep awake; but with these exceptions he has slept the entire time except when aroused to take nourishment. For a few days past he has had only ordinary sleep, and a recovery is hoped for, though the physicians, to whom his case is a mystery, are doubtful.

TARIFF IN CANADA.—The Canadian Parliament, by a vote of 100 to 80, refuses to put binding twine on the free list; but Premier Abbott announces that, in view of the pending trade negotiations between Canada and the United States, the Ministry does not intend to reimpose the export duty on saw logs and timber taken from Canada to the States.

THE WAR IN CHILI.—The representatives here of the Chilian insurgents have news to the effect that Balmaceda's army advanced from Coquimbo toward Huasco, and that it was met by the Constitutional army four leagues south of Vallenar, where an engagement took place in which Balmaceda was completely routed.

The envoys to the United States of the Constitutional party have warned the American public that a loan which Balmaceda is attempting to raise here on the security of nitrate deposits, will not be recognized by the Chilian Government.

Two cruisers built in France for Balmaceda, and held by the French Courts at the instance of representatives of the Constitutional party in Chili, have been released after an appeal to the higher courts.

It is reported that over a million dollars' worth of supplies have left the ports of this country for the use of the Constitutional party in Chili.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN LONDON.—On Sunday the Emperor went to Trinity Church and listened to the Rev. Arthur Robbins, the Queen's chaplain, who referred in his sermon to the self-denying lives of Gen. Grant, Count von Moltke, and Father Damien. In the evening the Emperor attended a sacred concert at which Albani sang. On Monday he visited Eton College. While inspecting the college he reviewed the Eton Volunteers, a military organization of students. In the course of the evolutions, when the Emperor was standing with the Prince of Wales directly in front of the line, the order to fire was given, and all the rifles snapped but one, which exploded a cartridge. It was explained that a boy had by mistake put a blank cartridge into his gun, and the Emperor accepted the explanation; but he afterward said he distinctly heard the whiz of a bullet. It is probable that a ball cartridge had been carelessly left in the gun after range firing. The Emperor remained at Windsor until Wednesday, when he took leave of the Royal family and went to London. At night he attended the Royal Italian Opera. Thursday was spent in receiving delegations and listening to addresses from various London societies during the day, and in the evening in attendance at a garden party

given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, the city residence of the Prince. On Friday the Emperor was received officially at Guildhall by the authorities of the city of London. The official address was read by the Recorder, and the Emperor replied with a brief speech, in which he referred to the noble character of his grandmother, whose reign had conferred lasting blessings on England, and to the historical friendship between England and Germany, which have often been seen side by side in defence of liberty and justice. He declared his purpose to maintain peace as the prerequisite to the solution of social problems. At points along the line of march to Guildhall, the Prince of Wales, who rode in the procession, was hooted. On Saturday the Emperor reviewed the volunteers at Wimbledon.

TORY FREE EDUCATION BILL.—This bill, referred to under this title last week, passed its third reading in the House of Commons on Wednesday, and has gone to the House of Lords.

ROYAL WEDDING.—On Monday, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Palace, Princess Louise, second daughter of Prince and Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was married to Prince Aribert, of Anhalt. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated.

CAUSE OF GLADSTONE'S DEATH.—The death of W. H. Gladstone was due to heart failure, caused by chloroform administered preliminary to an operation for tumor on the brain, and not to a surgical operation as reported last week under title "Death of William Henry Gladstone." It was found that the operation could not be safely performed, and it was not attempted; but the patient failed to recover from the effects of the anaesthetic.

PARNELL'S DEFEAT.—The by-election in County Carlow, Ireland, for a successor in Parliament to the late O'Gorman-Mahon, occurred on Tuesday. Mr. Parnell took part personally in the campaign, and justly regarded its result as a test of his popularity in Ireland. On this account, though the constituency was small, Parnell's defeat was crushing. His candidate, Kettle, received only 1,539 votes, while the McCarthyite candidate, Hammond, received 3,755, a majority of 2,216. The Pall Mall Gazette says that the defeat would have been even more crushing if the Tories had not voted solidly for the Parnell candidate. The Tories and Parnell explain the result as having been accomplished by the priests.

THE POET BURNS.—On Wednesday, in the presence of thirty thousand people, a statue of Robert Burns was unveiled at Ayr. The ceremonies were under the auspices of the Freemasons, of which fraternity Robert Burns was once poet laureate.

FRENCH LABOR BUREAU.—The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill to establish a government bureau for the collection of information of interest to workingmen.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM IN SWITZERLAND.—A plebiscite just taken in Switzerland favors a law empowering 50,000 citizens to submit the text of any bill to the Chambers and to compel the Chambers to discuss it.

RESIGNATION OF THE DUTCH CABINET.—The Dutch anti-Liberal Ministry has resigned in consequence of the recent elections, by which the alliance between the ultra clericals of both Catholics and Protestants, was overthrown, as reported June 30 under title, "Success of the Liberals in Holland."

DEMANDS OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS.—The German Socialists publish at Berlin an official programme, in which they demand universal suffrage for both men and women, a capital and succession tax, the abolition of the standing army, abolition of fees in courts of law, and free medical assistance for the people.

PETER'S PENCE AND CATHOLIC BANKS.—Even the Vatican is not free from financial jugglery. The removal of Monsignor Folchi, who until recently had charge of Vatican finances, was necessitated, as it now appears, by his manipulation of Peter's Pence, followed by the development of a sectarian financial scheme. Folchi had bought with Peter's Pence 10,000 of the 12,000 shares of the Bank of Rome, besides depositing in the bank some $600,000. The bank becoming involved, Folchi, to save it, and also for the purpose of concentrating the funds of Catholics throughout the world, and thereby giving to Catholic institutions the benefit of profits now so largely reaped from Catholic capital by Hebrew bankers, resolved to establish a syndicate of Catholic banks in Paris, London, Rome, Berlin and New York. Cardinal di Ruggiero opposed the proposition, and was supported by his associates of the Vatican Finance Commission; but as the commission was then only a consultative body, Folchi ignored it and carried out his scheme to the extent of establishing a bank in Paris named Le Credit. Negotiations were also begun in New York. When these facts were brought to the knowledge of the Pope, he dismissed Folchi and gave the commission full deliberative and deter minative powers. A reaction of sentiment has, however, set in favor of the deposed finance minister of the Vatican, and a syndicate of Catholic banks capitalized with Peter's Pence, is yet a possibility.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FRANCHISES.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: In your issue of May 13, Mr. Buell objects to letting out public franchises to the highest bidder for purposes of public revenue, and further on in his article suggests the following: "I believe the better way to make the fare just cover actual cost of service; no more. 1, Let the public own the tracks; 2, then either let the company that will carry cheapest have the right of way for a brief term of years, or throw open the road to the free competition of all who desire to carry and let that fix the rate." I fail to see how fares can be limited to the cost of service and then expect to have capital compete for the privilege of doing a transportation business on that basis. The investment of capital presupposes a profit above expense cost. Mr. Buell's proposition arbitrarily fixes the cost of service as the limit for fares and then throw open the road for competition, adding "that what sum is bid would settle the rate." I see no difference between this proposition and the one he objected to in the first part of his article. The result would be the same, since all above the cost of service would act as a tax upon all who rode, and in principle would be the same, although the amount of tax would probably be less. Capital would not engage in the transportation business unless it was insured a return corresponding to the average return in business. The employment of private capital in businesses which in their nature are public is open to this objection and must, of necessity, operate as a tax above the cost of service. I agree with Mr. Buell that land values are natural, while franchise values are artificial. The postal service is the ideal upon which all public business should be transacted, and any departure from this principle must of necessity give to investors of private capital the right to an amount above the cost of service. The right of the public to dictate what that amount shall be is not questioned, but conflict at once arises and evasions of law inevitably follow.

Boston, Mass. WALTER MANNING.

TAXATION AT PORT JERVIS.

On June 24 Mr. C. P. Howell, president of the village of Port Jervis, sent to the trustees a strong protest against the action of the Assessors. These are the village Assessors, and hence Mr. Howell's criticism is not aimed at the town Assessor, Mr. Wilmot M. Vail, who is a Single Taxer and not likely to incur such reproaches. President Howell thinks that owing to an enlarged taxing area the taxes on each individual should have been less this year than last. He goes on to say:

There should have been a still further reduction by reason of raising an increased tax from another source, that of vacant lands. Ever since I have had any knowledge of public affairs in this village, the vacant lands have been favored by light taxation at the expense of the home owners and those who by building improve the town.

The wage-earners and home-builders are those who build up a town. A plan of assessment which bears heavily upon this class and lightly upon the holders of large plots of land is a vicious one. Those who have built up the town have been punished by being obliged to pay a portion of the taxes properly chargeable to the owners of vacant lands. These landowners have generally stood by while others were building houses and making improvements, and, instead of joining in the work, have retarded the growth of the town by refusing to sell land at ruling prices. Profiting by the work of others, they have held their lands for speculative purposes until they have been surrounded by built up portions of the village, enhancing the value of their holdings. While this was being done they have been unjustly favored in the way of taxation. Lots have been assessed far below their proportionate value. In 1890 lots on Broome street were assessed at $100 and on Sullivan avenue at $150, which would find ready buyers at $1,200 to $1,500: lots within 300 feet of the Erie depot at $150; a lot for which $4,000 was paid was assessed at $200, and is not to be found on the roll at all this year. Believing that this grievous fault should be remedied, you invited the Assessors to appear before you at the beginning of their work this year, and advised them that, while they were an independent body and could not be dictated to by this Board, yet it was your firm conviction that it was their duty to equalize the assessments by raising the valuation of vacant lands to correspond with that of improved property, that there was no legal or moral reason why a vacant lot worth $1,000 should pay any less tax than a house and lot worth $1,000, and you urged the Assessors to carry out this idea. Had they done so it would have resulted in still another and just reduction of the taxes to the average taxpayer.

A hasty examination of the present roll discloses astonishing results. It appears that the great majority of our taxpayers have just as much tax to pay as in 1890. Nearly all of the home owners,

those owning one house and lot, have a little more to pay than last year, the increase being from a few cents to a couple of dollars. This is a great wrong. There should be no increase at all. There is less money to be raised. There are more to share the burden, and necessarily every man's tax should be less.

I have not made a sufficiently close examination to state who have profited by this, but I have found that two corporations have had a very large reduction accorded to them—The N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Co., and the Electric Light Co. Some of the large landholders. Mrs. Broadhead, Mrs. Fish, S. B. Farnum, and the Skinner estate have considerable reductions in taxes to be paid.

You will find many inequalities on the roll. Here is one instance out of many: Benjamin Whiting paid $1,050 for his home. His tax in 1890 was $8.72; in 1891, $9.40. S. B. Farnum's tax on lot on Sullivan avenue, easily worth more money than Whiting's house and lot, was taxed in 1890, $5.24 and in 1891, $4.20.

Mr. Farnum's lot will sell for more money that Mr. Whiting's house and lot and should pay more tax. But last year it paid a trifle more than one-half as much; this year less than one-half as much. Mr. Whiting's tax is growing larger and Mr. Farnum's is growing smaller.

The wrong, originally great, is being intensified. When you consider the many hundreds of vacant lots thus favored, the injustice to house owners appears enormous. There are many faults apparent on the roll, which you will find by examination.

I recommend that a committee be appointed to make a careful examination of the present roll, and those of past years, and to consider a remedy for these evils and to report at an early date.

Of course it will be obvious to all readers of THE STANDARD that this is not a proposal to apply the Single Tax, but simply a demand that special favors shall no longer be extended to the holders of vacant land. It is, however, a partial recognition of the evil against which the Single Tax is aimed and coming, as it does, from one who has, perhaps, never studied the doctrine, it is an encouraging proof of the progress our propaganda is making by instruction. The Port Jervis Evening Gazette shows a somewhat amusing anxiety lest Mr. Howell shall be considered as a convert to the Single Tax. It says:

The disciples of Henry George living in Port Jervis are highly pleased with President Howell's message, as we may term it, to the Board of Village Trustees. The taxing of improvements is what Mr. George opposes and the taxing of the land what he approves. So far as Mr. Howell recommends the application of the George theory he has done well, however, and the chances are that he would have written exactly what he did write if Mr. George had never been born. It was simply an accidental "hit" or coincidence, as it were. And the presumption is that the legislation which Mr. President Howell desires is, or will be, if secured, such as Mr. George would ask for, under like circumstances, but this fact makes nothing against the recommendation of Mr. Howell. But, as we said in the beginning, the disciples of Mr. George in this village are very much pleased with the position taken by our worthy President in his late pronunciamento.

Yet these eccentric gentlemen are not the only ones who are pleased with it, for it is, indeed, quite a popular paper. We congratulate President Howell.

Perhaps the Gazette is right in saying that Mr. Howell "could have written what he did write if Mr. George had never been born," but it is a notable fact that such views as those expressed in his letter were rarely found in public papers before the publication of "Progress and Poverty." The agitation which that book started compelled people to examine more carefully than ever before into the principles on which any just system of taxation must be based.

WHAT ONE CAP DID.

Benjamin Franklin belonged to an era in which political economy was practically unknown, and when there was a general disposition to exalt the home-made at the expense of the foreign and to decry all indulgence in luxuries. Yet he could not shut his eyes to an obvious fact that went to demonstrate the practical advantage of letting people judge of their own necessities and removing all obstacles to free exchange. He tells the following story:

The skipper of a shallop, employed between Cape May and Philadelphia, had done us some small service, for which he refused to be paid. My wife, understanding that he had a daughter, sent her a present of a new-fashioned cap. Three years after, this skipper being at my house with an old farmer of Cape May, his passenger, he mentioned the cap, and how much his daughter had been pleased with it. "But," said he, "it proved a dear cap to our congregation." "How so?" "When my daughter appeared with it at meeting it was so much admired that all the girls resolved to get such caps from Philadelphia; and my wife and I computed that the whole could not have cost less than a hundred pounds." "True," said the farmer," but you do not tell all the story. I think the cap was nevertheless an advantage to us, for it was the first thing that put our girls upon knitting worsted mittens for sale at Philadelphia, that they might have wherewithal to buy caps and ribbons; and you know that industry has continued, and is likely to continue and increase to a much greater value, and answer better purposes." Upon the whole, I was more reconciled to this little piece of luxury, since not only the girls were made happier by having fine caps, but the Philadelphians by the supply of warm mittens.

PLEASE TELL US, DEAR MAJAH!

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dear Majah McKinley: When are the higher wages, that were to follow a higher tariff, to begin?

MILLS THE MAN.

Austin (Tex.) Daily Statesman.

Mills is a born leader, a man of brains, of courage. He is no good-lord-good-devil Democrat, no dilletante in statesmanship. He knows what the country needs, and he has the courage to speak forth his convictions without any circumlocution or politic qualification. He is such a man as an honest, Godfearing people should be proud of and feel honored in following. He is entitled to the Speakership. He has, by faithful service, shown himself worthy of the highest honors. He is the most fearless, the ablest champion of pure Democracy now living.

Will he succeed? That is equivalent to asking if the Democratic party will be successful in '92. The elevation of Mills to the Speakership would show the world that the Democratic party is full of courage: that it proposes to practice what it preaches; to redeem its promises. It would be equivalent to advancing the party standard boldly in the face of the enemy and sounding the charge in that great battle between the people and monopoly. If Mills is pushed aside, if the Democracy chooses a less aggressive man for its leader, one inclined to compromise its principles for the sake of success, then, depend upon it, a Republican President will be elected in '92. The Democracy must make a bold, an aggressive, an uncompromising fight, or it might just as well throw up the sponge. In the choice of a speaker may be read the result of the next campaign.

LEGALIZED EXTORTION.

New York World.

Many years ago John Cornwall owned a piece of land just on the outskirts of Lebanon, Penn. It was a ridge of land about one mile long and three-quarters of a mile wide. On the property was a fine bed of iron ore. A number of capitalists wanted to buy the "Cornwall ore banks," as the ridge was called, and Old Mr. Cornwall was willing to sell to them at a certain price. After a good deal of dickering a price was agreed upon. The terms of the sale contained the very curious provision that Cornwall was to receive as a royalty enough iron ore, delivered free, to run one furnace 365 days in the year, the royalty to be paid "as long as grass grows and water runs." The Cornwall Ore Banks Company, which was the concern that bought the ridge, thought it could easily and inexpensively perform that part of the agreement, and so it could have done had the capacity of the furnace been held at its original output. But the shrewd Mr. Cornwall steadily increased the capacity of the furnace and thus increased his orders on the Company for free ore. Several suits have been brought by the Company to break the free-ore part of the contract, but the courts have uniformly held that the original contract called for free ore for one furnace, the capacity of the furnace not being specified, hence sufficient ore would have to be supplied to keep one furnace going.

Old John Cornwall has been dead many years, but his children and children's children have and are now enjoying the large income that accrues from the free-ore clause of that contract made by their astute ancestor many years ago. The value of the inheritance may be gauged when it is considered that the ore yields fifty per cent. of iron, besides enough silver and lead to pay the cost of smelting.

THE EGGSACT TRUTH ABOUT THE EGG TARIFF.

New York Evening Telegram.

"There is one thing," said a steward of a large hotel to me last night, "in which the McKinley bill touches every house in the city—the price of eggs. No matter how poor a man may be, he buys eggs. They are the cheapest kind of nutritious food that can be found in the market, and to-day they are higher than they have ever been. Last year was about an average year in eggs, and the price was twelve and three-quarter cents per dozen. Now they are ruling about eighteen cents per dozen. Who gets the five cents extra? The farmer? Hardly; more likely the commission merchant and dealer, as there is stored in the cold storage warehouses enough eggs to last New York for over a year without touching a new egg. The duty of five cents on eggs prohibits the importation of Canadian eggs, and the poor man pays the difference."

WHISKEY UNTAXED AND PEOPLE TEMPERATE.

Chicago Globe.

"We tax everything but whiskey in my town, and there isn't a drunkard in the place," said John Ganse, a guest at the Tremont House.

"For goodness sake, tell me where you're from," said Clerk O'Brien.

"Yes, sir," went on Mr. Ganse, "there isn't a drop of liquor that is taxed in Caithness, Isle of Groat, off Scotland, and stranger still, there ain't a saloon in the place. We make our own whiskey there, and it's so cheap by reason of there being no taxes or restrictions on it that a saloon couldn't sell enough in a day to make it pay. Whiskey is retailed in the stores at 25 cents a gallon, and no less a quantity is sold, and the people come to town often and have their jugs filled, and take them home and have a drink whenever they please. The whiskey is pure as it can be made, and I never saw any one but a non-resident drunk there. The people look upon whiskey about the same as Americans do cider, and never abuse its use. This condition of things has existed for over one hundred years, and is the result of some sort of an agreement made with the islanders by the English Government."

THIS FIRM NOW UNDERSTANDS "PROTECTION."

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Woolen mills near Philadelphia, employing some 2,000 hands in good times, which have withstood panics and dull times for thirty-three years, have failed. This is the firm of Sevill Schofield, Son & Co., and the senior member attributes his troubles to the McKinley act, which he thought at first was to be a good thing for the woolen manufacturing interests. Business was brisk just after the passage of the law, he says, but high cost of production from high taxed material soon cut down his market, and reaction and stagnation have succeeded. It is a hard way to learn the truth of a very simple proposition.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, July 14, 1891.

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

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

Our subscription account has been increased by additional subscription from

Wm. Mathews, Black Butte, Wyo	$6 00
Subscriptions previously acknowledged	1,678 40
Total	$1,684 40

Cash contributions for the week ending July 14 are as follows:

L. W. Hoch (add), Adrian, Mich	1 00
Garratt Mahan, Savannah, Ga	10
	$1 10
Cash contributions previously acknowledged	1,558 07
Total	$1,559 17

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	107,836
Signatures received since last report	245
Total	108,081

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON SINGLE TAX PROPAGANDA.

To the Single Tax Men and Women of the United States.

The discussion in THE STANDARD on the work and position of women in the Single Tax cause, which followed the debate on the complimentary resolution to women passed by the First National Single Tax Conference in September, 1890, attracted the attention of Single Tax women throughout the country and resulted in the formation of two committees.

One grew out of an invitation to Single Tax women, published by one of their number in THE STANDARD, to send her their names. This was called the Women's Enrollment Committee, and it was soon in communication with isolated Single Tax women of all sections.

The other, also self-appointed and composed equally of men and women, addressed a circular letter to the secretaries of clubs, asking several questions relative to women in their organizations.

Approaching the subject from opposite points both committees were impressed with the necessity of interesting larger numbers of women; putting those already familiar with our doctrine in communication with each other, urging them to work and to strengthen already existing organizations by joining them or to help the formation of new associations where none were established. In short, they hoped by enlisting new workers in considerable numbers to give the movement a new impetus.

Recognizing that "in union is strength" these two committees are now acting together. Each has given up certain work to the other, in order that both shall avoid waste of time, energy and money. Their work will be chiefly, for some time at least, among women, not because they think them more valuable converts than men, nor because they think their conversion should be brought about separately, but because it has hitherto been neglected. And it will be neglected by men so long as our movement runs in political grooves and women are disfranchised.

One committee is gathering the names and addresses of intelligent men and women likely to be become interested in our doctrine if it is called to their attention, and it is distributing Single Tax literature to them as rapidly as possible.

The other (heretofore known as the Women's Enrollment Committee) has established a class in the new political economy conducted by the secretary by letter, is urging successfully the formation of local classes, and by personal correspondence is giving encouragement and suggesting a plan of work.

Both committees expect this work to grow and develop. They will be in frequent communication. Any work properly belonging to either, which comes under the notice of one, will be promptly turned over to the other.

They call upon the Single Tax women and such men as are not already absorbed in Single Tax work of other kinds to join them in this new departure.

They would like to see this work organized on State lines. A secretary for each State, who should organize and direct work, receive reports and in turn report to the secretary of each committee, would be the simplest and most effective arrangement. The secretaries of the two committees could prepare at intervals reports of the special work belonging to each for publication in THE STANDARD. Thus all the workers could be kept in touch and encouraged by the example of others.

Meantime Single Taxers are asked to think over this plan and make suggestions; to send to Miss Bachman the names of Single Tax men and women and of men and women who are interested in our movement or studying the principles upon which it is based, and to Miss Gay not only these, but the names of men and women to whom it would be well to send literature. These lists of names should be descriptive, that the secretaries may judge how to address each individual.

The work in connection with the Hand-to-Hand Club edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" has grown to such proportions under the able management of Mr. Atkinson that he has been obliged to resign the position of secretary of the letter writing corps. He has handed his lists, etc., to the committees described above. They have placed this branch of the work in the hands of a third secretary. Henceforward the names of several women will be placed on the list of "targets." Otherwise no change will be made by the secretary, who, it is hoped, will be as ably supported as the former secretaries have been.

All who see this circular are earnestly requested to join the corps and to urge others to do so.

Signed by the members of the committees:

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Chairman of the Joint Committee, Boston, Mass.
ELIZA STOWE TWITCHELL, Boston, Mass.
WARREN WORTH BAILEY, Chicago, Ill.
LEONORA BECK, Chicago, Ill.
E. Q. NORTON, Daphne, Ala.
ELLA H. NORTON, Daphne, Ala,
C. J. BUELL, Minneapolis, Minn.
ANNA STIRLING, Plainfield, N. J.
R. G. BROWN, Memphis, Tenn.
S. M. GAY, Secretary of Committee on Enrollment and Distribution of Literature, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
C. ESTELLA BACHMAN, Secretary on Classes and Personal Correspondence, Mauch Chunk, Penn.
MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary of the Single Tax Letter Writers, 1674 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A CIRCULAR LETTER TO SINGLE TAX CLUBS.

The circular letter given below was sent to the secretaries of all clubs on the old list in THE STANDARD and to those on the new list as fast as they appeared:

February....., 1891.

M.....
Secretary of the.....

DEAR SIR: Pressure of more important matter having obliged Mr. Croasdale to cut short the discussion on the position of woman in the Single Tax movement, to which he has generously given so much space, we take this means of asking you certain questions:

Does your club admit women? If it does, what effect has such admission on the efficiency of the club as a working organization? If it does not, why does it not?

We wish to see every club in the country composed of men and women working harmoniously together on a perfect equality, first, because such an arrangement is the only one in keeping with our fundamental principle of "equal opportunities for all," and second, because separate organizations for men and women involve great waste of moral force, physical and mental energy, and those "sinews of war," dollars and cents.

There has been very general complaint in THE STANDARD that women do not take the interest in the Single Tax movement that they should. Women are generally foremost in any movement having for its object the uplifting of mankind. We wish to discover why in this instance they stand aloof. In all other reform associations of the day having for their aim the amelioration of the physical conditions and moral elevation of the human race, men and women are working side by side. We wish to discover why in the Single Tax cause, the most radical and far-reaching of them all, the few women who work are generally working alone.

We shall be glad to learn that your club has held a discussion upon these subjects, and we hope you will tell us frankly what suggestions have been made, explanations offered and conclusions drawn.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston, Mass.
WARREN WARREN BAILEY, Chicago, Ill.
ELIZABETH A. MERIWETHER, St. Louis, Mo.
C. J. BUELL, Minneapolis, Minn.
LEONORA BECK, Chicago, Ill.
R. G. BROWN, Memphis, Tenn.
ANNA STIRLING, Plainfield, N. J.
SARAH MIFFLIN GAY, Staten Island, N. Y.

Send answers to Miss S. M. Gay, West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York.

It was sent to 194 in all. Fifty-one responded as follows:

ALABAMA.

MOBILE.—No club. Member of National Committee replies. It is not only woman's privilege, but her duty, to engage in Single Tax work. Her sympathy should be aroused by discussion, her aid secured by active solicitation, and her understanding of the importance of the issues involved in the Single Tax enlightened until she sees how directly it bears on the home and home life. Judging by his own experience he thinks the efficiency of clubs would be doubled by the admission of women. Probably more women do not take an interest in the Single Tax because they think it a political question solely. Suggests a tariff tract for women. Thinks the Church absorbs the activities of many women, who, if apprised of the real facts of the case would be a power in the land.

CALIFORNIA.

CORNWALL STATION.—Forces too badly scattered to be a strong club. Secretary would shame himself by asking any privilege of law or trying to forbid a brother or sister a privilege he himself enjoyed.

COLORADO.

CANON CITY.—Organization did not hold together. Secretary in favor of women and men working shoulder to shoulder. Asks if W. C. T. U. could not be interested.

DENVER.—Women received as members as a matter of course. Wish there were more of them. Secretary does not think any member ever doubted the expediency or desirability of women working in any and all ways to advance the cause. Thinks if the reason for the lack of energy among Single Tax men could be discovered it would largely account for the apathy of the women. The cause is supposed to be connected with politics, and women have been taught for ages that politics is outside of their "sphere." Thinks men could interest that growing body of earnest and energetic women, the suffragists, and through them the W. C. T. U.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA.—Club disbanded. Never thought of admitting women. Secretary would be in favor of it, observing the influence of women in the Knights of Labor.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Admits women to membership. They are valuable both on account of the work they have done in channels for which they are peculiarly fitted, and because of their refining influence on the membership of the club. The club feels that it has been able to prosecute its work on a

higher plane than would have been otherwise possible. Their comradeship is stimulating and helpful, and is, they hope, a foretaste of those better days we hope for under the reign of the law of equal justice and opportunity for all, regardless of sex or race.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Club just forming. Secretary knows of no reason for excluding women from Single Tax Clubs which would not equally apply to men.

PEORIA.—Club not yet thoroughly established. Will bring the question before the next meeting. Secretary thinks when they close the doors against the equal copartnership of women they had better shut up shop altogether.

QUINCY.—No women members, though the club makes no distinction of sex. While the discussion on the circular letter elicited no complete and satisfactory explanation of the general indifference of women, the suggestion was made that it was owing to the political complexion of the movement. Secretary suggests that both men and women forget that the *propagation* of the Single Tax *idea* is by no means confined to political lines. Suggests an address to Single Tax women of the United States, pointing this out, and suggesting a line of work suited to the tastes of women. Thinks they might get out an edition of "Social Problems" like the cheap edition of "Protection or Free Trade?"

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE.—Club too small for any question of the kind to arise.

RICHMOND.—While women are eligible to membership, none belong, though at our public meetings a number come and give us attentive hearing.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Would gladly admit women, but know of none interested. Secretary thinks when women have equal political rights they will show equal interest in all social and political questions.

SIOUX CITY.—Secretary thinks that all Single Tax people are perfectly willing that women should participate. His own opinion is that there is no better way of waging a good fight against old methods and wrongs than by cordially inviting women to assist.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—If any women should apply for admission they would be unanimously and cordially welcomed. The club has made no effort to induce women to join, for two reasons: it is too weak financially to properly entertain them, and prejudice against the movement runs so high that they might become socially unpopular by joining.

MAINE.

BROCKTON.—Club in its infancy. Have taken under consideration the admission of women. Prevailing sentiment in favor of it.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single Tax League of Maryland admits women as associate members. Have received no assistance or encouragement from women in this State. President in favor of woman suffrage. Secretary opposed, except as means of education. If there were any thinking women in the State who had knowledge of the Single Tax they could help considerably. But as there are none, so far as he knows, they will have to "hoe their own row." The history of the world, such as it is, has been made by men principally, so they are no worse off than their predecessors.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.—Massachusetts Single Tax League admits women. Some are active workers. Their admission has certainly not deteriorated the work. Secretary thinks their number could be easily increased. Thinks a cause less abstract and more personal would arouse the enthusiasm of women to a greater degree. Thinks the same is true of men.

BOSTON.—Single Tax League has always admitted women. Has the same effect as the admission of so many enthusiastic men. Club discussed, "Why do women stand aloof?" One suggests the cause is not yet popular enough. Another, that women are so intolerant, as a rule, that they would not consent to meet in any organization on terms of equality with all other women. Another, that as women are given no voice in public affairs, they regard the subject of taxation as of no interest to them. Another, that sometimes at our public meetings a speaker is heard to speak lightly, and even scoffingly, of religion.

HAVERHILL.—Club just organizing. Discussed circular, and after a little opposition unanimously resolved to admit women. Secretary thinks woman should say who shall make the laws which govern her.

STONEHAM.—No women members. So far as secretary knows, no member is opposed to women joining. Secretary firmly believes the movement will never succeed till the women take a lively interest in it. Believes in woman suffrage and legal equality of the sexes.

WHITMAN.—Have no women members, not because they are excluded, but because the club knows no Single Tax women in town.

MICHIGAN.

STURGIS.—Club of Investigation does not exclude women, but none have joined. Secretary has never known women to be interested in any club or society which had for its object the enlightenment or political advancement of the race.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The admission of women does not seem to have made any material difference in the efficiency of the club, as they have not joined in great numbers. Put five are on the list.

ST. PAUL.—Admits women. They do add to the efficiency of the club, especially in propaganda work. Secretary is, and, as far as he knows, the other members are, in favor of clubs being formed of men and women, and of equal suffrage. Thinks many women who know a little of the movement think it a mere fiscal or political reform.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY.—Has always admitted women. Only two belong. The secretary can suggest no reason for the indifference of women to our movement, unless it be contained in the answer to a question by one of the members, "Why do men take so little interest?"

ST. LOUIS.—Women are members, but not in sufficient numbers to enable them to judge of the effect of their admission. It is the opinion of some that the reforms in which women have been active were those which appealed to their emotions. Political economy does not—hence their indifference. At the meeting at which the circular was discussed, it was decided to make efforts to have women attend. Music was added to the programme and a more social meeting proposed. One meeting has been held since and was entirely satisfactory.

NEW JERSEY.

PASSAIC.—Nearly as many ladies as gentlemen on the roll, and no one seems to have thought of raising the discussion. The club is at a standstill, but the members are active as individuals and are making converts. No one seems to be willing to join a club apparently for no reason except that it may not be popular or that their time is taken up with daily toil. The Single Tax does not seem to have made any converts among the ladies and gentlemen who have time to attend to reform societies. There are ladies who have time and disposition to take up society work. When some of them become converts to the cause we may expect them to carry the discussion of our principles into the various societies and produce astonishing results.

PLAINFIELD.—Their women are the soul of the club in organizing and keeping the club in working order. We certainly do need the presence, aid, comfort and strength of our noble host of women in the Single Tax cause.

WASHINGTON.—Have been unable to interest women in the cause. Would surely have no objection to admitting them, and would be glad of advice as to how to reach them.

VINELAND.—Admits women. Could do but half work with the half or man-power instead of the whole or united woman-man power. Separate organization would involve loss of moral, physical, mental and financial power. As to the reasons why women do not take a deeper interest in this movement, is it not that we men are too ready to take the old bachelor's advice: "If a woman wants to know of any matter let her ask of her *husband at home.*" (What shall the poor thing do who has none?) For do not women feel and know that they have an equal interest in the world's salvation with men, and do they not resent as an insult the inference of inferiority implied in the lordly "admitting" them to a place which is theirs by right as equals in every respect, being children of the same great Father? In other words, is it not because our actions imply that *we* think women do not know enough—are not as far-seeing and *smart* as we men are?

NEW YORK.

ALBANY.—No applications from women. Club has taken no action on the matter. Secretary's experience in other organizations where women are admitted is that they are generally the most zealous and persevering members, and their enthusiasm is boundless. Asks their opponents to point to a single reform in the past which does not owe its success to their tireless labor and willing sacrifice.

BROOKLYN.—Constitution does not exclude women. By earnest and persistent effort they secured three women members, who took no active part in the work and soon dropped out. Secretary thinks the reason for the absence of women in clubs not hard to find. Until lately their co-operation has not been generally asked, indeed it has been discouraged by the political methods of our movement. Again, women are not aggressive, and in mixed organizations they fall completely under the direction of the men. He is strongly in favor of separate organizations and reads with pain the statement that, "We wish to see every club in the country composed of men and women working harmoniously together," etc. He gives a few arguments in favor of separate organizations. They develop the independent feeling so wanting in most women. Women can better discuss our question among themselves. They are freer of restraint. They have more influence publicly as a separate organization. Certain aspects of our movement appeal to them more strongly than they do to men, and vice versa. Social customs are such as to prevent the mingling of men and women in one organization who would join separate ones.

BROOKLYN.—(The circular with the word "women" in the first question changed to "men" was sent to the Brooklyn Woman's Single Tax Club.) Discussion held. No man has applied for admission. Do not care to admit men, as they feel more free to speak in a meeting composed entirely of women. One member who had opposed separate organization would not now change. A few thought it would be well to have a mixed club when women had become used to speaking before an audience; but at present a separate club was better. All agreed that men and women should work together, but it had been demonstrated in Brooklyn that women would not take an active part in a mixed club. They secured "equal opportunities" by separating from the men, because they kept themselves at a disadvantage while with them. Meet with men Wednesday evenings, can join discussions and have advantage of hearing their views. See no waste of force, but a gaining of strength in separate organizations. Do not agree with the statement that women are working alone. The circular is signed by men as well as women. Miss Bachman writes that men are helping her and they themselves have received generous consideration from men. The only additional expense was cost of club stamp and stationery with letter head. They use the men's parlors when men are not there. Their conclusion was that each community must decide for itself for mixed or separate organizations.

JAMESTOWN.—Club in comatose condition. Secretary speaks for himself. Thinks women take little interest in the movement for the same reason that so few men comparatively take interest in it. And this is because so few men comparatively have had their attention called to it, and because of the hopeless view Single Tax men generally take of the realization of the Single Tax scheme. Thinks as it becomes more and more the subject of discussion in papers, pulpit, etc., etc., men will get more and more interested. Women will take increased interest when their husbands, sons, fathers, brothers and beaux do, and that will soon be. The Single Tax movement is making as rapid progress as is healthy for it.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—While all favored admitting women, no move was likely to be made inviting them to join. Secretary thinks women generally frown upon the introduction of such subjects as tariff and Single Tax. This may be the fault of men, and he hopes they will try to elevate women by treating them as equal in intelligence, etc. His friends among women are generally interested in charitable or church work.

NEW YORK CITY.—Manhattan. Did not admit women when circular was received, but have since opened their doors to women on equal terms with men.

NEW YORK CITY.—Metropolitan. Constitution provides for the admission of women, but none belong at present. The association extends a cordial invitation to women to join. At their last meeting Mr. Joseph Silbernik delivered an address, "Women and the Single Tax Movement," which was a strong argument for the admission of women to clubs.

SYRACUSE.—They believe in Single Tax, Woman's Rights, the rights of everybody. How to induce everybody to join the movement is the question.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HATTON—No women members. Think woman's participation in the work would be desirable and effective. Some members think the reason that women generally do not take more interest is because feeling cannot be stirred except through comprehension of a knotty point in the dry science of political economy. It may be woman's nature to dwell on lighter subjects. At any rate, her attention is not called to it as often as man's. Secretary observes that men who see this spring of human misery often remain unmoved to action. Thinks this could not be the case with women.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.—Secretary resigned a few weeks previous to receiving circular, so handed it to his successor, who has not responded. Ex-secretary says so far as he knows he was the only member who ever suggested the admission of women, and while none opposed, it did not appear that many wished women to belong. He is informed that the old Anti-Poverty Society was largely composed of women. The present club is purely political, and has no longer an educational character.

CLEVELAND—Secretary not acquainted with any women interested in Single Tax.

DAYTON.—Club has made many earnest efforts to induce women to join without effect. Secretary points out that the Church is opposed to radical reform and instances its attitude towards the Abolitionists. The larger part of the public work of women is in sustaining and upholding the Church, hence their indifference to Single Tax.

GALION.—Club, which is very small, has a majority of women. There are a number of people in the town who know of the Single Tax but are not sufficiently interested to help maintain an organization. Club members are unanimously in favor of the emancipation of women, and believe that men and women should work together in our movement.

PENNSYLVANIA.

EDWARDSDALE.—Admits women, but they do not embrace the opportunity. Secretary says that in the Knights of Labor the advantages of the attendance of women are considerable. They are the most regular in attendance, attentive to the business in hand and prompt to perform any duties assigned. Their presence has a refining influence. Is in favor of clubs admitting men and women on equal terms. Both sexes stand aloof in this mining section, for various reasons—the poor wages of the men (from four to eight days in the month all round) and the want of facilities for earning on the part of the women, their inability to pay the dues of all the societies they belong to, the want of education in adults and their indifference to public lectures. Believes in equal pay for equal work. Thinks that land must be taxed in proportion to its existing values before the equality of the sexes is recognized.

GERMANTOWN.—Club knows no distinction of sex. Have held no discussion of the woman question, having simply taken equality for granted. Have two women members, and hope for more.

PHILADELPHIA.—The secretary replied through the columns of Justice. He said in part: "I would say that the Philadelphia Single Tax Society makes no distinction between the sexes. And, more than this, the society is so gallant that it forbids smoking in the meeting room, and also sets aside the finest room in the club house for their especial benefit, which privilege, by the way, seems to be in vain, for there are few women on the roll of membership, and the room is very seldom in use. As for the effect of the admission of women on the general efficiency of the society, I cannot see that it has any special effect other than would come from the election of an equal number of men. At the risk of appearing ungallant, I should say that under present conditions the addition of the same number of men as members would be more likely to help on the work of the society.

"Speaking generally, I believe that women are mainly governed by the emotions rather than their reasoning powers, and this is, I believe, one of the reasons why, as a rule, they do not make any sustained efforts in the direction of Single Tax propaganda. That this is true is no reflection upon women, but rather upon men; for, whatever may be their shortcomings in this direction, they are the result of restrictive laws imposed upon them by the stronger sex. Take, for instance, the right of suffrage. Suppose a number of men were permanently disfranchised, and what would most people care about their views on politics? Their ability, if ever so great, would avail them but little if they did not succeed in getting the ballot. What, then, can we expect from that portion of the community which has always been disfranchised and set apart, in the opinions of most men, as a class only slightly above children and idiots. They consider women as toys, which, however useful and entertaining for their leisure, would be degraded by taking part in politics and government. Good enough to be taxed, but not good enough to enter the sacred temple of government which men have made so pure."

POTTSTOWN.—Have made no efforts to get women members, believing it impossible. Getting male members is slow work, and the feminine intellect is much less likely to become interested in the dry subject of taxation, and they prefer to introduce the Single Tax to the people of their neighborhood as an ideal system of taxation rather than as a land reform, not because they believe this the strongest or most important side of the question, but because it is attacking the point of least resistance. They have felt it to be true that women are aroused by appeals to the heart rather than the head, and therefore the club can expect nothing from them. But they think it would be a great help to the cause if women could be got to favor it.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

RAPID CITY.—No women attend their meetings. Secretary believes there is no one in the club who would oppose their co-operation. They intend to continue their efforts to interest women.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Secretary doesn't think the circular will do much good in the West and South. Are having success with the Farmers' Alliance, to which women are admitted. The statement that the Single Tax will prevent the young people from leaving the country to work as factory hands in the cities, always brings down the house. With them woman as a citizen has no duties; as an individual she has more privileges than she knows what to do with. While this is the case there is but little good to be looked for from women in the clubs.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Club is open to women on exactly the same terms as men. They regret that they have no lady members, but intend to do what they can to remedy that defect.

WASHINGTON.

WALLA WALLA.—As secretary forms portable club of one, he has no experience of women in clubs; but it has always puzzled him to know why, if a baby was born a girl, she should be deprived of her natural rights. All the arguments he has heard in defence of the present system are the stereotyped platitudes which have done service in bolstering up the wrongs of the past. In short, is in favor of female or universal suffrage.

Miss Gay, in the name of the committee, takes this opportunity to thank the clubs which have held discussions and the secretaries who have written such interesting and courteous replies. She regrets that space forbids the publication of the latter entire. She hopes that the circular of the Committee on Single Tax Propaganda, which appears in another column, will meet with as polite and even wider response.

BROKAW AMONG THE IOWA HEATHEN.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 11.—There being no celebration at Cedar Rapids the Fourth, and not having literature at hand that I could take to distribute elsewhere, I put in the day resting and reading. Monday it rained considerably and I did some writing. Tuesday, 7th, I went to Mount Vernon and stirred up the natives. Cornell College, a Methodist school, is located at Mount Vernon, and the people are very conservative. In the evening I was the centre of a large crowd in front of the post office for about an hour and distributed considerable literature.

On the train coming out of Cedar Rapids I had quite a discussion with a man whom I afterwards learned was an assessor. A stone cutter, who was an interested listener, said that he could not get work more than about half the time, and rent and taxes were so high he could hardly make a living. He was in search of work at his trade.

Wednesday forenoon I walked over to Lisbon with my grip, about a mile. There I met a good many who would not even accept tracts to read. I got into a long discussion with a druggist, which ended in his buying "Progress and Poverty." By his advice I called on a man 84 years old, who has read that book, and he bought "Social Problems" and "Protection or Free Trade?" He signed the petition gladly. From about 4 to 6 P. M. I had a lively discussion on the street, with a goodly crowd for audience. The grandson of the old gentleman referred to was an interested listener, and went home to his grandpa to come and help, for he thought there were too many of them against one. The old man is too feeble to walk so far. I spent the evening with him and found him to be not only the oldest man in town, but the best informed on questions of the day. Although he does not expect to live to see another presidential election, he is much interested in the political situation. For the last twenty-one years he has been a cripple, before that he was a farmer.

Thursday morning I went to Mechanicsville and canvassed the town without getting into any lengthy discussions. An English doctor opposed me strongly, but, unfortunately, we were in his office with no audience to receive the benefit of our controversy. Deeming it unprofitable to remain there over night I boarded an afternoon freight for Cedar Rapids. There I found awaiting me a package of "Pa" Chase's books, one of which I sold at once. Friday I spent in laying out future work and preparing for "show day"—as Forepaugh's will attract a crowd here-to-day. I would like to suggest to Iowa Single Taxers that all who can should distribute tracts at the county fairs they attend.

Of enclosed signers No. 1 was a postmaster under Cleveland. Two is a bank cashier, and interested. Three is a jeweler, and favorable. Four is a harness-maker nearly convinced. Five a Greenbacker who believes we are right. Six has read some and is favorable. Seven is a negro barber who was anxious for information and said that he paid more taxes than the man he rented his house and shop of. Eight is a druggist who has all of George's works. Nine signed at Mt. Vernon. I afterwards met him on the train and he asked me for more tracts and asked me several questions which showed an intelligent interest. Ten is a farmer who called my argument "straight goods." Eleven is the octogenarian. Twelve is a lawyer whose father (a farmer) is a regular reader of THE STANDARD. Thirteen is a merchant who is much interested in economic questions. Total enclosed 48.

W. E. BROKAW.

MISSIONARY GARST HOME ON VACATION.

Wm. O. Foley, Greensburg, Ind.—Rev. Chas. E. Ganst is a name already familiar to the readers of THE STANDARD, as the Single Tax apostle in Japan. He has been living in that empire for the past eight years as a Christian missionary, and is now home on a furlough.

On August 6, he will be at Bethany Park, in this State, where several societies of his church hold conventions, and will deliver an address entitled "The present condition of Japan and its needs." This will be a fit occasion for the Single Taxers of this State to go over and greet their brother and encourage him in his great work. I hope there will be others besides myself there on that occasion.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

It is desirable to know exactly the present working force of the corps, and as changes have doubtless taken place in it since the list of members was made, I would ask all the letter writers and all who wish to join the Corps to send me postal cards giving their names and addresses, and stating the number of letters per week which they will agree to write.

I shall be glad to receive from corps members the names and addresses of suitable "targets," together with the printed statement which has attracted the reader's attention. In this way we shall secure for our use, as no one person alone could do, names of men and women in all parts of the country, and our field of work will be a broad one in consequence.

It is hoped that the increased effort to systematize and extend propaganda work will induce many to join the corps of letter writers, and that it may become a really powerful factor in the Single Tax movement.

Next week the list of targets will be continued.

MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

1674 Broadway, New York.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. E. A. Deverall, Eastern District.—The Taxpayers' League, although not making much noise, is making progress. On July 7 a meeting was held at Eureka Hall, at which Messrs. A. J. Wolfe and E. Stillman Doubleday were the speakers. The League will hold a meeting at Everett's Hall, on Bridge street, on July 21.

At the last meeting of the E. D. S. T. Club a resolution was passed requesting the members to subscribe for THE STANDARD, as we believe it to be of the utmost importance to the cause that THE STANDARD should be supported. The secretary was instructed to order THE STANDARD for one year and keep on file for reference.

Altona A. Chapman.—Nine more petitions, making forty-one so far on that third hundred. Signatures are as easy to obtain as ever; want of time only prevents my sending you in five times as many. I am not only reaping the results of others' labors, but am also sowing the seed for future harvests. I see no reason why 500,000 names might not be secured as well as 105,000, if every Single Tax man does his duty. I met a man the other day who thought the Single Tax was dead, he had heard nothing of it, he said, since Mr. George was defeated for Mayor. His ideas of the subject, I found, were all wrong end foremost. Fifteen minutes conversation with him corrected his mistaken impression, woke up his interest and left him resolved to investigate further, and quite ready to read the tracts I left with him. It is no unusual thing nowadays for those who refuse to sign the petitition at once to request me to leave a blank with them for further investigation and reflection. I always comply with such requests and accompany the blanks with such supplies of reading matter as I think will do the most good in each particular case, and in this way I distribute about as many blanks as I get signed, and sometimes more.

Interest is increasing, opposition is weakening, the harvest is fast ripening, and we have but to put in the sickle anywhere to reap. But we want more reapers badly.

CONNECTICUT.

Arthur M. Dignam, Meriden.—Many thanks for notice in STANDARD, and beg to inform you that at present we meet at Mr. Cairn's large parlors, 72½ East Main street. We had a good meeting last Friday evening, July 10. We had a first-class address from W. Ford, New York, and F. Grasser Wallingford also said a few words to interest all present. We have a small

subscription, and all will be spent in tracts. Hereafter we will meet on alternate Friday evenings.

NEW JERSEY.

W. H. Brown, Palmyra.—Enclosed find $2 for the national committee. This money is interest on a small sum in the savings bank. I push the doctrine of a Single Tax at all times, but it is sometimes tiresome when no results are apparent. Yet I shall continue in the "worship of God and the service of man," in which latter clause I suppose you will join.

Atlantic City.—The new tax laws of New Jersey are causing special inquiry among taxpayers throughout the State, but the people of Atlantic City are specially stirred up. The Daily Review, of July 7, said:

Agitation has been created in this town by the election of an Assessor known to entertain Henry George ideas on the subject of taxes, and there are some who think that he can impose these ideas in a practical manner upon the people whose officer he is. Not at all. Whatever his individual opinions may be the law is his master, and when he exceeds that law, which we do not charge him with doing, the people have a remedy.

A tax blank copied after the Newark form has been distributed embodying a threat, seemingly, that if the questions there propounded were not answered the Assessor could fix a valuation from which there could be no appeal. In Newark, it is said, just such blanks are thrown away and mighty few are answered.

The Review goes on to assure its readers that if they are assessed too high the new State Board of Equalization can be appealed to. Meanwhile the Single Tax Assessor can, doubtless, be depended on to put an end to discrimination in favor of vacant lots.

PENNSYLVANIA.

"Uncle Tom," Philadelphia.—Fifteen petitions. On September 9th, 1890, we had 89,456 signers to the petition, and on July 7th, 1891, we had 107,836 signers, an increase, in about ten months, of only 18,380 signatures. The enthusiasm displayed at the Single Tax conference, where nearly everybody howled themselves hoarse, led the writer to expect at least 500,000 signers to the petition. It seems that the more "workers" come into the fold, the more they are inclined to let "the other fellow" do the hustling. During the next four months, if every worker does his duty, we can easily get 150,000 more signers. To do so, every "worker" will have to send in about fifty more signatures. It solely depends on the workers whether the petition will have signers enough to command the attention it deserves; and they will do well to take notice that we are compelled either to "put up or shut up."

VIRGINIA.

Eugene Withers, Danville.—I have just returned from a business trip to Asheville, N. C., and I find quite a number of Single Tax men there. Among them are Mr. Lacke Craig, a prominent lawyer and for years a warm and enthusiastic Single Taxer; Mr. Eugene D. Carter, the prosecuting attorney of the city criminal court; Mr. Thomas A. James, also a very prominent lawyer and an exceedingly bright man; J. M. Westall, J. P. Arthur, J. B. Jones, all prominent citizens, also Dr. S. W. Battle, ex-naval surgeon and resident physician at the great Battery Park Hotel, and lastly, Mr. P. P. Claxton, superintendent of the city graded schools, who is one of the most progressive, cultured and brainiest young men I ever met. He is a George man, "tooth and toenail," which term was used to designate me when we were introduced.

I am not altogether idle, though I have been greatly hindered in working for the cause by press of business, financial complications and bad health, being a great sufferer from dyspepsia. I hope to be able to form a State Committee soon. I have partially accomplished this, and think I can soon have a good committee of from ten to fifteen members.

We hope that Congressman Jerry Simpson will make some speeches in this section in the late Summer or early Autumn. I hope that all Virginia and North Carolina Single Taxers will send me their addresses, for there are many whose names I don't know and can't find out, unless they make themselves known.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Sentinel, Parkersburg, June 29.—The local Single Tax Corresponding Committee recently addressed a letter to the Democratic Central Committee of Ohio, calling their attention to the new departure in the way of campaign work inaugurated by themselves, that of painting on roadside fences and other conspicuous places appropriate mottoes bearing upon the question at issue in the canvass. They gave an account of their raid of last week over in Belpre, quoting some of the mottoes used, and also detailed other of their experiences in this line, indicating its value as a means of provoking discussion and creating an interest in the question at issue. On yesterday they received a letter from Governor Campbell, over his own signature, containing the following:

Your letter to the Democratic Central Committee was handed me, and I beg to thank you for the same. I note with much pleasure your action in invading the State, and hope you will do so again.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, July 11.—Money was the subject of discussion at our meeting on Thursday evening. The evening was very pleasant and the attendance was flattering to Mr. White, who was the principal speaker. Among the visitors was our good friend, Mr. Newberg, of Washington. Mr. White, as usual, did himself proud, although he said at the beginning that he had not prepared for the discussion. In the course of his argument, he showed that a commodity money is always defective; that it always is used to the injury of the masses and for the benefit of the classes. He thought that the best money was that typified in the commercial paper by which 92 per cent. of all the exchanges in this country are effected. The only legal tender should be in the nature of a certificate for services performed, issued by the Government and receivable by the Government for all dues. Its fiat should be exercised in establishing a unit of value. This done, there would never be a fluctuation in the value of the money, and its volume would always be sufficient. Such a medium of exchange answered all requirements. It obviated every fault attaching to gold and silver currency and issues of paper based on the precious metals.

Mr. Cooling took direct issue with Mr. White, attempting to maintain the doctrine that gold is the natural money, or medium of exchange. He thought that a fiat money, such as the speaker had proposed, would result in infinite disaster and commercial woe. Mr. Goehegan also took issue with Mr. White to a certain extent, claiming that the fluctuation which Mr. White had noted in the price of gold was apparent rather than real. Practically there is the same quantity of gold in the world at all times, and it is, therefore, the most stable of all commodities and the best basis for a currency. Two or three other gentlemen spoke briefly, and Mr. White closed with a ringing reply to his critics, in which he very clearly exposed the weakness of their position.

One of the pleasant features of the evening was the reading of Mrs. Browning's "The Cry of the Children," by Mr. Fred. Hartmann, a young Chicagoan, who is aspiring, and who has reason to aspire, to be a public elocutionist. He rendered Mrs. Browning's affecting lines with no little pathos and power, the audience giving him the closest attention, and heartily applauding him at the close. He was accorded a vote of thanks.

Mr. Clinton Furbish, one of the editorial writers of the Times, was unanimously requested to continue the discussion of the money question at the next meeting, and he consented, *Deo Volente*. He will deal particularly with the Farmers' Alliance inflation schemes, free coinage and National banks. It is certain that Mr. Furbish's address will be highly entertaining and instructive, as he is never dull and always eloquent.

The growth of the club recently has been quite gratifying, the accessions numbering from one to five or six every week. We shall have no vacation during the Summer, believing that work is just as necessary during the heated term as at any other season of the year. Our motto is: "We Never Take a Vacation." It is true that some of us have Summer homes to which we flee when the mercury crawls towards the nineties, but the rest of us stand guard and keep the watch fires burning.

MICHIGAN.

L. W. Hoch, Adrian, Mich., July 9.—"I thank the God of Hosts that we have a Pingree in this city, and a Don M. Dickinson." These were the eloquent words that flowed from the lips of Richard F. Trevellick, in Detroit, on Monday night, before a meeting of four thousand citizens assembled to protest against the action of the Common Council in conferring upon a street railway corporation, without compensation to the people, a franchise worth millions of dollars. And the sentiment was received with such tumultuous applause, continued again and again, until it seemed that the audience had run wild, and that there was no limit to its manifestations of approval. Is not this a cheering, hopeful indication? It is not long ago when this same action might have been taken by the representatives of the city and no one asked a question. I enclose $1, my contribution to the committee funds for July.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell, St. Anthony's Park.—Twenty-one petitions. Eleven of them were handed to me some time ago by an old friend, Ulysses Turner, of Cannon Falls, Minnesota. Of the others, number one is president of the Board of Education; number two is a leading Scandinavian, of member of the Board of Education and editor of The North; number three is a member of the Legislature and the one who introduced our "Single Tax Amendment bill" last Winter; he is a firm believer in the Single Tax. number four is the head of the great milling business here, the maker of "Pillsbury's Best." The others are Minneapolis men that I have run across. Six is my shoe store man; number five is a prominent physician; has always been a Republican. He said to me to-day: "I have always been a Republican, but I don't see how I can stand it much longer. The Democrats will be in power next Winter, and I am afraid they will manage things so that we shall beat them in the next election." I have nine petitions signed by my St. Anthony Park neighbors, but I want to keep them awhile yet to use. Think I can get a lot more here.

Your announcement of the Democratic State Convention was somewhat misleading, probably due to the fact that the information was obtained from Republican papers. Here are the facts:

The day before the adjournment of the State Legislature in April the Democratic members of the lower House agreed to come together in July to discuss matters and to renew old acquaintances. Pursuant to this agreement the convention was called, and others were invited who were not members of the Legislature. The Republican papers told all sorts of lies about the convention before it met. It was to be an anti-Cleveland gathering to boom Dave Hill, but when the name of Hill was mentioned it created hardly a ripple of applause. At the name of Cleveland the hall full of people applauded, shouted, waved hats, and ended with three rousing cheers for Cleveland; was there and helped do it. The word silver was not mentioned by any of the speakers, but the tariff was roasted by about all of them. Don't be afraid of Minnesota. We know enough to fight it out on the tariff lines, if many of us are free silver men.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

George C. Dwight, Bowdle.—Twenty-six petitions, making about one hundred that I have sent you in all. The others I sent indirectly. No. 1 was our State Senator, formerly Democrat. No. 4 a doctor, formerly Republican. No. 8, hardware merchant, Republican strong. No. 19, County Superintendent of Schools, Democrat. Balance all farmers.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH TAKING DOWN OUR BARRIER?

Philadelphia Record.

Uncle Jerry Rusk will endeavor to earn his salary as Secretary of Agriculture by establishing a Bureau of Pork Inspection at Chicago, in the hope that the ultra-careful nations of Europe, seeing our microscopic solicitude for honest pork, may take down the barriers now reared against American pork packers.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

Single Tax men throughout the country are still earnestly at work in extending the circulation of THE STANDARD, though a good many have neglected the appeal to their activity and others write in a despairing tone. Of course, it is not an easy matter to persuade indifferent people to subscribe for a paper in which they are not specially interested. Yet it is the experience of every man who has yet tried it that the presentation of a few sample copies of THE STANDARD, followed up by a direct personal request for subscriptions, will be successful in a considerable percentage of cases. All that is requisite is the exercise of sound judgment in the choice of the people who are urged to subscribe. It is within the power of every person who will go about it with earnestness and determination to obtain one or more subscribers but there are thousands of people enrolled as workers in the Single Tax who probably lack the qualities requisite to procure subscribers, and it is therefore essential, in order that the plan of increasing THE STANDARD'S circulation shall prove a success, that those who have greater capacity for work shall do more than cover their own quota.

In the Publisher's Notes of last week an allusion to a few men who had shown hostility to THE STANDARD accidentally got printed in the middle of an article, instead of near the end. The result was that it appeared to class as hostile to the paper dozens of men, extracts from whose letters showed that they were working earnestly to increase THE STANDARD'S subscription list.

The following extracts from letters indicate the progress of the work:

Stephen Harris, Paulina, Iowa.—"I will keep a lookout for new subscribers, and at least try to get my quota."

Miss S. M. Gay, West New Brighton, N. Y., sends $9 for three annual subscriptions.

C. W. Dougherty, Hartford, Conn., sends $3 for one yearly subscription and writes: "I have obtained one subscriber to your paper and am sorry I cannot make it more. Shall do all I can to promote the circulation of THE STANDARD.

Charles H. Govan, Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Enclosed find $3, for which send STANDARD one year to the gentleman whose address I append. He is an old Single Taxer, who has remained quiescent for years, but who now willingly comes to the support of the only paper worth reading in these distracted times.

J. W. Graham, Dubuque, Iowa, in sending $6 for two renewals, says: "I shall try to obtain some new subscribers."

A. F. Osborne, Samaria, Mich.—"Enclosed find $3, for which send STANDARD one year to ———. This man has lately come out on the 'Lord's side.'"

E. G. Flanagan, Pittsburg, Pa.—"Enclosed find $3, for which send STANDARD one year to ———"

J. T. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.—"Enclosed find check for $3, for which send STANDARD one year to ———." (This is the fourth subscription received from Mr. Ripley since the sending out of our "appeal.")

Fred Heinkel, Tampa, Fla.—"Enclosed find $5, for which please send THE STANDARD for four months to each of the five following addresses. I am not done yet; shall get some more."

Howard M. Holmes, Detroit, Mich.—"I enclose $1 and the subscription of ———"

Louis C. Stolte, M. D.—Sends $1 for one four months' subscription.

Charles E. Sundberg, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—"Please find enclosed $3, for which send STANDARD one year to enclosed address. I shall do what I can to get more subscribers."

A. B. Mulnix, Dows, Iowa.—"For enclosed $3 please send STANDARD one year to ———. This completes my quota of the five thousand, but I shall make a desperate effort to secure a few more in this village."

John Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn.—Sends $3 for one annual subscription.

William E. Norton, Monroe, Oregon.—"Shall do all I can for the advancement of our cause. Enclosed find $4 for one yearly and one four months' subscriptions."

Charles Ford, Denver, Col.—"I shall do my utmost to secure the two extra subscribers for THE STANDARD, and hope soon to send you their names."

H. Martin Williams, St. Louis, Mo.—"I enclose you a four months' subscription to THE STANDARD. Have just returned from Hannibal, where ——— and ——— and ——— promised me to send you a year's subscription each."

Rev. M. Bandry, Roxton, Canada.—In sending $3 for one annual subscription offers his compliments on our "well printed and well digested paper."

D. H. Clippinger, Perkins, Cal.—"I like the paper and the principles it advocates. I am a Single Taxer, but no Cleveland man. There is so much of Cleveland in your paper that it appears partisan to many who haven't much sympathy for either of the old parties. Shall make an effort to get one or more subscriptions by August."

Benjamin J. A. Wibbels, Louisville, Ky.—Sends $3 for one annual subscription.

C. J. Buell, St. Anthony Park, Minn.— ——— said to me to-day "have them send along the paper with bill and I will remit." Enclosed find $3, for which send paper, books, etc., to ———. Thus my quota of the 5,000 is filled, but I shall not stop here. Think I can get several more.

James Barron, West Superior, Wis.—Sends $3 for one subscription, and says: "I think you will make a success of THE STANDARD.'

E. M. Scofield, Louisville, Ky.—In sending $3 for one subscription, writes: "I regard your paper as amply worth three dollars, but I do not object to the publications which you include in your 'extraordinary offer.'"

W. W. Rose, Kansas City, Mo.—Enclosed find postal note for $4.75 for renewal of my subscription to THE STANDARD. The paper is worth it to me, and I desire to pay that for it. In fact if the price was within my means I would have it any way, be that price ever so high.

Henry J. O'Neill, Allentown, Penn.—Enclosed find two annual subscriptions to THE STANDARD, my quota of the five thousand. I appreciate the fact that the effort now being made for the increase in the circulation of the paper is more for the cause than for profit.

C. D, Van Vechten, Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Your "Extraordinary Offer" ought not to be the only inducement for your friends making an extra effort in the direction of increasing the subscription list five thousand or more. The intrinsic value of the paper and the value of the cause it represents are enough. I only wish I could send you a hundred new names. Enclosed find New York draft for $6, for which send STANDARD one year to ———.

G. Lloyd, New York City, N. Y.—Sends $2 for two four-months' subscriptions.

Alex. C. Fife, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Sends $3 for one subscription.

D. B. Terrell, Pulaski City, Va.—Enclosed please find $3 for one subscription to ———. I think I could get some more if I had a few sample copies.

Charles S. Prizer, Reading, Penn.—Herewith please receive $3 for subscription to THE STANDARD for twelve months to ———.

[This makes six subscriptions received from Mr. Prizer.]

Jas. E. Morier, Troy, N. Y.—Enclosed you will find postal note for $3, for which send STANDARD for one year to ———. Will do what I can to secure my other subscriber.

Henry Gee, Pawtucket, R. I.—I would rather go out of existence myself than see THE STANDARD go out.

Thomas S. Shelley, St. Augustine, Fla.—I have the greatest admiration for THE STANDARD and am sensible of the necessity for aiding you in your efforts to make it a financial success.

C. H. Russell, Riverside, Cal.—I cannot bear the idea of losing THE STANDARD, and shall get those two subscribers for you if I have to pay for them myself.

Eugene Withers, Danville, Va.—I grow more and more attached to THE STANDARD every week and shall get in some new subscribers yet.

Charles Newburgh, Washington, D. C.—Enclosed find post office order for $6 for two subscribers, which fills my quota.

George Auchy, Pottstown, Penn.—I enclose check for $3. Please send STANDARD for one year to ———.

N. G. Pomeroy, New Haven, Conn.—Sends $3 for one year's subscription.

F. W. Ball, Paterson, N. J.—Enclosed find $3 for one year's subscription to THE STANDARD, which you will please send to ———. He expressed his willingness to subscribe for a year, but said he could not afford it at present. He gave me a dollar, and, as he was desirous of getting the special offer I told him I would send in a year's subscription and he could pay me when he was able. This is half of my quota, and I think I shall be able to get one or two more soon.

William Brown, Philadelphia, Penn.—Enclosed you will find $3 for one year's subscription. I know some Single Tax men who do not take THE STANDARD, and shall endeavor to get them to subscribe.

John Skelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sends $2 for two four months' subscriptions.

Mr. M. Ritchie, Richmond, Ind.—Your circular letter received, and I signify my willingness to do what I can for THE STANDARD by starting out with enclosed $1 for recruit subscription book.

Clarence A. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.—Your appeal this day received and I enclose draft for $3, for which please send in THE STANDARD for one year. I am a very poor solicitor, but am somewhat acquainted here. Whenever I can speak a good word for you I will take pleasure in doing so.

Charles Rutger, Cleveland, O.—Enclosed find $3, for which send STANDARD and premiums to ———. Will do my best to secure more subscribers.

R. Spencer, Burlington, Ia.—Sends $6 for two annual subscriptions.

J. Joyce, Utica, N. Y.—I want you to know that I like THE STANDARD and Croasdale and all the business of the paper. Will surely do all I can.

O. Savard, St Paul, Minn.—I shall make it a point to send you the price of a yearly subscription during this month, and possibly another with it. I fully realize the importance of keeping up such a standard-bearer of the new political economy.

S. Byron Welcome, Los Angeles, Cal.—I shall procure my share of new subscriptions.

J. A. Craig, Paterson, N. J.—I shall do all I can to get you my allotment of subscriptions.

G. W. Eadington, Lexington, Mo.—Please find enclosed postal note for $3 for one yearly subscription to THE STANDARD for ———. This, with my own, fills out my quota, but I will do more if possible.

N. Y. Kennedy, Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Will do what I can to secure as many new subscriptions as possible.

Thos. F. Hatfield, Hoboken, N. J.—Sends $9 for three annual subscriptions.

A. B. Bragdon, Monroe, Mich.—You ought to be congratulated on the improved appearance of the paper, and I trust that its field of usefulness is enlarging.

Edward Leedon, Montague, Mich.—For the enclosed $1 please send STANDARD to ——— for four months. You can depend on me to send in at least my quota of subscribers.

Robt. Atchison, South Chicago, Ill.—Please find enclosed $3, for which send STANDARD for one year to ———.

Robt. Tyson, Toronto, Can.—I take pleasure in sending you another yearly subscription to THE STANDARD, obtained this morning from the librarian of the local legislature after having made a previous application and having given him two sample copies of THE STANDARD.

F. A. Neidig, Muscatine, Ia.—Sends $3 for an annual subscription to THE STANDARD, making two in all and completing his quota.

James Shearer, Frankfort, Kans.—Holds THE STANDARD in high esteem, but must leave it out at present because of its attitude on the currency question. Is particularly displeased with Mr. Shearman's tract on Free Trade vs. Free Coinage.

Geo. B. Rounsevell, Haskell Falls, N. Y.—Cannot obtain any new subscribers or even subscribe himself, because THE STANDARD, "while excellent as far as it goes, is quite too easy going to meet my views as to the urgency

of our case." Is a Farmers' Alliance man, though not prepared to defend theoretically "all the demands urged by that undeniably awkward and untrained body of reform militia."

Thomas Howie, Vinita, Indian Territory.—In consequence of THE STANDARD's upholding Mr. Cleveland's silver policy and its stand in reference to the Sub-Treasury scheme, it would now be impossible to get any subscribers for it or to get people here to listen to any other reform except those embodied in the St. Louis and Ocala platforms.

HAND-TO-HAND CLUB EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

The New York World keeps up the good work and is now sending us orders daily. If you can induce your local papers to carry a standing notice of the book in their columns offering to send a copy to anyone sending twenty-five cents, it would not only enable the paper to make fifteen cents a copy with very little trouble, but would greatly increase the sales of the edition.

E. F. Fellows, Indianapolis, Ind.—Send 300 books and a lot of circulars and show cards at once. Our club yesterday agreed to help me. Henry Raure, of Anderson, writes, endorsing my plan for circulating the book and offers some good suggestions. Philip Zoercher, editor Tell City (Ind.) News, promises to give a copy to each new subscriber.

James W. Bucklin, Chairman Democratic Central Committee, Grand Junction, Colorado.—Enclose $28.10 to send a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" to every paper in Colorado, as there are only twenty-eight papers I did not ask others to contribute. I hope these copies may open the eyes of the people to the importance of the tariff question, and convince the Democratic party that their only hope of carrying the State is by an anti-tariff campaign. The 100 copies heretofore sent me I am carefully distributing throughout this county. We are determined it shall remain a thorough Single Tax and Free Trade county.

W. F. Bien, secretary Single Tax Club, Cleveland, Ohio.—Send 200 copies, and we will give the Democratic Convention a chance to buy them at cost next week. Will also distribute the 10,000 circulars we sent for.

Martin Johnson, secretary Single Tax League, Milwaukee, Wis.—Enclosed is $20 for 200 copies "Protection or Free Trade?"

Observer, Lisbon Falls, Maine.—One dollar herewith for ten copies.

Hiram Shaffer, Champion, Ohio.—Two dollars for twenty copies.

William Thatcher, Clear Lake, Wis.—One dollar for ten.

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834 Broadway, New York.

THE COMING MAN.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Truth.

Oh, not for the great departed,
Who formed our country's laws,
And not for the bravest-hearted
Who died in freedom's cause,
And not for some living hero
To whom all bend the knee,
My muse would raise her song of praise—
But for the man *to be*.

For out of the strife which woman
Is passing through to-day,
A man that is more than human
Shall yet be born, I say.
A man in whose pure spirit
No dross of self will lurk;
A man who is strong to cope with wrong,
A man who is proud to work.

A man with hope undaunted,
A man with god-like power
Shall come when the most is wanted,
Shall come at the needed hour.
He shall silence the din and clamor
Of clan disputing with clan,
And toil's long fight with purse-proud might
Shall triumph through this man.

I know he is coming, coming,
To help, to guide, to save.
Though I hear no martial drumming,
And see no flags that wave.
But the great soul travail of woman,
And the bold, free thought unfurled,
And heralds that say he is on the way—
The coming man of the world.

Mourn not for vanished ages
With their great heroic men,
Who dwell in history's pages
And live in the poet's pen.
For the grandest times are before us,
And the world is yet to see
The noblest worth of this old Earth
In the men that are to be.

AND FOR THIS ARE WE TARIFF REFORMERS.

New York Recorder.

Tariff reform is only another name for Free Trade.

PERSONAL.

The Port Jervis Union of July 2 says: Among the notable arrivals on train 1 to-day was a party of Single Taxers, comprising two gentlemen and two ladies. The central figure of the group was a short, stout gentleman with reddish brown hair and a bald head, whom the knowing ones were not long in identifying as the famous Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty," whose vigorous and all but successful canvass for the office of Mayor of New York city, a few years ago, is still remembered as one of the political sensations of the time. Mr. George was accompanied by his wife and daughter and Mr. W. T. Croasdale, editor of THE STANDARD. The party were en route for Merriewold Park, the now famous Summer resort of the Single Taxers in Forestburgh, Sullivan County, where they will remain for some weeks. The news of the advent of the "Philosopher of San Francisco," as he is sometimes called, was not long in reaching the ears of his Port Jervis admirers, and they hastily marshalled their forces and proceeded to the depot. After a somewhat prolonged search the sage was discovered in Bauer's restaurant, eating his dinner.

* * *

No. 218 in the conference photograph is J. E. Thayer, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

Judge Robinson, of the Michigan Bureau of Labor Statistics, is preparing a report on taxation. Robinson is one of the original and most enthusiastic of Detroit Single Taxers.

HE IS, INDEED, "LOST TO THE WORLD."

St. Louis Republic.

When a man has gone so far to the bad that the New York Sun cannot defend him, he may well be considered past redemption.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

COLORADO.

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 398 Hudson av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

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

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 805 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur, Mossna, 930 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

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

KENTUCKY.

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

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

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

MARYLAND.

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second and fourth Sundays o each month, at 3:30 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec. Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINNESOTA.

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

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

MISSOURI.

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

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

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

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

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

NEBRASKA.

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

NEW JERSEY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 263 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Pettenkofer, 263 Evergreen av.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NORTH DAKOTA.

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

OHIO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OREGON.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RHODE ISLAND.

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

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

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

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

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

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

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

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG.—Parkersburg single tax league Headquarters, 506 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec W. F. Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PORT ADELAIDE.—Single tax league. Pres., M. Bickhon. sec., E. LeMessoiner.

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Lecturer on Economics at the City of London College and Working Men's College (England); and

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