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EDITORIAL.

The leading article in the Forum for October is a notable one. It is on "Social Problems and the Church," is by Bishop F. D. Huntington of Central New York, and to those who have read a recent article in the Century, to which Bishop Potter's sanction was given, it will seem much like an answer and rebuke to that. The article is too long and covers too much ground to admit of brief and satisfactory synopsis, but its leading idea is that it is not merely the privilege but the duty of the Christian church to concern itself with the great fundamental social problem of the inequitable distribution of wealth, and that in allying herself with the rich and looking on social injustice with complacency she is abrogating her high mission.

"If a dozen fishermen and peasants made Christianity," says Bishop Huntington, "they certainly did not make it in the interests of patricians and nabobs." Christ, he says, did recognize classes, but as existing, not as necessary or even as legitimate in the order of society which he came to establish. He condemned the rich, not because they are rich, but because their riches had spoiled manhood, the only thing worth keeping; he approved the poor in so far as hardship has nurtured in them traits which in the rich ease and luxury has emasculated:

At the same time, there is no denying that this head of a new earth and new heavens did see the two classes which the world had sundered, and that he made his choice between them. Deliberately, emphatically, uniformly, he stood on one side of the dividing line, and placed there the moral foundations of his empire of love. He lived there, sought his companionships and lodgings there, was at home there, bestowed there his honors and benedictions. There is no beatitude that reads, "Blessed are the rich, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven;" no rule of selection proclaiming, "I have chosen the rich of this world." There is no malediction or threat saying, "Woe unto you poor men, hard workingmen, ill-clad men, unlettered men; men that are managed, bought and sold; men at the mercy of capitalists and corporations; men dictated to, kept down, taken advantage of, with small chance in a lawsuit or if accused of a theft, forced into a 'class' whether you like it or not." It is all the other way—the whole gospel, from the lowly yet triumphant *Magnificat* of the virgin mother, to the unbounded and impartial invitation to free waters of eternal life at the end of the Apocalypse. We all know it would not be a gospel if it were otherwise, but an absurd mockery of a gospel. No audacity can deny it; no money king, no queen of fashion; no ingenuous exegeses can expunge it from the record, or alter or blur the handwriting. There the letters of light shine, from generation to generation; hurry over them, put glosses on them, refer them to local circumstances and temporary peculiarities, forget them, shut the book, as we will. No critical impatience can revise the translation in favor of privilege; none has dared to try it. Christ's men are to be brothers, and in no twisted or hidden sense. His society is to be a society of liberty, of justice, of equal rights (not faculties or possessions), of out-and-out fairness, of thoroughgoing good will. Political economists may dispute this fact; they must start from some other point, move on other paths, appeal to other authority. Out of this oracle, constitution and personal life alone the church is to take its answers to the question as to what its duty is respecting social problems.

At first, and for a long time, this original conviction lingered as a divine instinct, and not less as an undoubted principle, in the Christian household. It uttered itself naturally and freely in the voices of the early fathers. No characteristics of the primitive Christian manners are more conspicuous than humanity, simplicity and fraternity. No contrast communities was sharper than that in the esteem shown for those who live on other men's toil, and for those who do the world's work and who bear the burden of its drudgeries. Sanctuaries of Christian worship sheltered and

protected the captive till he could be dealt with lawfully. Just as fast as the spirit which Christ always declared to be antagonistic to his religion, and which he called "the world," crept into the church, usurped the control of its affairs, and put a lock on the lips of its ministers, this first law of equity was sacrificed—the second crucifixion. Long before Phocas played into the hands of a secular papacy, before Latin princes were substituted for servants of the Nazarene, and before Adrian stamped a pope's name on Roman coin, the world had largely bought up the church's title and estate, and found profit in administering it for the world's entertainment. * * *

More than half the religious organizations, large or small, are at present practical contradictions of the sermon on the mount. It does not need an ostentatious hierarchy to open the door for the "prince of this world," letting him in where he does tenfold the mischief he could do by persecutions, seductions or infidel arguments outside. He buys up the property, holds the keys of pew doors, puts rich families in the foremost seats, hires and pays the choir, raises funds by lotteries and theatricals, tells the "lower classes" to stay out in the streets or patronizes them with a mission chapel in the outskirts, makes a fashion plate of the female worshippers, sees to it that parish offices and all other marks of distinction are assigned to prosperous merchants, politicians and leaders of society—never to mechanics and day laborers who have no qualifications except piety and good sense—suits the preacher to the tastes of the ruling set, and "runs the concern." What is all this parochial mammonism and snobbery but a surrender of the kingdom of the crucified to his adversary? Where is the divine brotherhood? Meantime, prudent care is taken to keep the holy language and handsome ceremonial safe, and not to put St. Dives into the calendar.

Bishop Huntington declares that great social movements are not to be led or kept back by those who jumble together under a supercilious sneer, anarchy, socialism, nationalism, municipalism, trades unions, Knights of Labor and the single tax. He calls attention to the horrible inhumanities of land ownership in Ireland, Scotland and England, to "the facts that two thousand men own half the land of England, and that thirty millions own none, while a similar proportion is fast growing up in the United States," and to the horrors and depravities incident to the overcrowding of our great cities. Such things show, he declares, that "there are social sins and human equities which have a more urgent and imperative claim on the consideration of ecclesiastical councils and weekly sermons than any question of discipline, ritual, hymnology or predestination." The church, he says, is not doing her duty when she silences the voices of her prophets and sets down as pessimists those who complain of the injustices of the existing social order. On the contrary, not merely the spirit, but even the very letter of the injunctions of her founder lay on her the duty of leading in the removal of these injustices.

As for method, he says in conclusion:

*The time has come when workmen ask, not charity, but justice; not the property of other men, but their own: God's common gifts to the people for the people's use; nothing more. If strikes and strikers demand more the church cannot countenance their demand. * * ** Quite as little may it be expected, in the face of recent social science and of the labor bureaus of our cities, to encourage soup kitchens, poor laws, the old time dole, or the distribution of cast-off clothing. It must achieve its gracious ends, if at all, by creating convictions in all classes which will render these unhealthy remedies of an unhealthy condition superfluous, and by allying itself fearlessly with all the restorative forces that are rising into action in the mind and conscience of our time.

This article is one of many gathering signs.

It is hard to find a parallel for the affectionate honors paid last week in London to the memory of the remarkable woman who, without neglecting the

duties of wife and mother, has been regarded by the Salvation army as a leader and a saint. And never was a life more deserving of loving honor at death, for to thousands and thousands who were cast down and had lost hope, the influence of this woman had directly or indirectly come, to raise and to strengthen, to give courage here and hope beyond. Well might the Salvation army wear white, not black, and rejoice, not mourn, that the weary way had ended and through gates of pain a blessed spirit had passed.

And we may rejoice with the Salvation army, for she was also of us. Now that she has gone, I think there can be no impropriety in my stating what I would not have stated during her life without special authorization—that Mrs. Booth has been for some years a firm believer in the single tax, and that from its first number until she could read no more, she was a regular reader of **THE STANDARD**. And though it may not yet be seen, I think time will show that her influence in this regard will not be without its fruit.

The death of Professor James E. Thorold Rogers of Oxford is a real loss. For much good work as he had done, his work was not yet completed, and no one remains so well equipped as he to still further explore the mine which he opened in his "History of Agriculture and Prices," and has since worked with such large results. But others will follow him, and what he has done remains.

Professor Rogers's special service has been that of reconstructing the economic history of England—the history which is to that of kings, courts and politicians as are the deep ocean currents to the waves that on their surface rise and fall. From musty account and receipt books, deeds, contracts, acknowledgments and discharges, long mouldering as unconsidered rubbish in the record rooms of colleges, manor houses and public offices, he has thrown gleams of vivid light upon the lives of our fathers, on the way in which men lived and worked, and bought and sold in the times of which what so long passed for history told us merely of wars and insurrections, of the succession of kings and the rise and fall of courtiers. In this way he has done more than any other man to show from the history of England that liberty is indeed not new, but old; to point out how the English masses were degraded and impoverished by the series of robberies that wrested from them their birthright in the land, and to bring the tradition of a better time in the past to the support of the aspiration for better times in the future.

Yet keen and industrious as Professor Rogers was in digging out forgotten facts and placing them together, he seemed oftentimes strangely to lack the capacity for generalization. In the very books in which the facts which he arrayed showed conclusively that the power of the working classes of England to successfully resist the legislation by which it was attempted to cut down wages rested upon the comparatively easy access of the masses to land, and failed as the land was inclosed and monopolized, he attributed the better condition of the English laborer in the olden times as compared with his modern successor to guilds and trades unions. And mistaking what is

accidental in Ricardo's statement of the law of rent for what is really essential, he always denied a proposition which, as John Stuart Mill has truly said, has only to be understood to be self-evident. But everything that he wrote showed progress, and it is evident from his later writings that he was more and more coming to see that the fundamental social fact lies in the terms on which labor can obtain access to land.

In a notice of his death, the Commercial Advertiser of this city speaks of Thorold Rogers as "the greatest of the opponents of Henry George." I can only wish that we had among the men of the colleges more such opponents.

The Commercial Advertiser doubtless derives this idea from such things as the sneering reference made to me in "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," where I was briefly noticed as the clever vendor of an economic nostrum for the cure of all diseases, whose book had amused the reading public in the United States, but had been presumably forgotten. But so far from regarding Mr. Rogers as an opponent because of this idle sneer, I welcomed the work in which it was uttered as the strongest of reinforcements, as indeed it is, and time and time again, in speaking on the other side of the Atlantic and on this, have quoted and cited it. And in Thorold Rogers's last published writings, the papers which he contributed to the current issue of "Subjects of the Day," entitled "Socialism in Land" and "Socialism in Labor," he speaks of the single tax and of me with perfect fairness and evident sympathy, and indeed shows himself almost, if not quite, a single tax man.

Personally I never met Thorold Rogers until last year in London, when it was my good fortune to see some little of him, and I learned to feel toward him a very warm regard. And while such sneers as that I have spoken of made no difference in my appreciation of the man and his services—for I fully realize how men may be really working in the same great cause without knowing or recognizing each other, and even while imagining that they are opposing each other—yet it was pleasant to me to feel that the way in which he held me had greatly changed. It will always be my regret that I have been unable to pay the visit to him in Oxford to which he so warmly invited me, and to enjoy more of a conversation as forcible and brilliant as it was instructive.

Charles Scribner's Sons have brought out a new edition of "The American Boy's Handy Book" by D. C. Beard, the artist. This is doubtless the best book of the sort ever written, its principal merit being that it stimulates observation and contrivance, by teaching boys to do things for themselves and from the simplest materials. How to make boats, and rafts, and fancy kites, and snow forts, and camp ovens, and lodges in the woods, and aquariums, and puppet shows, and many other things, as well as how to catch fishes and birds, are here told in a way to make the elders who read it realize something of the truth that the boy never really dies out in the man.

But there are soberer thoughts also that it arouses. The occupations into which this book would lead boys are such as give elasticity and robustness to mind as well as to body. They encourage self-reliance, exercise invention, train observation and develop qualities which are of the utmost use in after years. To such occupations Mr. Beard himself doubtless owes much of the qualities that have made him a successful artist and an ardent single tax man, and he is anxious

to show the boys now growing up how pleasantly and profitably they may in the same way use their faculties. But for the majority of the boys in the city in which he lives he might as well have written of how to trap lions and how to ride emus. Wood craft and water craft, the building of snow forts and the making of camp ovens are not for them. They can only throw a ball by stealth or fly a kite in fear of a policeman. They might perhaps make aquariums, but where in the narrow tenement rooms are they to be kept, and where are the brooks and river banks from which they are to be stocked? The boys of such a city as New York! They have not even a gutter that they can dam.

Public parks and playgrounds, even on the largest scale that has yet been dreamed of, can never compensate for this, at least to the mass of the youth of our great cities. The truth is that with such dense populations as are now concentrating in the great centers all over the civilized world full and healthy human life is impossible. Even now the great cities are recruited from the country, and it is said that were it not for this population in such cities as London would in a few years die out. But it will not be long now, should present tendencies continue, when the great bulk of the population of all civilized countries will be concentrated in great cities.

To this unwholesome tendency the single tax offers the only sufficient remedy. The breaking down of land speculation by the taking of land values for public purposes would scatter the congested populations of great cities, would bring together the scattered populations of the country, and would result in a state of things in which all could have sufficient access to nature, and all could have advantages and stimulation that come from the contact of humanity.

And thus, though he has never once shown "the cat" in it, as he did in his illustrations to Mark Twain's "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," Dan Beard's boy's book suggests to the thoughtful a most powerful argument for the single tax.

As No. LXIII of their "Questions of the Day Series," G. P. Putnam's Sons have published a little brochure by Edward J. Shriver, entitled, "Want and wealth, a discussion of the economic dangers of the day." It is a most admirable single tax pamphlet. Though containing only thirty-six small pages of large type, it in its brief space puts the argument in a way admirably adapted to reach the influential constituency which Putnam's Sons represent.

The retirement of Joseph Pulitzer from the management of the World just as the great building which he has been rearing for it is nearing completion, is not merely sad, but has in it an element of the tragic. It is not often that an occurrence of the kind so sharply points the moral of the Preacher who was King in Jerusalem. Having made the greatest journalistic success of the time; having, in a country where he landed thirty years ago poor, friendless, ignorant even of the language, risen to wealth and power; he is, in the very apex of success and the prime of intellectual vigor, stricken with blindness. But it is pleasant to note in the expressions of sympathy which Mr. Pulitzer's affliction has called out, how all rancor of rivalry is gone, and what frank tribute is paid to the strength and ability of the man, the Herald, as is its way, leading in this.

HENRY GEORGE.

So the American Economist, the organ of protected monopolies, denounces "the

ranting Garrison, who publicly burned the Constitution of the United States at Framingham." Well may the Boston Globe say that "there can be little further pretense that the republican party of 1890 is any relation to the republican party of 1856, 1860 and 1864," when the organs of the party in 1890 speak in this way of the great abolitionist.

When the World sent out for interviews about the McKinley law, one of its reporters got a statement from Jay Gould. Mr. Gould said of the law: "If it increases the cost of some articles people will simply use less of them. Take wool, for instance. If the tariff on wool makes clothing cost more, a person will get along with one suit when he would otherwise have two." Mr. Gould has been roundly abused by democrats for the brutal spirit he here displays. But why abuse him? Mr. Gould has expressed an opinion in which he indicates an effect of the McKinley bill, namely, that the man of two coats must get along with one. This opinion is undoubtedly sound. Even according to Mr. McKinley himself, "cheap" and "nasty" are terms that go together, and prices ought to be put up. Prices have been put up. Mr. Gould was farsighted enough to see that that would be the effect of the law, and he expressed himself accordingly. If he was brutal in his candor what of it? It is not the brutal candor of Mr. Gould that reduces a man from two coats to one; it is the brutal policy of Mr. McKinley and his coadjutors.

The exclamations of republican newspapers in Indiana at the temerity of the Indianapolis Sentinel in making favorable reference to the single tax, do not harmonize well with the statement in the letter of John R. Roche, in another column, that in one township of St. Lawrence county, in this state, only twelve farmers own their farms, though there are about 175 farms there. An investigation would probably show a somewhat similar condition in Indiana. The time is coming pretty fast when there will be two classes of farmers—the farmer who pays rent and works, and the farmer who receives rent and lets some one else work.

Last Friday was a single tax field day before the Fassett investigating committee. Michael Coleman, president of the department of taxes, was on the stand, and William M. Ivins, counsel to the committee, examined him. From the examination it appears now as a matter of record, under the oath of the head of our tax department, that the department endeavors to appraise property at eighty per cent of its value, in the teeth of the statute requiring full value appraisements. But this is not the worst. Under the searching questions of Mr. Ivins, it further appears that the appraisements are very frequently far below eighty per cent of the real value, and that owners of unimproved real estate are specially favored. In the next issue of THE STANDARD a full report of Mr. Coleman's testimony will be made. It will be a useful document to single tax men in all parts of the state.

Since the Indianapolis Sentinel declared its belief that "all taxes, at least for state and local purposes, except such as may be derived from the sale of franchises, will in the near future be laid upon land," the subject has been one of leading interest throughout the state. Hon. John M. Butler, a republican of Indianapolis, asks, "How do you farmers like that?" Mr. Butler had better make haste slowly. When Cleveland in his message proposed a reduction of tariff taxes, republicans shouted, "That's free

trade!" and asked, "How do you mechanics like that?" The mechanics have been sending in their replies with such regularity and emphasis that Mr. Blaine, the shrewdest protectionist of them all, has been obliged to propose a demi-semi-free-trade policy which he labels "reciprocity." It only requires that free trade should be understood to make it popular. The same is true of the single tax, and the republicans are brash who ask the farmers how they like it. Farmers who hear the question may be curious enough to inquire into the nature of the single tax, and when they do that it will be in order for the party that opposes the single tax to appoint a committee on epitaphs.

The canvass for William T. Croasdale for congress from the Seventh district is progressing rapidly. The legend on all his printing and the cry of his speakers is "Down with tariffs—Up with wages." Trucks go every night into different parts of the district and hold mass meetings right among the people. Hall meetings have been arranged for nearly every night between now and election, and prominent speakers have agreed to be present. It is only necessary to look at the names of the speakers, given in another column, to see that in this campaign thoroughgoing free traders are coming to the front.

Among the candidates whom the republicans have nominated in Brooklyn is Charles T. Dunwell, their candidate for comptroller. Mr. Dunwell is one of the men who accepted the doctrines of "Progress and Poverty" as early as 1881, and helped to make up the little coterie that gathered in 1882-3 at Berazza's restaurant in Duane street to devise means of getting the movement to move. In 1882 he worked at the polls in New York for the Central labor union when William McCabe and Louis F. Post were candidates of that body for congress under the banner of "The Land for the People." In 1886 Mr. Dunwell, though then a resident of Brooklyn, contributed materially to the work of the Henry George mayoralty campaign. Mr. Dunwell has not changed his views; but since the single tax has come into politics in a form that leads us to support the democratic party on national issues, his attachment to the republican party keeps him out of active participation in single tax organizations.

In spite of the opposition to him for having voted in the assembly for the Saxton bill for electoral reform, William H. Sohmer has been renominated in the Tenth assembly district of this city. Mr. Sohmer was the only democratic member of the assembly who voted for the Saxton bill, and he was promptly threatened with defeat at this election for his temerity in disobeying the orders of the machine. It is now the duty of every voter in the Tenth district who believes in a secret ballot to see to it that Mr. Sohmer is not defeated.

MR. DEPEW'S TRASH.

In his address before the International brotherhood of locomotive engineers at Pittsburg last Thursday, Chauncey M. Depew said of the libraries that have been written upon labor and capital that "they are mostly trash." This is about true. But when Mr. Depew went on to say that "labor cannot live without capital to furnish it employment," he made another contribution, and not an original one, to the trash. From a man of Mr. Depew's ability trash like this is due in great degree, perhaps, to the oratorical trick of personifying capital and labor. Labor to the eye of his imagination is a burly man without tools, and Capital is a wise man with tools. The burly

man without tools is helpless, and a partnership between the two is formed, one furnishing the tools and the other doing the work. This is the same picture the socialist sees. The difference between him and Mr. Depew is that he wants, as Mr. Depew would probably look at it, to rob Capital of his tools, while Mr. Depew believes there should be a fair division of results.

Labor can be personified in this way, but capital cannot.

Labor personified is a burly man without tools; but he is a man with brains as well as muscle, and with knowledge as well as power. He has millions of hands, and every variety of skill. There is nothing known to the arts that he cannot make, provided he has access to the raw materials which nature alone supplies, and is free to manipulate his products. Deprive him of these materials, and he is helpless; interfere with his manipulations, and he is crippled in greater or less degree according to the extent of the interference. If he needs food, he makes it; if he needs capital, he makes that. He is dependent upon no one for what he wants. And when his art fails him, he studies nature and improves his art. Labor personified represents the world's workers—its scientists, its teachers, its traders, its miners and farmers, its mechanics and sailors, and every kind of hand worker and brain worker who contributes to the general wealth. Land is his raw material and trade the manipulation of his products, whereby he makes his work most effective.

What, then, does Mr. Depew mean when he says labor cannot live without capital? He means nothing. He is thoughtlessly contributing to the trash department of labor libraries.

SPEAKER REED'S LATEST CONFUSION.

At Buffalo last week Speaker Reed was asked whether he considered the McKinley bill just to the poor, to which, according to the New York Press, he replied: "Well, I should say so. A bill which has for its object the raising of the wages of the poor and at the same time to lower the price of necessities seems to me to be not only just but generous." Mr. Reed did not say that the McKinley bill would raise wages, nor that it would lower prices; he was discreet enough to name those results merely as its object. All he says about the actual raising of wages in this connection is that it shows ignorance on the part of anyone to expect wages to go up right away.

Mr. Reed has little confidence in the notion that it will raise wages, for when asked, "Why is it, if protection makes higher wages, that the people of New South Wales have higher wages than protected France?" he replied: "Protection never raises wages." Had this appeared in any other paper than the Press it would have seemed like the bold bad work of some disingenuous free trade paper. As it is it must be believed that Mr. Reed said it. Indeed, what follows goes to show that he may have said it. Here is the conclusion: "Protection never raises wages. The question is whether protection causes higher wages than in a country under free trade." He then argues that as wages are higher here to-day than in 1853 (which, with a disregard for history equal to his contempt for logic in what precedes, he calls the close of the free trade period), the question is settled in the affirmative. It is not worth while to discuss whether the higher money wages of to-day are in purchasing power higher or lower than wages in 1853, for Mr. Reed's page could tell him that an increase of wages under the protection regime no more proves that protection is the cause than the increase of population from

1860 to 1870 proves that this was due to the casualties of the civil war.

At the same meeting, in answer to the question: "Can you state any article which has been lowered in price by the McKinley or any other tariff bill?" Mr. Reed said he could spend the whole evening doing that. He contented himself, however, with naming two samples. These were ingrain carpet, which once cost \$1.25 a yard and now sells for 45 cents; and nails, which once cost \$6 a keg, and now sell for \$3.90. Mr. Reed might also have mentioned telephones, which within his memory could not have been bought for any price, and are now so low as to be within the means of any man who has occasion to use them.

Indeed, telephones would have served remarkably well to illustrate Mr. Reed's line of argument; for he, unlike some of his party associates, does not waste energy in fruitless efforts to prove that foreigners, who take advantage of our good nature to charge us unconscionable prices when we let them sell to us, are glad to drop to reasonable figures when we close our ports. Mr. Reed sees the weakness of this position, and takes refuge in one from which, owing to the fog that envelops it, it is more difficult to drive him away. He says he will prove that invention rests on protection. Whether he has proved it the papers do not say. But by the protection method of argument it ought to be an extremely easy thing to do. For example: "Down to 1860 we lived under free trade. To the close of that era no such thing as a telephone existed. It would not exist in free trade England to this day but for the system of protection in America, upon which the invention rests. But within fifteen years after this system was introduced here, the telephone was invented here—here in the United States under the fostering care of a high tariff—and in less than twenty it was in successful operation. If protection did this, why was it so long in doing it? For the same reason that it is so long in raising wages. It shows ignorance on the part of any one to expect wages to rise or invention to flourish immediately upon the adoption of a protective policy. Both these things take time."

An argument for protection is easily made. The trick consists in manufacturing suitable facts and assuming that your audience is incapable of reasoning.

A PRIVATE LETTER FOR PUBLIC USE.

Several weeks ago I received from F. M. Todd, of Cuba, N. Y., a letter criticising the single tax, and inferentially calling for a reply. I might have replied privately, but thinking others might encounter the same difficulties that beset Mr. Todd, I have awaited an opportunity to make my reply through THE STANDARD. Mr. Todd is a lawyer, well known and highly respected in his community, a ready, fluent and popular speaker, an agreeable gentleman, and altogether one of the kind of men who when they comprehend the single tax are its most useful advocates. I, therefore, have no hesitation in saying I am anxious that Mr. Todd, whether through my efforts or the efforts of others I do not care, shall understand exactly what the single tax implies and dedicate his talents to the cause.

He says he has read and re-read "Progress and Poverty," and given weeks of study to the single tax, approaching the subject without prejudice, other than a favorable inclination due to his regard for Mr. George's abilities. He believes now that our "tenets are grounded in the purest benevolence," and our crusade undertaken in a spirit of self abnegation; but "with all due deference to superior ability" he is constrained to say that the whole thing appears to him to be simply "bare madness."

He says, also—and of course this is true

—that it is impossible in the limits of a letter to give all the reasons for his opinion, but he points out what seems to him to be the primal one. "Your creed," he says, "as I understand it, is based on two assumptions, both of which must be facts or your house is builded on the sands and must fall.

"The FIRST is that, whatever a man earns and accumulates by his own industry and economy is his, and no government has the right to rob him of any part thereof by taxing the same. The SECOND is that all men have an equal right to all land, and that he who occupies the same to the exclusion of his neighbor should pay to the general government what such use is worth."

Of the first proposition, Mr. Todd says it seems to him that "individuals who are benefited by good government should pay out of their own earnings or accumulations what such benefits are worth to them, and that such benefits are in proportion to individual wealth, plus personal protection."

The first proposition is correctly stated. Of course there are reasons of expediency why taxation should not be measured by individual wealth, but Mr. Todd makes the question simply an abstract question of right and wrong, and he believes the right consists in taxing individuals in proportion to their wealth and the benefits they enjoy from good government. But what benefits do individuals enjoy from good government that are peculiarly measured in any other way than by the land values in the jurisdiction?

Mr. Todd would say that a man who possessed great wealth, in the form of cattle let us say, but who owned no land, would be getting protection from government without paying for it. Let us see. Suppose two men, each owning a large herd of cattle of equal value, but neither owning any land, are located, one in a territory where a good government gives him ample protection and the other in a territory where a poor government leaves him at the mercy of cattle thieves. For simplicity let everything else be equal. According to Mr. Todd the former ought to pay a higher tax than the other, because he has better protection—his benefits from government are better. But if Mr. Todd considers he will see, and if he had made himself familiar with the relations of the law of rent he would never have doubted, that under the single tax the former would pay a higher tax than the latter. He pays it now but he calls it rent. Other things being equal, the value of land under good government is higher than under bad government. This difference in value is the only pecuniary measure of the benefits of good government. The cattle owner now pays it to a land owner. Therefore, the pecuniary benefits of good government now go to the land owner. We say then, that justice demands that the land owner should pay the expense of good government. Mr. Todd says it should be borne in part by the cattle owner, notwithstanding that he has already paid his full share to the land owner. Is Mr. Todd prepared to defend this position as a question of right and wrong? This illustrates the case of rich but landless men whose wealth is of a kind that requires land of the same quantity and, the difference between governments excepted, of the same value.

Now consider the case of men who have more wealth in proportion to the land values they appropriate than others have, and assume that they earned their wealth. Why in justice should they pay more toward the expense of good government? Their pecuniary benefits from good government, measured in the only way possible, by land values, are less than the same benefits which the others enjoy.

To take an actual condition for illustration: The improvement of a street in Washington is charged to the whole body of taxpayers of the United States. This improvement is beneficial to every one, no matter where he comes from, who has occasion to drive over that street. But he derives no pecuniary benefit from it. The only man to benefit pecuniarily is the adjacent land owner.

Does not justice demand that he shall pay the expense?

On this point Mr. Todd should consider this, that good government does not tend to increase the value of goods (in which term I include all good things that labor produces), but it does tend to increase the value of land and of all those securities which are based on the ownership of land or public franchises akin to the franchise of a deed. Bad government tends to make goods dear and land cheap. Good government tends to make goods cheap and land dear. Let him who reaps the profit pay the expense.

In opposition to the second proposition, Mr. Todd says: "If all men have an equal right to all land, how comes any government by the right to tax it, or the value of it, or to collect rent for the use of it? If neither you nor I have the right of ownership in land and the consequent right to collect rent for the use of it, by what process of reasoning can the United States government be considered to have it? We, the people, are the government, and have delegated to it some only of our powers. But as the whole cannot possibly exceed all its parts, so the government can have no greater or better right to collect rent (which implies ownership) than its subjects individually have or had. And again, 'if all men have an equal right to all land,' how comes it that the United States government has any authority in the premises? And what better right has it to charge me rent than has Timbuctoo or Cathay?"

Mr. Todd does not correctly state our point. I think, however, he apprehends it, though vaguely. We do say that all men have an equal right to all land. We also say that he who occupies any land should pay over its value for public use. But we do not say that he should pay it to the general government, nor that he should pay what its "use is worth."

As to the government to which payment shall be made, that is of no importance so far as the single tax is concerned, nor so far as Mr. Todd's criticism is concerned. With us, the question as to whether villages, townships, counties or states shall collect the tax, is a political question solely. And with Mr. Todd, whether the general government or a smaller political division collects the tax is not important since his point is, that if an individual cannot justly monopolize land no aggregation of individuals can. This is the point I propose to discuss with him, but before I do so I must set him right respecting his notion that we would require a tax in proportion to what the use of the land is worth. I think he is here confounding usefulness with value, and I want to remind him that land may be very useful and yet have no value. The reason we know of none such is because absolute ownership of land has generated speculation in land, and speculation encourages the taking up of land so far ahead of demand for use, that all very useful land has a value. But I can give Mr. Todd an idea of what I mean by referring to those great areas of land under water which make the beds of seas and navigable streams. These seas and streams are very useful, not for navigation alone, but also for food; but they have no value. To apply the illustration, we would not tax land according to its usefulness, but according to the market value of the right to use it. The right to use seas and navigable streams has no value, because exclusive possession is not tolerated. The right to use vacant land would have no value if the single tax were in full force, and therefore it would not be taxed. But the right to use land which others wanted would be taxed in proportion to the demand for it, because its value would then, as it does now, depend on that demand.

Now comes the question: If all men have an equal right to all land, how comes any government by the right to tax it, or the value of it, or to collect rent for the use of it?

As an abstract question of right and wrong no government has a right to tax land, nor has any government a right to collect arbitrary rent for the use of it.

But a community—let us say "community" to avoid confusion as to our ideas of "government"—a community has the right to tax a man the value of any land he appropriates to himself, and it has the right to collect economic rent from the appropriation of land.

Let us begin at the beginning: For the purpose of this question at least, we agree that all men have an equal right to all land. Since all men have an equal right to all land, all members of a community have an equal right to all the land in that community. This does not deny any right to that land of members of other communities. Logically, to say that all members of a given community have an equal right to all the land in that community is not to say that a non-resident foreigner has not the same right. But if it were, the fundamental proposition could stand, for the equal right of all is an equal right to use, and it is absurd to say that the exclusive appropriation by a community of land on one side of the globe infringes the right of use of members of a community on the other side.

On whichever ground he may do so, I think Mr. Todd will concede that the fundamental proposition admits my point that all members of a community have an equal right to all the land in that community. Now, the forms of modern industry demand that land shall be held in parcels, and that possession shall be exclusive. Hence, private tenures from which economic rent arises. This, also, Mr. Todd understands, and will agree to. Economic rent varies according to area, fertility (including mineral richness), location, population and public security or good government, and it increases with growth of population and advances in the arts and government. This, too, Mr. Todd understands. He also understands that no matter how nearly equal a partition of the land of a community may be in the beginning, these changes will give different values to different parcels. Some small parcels will be very valuable and their owners rich, while other large parcels will not be very valuable and their owners will be poor. Hence, if every one has an equal right to all the land, some are now defrauded of their incomes from the common property.

In effect, the question which Mr. Todd propounds and the single tax answers is this: How can the necessity of individual possession best be reconciled justly with the equal right of use? It seems to me clear enough when you have a case of several joint owners of property, only one of whom can use it, and the property is of a kind which you ought not to sell, that an equitable adjustment requires that the one who wants it most should have exclusive possession in consideration of paying his associates their share of its income. The same principle applies when some take land of greater value than the land that others are satisfied to take. The thing to be done, in justice, is, where natural opportunities are unequal, to equalize them by an equitable distribution of values.

As I have already intimated, Mr. Todd's whole criticism rests on his assumption that rent is a price put arbitrarily upon land; whereas it is only a premium which measures in terms of money or barter the difference in desirability between the poorest land for which there is any demand and land in greater demand. The producer, from whatever land he produces, gets about the same for the same labor; if he produces from a high grade of land he will produce more with the same labor than from a lower grade, but the difference will represent not his labor, but the superiority of his opportunity for labor over the opportunities of the mass of laborers. This difference will go to him if he owns the land; but it will go to him as landlord, not as laborer. If he does not own the land it will go to whomsoever does. In either case it is rent. When capitalized it is land value. And when this value is made the sole basis of taxation—this rent the sole source of public revenues—we have the single tax. How is this tax which takes from land-

lords, in their capacity of landlords, the pecuniary advantages which only they derive from growth of population and advances in arts and government, and which attaches to common property and only to common property—how is this tax inconsistent with the doctrine that "whatever a man earns and accumulates by his own industry and economy is his, and no government has the right to rob him of any part thereof by taxing the same," or with the doctrine that "all men have an equal right to all land?"

LOUIS F. POST.

TRADE TAXES OR LICENSE FEES.

The time has come when every live man must assert himself in the effort to procure the rights of the people, or the rights of trade and exchange will soon be so limited that it will be next to impossible to introduce anything new, however useful.

China has followed the policy of raising its revenue largely if not wholly from trade, all forms of it being taxed to that end. What is the result? The Chinese are traveling with wheels carved from the end of a log and with a pole for an axle, and are plowing with forks of trees for plows.

The great boom the new world experienced in the development of its constructive and inventive genius is almost due to the liberty gained in the methods of trade and exchange. The rocky coast or interior of New England offered little advantage over the old world save in this. The states have become inventive and progressive in proportion to the liberty they have guaranteed to every citizen. Only since the south freed its slaves has it commenced to develop rapidly in the line of manufacture and the utilization of its resources. Let it abolish fees, licenses and useless taxes (simply another form of slavery) and it will make rapid strides toward its destined position as producer. Maryland exacts a license fee of \$150 per county for selling goods with horse and wagon to consumers within its borders. Virginia fixes a fee of \$500 for the same privilege per county.

But it remains for New Jersey, the garden of the states, to cap the climax by an act approved by her legislature March 31, 1890, whereby the common council, board of aldermen, township committee, or other governing body of any city, township, incorporated burrough or police, sanitary and improvement commission, incorporated camp meeting association, or seaside resort in the state, can exact a fee of peddlers and men engaged in some other kinds of business, except in the selling of meat and milk and products of one's own farm, as long as their conscience will permit or their revenue demand.

Let us make a few estimates on the possible cost of introducing any new or improved article to the citizens of New Jersey for license fees alone under this new law, taking as a basis for our calculation the rates as imposed by the ordinance passed by the board of commissioners of Freehold, N. J., on June 3, 1890, under which "drug, medicine, grocery or dry goods peddlers and peddlers of general merchandise" are subjected to a fee of twenty-five dollars per year.

The population of Freehold is given in Cram's Standard American Atlas for 1887 as 2,124. The population of the whole state by the same authority is 1,278,033, about 601½ times the number of people in Freehold. Suppose the remaining towns in the state follow the precedent afforded them by the Freehold ordinance, it would then cost 601½ times the \$25, or \$15,033, for license fees alone in order to reach the whole of the population of the state per year, with no guarantee that it would not be doubled or even more than doubled. Not very difficult, is it, to see a hindrance to free exchange in this?

New Jersey is a small state, to be sure, but the principle is just as big as though it applied to the nation. Fifteen thousand dollars possibly and over may be exacted for the privilege of selling or offering to sell to Jersey men in their homes an improved mosquito bar. Think of it!

To draw attention to the prohibitory character of this law so far as it applies to some kind of legitimate business and its protective tendency to other kinds of business, without further than merely noticing its exemption of the "meat and milk" business, I will state that fifteen years ago I began the sale in the state of New Jersey of a line of goods used in every family—fruit flavor and various other necessities. Later on I established a manufactory of them in the state. Seeing the futility of trying to sell superior goods to the trade in competition with cheap and inferior productions with which the open market is flooded, and knowing that such goods as I made had best be sold direct to the consumer, I placed my own delivery wagons on the road and from time to time have increased their number, until now my salesmen are instructed to call regularly on every family in every town in the state and supply a demand which has grown up, owing to my efforts, wherever local licenses have not imposed their restriction.

Now, then, here comes a state enactment that virtually says that I must stop that kind of development of an industry unless I pay more for the privilege probably than the profits would be.

Probably there is not a case similar to mine in the records of any state, from the fact that most manufacturers have elected to follow the beaten ruts of trade through the hands of jobbers and middlemen. What I write this for is to show to those who are in doubt on the subject that all forms of license or tariff tax or hindrance on trade tend to do just what this law has done by me; and that is, to prohibit the free exercise of a natural right. Its influence is detrimental not only to the manufacturer, but to the consumer, although it may without a careful consideration appear otherwise. I venture to say that the annoyance to the large number of my customers by the application of this law will be much greater than is mine. To me there is but one way apparent to prevent such unpleasant occurrence in trade, and that is by raising all needed revenue by a tax on land values.

J. J. STREETER.

A NEW USE FOR UNDERTAKERS.

What would those who discussed the Cooper union platform so vehemently say to the one proposed by Agathon de Potter, head of the Colins school of political economy, that which has achieved a certain prominence in Belgium?

M. de Potter was a delegate to the International land congress in Paris last year. His ideas as set forth in his platform, a resume of which is given below, will show that the requirements for membership in the first international land congress were far more elastic than those governing the first national single tax congress.

M. de Potter elaborates his idea in a recent number of the Philosophie de l'Avenir, which is a bi-monthly review of rational socialism. The title of the article is "The transfer of private ownership of land to collective ownership." As the title indicates, it is a defense of the views of the collectivistic school.

There are two ways, says M. de Potter, of arriving at a collective ownership of land. First, the instantaneous process of dispossessing the landowner forcibly, which the writer agrees would be possible only in an anarchistic state of society. The second, or peaceable way, could be put in operation gradually. The maximum of duration that this change ought to take depends, in M. de Potter's calculations, on two principal points:

1. In order that the land should become really collective, society ought to take upon itself the complete instruction of the young.

2. That society should demonstrate to the youth that the rascal by his actions does wrong to himself, and that the honest man alone is wise.

In a word, he says the land is really collective only as society develops the intelligence of the children from both the moral and the intellectual standpoint.

This settled, the destruction of private ownership of land ought not to go on more slowly than the entrance into society of the minors, "socially educated."

This social education or development of the young should continue from two years of age to the age of majority, which M. de Potter puts at nineteen. At the end of this time would come the first injection of educated minors into the society of adults, followed each year by a new supply. At that time a certain part of the land would already have been absorbed from private ownership, so that the relation between the free land and the total land would be at least as large as the relation between the number of those whose education was finished and the total adult population.

How many of such injections into the adult society would be necessary in order that society should be composed only of those destined to live in a rationally constituted society? The essayist says the answer depends upon the average length of life, which in France is about thirty-nine years eight months.

After getting thus far M. de Potter makes a digression to say that as long as there does not exist in society a certain number of persons having received moral instruction, complete and incontestable, the collective ownership of land will be incomplete. How large the number of the "morally instructed" should be he does not say.

Now comes the question of compensation. Two ways are mentioned of getting the land away from the owners—by indemnifying them or by making their lands fall into the social domain after their death. The first scheme he rejects as impracticable from the immensity of the sum of indemnity required.

Here he trips up on "Progress and Poverty," and has a wrestle for several pages with Henry George's declaration that there should be no compensation. Land owners are not robbers, M. de Potter declares; on the contrary, in the absence of this private ownership social order would have been impossible up to the present.

The second method, that of leaving to death the settlement of this momentous question, is treated as the pet scheme of Colins, founder of the school, and his ideas were:

Proclamation of the liberty of bequest; abolition by law of all collateral heredity, and the recurrence to the social collectivity of every inheritance where there is no direct heir, and where the owner dies intestate; imposition of a tax of twenty-five per cent on all inheritances by testament; declaration that the land once entered into the collectivity is inalienable.

Taking these points from his master M. de Potter says that at the opening of the period of transition the proprietors would be divided into four classes: First, those who have direct descendants and who bequeath; second, those who have direct descendants but do not bequeath; third, those who have no direct descendants and bequeath; fourth, those who have no direct descendants and do not bequeath.

The first and third classes would bring twenty-five per cent of their properties to the state. The second class would bring nothing. The fourth class would permit all its property to fall into the public domain, and would hasten the social transformation.

At the end of the average life period in France the population on an average would be entirely reconstituted, and the property would have entirely changed hands.

In view of this fact if we suppose, says the writer, that all the proprietors have bequeathed—which, he admits, is an exaggeration—at the end of forty years there would be but one-quarter of the land that had fallen into the public domain. As over twelve millions of Frenchmen are over forty, M. de Potter concludes that the plans of Colins are too slow and so he adds another. Here it is: The declaration by society that every person born one year after the opening of the transition period should be incapable of possessing land.

Now, says M. de Potter triumphantly, let us suppose that the four measures

proposed by Colins work as unfavorably as possible; that is, that almost none should bequeath; that none, or almost none, should die intestate, and that all the successions should take place in direct line. By adding the fifth measure, prohibiting the owning of land a year after birth, the result would be that as there are 970,000 births yearly in France, there would be at the end of the thirty-sixth year a total record of nearly 35,000,000 people, of whom those who had died would have had no right to receive an inheritance of landed estates, and consequently no right to transmit any, and the living would have had no right to possess any.

As thirty-five millions exceed the whole French population M. de Potter concludes that at the end of thirty-six years there would no longer be a spot of ground owned individually.

This splendid result achieved with the sole aid of the undertaker, it is no wonder that M. de Potter closes with enthusiasm: "So we can conclude that the French land almost in its entirety could become collective property in less than thirty-six years, without doing wrong to a single individual." W. E. HICKS.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON MINING ROYALTIES—LONDON'S NEGLECTED HERITAGE—AN ESTIMATE OF LONDON'S GROUND RENT—SOME SIGNIFICANT ARTICLES IN THE LIBERAL PARTY'S ORGAN—MINING ROYALTIES IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

HYDE, NEAR MANCHESTER. Oct. 11.—I have pledged myself to give you some idea of the report of the work of the royal commission on mining royalties which issued its report some little time ago. Before doing so, however, I may refer to a fact mentioned by a London correspondent, in reference to what is going on in Austria and what it is proposed to do in Hungary in the matter of mineral royalties. Anyone in Austria who takes out a search license "is entitled to search for minerals on anybody's property. The proprietor has, of course, to be indemnified, but if he be unreasonable in his demands the searcher can obtain a compulsory lease or sale at a valuation price of the ground which he requires for sinking a pit or bore hole. This system, which appears to make a great breach in the generally accepted rights of property, is reported to have worked wonders in Austria. It is now proposed to adopt the Austrian system in some degree in Hungary. The Hungarian government wish to further mining operations in the same way, but the bill which has been drafted will, it is stated, affect only coal and petroleum, and the landowner is to receive a royalty, which is not the case in Austria, where the minerals become the absolute property of the mining operator."

The comparative immunity of continental countries from mineral royalties has a remarkable effect in England, because it enables the English iron masters to get their ore much cheaper abroad than at home. But the continental countries do not reap the advantage they would reap if they did away with their protective policy. On the other hand, England does not get all the advantage she might, because there is the cost of transportation, and this is in the nature of a small royalty. The great advantage England would enjoy by the reduction, if not the abolition, of royalties at home is obvious, but it is remarkable how obtuse the average manufacturing mind is upon the subject. John Stuart Mill once said that the English landlord never studied anything, and John Bright once remarked that the English commercial man was unable to grasp great economic principles. There is truth in both remarks—because the landlord has never had much occasion to study anything—since he has been reared in the doctrine that all that he can get is his; and the commercial man has been unable to grasp economic principles, because in the struggle to survive made inevitable by the monopoly of land and the growth of population he has been constrained to think of nothing else but how to make Number One survive. How profoundly true this

is may have been seen in the report of this commission. So far only "evidence" is reported. The witnesses have been all drawn from the official and comfortable classes so far. Mr. R. O. Lamb, chairman of the Northumberland coal owners' association, thinks that, coal being so essential to commerce, there ought to be some machinery whereby it should be leased and let and worked; but inasmuch as the coal field of Northumberland has been fully worked under the present system, he does not see reason for much change. The opinions of most of the witnesses are favorable to royalties, but there was evidently room for pertinent questions if any one who knew how to put them or cared to put them had been there. One witness never met with a case where the royalty had retarded the development of the coal, but another witness, Mr. J. D. Kendall, mining engineer and representative of the hematite iron ore trade of Cumberland, declared, on the other hand, that there was no doubt that "if the royalties, when the prices are low, were less than they are now, we would be able to put out a larger quantity of ore than we can during these times now, and in that way one could keep back a proportionate amount of foreign ore." Then in reply to a further question as to whether he considered that the system of royalties prevailing in West Cumberland had an injurious economical effect upon working the hematite ore in that county, Mr. Kendall said below 12s.—that is, when the price of the ore is below 12s., I suppose—royalties undoubtedly had a very injurious effect, for the reason that if the royalties were lower they would be able to work many mines, or parts of mines, which now they could not work on account of the high royalty. The witness who had never known royalties to be injurious must, I see, be introduced by name. He is Mr. B. P. Bromhead, a member of a firm of Sheffield solicitors, director of the Bilboa Cantabrian railway company [largely interested therefore in Spanish ore] and chairman of Thos. Firth and Sons, steel manufacturers, Sheffield, who no doubt uses a good deal of this same Spanish ore. This gentleman, it will be seen, is naturally very much in favor of things as they are. He quotes, in the course of his evidence, what he considers a remarkable instance of enlightened magnanimity on the part of a great land owner. A new colliery was opened at Welbeck, near the duke of Portland's house, and upon the opening day the duke said: "You will not be surprised that I have no particular wish to see even a model colliery so near to Welbeck; but as an owner of minerals I feel I have no right to lock up the mainspring of England's wealth and prosperity." Now this is excellent on the part of the duke of Portland, but it is questionable whether Mr. Bromhead is right in assuming that "as long as the great land owners in England behave in that spirit we do not want any interference with them," because as a matter of fact the great land owners of England do not all behave like this. For immediately following this Mr. Burt, M. P., a member of the commission, cited a case where a land owner, in consequence of some dispute with his men, declared he would close his mines altogether and wait for a future generation to work them, and then the honorable member asked Mr. Bromhead if he thought it was proper that such power should rest in the hands of the proprietor. And all Mr. Bromhead could say was that he thought that proprietor would die some day and be succeeded by a wiser man.

Several witnesses were in favor of royalties being calculated on a sliding scale. Others were of a contrary opinion. But all the witnesses so far examined may be said to be of opinion that way leaves—that is, charges for permission to carry minerals over other people's land—were very oppressive. Mr. Kendall was very emphatic. In his opinion the granting of way leaves ought to be compulsory, and the amount to be paid should be fixed by arbitration. He was of opinion that everybody would benefit, because it would be possible to work mines in times of depression which cannot now be

worked. A significant remark is this: "It would affect the poorest mines most. There are some mines which can afford to pay these way leaves; but there is such a great difference in the mines that one may be able to make a profit while another is starving."

Mr. Lamb, already mentioned, is of much the same opinion, and Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell is in favor of legislation on the subject, while even Mr. Bromhead is on this point favorable to limitation of the power of the "cantankerous small owners." The general advantages of a tribunal to settle the question of way leaves are thus summed up:

It is in the public interest that the mineral wealth of the country should be developed, and that every undue obstruction to the proper working of these minerals should be got rid of. I apprehend that it would not be denied that it is in the public interest that the working of minerals where they are in the hands of a variety of owners should be facilitated, and that the strict legal power which these owners possess now of obstructing the working of minerals where they are not damaged by such working should be limited. I think that the mere erection of such a tribunal would get rid of a great deal of that injustice, and would make the working of the minerals easier, and would therefore benefit the country. Anything that would enable the colliery owner to work more economically would enable him to sell his coal at a cheaper rate, and the race for competition is so strong now that of course competition brings everything to its proper level.

It will be seen from this brief abstract of the proceedings of the royal commission that the education of the public mind goes on apace upon the whole subject of the burden of landlordism.

Other illustrations of the same thing may be seen in the subjects which occupy prominent places in the leading organs of the liberal party. Take for example recent issues of the Speaker, which has taken the place of the old Spectator as the weekly manual of political wisdom of the liberal party. In its issue for September 20 appeared a remarkable article on "London's Neglected Heritage." The article is little more than a very able summary of the contents of a very voluminous report of a royal commission appointed in 1884 to inquire into the seventy-three livery companies of the city of London. The volumes of evidence taken by this commission are "a mine of wealth to the London Reformer," and indeed to all reformers, but we live in such hurry that nobody reads these wonderful blue books, and it is therefore a positive service when their contents are boiled down to the limits of a readable article. We are told by the Speaker that "the income of these companies is derived from property producing over three-quarters of a million annually. Some of them are among the largest of London's ground landlords; some of them own great stretches of agricultural land in various counties; the twelve great companies share among them the Ulster estates of the Irish society. * * * The wealthiest of the companies may serve as a type of them all. The Mercers' company * * * admitted in 1879-80 to possessing a corporate income (meaning by that, income derived from property which it claims to be private and divisible at will among the members) amounting to £47,341; and a trust income (that is, income which is devoted to schools, charitable doles, etc.) amounting to £35,417, derived from property administered by a court of thirty members, who received £8,766 in fees and expended £4,909, on entertainments and wine, spending also £5,643 in salaries, £7,729 in management and maintenance." The royal commission, which was appointed by Mr. Gladstone, included the duke of Bedford, the earl of Derby, Viscount Sherbrooke, the lord chief justice of England and Alderman Sir Sidney Waterlow, and these gentlemen claimed the whole of the property as public property. Nothing, of course, has been done to give effect to this decision, but we may hope that ere long we shall have got rid of the everlasting Irish question and be able to turn our attention to other equally urgent matters.

Then in the Speaker for September 27 appears another article, entitled "The

cry of the London leaseholder." This deals with the proceedings of the select committee on town holdings, which is taking account of leasehold enfranchisement and the taxation of ground rents. The committee has been at work in a leisurely way for four years, and the evidence which it has taken is very valuable. The article in the Speaker gives us the gist of this evidence, and it appears that the rental value in London has grown since 1870 from £22,142,706 to £37,027,516. We are shown how this enormous increment of value is due to public improvements and the growth of population, and the writer observes:

"It cannot be said that this further batch of evidence on town holdings makes for the particular reform known as 'leasehold enfranchisement.' It is iniquitous enough that the ground landlords of the 120 square miles on which London stands should receive an ever growing unearned tribute from London's labor. But the matter would be hardly mended by transferring this privilege from the ducal ground lords to the comparatively small number of leaseholders for long terms. The deliberate creation of new freeholds by law is a policy now rapidly passing into oblivion; the principle of 'lettermint' is eclipsing that of 'enfranchisement.'"

Professor Marshall's new work on political economy emphasizes the abandonment by the economists of the panacea of peasant proprietorship. Even for Ireland, the corpus vile of so many political experiments, the statesmen are beginning to turn their eyes in another direction. The instruction to the committee on the land purchase bill, of which Mr. Morley gave notice last session, was significant of the growing feeling in favor of collective rather than individual control over the land. And especially in great cities is it coming to be more and more generally felt that the ownership of their sites is better vested in public than in private hands. * * * But economic evidence, no less than the common opinion, points to the dealing with unearned increment by way of municipal control and special taxation rather than by an indiscriminate "enfranchisement" of urban leaseholds.

The same number contains a suggestive article on "The Downfall of Trusts," which emphasizes the principle that as soon as companies, corporations and whatnot attempt to control the market and destroy free competition, then they are opposed to public policy and ought to be suppressed.

Still another remarkable article on the eight hour bill, from the pen of Mr. Frederic Harrison, appears in the same number. Mr. Harrison does not see his way clear to the legal eight hour day, but the objections he raises are useful as showing the advocates of that measure what they have to meet. The conclusion of the article is particularly suggestive. It is that government employes shall work eight hours. Failing the power of religion, which Mr. Harrison thinks is the influence which ought to determine questions of this sort, he thinks that a beginning might properly be made by the nation in its corporate capacity. Political economy, he says, might complain, but the nation could only grumble and say we might have got the work done cheaper. Now, I don't quote these articles as approving them, but as showing in what directions public opinion is growing. Still it must not be supposed that parliamentarians are yet prepared to tackle all these questions as we would have them do. On the contrary they avoid them. I can give you a very interesting illustration of my meaning. There is an election going on near me, in the Eccles division of Lancashire. The liberal candidate is Mr. H. J. Roby, J.P., M.A., LL.D., a man of culture and a very able man. Now this gentleman comes before the electors with the most meager social programme possible, except that he is in favor of a legal eight hour day for miners, and there are said to be 3,000 miners in the constituency. With a view to induce Mr. Roby to be a little more decisive on such questions as the taxation of land values and payment of members, a letter to the editor of the Manchester Guardian was written, but it was refused insertion. A communication of the same character was sent to other papers, notably one in London, professing much in the way of championing the cause of labor, and from which, therefore, much better things might have been expected. In the result the conspiracy of

silence has been so far maintained. It is clear that the capitalist and liberal press will not permit a liberal candidate to be embarrassed by awkward questions and that the wire pullers of the party are able to compel to prudent reserve even the loudest asseverators of the rights of labor. This is, as I have intimated on more than one occasion, what is to be expected for some time to come yet. The liberal leaders will talk about and about the land question, but they will not handle it in any resolute fashion; while the so-called advanced men can be brought to heel upon occasion. Of course the exigencies of party are always urged. It is of supreme importance at this juncture that every by-election should be won. That may be admitted, but then all or nearly all the previous by-elections have been won by men who have gone before the public with a good radical programme, and the most significant have been those in which the liberal candidate has actually been a single tax man. Moreover, the National liberal federation at its last meeting in Manchester declared in favor of an equitable tax on land values as being the only satisfactory way of dealing with the land question. Why this burking, then? HAROLD RYLETT.

JOHN R. ROCHE.

[This letter was not intended by Mr. Roche for publication, but it is so interesting in itself and it will please the readers of THE STANDARD so much to hear from our good friend again, that I take the liberty of printing it.—H. G.]

HERMON, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y.,
October 16, 1890.

I have been laid up for nearly eight weeks. Sunday evening, August 24, I spoke at an open-air single tax meeting on Boston common. On the way home from the meeting I had dizziness in the head and staggered, and I remarked to Grahame, who walked with me, that I feared I was going to be very sick. Next morning I was taken with violent vomiting, and in the afternoon my right side became "asleep." The numbness gradually increased for two days, and then the doctor pronounced it paralysis, due to a break in the motor nerve at the base of the brain. I almost entirely lost the use of my right arm and leg, but on the third day both began to mend slowly, and on the following Monday, September 1, I started for this place, where I am stopping with my wife's father, Mr. E. T. Chanev. I have improved slowly since I came here. Although yet numb and stiff, I can now use my hand to write, as you see, and with the aid of a cane can travel all over town. My digestion and appetite are good, and I feel pretty sure of complete recovery in time. My recovery, however, will be slow, I expect, for a clot of blood which formed at the break in the motor nerve, so the doctor says, must be absorbed before there is a complete cure, and it may be some months before I am entirely well.

This is one of the few remaining old fashioned Yankee villages. It is situated in the northern foothills of the Adirondacks, five miles from a railroad, in the midst of a dairy district, and has a population of about seven hundred, chiefly the descendants of the original Yankee settlers from Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and a bright, intelligent people they are. This part of the state is overwhelmingly republican, but there's going to be a revolution here some day, and some think it may not be much further off than the next general election, for the secret ballot will allow the many free trade republicans to vote the democratic ticket without being found out. The tariff is the topic everywhere, and it is gratifying to hear the staunchest republicans grumbling at the general rise in prices in the country stores since the passage of the McKinley bill; for you must understand that the country merchants now know enough of the workings of a tariff to be aware that prices have been put up by the city wholesaler long before they are taught so by having to pay those higher prices. The single tax is not unknown, and I often turn a tariff discussion toward the single tax, and then let the contestants fight it out, while I enjoy the fun. I was in a store two or three weeks ago when a farmer came in and asked for "thirty-eight cents' worth of sugar and sixty-two cents' worth of protection to go with it." That shows how familiar the subject is becoming. A carpenter working on a new building was driving a nail the other day, and suddenly stopped, dropped his hammer and said to a fellow workman: "Ed, that settles it. I have just seen through it. I am a free trader from this out." Most of the democrats are free traders; the rest are protectionists; there are no tariff reformers among them. You have to go among the republicans to find tariff reformers. This is not mere guess work, but is based on a canvass made of the three counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis, by my brother-in-law, Mr. G. T. Chanev, for the democratic state committee.

I read your editorial on the three blockades to a crowd of loungers in one of the stores the other night. "That's it!" "That's the talk!" said two or three. But the simple truth of the thing so worked upon the feelings of a rabid republican that he said: "It's a damn lie!" and walked out.

I have some good material for a letter to THE STANDARD, and I will write when I feel a little better. For instance, only twelve farmers in this township own their farms. There are about 175 farms in the township.

JOHN R. ROCHE.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Read this, from the Portland, Ore., Oregonian—a protection paper; which says that single taxers are cranks, in whose ranks few of the "respectable" class are to be found. The Oregonian repudiates us; but see where it stands on the question of taxing industry:

No doubt the municipal government of Portland is in sore need of money. But it is wrong in principle and practice to tax the pursuits by which the people make their living. Liquor selling is the only exception. Property should be the basis of taxation, and if the want of money for the business of the city shall become so severe as to make a sentiment in favor of just assessment and taxation of property, the present stringency and embarrassment will serve a good turn. A tax on butchers, bakers, grocers, draymen, wood dealers, real estate men and others is a special tax on industry and enterprise, a special tax on the most active and energetic classes of our people. To the extent of the burdens placed on these, it exempts lazy and unenterprising wealth. It taxes the workman as a penalty for his industry, and makes him contribute to further enhancement of the value of real estate held by the rich drones of the city. The best property of the city doesn't pay upon one-fifth of its actual value; and now it is proposed to make up the deficiency by taxing the industries of the working classes. No possible outrage of taxation could exceed this. To tax men's occupations and exempt property is simply to make the poor work for the rich. Here is a forcible illustration of the inequality of our present tax system. Property is assessed at less than one-fifth of its value; the revenues are exhausted, and there is nothing left, we are told, but to lay on our working and business people a tax or penalty for their industry. Here is deduction of indebtedness, the abortive effort to tax credits and under-valuation of property gone to seed. The system exempts the rich and shoulders the burdens of government upon the industrious poor. Will this experience help to make a sentiment for reform of our wretched tax system?

Again; see how it stands on the question of taxing municipal franchises:

During years past the Oregonian has entertained the common council of Portland to require companies securing franchises for street railways to pay into the city treasury a percentage of their earnings. Had these appeals been heeded the common council would not now be devising schemes to tax the occupations of working and business people to get money for the city.

And why has the common council refused to require this of the street railways? The refusal has been without excuse. Franchises worth in the aggregate not less than a million dollars have been given away. On these franchises corporations have been capitalized for vast sums. Stock based on these franchises is worth five or ten times what the roads and equipment have cost. Wealthy men have been further enriched at the public cost, and now labor and trade are to be taxed to make up the deficiency.

In this matter the common council of the city of Portland has been guilty of a dereliction that will cost the people heavily during a generation to come. The franchises belonging to the public which have been given away to speculators and corporations, would, if utilized by the city for what they are worth, in a little time supply a large part of the revenue necessary for the support of the city government. But they have been given away to make rich men richer; and now the poor and industrious are to be taxed on their occupations, that money may be had for the necessary purposes of the city. Yet even at this day no doubt any one who could form a "combine" could get new franchises without paying anything to the city. The man who, with horse and wagon, works every day and in all weathers to make a humble living for his family, doubtless will relish the thought, as he is called on to pay in the tax on his occupation, that the wealthy owners of street railway franchises got the franchises as a gift from the city, and that he will have so much the more for ease and luxurious living.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American federation of labor, has issued a call to the labor organizations under the jurisdiction of the federation to send representatives to the tenth annual convention, which will be held at Clouston's hall, 96 Miami avenue, Detroit, Mich. President Gompers urges trade and labor unions not yet represented in the federation to send delegates.

Which reminds us that the Indiana federation of trade and labor unions lately held a session at Indianapolis, and adopted a platform which contains planks like these:

We assert, as a fundamental truth, that the earth, as the great storehouse from which labor draws all its supplies, is the basis of all production and is therefore its prime factor; that labor is the active factor through

which all human needs are supplied; that capital is but a resultant and subordinate factor brought into being through a union of the two first named factors, and serves to multiply the efficiency of labor, but can never be prior to it.

We affirm, as a fundamental reform, that in order to secure a fair opportunity for labor, access to the raw materials of the earth should be on a basis of equality, and that this equality can be secured by the community taking for its own benefit the annual rental value of land, and relieving all forms of labor products from the burden of taxation.

The federationists say they are practical. How does the practicability of the two paragraphs above strike them?

Census Enumerator Porter has gone to his native England for a rest after his exhaustive labors in miscounting the population of the democratic portions of this country. The Boston Post wants to know, after the work he has done here, if he will dare to introduce himself to his countrymen in England as "the American count."

Dr. William N. Hill of Baltimore has sent THE STANDARD a sample of the official ballot which is to be voted in the coming election in Maryland. The paper is of a green tint. Across the top are directions to the voter how he is to indicate his choice. Below this, ranged side by side, are the various tickets. The first is the democratic ticket, surmounted by an emblem and scroll with the legend, "Jackson and liberty." Second, comes the republican ticket, on the top of which is a vignette of Abraham Lincoln. Third is the prohibition ticket, without a mark of any sort over it. The fourth ticket is in blank so far as the names of candidates are concerned. On the opposite side of the sheet in the left center is the indorsement of the president of the board of supervisors of elections. The ticket comes to us folded twice lengthwise and three times crosswise, so as to appear to be about two inches by three, which is just the space occupied by the indorsement; beyond this, there is no mark on the outside of the ballot. This is a fault to be found with the ballot which we think, if not remedied, will interfere with its usefulness. The printing on the inside shows through the paper; and the marks which the voter makes will show through also.

Mr. Franklin K. Lane, for two years New York correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, is on his way back to the Pacific coast, with the strong probability of starting a paper. Mr. Lane is a young man, has had a varied newspaper experience, is a bright writer, a member of the California bar, a radical anti-tariff man, if indeed he is not an out-and-out free trader, and of strong convictions as a Jeffersonian democrat. If he should have a paper of his own, Mr. Lane would without doubt make it a bright and readable one, and would probably afford space for a discussion of the single tax, as he has been an old and a close friend of Judge McGuire, and though he has never openly expressed any opinion on the question, he has no prejudices respecting it.

The Buffalo tax reform club will meet to reorganize on Tuesday evening, October 28, at the hall of L. A. 3,629, corner Howard and Watson streets, at 8 p. m. Plans looking toward better organization and new methods of work will be discussed. All persons interested in this work are earnestly requested to attend, whether or not they have hitherto been members of this club.

SINGLE TAX IN INDIANA POLITICS.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY PAPERS ARE SAYING ABOUT IT.

Goshen Times: Every Indiana farmer who is in favor of all the taxes being levied on the land will vote the democratic ticket this year.

Brookville American: The avowed purpose of the democratic party to change the rates of assessments opens up dangers which it would be well for land owners to consider well before they cast their votes next month.

Kendallville Standard: Every democratic farmer should thoroughly investigate the single tax theory before he votes

next month. It is espoused by the democratic party of Indiana and is good democratic doctrine. It means that tax shall be levied upon real estate, and that bonds, notes, mortgages and money shall not be taxed.

Anderson Herald: What do the owners of real estate in Indiana think of the idea of making real estate pay all taxes? Shall the tax on personal property be repealed? Shall all taxes be laid upon land? Does the land pay too little taxes now? If you are opposed to this democratic plan of relieving personal property from all taxation, vote the republican ticket.

Union City Times: An average farm of eighty acres is possibly assessed at \$1,600, and the average personal property of farmers in this section will not run over \$400. The single tax theory would take off the taxes on the \$400 and double the land tax on the \$1,600, while the retired farmer, merchant or capitalist who has thousands out on interest would only pay on his home.

Columbus Republican: If the farmers of the country think that these single taxers are not in earnest, then they are badly mistaken. The state has been run in debt by the democratic party, and their scheme of taxation now is to repeal the tax on personal property and lay it all on land. This is to put the burden of supporting the state and local governments entirely upon the farmer, which means ruination to him.

Muncie Times: The harmony in the democratic party on the single tax proposition is disturbed at present because a campaign is on. In two or four years more the platform writers will probably be instructed to more clearly define the party's position in favor of the proposition. The approach to the question must be by degrees, just as the party approached free trade. Four years ago every democrat denied that he was a free trader, but you don't hear any of them denying it now.

Newcastle Courier: There is in New York city an association named the Single tax league, organized for the purpose of propagating the single, or land, tax theories of Henry George, an agitator of whom our readers have heard much. This league has entered heartily into the work of helping the Sentinel and the democratic party along. It is flooding the cities and the towns of the state with its literature, and is endeavoring to secure publication of single tax matter in the newspapers.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

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

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

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

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

THE STANDARD,
No. 19 Union square, New York city.

IT IS A TAX.

Boston Globe.

Every cigar, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture, will cost about five cents more on account of the McKinley swindle. Five-cent cigars will cost ten cents, and ten-cent cigars fifteen cents. Smokers will understand from this that the tariff is a tax.

The price of eggs will be increased four or five cents a dozen the year round. Housekeepers will understand from this that the tariff is a tax.

Carpets will be raised from 15 to 25 cents a yard. If householders will understand from this that the tariff is a tax.

Corsets will be raised in price 50 cents each. Ladies will understand from this that the tariff is a tax.

Pearl buttons will be more than quadrupled in price. Sewing women will understand from this that the tariff is a tax.

Clothing and underclothing go up about 20 or 25 per cent. Every body can understand from this that the tariff is a tax.

The worst of it is that the tariff is a tax upon those who can least afford to pay anything. There is no workingman so poor, there is no needy woman so destitute, that the tariff does not stretch its greedy paws toward them and snatch the bread from their mouths and from the mouths of their helpless children.

BALLOT REFORM.

THE NEW JERSEY LAW TESTED.

IT WORKED FAIRLY IN NEWARK—"HEELERS" ABSENT FROM THE POLLS, AND BRIBERS SCARCE.

New York Herald.

The first application of the new ballot reform law passed last winter by the New Jersey legislature was made in Newark, Tuesday, October 15, on the occasion of the annual charter election. Considerable interest was manifested in the working of the secret ballot system, but the election passed off quietly and comparatively few mistakes were made. This latter fact was in a great measure due to the watchfulness of the candidates and their agents, who saw that the voters were supplied with the "proper" ballot. Foreigners who could not read English had the ballot they wanted to vote in their pockets when they entered the polling places.

The duty of the voter was simple. On entering the room he found behind a railing the election officers, one of whom handed him an official envelope and one of each of the official ballots. He was then directed to enter one of the booths at the side of the room and prepare his ballot. On a little shelf in front of him was a lead pencil. He was allowed five minutes in which to fix his ticket—ample time in which to erase one name and substitute another. He then handed the envelope containing his ballot to the officer in charge of the ballot box, at the same time announcing his name and place of residence. The envelope was then dropped into the box and the voter left the building.

A noticeable feature at the various polling places was the absence of the "heelers" and loungers who formerly annoyed voters and candidates. None but those indicated by the law were allowed to remain in the polling room and the policemen were required to keep all others, when not in the act of voting, one hundred feet away from the polls. This gave the impression that the voting was light and that the people were taking very little interest in the election. But this was not so, for the vote was nearly up to the average of former years. The most noticeable decrease was in the central wards, where many of the wealthiest men of the city reside.

As a whole the new law was favorably received, only a few politicians taking serious exception to its workings. In the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Thirteenth wards, which are largely populated by workingmen, it was feared that misunderstanding or ignorance of the new law would be conspicuous, but it was found that only few explanations were necessary. Some of the voters wanted to deposit open tickets in the box or tickets without envelopes. The provision of the law that the envelopes were to be "ungummed" saved many from losing their votes, for the prevailing habit of licking the flap was too strong to be avoided.

Several men of excellent education were a great deal more flurried than the laborers and others whom it was expected would make many mistakes. In one district two blind men were voted. Friends of these men, whom the election officers placed under oath to make up their tickets according to their instructions, accompanied them into the booths.

It was the most orderly election ever conducted in Newark. Nearly every trace of the old election day was missing. The saloons were closed and there were no disorderly persons to blockade the sidewalks in the vicinity of the polling places.

"Of course money is spent to-day," said one of the candidates, "but it is not for buying votes as in old times. We treat in saloons and restaurants and give out ballots. I notice the money men known as ward strikers are hanging back from voting, but no candidate is such a fool as to give money to a man if he cannot satisfy himself that he goes into the booth and votes for him."

THE MOVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE MEETING HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO, WHICH IS ADDRESSED BY JUDGE MAGUIRE.

The San Francisco Call tells of a large meeting of the Ballot reform league of California, which was held in San Francisco on Monday evening, Oct. 6, under the auspices of the Federated trades and single tax society. Albert Fuhrman, president of the Federated trades organization, presided. Mr. Fuhrman traced back the movement to its inception in California three years ago, and told of its growth in popularity since. He claimed that the agitation had borne good fruit, and that the league was now almost on the eve of accomplishing its purpose. He then introduced Hon. James G. Maguire, whom he termed the father of ballot reform in San Francisco.

On coming forward the well-known ex judge was received with great heartiness. He claimed that the greatest issue in the pending campaign is the adoption of the Australian ballot system, and in condemning the present method was careful to point out by comparisons wherein the advantages lie with the system adopted by the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Since his first vote many years ago, the speaker said he had watched

the methods of machine politics, and in consequence of what he observed he became a constitutional kicker. He kicked against the Brady and Mannix faction, and helped to drive them out of power only to discover that their successors were as bent upon just as evil deeds. Consequently, he was forced to the conclusion that even if the machine was wrested at this late day out of its present hands it would fall immediately into the possession of another just as vicious gang. Mere changes of men would effect no good result, for the evil lay deeper and could only be cured by the adoption of some such radical measure as that offered by the Australian ballot system.

The speaker referred to the fact that now it was possible to hand a ballot to a voter outside the 100-yard limit and to watch him so closely that he would be detected in the act if he tried to vote any other than the ballot given him. Consequently, it is an easy thing for an employer to coerce an employee at the polls, and for the briber to make sure of the delivery of his goods. On the other hand, by the Australian plan, absolute secrecy is secured, so that intimidation cannot be practiced nor can the briber effect his purposes, seeing that he has no means of ascertaining how the bribe taker has voted beyond that worthy's mere statement, which he would be most unlikely to take for granted.

He did not claim that the plan he advocated was itself a perfect one, but after a long period of practical usefulness in Australia it had been surrounded with so many safeguards for the protection of the popular will that it is as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can make it. Of course it will not prevent perjury nor the voting of other men's names, but it will make such crimes so hazardous that the escape of the criminal will be well nigh impossible.

Letters from the governor of Massachusetts and the mayors of the leading cities in that state approving the new ballot law now in force there were read to the meeting, after which the system was exemplified upon the stage by means of an improvised voting booth. While voting was going on for this purpose Judge Maguire was engaged in answering queries put by parties among the audience, one of whom declared the system was a failure in Butte, Mont., because voters pretended their inability to read or write, and the officers allowed to make the ballots out for them were really engaged in buying the votes which they were thus enabled to see deposited in the ballot box. Upon this point the speaker said he favored the appointment of officers to assist the blind and the illiterate, who should be taken from each of the political parties interested, but that provision could be made allowing such persons to bring in friends of their own choosing to perform the service for them.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT IN VERMONT.

The governor of Vermont, in his message to the legislature, recommended the passage of an election law which should include the Australian system. In the senate his message was referred to the committee on elections, with instructions to report a bill embodying the system at the earliest possible moment. The same instructions were given the house committee.

JUSTICE.

Give Justice her apportioned place,
And rout the fierce and ravening Beast;
In gardens of the human race
She scorns no humblest flower the least.
In her wide realm no arm is bound,
Her share is equal, each with each;
She grants, for all may tread her ground,
The fool and Goethe equal speech.

Justice hath never eye for creed,
Nor race, nor outward hue of skin;
Only the color of the deed,
Only the blackness of the sin.
And Justice asketh when he errs,
This brother, sister, mine and thine,
If the misdeeds of his or hers
Be not the fault of yours and mine.

Hers is the saving power that makes
Republics strong; their fabrics sure;
With it a mightier spirit wakes
That longer than the hills endure.
Oh, spirit, urging strong and far,
Teach thou Columbia's sons to see
The rising of a blessed star
Above the cradle of the free.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

IT WAS FORGOTTEN IN THE SHUFFLE.

Brooklyn Citizen.

The price of horses, not on the hoof, at the various car stables, has risen from 75 cents to \$2.75 a head; and this, notwithstanding the fact that bologna sausages, as well as the raw material, are on the free list in the McKinley bill. How it happened that McKinley overlooked this "infant industry" is a mystery.

GOOD NEWS FOR WORKINGMEN.

Kansas City Star.

Under the provisions of the late brilliant legislation the duty on seal skin saccos has been lowered ten per cent. It is true that the duty on the plush sacque has been raised sixty per cent, but what does a workingman's wife care for the plush sacque when the genuine article has been reduced ten per cent.

AN OPEN LETTER TO EDWARD ATKINSON.

Hon. Edward Atkinson—Dear Sir: I have received much pleasant instruction from some of your writing, and now seek to return the kindness with a little light on the single tax question, being especially moved thereto by your recent correspondence in THE STANDARD.

Your man David, as well as John, is a personal friend of mine, and each is a numerous individual wherever I have been. By the terms of your reasonably accurate description of David he can never save money enough to buy a choice land location under present conditions. He cannot rent one in competition with John, because he cannot produce so much and therefore cannot pay so much rent. His chance to inherit such a location is insignificant, and if the government gave him one long ago, the growth of population has either developed him into a landlord by profession, or John has bought him out, and he is competing for a living. It is clear then, that under a system that makes it profitable to own land for the speculative rise in price or the ground rent that can annually be exacted for permitting it to be used, David's only chance to use land is as tenant or possible owner of a very inferior quality, or else as a wage worker for such wages as will buy the half loaf which the man with no bread is willing to accept for his labor. But David does not thereby escape ground rent. I met him last spring, or rather his wife, for he was building a ditch in the mountains. He had taken a homestead the fall before at a place called Juniper Flat, in Wasco county, Oregon. He had come out there to occupy some of the good government land that Uncle Sam is giving away; he had to haul water for domestic purposes and for his pig from a spring six miles away. It was a dry season and there was no surface water, while the subsoil was loose and a well could not find water. He had many neighbors who were doing likewise. Firewood was not nearer than ten miles. I had been riding all day and stopped at his shanty to see if I could get some supper and feed for my horse. The wife would do the best she could for me, but the horse must eat grass, for they had no grain. "The best" was bread, mashed potatoes, very thin sugar sirup and a cup of tea, the latter very evidently a luxury. No meat, no butter—well, I have truly given the bill of fare, except salt and pepper. The little lady—she was a lady—did not like to charge me anything. "But we have so little," she said. She confessed that the life was hard, but hoped it would be better another year—"anyway, we never had anything in Illinois after the rent was paid, and the land was so high that David couldn't live long enough to save money enough from wages to buy a farm." Except for the name "David" I am telling of an actual occurrence. Another place on that flat I found David at home. He was a Grand army man; had shed his blood for his country; was a native of Illinois, and he also was a fugitive from rent. That God-forsaken flat was the best he could find that Uncle Sam could do for him. They had all passed by millions of acres of better unused land than they had settled on, but the owners asked too much for it, they said. This is a sample of the way the present system encourages the masses to acquire land; if they want good land in Illinois or Ohio, they can use it if they will give to some land owner 150 of their 300 working days a year, or they can use the poorest land in Oregon and have the whole 300 days for themselves. The possible savings of the year's labor seem to be a little greater in Oregon.

Permit me to recall the case of David in Boston. A little more than ten years ago he secured a five years' lease of a corner lot in one of the suburbs. He put up a building, which was both store and home, and sold groceries, attending promptly to such business as he had. Population was increasing, and he soon had a trade from which he made a comfortable living. A few weeks before his lease expired he asked for a renewal and the lord of that lot said he could have it for double the rent, because he could get that for the place. David was afraid he could not pay that rent, and therefore John got the place, including the trade. David got a good deal less than his building was worth, and the lord got his rent. David being a good man and well acquainted in the neighborhood, John offered him a clerkship at a fair salary, and he accepted it.

John is a rustler, and business increased wonderfully under his management. A few months before his lease expired he asked for a renewal, and was told he could have it for double the rent he was paying. He objected, but his lord said: "It's a fine location, and you've got a splendid trade there." The trade was built up first by David and then by John and his clerks. J Hesitated

awhile, but finally concluded to pay the increase rather than move and try to build up a business in a new location, but he had to cut wages all round, and now works harder than ever and is saving less than he did before the last raise in rent. The clerks did not like the cut, but John is naturally a good fellow, and they feel that he could not avoid the raise of rent, so they each accept the \$100 a year less until they can do better.

There are three other corners within 100 feet of John's store, the bare land being just as valuable as that he is using. One is occupied by a saloon, another by a butcher shop and the third by a billboard. At least one-fourth of the adjoining sixteen blocks is vacant land, or occupied by billboards. Now let us see the items and amount of taxes paid by John and his clerks:

Ground rent of store lot	\$1,800 00
Public direct local and state tax	350 00
United States tariff and internal revenue, average \$19 each	114 00
United States tariff, protection for fattening meritorious paupers disguised as manufacturers, average each \$50	300 00
Average ground rent for homes, vide Massachusetts labor reports, \$75 each	450 00

Total tax payment by John and his five clerks \$3,014 00

Much of this is shifted to the customers, of course, but it is all tax, and the customers will get their share in lower prices for goods of whatever sum can be saved. When we remember that one of the first effects of the last raise in rent was a cut of \$100 a year in each clerk's wages, it is easy to see that David did not escape ground rent by seeking refuge in wage labor.

What would be the result under the single tax? To go back to the time when David had a store, John could not have taken his business and good will by doubling the tax or ground rent on that lot only, because such an increase would mean at least doubling the taxes at the same time on the other three corners, and also on all lots near enough to feel such an unusual advance. It would result in an increase of the tax on a great many lots, and would re-act in the same year on the whole city, just as a mountain dropped in a lake would raise the surface of its water. That is much too big a contract for any one man to perform on one little corner all by himself. Coming up to the last raise in rent, the landlord would have to do this same job of doubling everything in sight, and even then pay all the increase to the government. Do you think the doubling would be done? The obvious result would be that the total single tax that could be collected from John, David and the other four clerks, would be just about the sum David paid on his first lease, plus a reasonable ground rent on their homes, which would not exceed two-thirds of what they pay now. This would give us:

Ground rent for store lot, single tax per year	\$450
Ground rent for homes, six men, \$50 a year each, two-thirds present payment	300

Total amount of single tax for the six men \$750

Of the \$3,014 tax these six men are paying now, less than \$500 are for public purposes; the single tax, it is clear, will easily furnish this amount and still leave the poor lord of land \$250 for the arduous labor of signing seven receipts for rent every month. It will be a big cut on his present wages, but there are several competent men ready to do the work for less money. The single tax will therefore save \$323 a year to each of these six men. It may look like a big thing, but you will find this very case in Boston, if you search a little, and any single taxer can show you even more startling effects of our present system in any of the great and growing cities west of the Missouri.

You once made a great many figures, Brother Atkinson, to prove to us of the laboring class what an immense percentage of increase of comfort we could attain by saving the price of one glass of beer every day. Here is a chance to help us to save the price of more than seventeen glasses of beer or soda water every day of the year, and at the same time give David a chance to use land of his own when he don't want to work for John, and that without hunting for it on Juniper Flat. Surely you will come up to help the Lord of righteousness against this mighty lord of land. W. S. WREN.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 18, 1890.

SETTLED ONLY WHEN SETTLED RIGHT

Philadelphia Telegram (rept).

One Abraham Lincoln was in his day accounted a pretty good republican; his loyalty was never doubted, indeed, and yet he said of one other partisan question, which his supporters said was settled, that it was not settled; that no question was ever settled until it was settled right. The tariff question has not been settled right, and until it shall be the campaign of education is as certain to go on as that day will follow night.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PROTECTION INCONSISTENCIES.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: For years the republicans have taught that our high tariff was retained for the purpose of maintaining higher prices in this country than prevailed abroad, or would otherwise be possible; but when the campaign of education commenced, they speedily discovered that such a doctrine was not attractive to the people, and so they changed their tune, and proceeded to disseminate the theory that restricting imports was for the purpose of making lower prices in the United States than would otherwise be possible.

During the campaign of 1888, when a republican began to speak one never knew whether he would tell his auditors that protection (so-called) was desirable in that it made high prices, or whether he would teach that its blessing consisted in making low prices.

Perhaps he would oppose free trade on the ground that it made things cheap, or possibly he would assure his hearers that they ought to vote against any step toward free trade because its adoption would make things dear.

While engaged in formulating the McKinley bill to enhance duties upon goods brought into the United States, they gravely advocated that American ships which should carry merchandise from this country to others, or should bring goods from foreign ports and unload them at our ports, should be paid a bonus out of the treasury of the United States for so doing. In a word, they proposed to pass a law to discourage commerce; and then to make another law to take some of the money derived from that source and pay it out to encourage commerce.

Republicans pour ridicule upon free traders and accuse them of being anglo-manics when they express a wish that we should unshackle commerce as England has done, and yet they hold that we should subsidize ships because England has done so.

They have said that "the tariff is not a tax, it is a trade regulation;" and then again they have taught that "the tariff is a tax, but the foreigner pays it." When it came to the consideration of sugar, an article which the republicans suddenly discovered that they wanted placed upon the free list, or nearly so, they seemed to have no difficulty in seeing who paid the tariff, for they declared "that the retention of the tax upon imported sugar was not justified on account of the expense to the consumer."

Many more instances of inconsistent protection utterances might be cited, but enough has been said to show how utterly contradictory and conflicting are their teachings; they are like the chameleon, changeable of hue; they remind one of the Irishman's flea, when he thought he had got his finger upon it, it was not there.

When a witness in a case tells conflicting stories his testimony is regarded as worthless, and when an examination of any doctrine reveals inconsistencies we are justified in coming to the conclusion that that doctrine is unsound; and protection, as expounded by our political opponents, is a double headed, many faced political monstrosity.

Lakewood, Ohio. A. E. BROWN.

ANSWERING SOL CLARK.

To the Editor of the Standard—SIR: The state of Colorado assesses land apart from improvements. But while our laws require a separate assessment, they do not require this separation to be maintained, so that the reports of our auditor of state only partially show it. Our laws ought to be amended so that the auditor's report should show each assessment distinctly. If this was done we could now see what effect the single tax would have in Colorado at the present assessed values. I might add that I have gone through the assessment rolls of this county, and that they show conclusively that under the single tax the farmers' proportion of the assessed values would be largely reduced, and of course improved farms, with the personal property thereon, would gain all of this reduction. JAMES W. BECKMAN, Grand Junction, Col.

MR. GAY MAKES HIS POINT CLEARER.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Permit me to use a little more space in your paper to say that in the

editorial criticism of my letter in THE STANDARD of October 8 you miss the point which I wished to make. My point is that we are helping to elect certain candidates to office not because they are democrats, but because they are free traders; we are helping them because they are with us and not because we are with them. We are working for them because it is our duty as single taxers, just as it would be our duty to work for anti-internal revenue candidates irrespective of party, if any such were in the field. But there has been so much written in THE STANDARD and said on the stump and in the late conference about Jeffersonian, Jacksonian, Clevelandian democracy, that the ordinary listener forgets, and we almost forget ourselves that we are single taxers and not democratic partisans.

I may read history wrong, but if I do Chauncey F. Black does likewise, and by implication does THE STANDARD, for I agree with him and almost quoted his statement, that the republicans are the lineal descendants of the whigs and federalists, and I have never known THE STANDARD to reject Mr. Black's deductions from history. But I am not open to the charge of being a republican partisan, for I am not a republican; I am a democrat, but unlike Governor Hill, I spell my democracy with a small d.

My definition of patriotism, that "the patriots are those who see the duty of their own time and do it," I agree with exactly, and in it is found my whole quarrel with the democratic party, for I think I am not far wrong in making the broad statement that although that party has always professed the greatest concern for the rights of the masses, whenever any practical measure for furthering them has come to issue the democrats (the present instance being an exception) have placed themselves in opposition. MARTIN GAY, Staten Island, N. Y., October 13.

MORE FACTS FOR SOL CLARK.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: For the information of Mr. Sol F. Clark of Little Rock, Ark., I will state that the assessment of land in Louisiana includes the improvements. The assessors give in detail the value of live stock, wagons, and stocks of merchandise. I have to-day forwarded to our auditor a request for the detailed statement of the state assessment by parishes. When I get it I will be glad to send copies to the single tax men or to THE STANDARD.

Replying to Professor Seligman the other day, Mr. George urged that the value of land is the result, not of what it has yielded in the past nor of what it is yielding in the present, but of what it is expected to yield in the future. In the parish of Grant, in Louisiana, "Jay Gould, trustee," stands assessed for 60,000 acres of the finest pine lands in the south, valued at \$1.25 per acre. I am told that they cannot be purchased for less than \$10 per acre. No part of this territory has ever in the past yielded anything to anyone. It is not in the present yielding anything—but what it is reasonably expected to yield in the future gives it a value sufficiently great to add half a million dollars to Mr. Gould's fortune. The land is a fraction of the "Backbone" grant.

Mr. Gould's extensive possessions here form an object of contemplation for single tax men and in more ways than one illustrate the injustice of things as they are. Here and there in the midst of his lands live small farmers to the number of several hundred families. They are as a rule the owners of their farms. One holds title to 120 acres. His assessment of land, live stock and every species of property amounts to \$600. The rate of taxation here is 6 mills state tax and 10 mills parish tax; total 16 mills. So this farmer is a tax payer in the sum of \$9.60. By the side of him Jay Gould has 120 acres valued at \$150, upon which he pays \$2.40 taxes.

But Jay Gould does not represent the worst phase of land monopoly in this section, for while he owns, say 200,000 acres of land in the state, he does not own any part of the rich valley lands. The great cotton plantations are in the alluvial valleys and are owned by a few residents and a few non-residents who operate them mainly under lease. Upon these plantations the negroes are congregated and they are tenants or crop sharers to a man. At the present moment I have not the time to go into the details of the tenant system which obtains here, but will call attention to the fact that the

congregation of negroes upon the best farming lands practically excludes the white farmers from such lands. In all that part of the south which was settled early—that is, prior to 1860—the white farmers occupy and cultivate the inferior lands. Take the census and show me a county where the population is ten blacks to one white, and I will show you rich and productive lands. Show me a county where the whites outnumber the blacks, and I will show you inferior lands. In my parish the population is nearly equally divided between whites and blacks, and there is a great area of comparatively barren pine lands and a small area of fertile alluvium. The whites are in the great area ten to one—the blacks are in the small area ten to one. In the current discussion of the "negro problem" the situation of the races at the south has been ignored. The solution of the "land question" involves the solution of the "race question" on the lines which I have indicated.

The white farmers in this congressional district understand some things. Our present representative in congress, Mr. N. C. Blanchard, was called upon by certain alliance people to define his position with reference to the farmers. He replied that he opposed the sub-treasury and all that, but in order to put himself thoroughly right with the farmers he stated that by virtue of a lucrative law practice, which he enjoyed before he went to congress, he was the owner of three plantations in the district, and that if he lived and "lucked well" he hoped to own some more. Mr. Blanchard got himself laughed at for his pains.

Last spring the Mississippi river broke the record for high water. The first crevasse in the levee on the Louisiana bank was that at Pecan Grove away up nearly to the Arkansas line. The water rushed out through the break and spread over a great territory. Among the first to appeal to the state authorities for aid was a certain Mr. W., who telegraphed Governor Nicholls asking for tents, provisions, etc., for the people who had to flee to higher ground and camp. The governor declined to give the aid for want of funds in the state treasury. A great fuss has been made since that time about the conduct of the governor in this matter. I happen to know that Mr. W. is the local agent of a Scotch syndicate who own, say, 80,000 acres of land, which went under, and the people who fled from the waters and stood in need of aid were the tenants of the syndicate. Colfax, La. R. S. CAMERON.

A HINT TO MR. BENGOUGH.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Can't your artist get up a good cartoon of how we Americans carry our load of government taxation? Like the proverbial old foggy farmer who put all the meal in one end of the bag and a stone in the other to balance it, instead of dividing the meal and dispensing with the stone, so we, metaphorically speaking, carry our burden of government taxation on a pole slung across our backs, from the long end of which hangs our government taxation and from the short end "protection" to domestic monopolists. And the closer we bring and hug the "protection" burden the greater weight of it becomes necessary to balance the government tax at the long leverage end of the pole.

Protectionists have lopped off the government revenue from sugar, because it hung so near us that it supported but comparatively a small amount of "protection" at the other end, while those tariffs which gave the government small revenues, but counterbalanced immense protection to monopolists, were left on. But in this simple way some protectionists might be led to see that it is a less burden on the people to support the government alone than to support both government and protected monopolist at once. D. WEBSTER GRIFF, Boston, Mass., Oct. 16.

ANSWERING "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: I am one of the numerous army forced out of employment and looking in vain for something to do. One of the means generally adopted to find employment is to "look in the papers," a plan I have been pursuing for some time with no effect whatever. These advertisements are amusing—sometimes irritating. Here are two: "Wanted, a man to deliver coal by the bushel; must speak German and English." The other is, "Wanted, a man to work around a gentleman's place and not as

coachman. Must be handy with tools, and must neither drink nor use tobacco."

With regard to the first advertisement. Perhaps few people outside large cities know what delivering coal by the bushel is. It is this: Poor people, living in crowded tenement houses, are not able to have large supplies of any kind on hand, particularly when the family occupies but one apartment. Coal is one of those articles. It must therefore be purchased by the bushel, and the man who carries the coal on his back—in most cases to the fourth, fifth and sixth stories of the building—is the one advertised for, and in order to get the job must be able to speak a foreign language.

So with the man "wanted to work around a gentleman's place." He must not only be possessed of all the cardinal virtues in addition to the other requirements for the position, but he must be "a jack of all trades" to fill the bill. But bless you, we are progressing at such a rate toward a higher state of civilization, that it is impossible to say where we are going to stop. The manufacturing gentlemen—protected manufacturers mostly—are making so little money, and the working people are so well paid, because you see "ninety per cent of the cost of the manufactured article goes to labor," and then things are so cheap, you know, in consequence of "the foreigner having to pay the tariff," that in some few years from now a man to get the job of "delivering coal by the bushel" must not only be able to speak English and German, but must also have a knowledge of Irish, Welsh, Italian, Scandinavian, etc., and if he can by any possibility manage to jabber a little Chinese, it would give him the preference over all competitors. In like manner, in the near future, the "jack of all trades" must not only possess all the requirements given in the advertisement, but it will be absolutely necessary for him to make the garden produce three times as much as it does at present, and if the man has sufficient knowledge to make the gentleman's chickens lay three eggs each day, and the gentleman's cow have three calves a year, his job will be sure. A TRAMP, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 11.

THE WITNESS FROM NANNY GOAT ROW.

"The children die like flies in the tenements."

O, hold for the court of last appeal
That shall render justice to men,
Maybe when the earth gives up its dead
And may be sooner than then.

The judge has mounted the judgment seat
And he knows of the ceaseless wrong—
But if his is the might to set things right
O, why does he wait so long?

If he sees the poor as well as the rich—
The weak as well as the strong—
Then bitter indeed will his sentence be;
But why does he wait so long?

When all has been borne that man can bear,
The poverty, hunger and sin,
Then comes the cheery tipstaff, death,
And gathers the evidence in.

From field and factory, mine and mill,
From hedge and alley and slum,
From hut and tenement, brothel and jail,
For the hearing that is to come.

The same sad evidence, case by case,
From the days of their hapless birth
The ignorant greed of their fellow men
Has crowded them off the earth.

Forced from the land that was theirs by right,
By the landlord's edict dread;
They have bartered honor and love and life
In the hopeless struggle for bread.

But if it were I in judgment seat
On that tale of needless woe,
None, none should harden the judge's heart
Like the witness from Nanny Goat Row.

He's not very old—a week at most—
No, not rich—not even a name—
Not eloquent—only a baby's cry
For the food that never came.

Tenement born in Nanny Goat Row,
In the thick of the heartless strife—
Th' the earth be so large and he so small
No room for another life.

Better to find the rest at once
The morgue and the coroner give
Than crowd in a world too crowded now
By those with no right to live—

Better to starve than be auctioned off
Like the waste of a surplus crop;
Or end at last in the county jail
To the clang of the gallow's drop.

In the land of the free the children starve,
With plenty on every side;
They are murdered for rent in a Christian land
As tho' Christ never had died.

What's a church if one hasn't the time to pray—
Or a day to rest in seven?
What's a baby less in Nanny Goat Row—
Or a martyr more in heaven?
G. F. STEPHENS.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

CROASDALE'S CAMPAIGN.

The campaign for Wm. T. Croasdale for congress from the Seventh congressional district is fully under way. His headquarters are established at the northeast corner of Twelfth street and Broadway, two flights up, entrance on Twelfth street. Facing Broadway is a large banner lettered as follows: "New York County Democracy and Tariff Reform Congressional League. For Congress, Seventh District, Wm. T. Croasdale." A similar banner faces Twelfth street looking south. The committee in charge of the campaign are Jason Hinman, chairman; Louis F. Post, secretary; Edward Grosse, Jeremiah Murphy, Alfred Bishop Mason.

Truck meetings were held at different places during last week, but it was not until Saturday night that the truck campaign fairly opened. On that night five trucks went out from headquarters. Each truck was well equipped with speakers. Truck No. 1 stopped at University place and Fourteenth street, Seventh avenue and Fourth street, and Waverly place and Christopher street. The assemblage at each place was large and close attention was paid to the speakers, who were Messrs. Wolf, Gilligan, Rowe and William Jeffreys. Truck No. 2 visited three or four corners in the vicinity of Washington and Waverly places. The speakers were Messrs. Britigan, Pender, Cooke, Wilkie and Jameson. The third truck visited Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street. The speakers on Truck No. 4 entertained and instructed good sized crowds at Grand and Mott streets, Canal and Mott streets and Spring and Mulberry. These speakers were E. M. Klein, W. E. Young, R. C. Utess, T. P. Ryan and J. J. Lovell. The fifth truck made a very successful tour, stopping at Christopher and North Chambers streets, Cherry and James streets and Water and James. Speeches on the tariff and the general political situation were delivered by W. E. Hicks, J. McGregor, T. H. McGeoch, H. Schwandt and P. Boesig.

The truck campaign will be continued every night with three trucks, and on Saturdays six will be sent out, until election.

Following is the list of hall meetings arranged for, with the names of speakers: October 23.—Matsch's hall, 384 Pearl street—Jeremiah Murphy, Louis F. Post, F. A. Herwig, Walter H. Page, James McGregor and William T. Croasdale.

Cosmopolitan hall, East Broadway and Catharine street—Thomas F. Wynn, Jas. P. Archibald, William T. Croasdale, A. J. Wolf, Wm. R. Estell and Lindley Vinton. October 24.—Metropolitan hall, South Fifth avenue and Fourth street—Arthur Berry, F. J. Deverall, William T. Croasdale, J. A. B. Dilworth, James P. Archibald, F. A. Herwig and Lindley Vinton.

Kessler hall, 475 Pearl street—James H. Driscoll, James P. Archibald, Louis F. Post, Gilbert D. Lamb, James McGregor, E. Ellery Anderson and William T. Croasdale.

October 25.—Becker's hall, Eighth avenue and Fifteenth street—Arthur Berry, Lindley Vinton, A. J. Steers, William T. Croasdale, Seth S. Terry, Cyrus L. Sulzberger and Louis F. Post.

October 27.—Carpenters' hall, 16 Clinton place—Arthur Berry, Henry B. B. Stapler, E. B. Whitney, Calvin Tomkins, William T. Croasdale, F. A. Herwig and James McGregor.

October 28.—Kessler hall, 475 Pearl street—W. F. Coman, Louis F. Post, Rignold Woodward, Wm. T. Croasdale, F. A. Herwig, Gilbert D. Lamb and Lindley Vinton.

October 29.—Cooper union—H. R. Beckman, Chas. S. Fairchild, Everett P. Wheeler, John A. Mason, Wm. T. Croasdale, Henry George, Thomas G. Shearman.

October 30.—Everett hall, 31 to 35 East Fourteenth street—Henry R. Beckman, E. Ellery Anderson, Wm. T. Croasdale, Lindley Vinton, James P. Archibald, Walter H. Page, Roger Foster and Louis F. Post.

Brooks's assembly rooms, 301 Broome street—Edward Grosse, F. A. Herwig, James McGregor, H. de F. Baldwin, Louis F. Post, Wm. T. Croasdale and Lindley Vinton.

October 31.—Metropolitan hall, South Fifth avenue and Fourth street—Arthur Berry, James McGregor, William T. Croasdale, F. A. Herwig, Lindley Vinton and Louis F. Post.

Chickering hall, Fifth avenue and Eighth street—Arthur Berry, Louis F. Post, Thomas G. Shearman, Charles W. Dayton, William B. Hornblower, Rev. J. A. Kramer, William T. Croasdale, Professor H. H. Boyesen, Horace E. Deming and E. Ellery Anderson.

November 1.—Myer's assembly rooms, 302 Bowery—Henry R. Beckman, Lindley Vinton, James McGregor, Roger Foster, Walter S. Logan, William T. Croasdale, Louis F. Post.

A large meeting was held last night at Clarendon hall at which ex-Corporation Counsel Henry R. Beckman presided, and speeches were made by Roger Foster, William R. Estell, Walter S. Logan, William T. Croasdale, William McCabe, Lindley Vinton and Louis F. Post.

A STRONG GUARANTEE.

Among the prominent members of the

form club who have signed a paper urging the election of Messrs. Warner and Croasdale are: Everett P. Wheeler, Chas. S. Fairchild, Oswald Ottendorf, Thomas G. Shearman, Wm. S. Opydyke, Henry George, Edward B. Whitney, Calvin Tomkins, Jason Hinman, Antonio Bustida, Benjamin Barker, Jr., Professor H. H. Boyesen, Wheeler H. Peckham, E. Ellery Anderson, Horace E. Deming, Geo. Cary Eggleston, John A. Mason, Louis F. Post, Edward N. Vallandigham, Edward S. Kaufman, Wm. M. Ivins, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, August Lewis, Wm. I. Kahnweiler, Osgood Smith, Chas. M. Baldwin, Geo. St. John Leavens, Chas. Biggs, Gilbert D. Lamb, J. H. Beall, Henry G. Atwater, Henry DeForest Baldwin, Theodore Cooper, Rignold D. Woodward, Edward H. Choate, Lindley Vinton, Samuel H. Ordway, Lucien Oudin, James Byrne and Wm. B. Hornblower.

THE PRESS ON WARNER AND CROASDALE.

The Saturday Globe, a strong democratic weekly paper, has the following on Warner and Croasdale:

In the Eleventh district, Mr. John De Witt Warner, the chosen representative of the Reform league, has been accorded a united nomination, so that there seems to be little doubt of his election, in spite of the fact that the present representative, Quinn—an utterly idle and useless piece of political lumber—has announced himself as an independent candidate. So far as making an impression upon the political organizations that rule the party in this city is concerned, Mr. Warner is the net gain of the agitation. In many respects he is peculiarly fitted for congressional service at the present time. He is well informed on the issues now prominent, intelligent and active in their promotion, and has excellent executive and organizing capacity. His nomination is distinctly in the line of good politics, and his election will show that it is still possible to get from political organizations something like fair treatment when the question is presented to them with energy and intelligence.

In the Seventh district there are two democratic candidates; one of them the present representative, Dunphy, who is unfit to be either a candidate or a congressman, and utterly discreditable in every way to the great and populous district in which he is the Tammany nominee. The district is so strongly democratic that it is not deemed possible to elect a republican, even with two candidates in the field. Accordingly, the county democracy organization has nominated Mr. William T. Croasdale as its candidate. It would be difficult to select a man better fitted for the congressional service than is Mr. Croasdale. Familiar during all his life with the public questions now claiming attention, with a mind whose activity leaps all barriers and finds itself equally at home in many fields, with a facility of vigorous expression, whether with the tongue or with the pen, and with an utter horror of shams and demagogism, Mr. Croasdale would be an ideal congressman. Sometimes these very qualities, however, do not count, when it comes to an exciting electoral contest. Such a man is not likely to temper the political wind to any shorn lamb. He is likely to speak his mind with almost as perfect freedom when he is a candidate as when he is using his pen in newspapers, or his tongue at political gatherings.

There ought, however, to be no doubt of Mr. Croasdale's election. As it is a contested district he ought to be able to draw into it for the discussion of political issues and his personal fitness a large number of the most intelligent democrats of the city. He has a great natural strength with the labor element, simply because he always deemed it his duty to tell them the truth. That he will make a picturesque and interesting canvass cannot be doubted by anybody who knows the man either in person or by reputation, and that he would be an equally picturesque figure on the floor of the house if elected is quite as certain. It is not creditable to the democratic organization of the city, or to the state committee which permitted a double contest in that district, that Mr. Croasdale has not a united nomination, so that his election might be assured. But, in spite of this shortsightedness, it is the duty of intelligent and earnest men who are democrats from principle and not from a desire for spoils, or from policy, to do their part in making Mr. Croasdale's calling and election sure.

WARNER AND CROASDALE.

The incidental protection mask has been thrown into the garbage barrel of the democracy forever. The party's leader on the floor of the house of representatives, Brother Boak-your-head Mills of Texas, having declared for free trade, the party in New York city proceeds to nominate sundry out and out free traders for congress. The feature of the democratic conventions last night, not even excepting the return of Tim Campbell to public life, was the nomination of John De Witt Warner by both factions in the Eleventh district, and that of William T. Croasdale by the county democrats in the Seventh. To be sure Mr. Croasdale will be snowed under by the Tammany avalanche in favor of Dunphy, and he will not be the first gentleman of brains and force of character to suffer in that

way, for Colonel Lloyd S. Bryce met the same fate two years ago; but his nomination is none the less significant of the drift of the drifting democracy toward extreme free trade. Mr. Croasdale is the managing editor of Henry George's single tax weekly, THE STANDARD, and his platform is "tax no houses and let no custom houses tax you." Mr. George two years ago was for "Cleveland, free trade and no custom houses," and Mr. Croasdale was with him. Now the county democratic machine is with him. What do the workingmen, to whom the McKinley bill is a big American trades union, think of it?

If Croasdale's nomination by one faction is significant, that of John De Witt Warner, chairman of the tariff reform committee of the Reform club (late New York free trade club), is doubly so. Nay, triply so, for Warner stands a chance of being elected. He is the man who conducted the Reform club's cart-tail campaign in 1888, a sort of free trade salvation army distribution of tracts with street preaching. If the democracy continues to grow frank in this fashion it will next nominate candidates who favor tariff bills for the United States enacted by the British parliament.—[New York Press.

CROASDALE'S EVOLUTION.

An uncommonly interesting personality is that of William T. Croasdale, who has just been nominated as the county democracy's candidate for congress in the Seventh district. Half a dozen generations of Quaker self-repression seem to have found vent in the energy and intensity of Mr. Croasdale's manner and character. He is a Delawarean by birth, and it is less than ten years since he broke the narrow bounds of his native state.

His vigor of style as editor of the Wilmington Every Evening had made that paper one of almost national reputation. Later, as editor of the Baltimore Day, Mr. Croasdale attracted attention in a larger field. Since coming to New York he has been connected with the Evening Post, the Star and Henry George's STANDARD, and for some years has been one of the most active and aggressive leaders of the single tax movement.—[New York Telegram.

If the voters of the Seventh congressional district have any desire to be represented ably and worthily in the house of representatives, they will elect Mr. W. T. Croasdale, the nominee of the county democrats, in preference to Dunphy, the Tammany candidate and present member. Mr. Dunphy, though no doubt a very respectable person, takes his place well toward the head of the list of congressional nonentities. Mr. Croasdale, like Mr. John De Witt Warner, who is running in the Ninth district, has been a close student of the tariff, and, like Mr. Warner, he has quite unusual gifts as a public speaker. He would be an able and influential advocate of tariff reform in the next congress, and his substitution for one of the mute and dumb herd which this city, to the unceasing wonder of observers in Washington, has persisted in sending to congress, would furnish an occasion for rejoicing.—[New York Times.

William T. Croasdale was nominated for congress by the Seventh district county democratic convention last evening. He is a strong man and well equipped.—[New York World.

NO LONGER A PROTECTIONIST.

A MEMBER OF THE BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S CONGRESS OFFERS SARCASTIC RESOLUTIONS.

D. Webster Groh, Boston, Mass., Oct. 13.—As an example of the way the single tax makes free traders out of protectionists, I state the following facts:

Up to six months ago Mr. G. K. Anderson, 30 Hanover street, Boston, Mass., was an uncompromising protectionist, defending that hobby with the most earnest, cunning and plausible arguments on all occasions. This evening he introduced into the Boston young men's congress the following sarcastic resolution:

Whereas, Foreigners are greatly impoverishing and robbing the people of the United States by selling us their goods at less than the true value thereof; and

Whereas, They are assisted to do this by the low freights consequent on improved facilities for ocean traffic, and the safeguards that have been around such traffic; therefore

Resolved, That for the better protection of the "American home market," an extra session of congress be forthwith called, and a bill be passed—by Speaker Reed—embodying the following progressive reforms:

1. To prohibit the landing of merchandise transported in any steamship, sailing vessel, or other water craft except skiffs, dugouts and single bark galleys of the most antique pattern, and worm-eaten wood and uninsured.

2. That all lighthouses be discontinued and all unemployed American labor be engaged, for sixty days preceding each national election, in restoring obstructions, filling harbors and depositing good torpedoes therein.

3. That Senator Frye's shipping subsidy bill be passed—or counted in—with an amendment doubling said subsidy and devoting it exclusively to the resurrection and maintenance of sundry bands of bold and daring pirates, by whose untimely demise importers have been able to flourish.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

The American Protective Tariff League, W. F. Wakeman, Esq., Corresponding Secre-

tary—Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of September 27, you ask if I am "aware that all imported goods brought here are simply the productions of foreign labor, produced by foreign capital, brought here by foreign ships and generally sold by foreign agents?"

You say that "if these goods are brought into competition with our products, whether of the soil or the factory, a large proportion of our people must be thrown out of employment; and that these imports can be produced cheaper abroad than we can produce them."

I say, with shame for the acts of congresses, that I am aware that these products are brought here by foreign ships, and the oceans are cleared of American flags because of "protection!"

It requires two persons to make a trade, and if foreign goods are sold here it is certainly because Americans want them, and not because they don't want them that they are bought.

I do not think that individual citizens of America should be fined and taxed for using their discretion as to where they buy from or what they purchase.

For the majority to decide and practically dictate what the individual shall use, is either pure socialism or parental monarchy. Yet this is the effect of the "protective" tariff.

I am most certainly in favor of great diversity of industries, but instead of the diversity extending to only the boundaries of the United States, I would have their limits extend over the whole circumference of the world.

If there are things that can be produced cheaper in other countries than here, those countries are the place to produce those things. And the citizens of this country and the citizens of those countries should have the right and the opportunity to freely trade the things most cheaply produced in their countries for the things most cheaply produced in other countries.

It does not follow that because I am a free trader I favor foreign interests more than national interests. K. P. ALEXANDER.

THE TARIFF FIGHT IN NEBRASKA.

Edwin Welch, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 16.—I believe you would like to get acquainted with all brave, intelligent, honest Jeffersonians, and therefore with Hon. W. J. Bryan, democratic nominee for congress of the First Nebraska district. You need not feel the least concern as to his ability to sustain at least one side of the single tax argument, that is, the tariff side; and he is a man that most every one would naturally take to. I listened to the discussion last night before a packed house at the Grand opera house between him and Hon. W. J. Connell, republican nominee. Mr. Bryan was the second speaker. It did me good to see the countenances of the young democrats of Nebraska lighten up as the young man poured shot and shell into the republican fortress. At this early writing it is hard to tell the number of killed and wounded on the republican side, but it must be a very great number. I could write all day about this remarkable man, and the way he walked into the republican camp, or moonshine, just as you like, but this is enough to give you a hint that the people of Nebraska are not all dead, though, as I said before, a great many of them must be badly wounded.

A "JOKER" IN THE MCKINLEY BILL.

A DUTY ON TEA THAT WAS SNEAKED IN WHICH WILL CRUSH OUT SMALL DEALERS.

Boston Globe. Tea and coffee have been for some years on the free list. In the new tariff bill, however, the following curious proviso is found:

Section 317. That there shall be levied, collected and paid on all teas, the growth or produce of the countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem.

That there is a cat in the meat will naturally be surmised by the reader of this otherwise inexplicable proviso. The whole matter is explained in a protest of twelve counts, embodied in a numerously signed petition of the tea trade, which has been sent to congress.

The section quoted, as alleged in the petition of the tea dealers, was sandwiched into the senate bill by the "pull" of a few heavy dealers who desire to confine the importation of tea to direct shipments from China and Japan, where it is most difficult for the smaller dealers to send orders, and thus crowd the latter out of business. These smaller dealers have been accustomed to send their orders to some European country, where they were able to buy tea in comparatively small lots, independently of the would be monopolists.

The protesting dealers show conclusively that the whole scheme is an attempt on the part of a few big tea monopolists to control the trade and either make the smaller dealers subject to their dictation or else squeeze them out.

The only excuse offered by the great tea bosses for this discriminating section is that it is in retaliation for a similar law on the Canadian statute books. Why, then, is it not directed against Canada?

The case is only one of the many examples

of how tariff legislation is prostituted to personal ends.

What do the thousands of republican grocers and tea dealers scattered all over the country think of a policy which deliberately sets half a dozen monopolists to rule over them? Is such a policy national, or is it most offensively personal?

THE BEAUTIES OF PROTECTION.

THE MCKINLEY OUTRAGE HAS GREATLY INCREASED THE PRICE OF CLOTHING AND OTHER NECESSITIES.

St. Paul Globe.

The more the provisions of the McKinley tariff law are discussed the more objectionable do they become to the whole mass of the people. The only individuals in St. Paul who have been heard to speak favorably of the law are those interested in certain manufacturing and rampant republican politicians. The republican politicians live upon the corruption fund provided by the manufacturers, and the manufacturers gorge their money chests with illegal profits the republicans enable them to wring from the people.

The McKinley bill has become a law.

What is the result?

Have wages increased?

No; but the prices of wearing apparel and household necessities have.

The workingman to-day is in this position: His wages are the same—in some cases they are less than was paid a year ago. On the other hand, if he goes into a clothing, dry goods or hardware store, he will have to pay from 13 to 25 per cent more than he did a year ago.

This is what the republican politicians call protection.

Protection for what? For the workingman? No, protection for the millionaire, the monopolist and the bloated capitalist.

And yet there are thousands of workingmen who will vote the republican ticket. Like the dog licking the hand of the man who shot it, there are workingmen who will continue to bow down and worship the so-called grand old party, notwithstanding they have been sold out and placed at the mercy of the soulless moneyed monopolists of the east.

The great mistake made by the American workingman is that he allows himself to be hoodwinked by the apparently high wages he earns under protective system. He does not stop to consider the supplies, goods and comforts of this life that those wages represent. If he once did, and saw the unfair advantage which the employer has over the employee under this protective system, the days of protection would be numbered.

What does this McKinley law do?

It increases the taxation heavily upon articles in general use—articles which the people are compelled to buy.

What is all this going to do?

Let the workingman go into the Boston or any of the other clothing stores in St. Paul and he will quickly find out.

A suit of clothes which last year cost him \$15 will this year cost him \$20. Underwear which may have cost \$6 is now \$7. A 50-cent tie has jumped to 70 cents. Suspenders that were once purchased for 65 cents are now 75 cents. The \$5 hat of old days has gone up to \$6. The quality of the goods, mark you, is just the same. The increased cost which the workingman pays is the tax which he pays to the eastern manufacturer, and a return he makes for the privilege of being governed by the republican party.

Winter is fast approaching. There are hundreds of workingmen who require a new overcoat. He could have got one last year for \$25. The same quality of overcoat will this fall cost \$32, thanks to Major McKinley and the republican party.

A single man may be able to meet this enormous increase. But what of the man with a wife and family? His expenses are increased almost a hundred per cent, while at the same time his wages show a tendency to decrease. Great are the blessings of protection—one-sided protection. A protection which prevents the foreign manufacturer from competing with the home manufacturer, but which does not interfere with the thousands of immigrants who yearly flood the country and compete with home labor.

Dress materials—dry goods of every description—have increased in prices corresponding with those of men's clothing. If ladies doubt this let them visit any of the dry goods stores in the city.

Put it is not clothing alone that has been so outrageously increased.

Take the increase on tin.

The tin tax will fall with greatest force on the poor and middle classes, as proportionally much more tinware is used in their households than in the homes of the rich. The well-to-do can use silver plate; the poor man must use tin. In his pantry will be found tin pails, tin cups, tin plates, tin dip-pers and tin pans of a wonderful variety. Scattered about other parts of his home are numberless useful tin articles that he has bought because they were cheap and answered well the purposes for which they were made. He must continue to use these tin articles, and the protection party has decreed that he shall pay all the way from twenty to fifty per cent more for these necessities than he did before the vicious McKinley bill was passed. The advance will not be much, but on a complete outfit of tinware

for housekeeping the young workingman will find the difference quite an item.

The importers of tin plate are in doubt how far-reaching will be the effects of the new tariff. The business of canning fruits and vegetables, which has grown enormously in this country, largely on account of cheap tin, will suffer a serious setback by the operation of the McKinley law. The small dealer will be affected first. Little establishments that give employment to twenty or thirty men will be forced to combine in order to maintain living prices. In any event, the people who buy canned goods will have to pay the tin tax that the McKinley bill has imposed. Milk dealers will also find a difference in the price of their milk cans.

Window glass is going up with a bound.

The cigar smokers will be forced to pay double prices, use cabbage leaf torches, or quit. Imported cigars will hereafter be taxed \$4.50 a pound instead of \$2.50 as formerly, in addition to 25 per cent ad valorem.

From first to last the McKinley law is an outrage; a robbery of the people.

KEEN CUTS.

HOW TWO BOSTON PAPERS PRICK THE TARIFF BUBBLE.

Boston Post.

Blimbers—But you must admit that Major McKinley's speeches have a "ring" in them. Dewitt (dryly)—Yes, indeed, a very decided ring.

Smokers are among the first to feel the effects of the new tariff. Imported cigars have been marked up two and three dollars a hundred, and this is immediately to be followed by a similar advance in the price of domestic cigars made from imported tobacco. The increased duty was put on as a measure of "protection," with a view, as Senator Sherman expresses it, of stimulating competition among domestic producers, and thus reducing the price to the consumer. But how is the domestic producer to produce imported cigars? How is he to raise Havana tobacco? Where will he grow his Sumatra wrappers? In a word, how are imported articles, which we cannot produce any more than we can produce bread fruit, to be lessened in price to the consumer by taxing them?

Because the tariff makes everything dearer to us, does it follow that we should love it?

Cigarette smoking is said to be falling off very rapidly in New York. This is good news, but it is to be hoped that the increased price of cigars which is anticipated under the McKinley bill will not bring this very bad habit into greater favor again. New Yorkers are dropping it now, we suppose, because of their newly awakened ambition to compete with Boston in things intellectual.

Not only does the McKinley bill rob life of comfort, but it adds to death new terrors by increasing the price of coffins.

Mr. Cumso: "The new tariff bill will at least be of some use in house cleaning." Mrs. Cumso: "I don't see how." Mr. Cumso (triumphantly): "It raises the carpet tax."

The McKinley tariff having gone into effect, the hunt for loopholes has begun. Of course it is full of them.

Boston Globe.

Now that the McKinley lightning is found to be striking around promiscuously among all classes of merchants, there is an awakening such as was never known before. It is generally conceded, even among conservative republicans, that business has been dangerously over-McKinleyed.

It is estimated that the McKinley tariff on woollens will make the price of the workingman's overcoat from \$4 to \$6 higher this winter. But then, says Jay Gould, the workingman can easily avoid this tax by going without a new overcoat.

The McKinley tariff leaves English sparrows sull on the free list.

The republican bosses now see that they made an irreparable blunder when they caused the McKinley bill to take effect immediately. Were it not for the instantaneous rise of prices without any rise of wages (just what democrats predicted) the sky-high tariff organs and orators might have been able to delude the people as to the effects of the bill until after the election. As it is, the tariff question touches the pocket nerve of every man and woman, and of every child who is old enough to spend a cent.

British industries have already begun to feel the pinch of the McKinley bill, and many idle "pauper laborers" abroad are getting ready to come over here to compete with the "protected" American workingman. What a very thin imposture is this pretence of "protection to home labor."

Germany, Austria and Italy are about closing a triple alliance against our products, and Holland is on the point of joining the movement. We may yet come to realize more severely than ever that the high tariff game is one in which foreign nations may be able to take a hand as well as ourselves.

And now it is Speaker Reed who wants the tariff question considered settled. Just so. There is probably no highway robber who would not like to have his crime considered settled as soon as it is done, and so escape trial and punishment for it.

Extract of meat, such as is used for invalids, is taxed thirty-five cents a pound by the McKinley tariff. It seems to be the republican theory that this useful article is a

luxury to which invalids who are poor have no business to aspire.

The tax on imported leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers used to be \$1 a pound, but the McKinley tariff fixes it at \$2.75 a pound. Smokers whose parents are not wealthy seem to be in a fair way to be protected—against tobacco.

If Eiffel tower tariffs can make a nation rich, Christmas will see us all metamorphosed into millionaires.

Our republican friends must be badly scared about the tobacco when they frantically urge in extenuation that the internal revenue tax on tobacco has been reduced two cents a pound. As an offset to a tariff increase of \$2 a pound that two cents doesn't go far.

The McKinley bill will mark up the price of about everything—always excepting labor. The Pennsylvania and Ohio monopolists are the stoutest free traders in the world when it comes to buying labor.

The poor man can't have any cheap Mediterranean oranges this winter. They have been McKinleyed out, so that a few rich Florida growers can get fancy prices for their oranges.

A butter plant has been discovered in Africa. Farmers and "oleo" monopolists will bury the hatchet and unite in favor of a prohibitory tariff to protect the poor man against the awful danger of having his bread deluged with cheap butter.

Our republican contemporaries take great credit because their party has brought about something like free trade in sugar, but still they insist that carpet wool and various other things must bear sky-high taxes. Where's the difference in principle?

The Bangor Whig is one of numerous republican papers which try to deceive their readers by telling them that the McKinleyed prices apply to imported goods only. Of the increased tax on imported underwear the Whig contemptuously says: "This is a sad blow to the poor man, who will now have to content himself with American underwear." As a matter of fact, owing to the increased taxes on wool, American underwear will cost from ten cents to thirty-five cents per garment. The tariff is a tax, whether you buy imported or domestic goods.

The monopolies are now at the bat, but it will not be long before the people will have their innings.

THE COMING MCKINLEY PRICES.

Boston Globe.

The McKinley bill went into operation yesterday, and consumers must now look for McKinley prices during the approaching winter.

The first evidences of increased taxation will be seen in the case of carpets, tinware, linseed oil and other articles as to which the trusts are well organized and ready for business. Cigars, too, will promptly take a rise, and all along the line prices will go up in proportion as the new tariff rates exceed the old.

The increase of rates is most marked on woollens, such as are used by working people, and the duties on which are raised from 80 to 110 per cent; on the tin kettle in which the toiler carries his dinner, and on the medicines which he requires in sickness. But the whole average increase of duties under the new bill will be divided among many articles of necessity and comfort.

There being a certainty of coming McKinley prices for the necessities of the average family of working people, we ask them to watch carefully for the coming McKinley prices of labor. The increased prices of what the consumers buy is professedly laid upon them in order that the price of labor may at the same time go up.

What if the McKinley prices of labor should prove to be just as low as the workingman can be forced to accept, with the added competition of the idle workingmen of British cities, who, under the pressure of the McKinley bill, will very likely flock to this country in great numbers?

Watch the promises of the republican orators and journals, and see how they pay out.

CRACKING THE SHELL.

Under the new tariff the duty on champagne nippers is not increased, while the tax on pocket knives is nearly doubled, but champagne nippers are not much used by laboring men.—[Manchester Union (dem).]

It [the tariff question] has ceased to be a question of partisanship. It has become a question of bread and butter.—[New Haven Register.]

The McKinley tariff bill may be described in a word as a scheme to enable the political managers of the republican party to pay the expenses of the next campaign.—[New York Herald.]

The testimony of prominent representatives of both labor and capital still continue to roll in as to the disastrous effects of the McKinley bill. With such testimony as the New York World is gathering from some of the most powerful commercial and industrial interests of the country the reckless republican leaders must have a consciousness that something is getting ready to drop.—[Boston Globe.]

A thousand to one that patriotism won't be effective in keeping the prices down, now

that congress has made it possible to raise them; and so the poor man may as well make up his mind to pay more than ever to keep his wife and children warm this winter.—[New York Herald.]

How this universal squeeze of the people in the interest of the pampered manufacturers will affect the verdict of the polls a month hence may be foreseen. The rise could not have occurred more opportunely than on the eve of an election for members of congress, who are responsible for the impositions that have been put upon trade. Certainly under the new order of things, wage earners cannot hope for a greater share of the profits of the manufacturers than the wages they now receive, while they will have to pay more for what they have to buy, and the farmer must be still more narrowly restricted to the "home market" for the sale of his products.—[Baltimore Sun.]

The present session of congress has certainly "done something," as is claimed by the republican organs and orators: Items, an extravagant pension bill, an enormous subsidy to the silver mine owners, a tariff bill that destroys commerce and puts an additional barrier to trade, the establishment of the bounty system for domestic products, the most expensive river and harbor bill ever known. These are certainly considerable accomplishments, but whether the country agrees with the republican party in its self-congratulations over them we shall soon find out.—[Providence, R. I., Journal.]

Let it be clearly and distinctly understood that the new tariff is the rich man's bill and that the people derive no benefit from it. The impudent claim is made that it will increase wages. It will not add a dollar to the earnings of the people, while it will make the cost of living higher.—[Boston Republic.]

The Philadelphia Press remarks that "cigars furnish another illustration of the false alarm the importers are raising over the new tariff," and adds that "when the democrats complain about the increase in the price of imported cigars, it is the millionaires they are speaking for, and nobody else." Yet here are the makers of domestic goods, who use the Sumatra wrappers, on which the tax has been raised enormously, announcing that "owing to the passing of the McKinley bill we are compelled to advance the price of our ten cent and fifteen cent cigars \$5 a thousand." Which of the two knows best?—[Boston Post.]

We urge every one of our readers who is in doubt as to whether the tariff is a good or a bad thing to watch whether his wages are increased.—[Springfield, Mass., News.]

PERSONAL.

G. E. Hubbard of El Paso, Texas, announces in the Tribune of that city that he has received the consent of the manager of that paper to contribute to its Saturday evening issue two columns of single tax, free trade and tariff reform matter. For a beginning, he prints the platform adopted at the national conference and a number of extracts from articles appearing in THE STANDARD. It is to be hoped that others of the friends of the movement will endeavor to do similar work in their localities.

Mr. J. F. White of Indianapolis, a well known single taxer, was one of the prominent members of the Indiana federation of trade and labor unions which met in Indianapolis last month. As chairman of the committee he wrote the platform adopted by that body. It is needless to say, therefore, that it is full of truth.

W. L. Crosman of Boston has presented to the Franklin typographical society a set of Mr. George's works. This society has a large lending library, but it did not up to the time of Mr. Crosman's presentation include Mr. George's books.

Warren Worth Bailey has withdrawn from the Chicago News to take charge of the Illustrated World's Fair, a new enterprise undertaken in connection with the Columbian exposition. Mr. Bailey has done most excellent work for the single tax and free trade cause through the editorial columns of the News, and he expects to continue his effective work through the new journal, while he receives much better remuneration.

IGNORING THE PRINCIPAL FACTOR.

Boston Globe.

The essence of what labor wants, of course, is a larger share in the proceeds of production, and this, obviously, is to be obtained only by the allotment of a smaller share to capital.—[Providence Journal.]

This might be correct if it did not ignore the third factor of production, land. Land is neither capital nor labor, and yet its owners absorb a large proportion of what labor and capital jointly produce from land.

YES, INQUIRE.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

If you don't believe that the tariff is a tax, go and price some kitchen tinware, or a pair of blaukets, and find how they have advanced since the McKinley bill went into effect. Then, if you are a wage earner and have been led to believe that the tariff is levied for your benefit, ask your employer if he has advanced your wages on account of the new tariff, or if he proposes to do so.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IN THE COAL REGION.

THE SINGLE TAXERS SCATTERED OR SILENT—ECKLY B. COXE'S FIGHT WITH THE CORPORATIONS.

FREELAND, Pa., Oct. 18.—To the superficial observer the progress of our cause is anything but hopeful here. The very fact that our early converts to the single tax are men who have been active heretofore in labor organizations is unfortunate to say the least. The successful general is honored in song and story, but he who fails is disowned and dishonored, and followed to his grave by the maledictions of the rabble who urged him to lead them on. In 1885 Mr. George made a tour of the middle coal fields and addressed various meetings held under the auspices of the Knights of Labor.

When we consider the fact that our working people swallowed the protective theory as a whole without questioning its truth, we can imagine the disadvantages to be overcome by the man who disputed premises that seemed to be as deep rooted and held as sacred as men's religious convictions. We were strangers to political economy and knew virtually nothing of its scope and bearing on our social life. Our district assembly (No. 87) is composed of thirty-three local assemblies, and after Mr. George's tour every local had its quota of converts via men who had grasped some vital principle, but whose early surroundings and limited education were such that they could not see the "cat" as a whole.

The great coal strike of 1887 demoralized the organization, and our single tax pupils were scattered like chaff before the wind. Many of them have had a hard struggle to obtain subsistence, and the sight of emaciated wives and naked children compelled them to "lay low."

Other so-called labor organizations have sprang into existence as if by magic, organizations that are shallow in their conception and proscriptive in their tenets. Such organizations are brought into existence at the behests of the great corporate interests, who think that by entering the wedge of discord and arousing the base prejudices that are born of ignorance, they will secure a new lease to rob their deluded victims. These organizations have high-sounding names, and their declaration of principles are framed to deceive. Much importance is attached, and base appeals are made to this indefinite something which we in modern phraseology term patriotism. Yet the very men who howl "America for America," "Our flag," "Our country" and similar gilded terms are being gradually displaced by the laborers imported from Hungary, Poland, Austria and Italy. I merely mention these facts to demonstrate their possible political bearing and the probability that great organizations of well meaning but deluded men will be used to enslave themselves and bolster political systems that are a severe commentary on our intelligence. In the Twelfth congressional district, which comprises Luzerne county, the nomination went begging. John B. Reynolds, the democratic nominee, is an honest man, but his public utterances indicate that he is a timid tariff reformer. It is regretted by many that Eckly B. Coxe, the great coal operator, would not consent to run.

Mr. Coxe is an ardent free trader (taking his speeches for a criterion), and would make an aggressive fight. He is good enough for present purposes, and it might interest our friends who might think otherwise to read some facts and draw their own conclusions. Away back in the 70's Mr. Coxe was a land owner, having all his collieries except Drifton (his home) leased to outside parties, who operated them. In the spring of 1877 the coal trade reached its lowest ebb, the mine workers worked six or eight days per month, and Mr. Coxe realized the necessity of seeking wider markets for anthracite coal. He surveyed the field and called his men together, making the proposition that if they agreed to work at a specified rate of wages for said year he would warrant them steady work for that period. The men accepted, and Mr. Coxe commenced operations by building boats and shipping coal by the lakes into the western market. He was a pioneer in the business, and expended an enormous sum to make the enterprise a success.

In the meantime the Lehigh Valley railroad company had its secret agents at work buying up and grabbing all available coal lands. In a short time the Lehigh Valley company, in direct violation of the state constitution, commenced operations as miners and shippers of coal, and of course coveted Mr. Coxe's western market. For a while competition was keen, but Mr. Coxe, being an energetic business man, and having a fair field, was amply able to hold his own. He was compelled to ship his coal over the Lehigh Valley road, and the company determined to exterminate him by discriminations in tolls. Mr. Coxe, after appealing in vain to other individual operators for aid and co-operation, went it alone and brought the valley company before the inter-state commerce commissioners, with the result that that august body has failed to render a decision, although the case has been in their hands for three years.

In the meantime Mr. Coxe's leases have expired, all his mines being controlled and operated by himself. He is a land user and as hopelessly in the grasp of the railroads as his poor miners are in his. But he does not stop here. He is building a railroad of his own to connect with four trunk lines, apparently ignoring the fact that these four roads may pool their issues and leave him more helpless and dependent than before.

It is truly pitiable to see a man of the caliber of Mr. Coxe battling in the dark. Some time ago he made a statement before a congressional committee to the effect that his profits as a miner and shipper of coal were entirely absorbed by the railroads. Is there no means of showing him that they will absorb his royalties next, and that his interests as a land user are greater than his interests as owner? G. M. G.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

THERE ARE IN AMERICA WOMEN AND CHILDREN DYING WITH HUNGER—WITH HUNGER MADE BY THE LAWS—WORK WITH US AND WE WILL NOT REST TILL WE HAVE REPEALED THOSE LAWS.

In the present interesting discussion of woman's work in this movement, it is to be hoped that letter writing will not be lost sight of. Ladies are apt letter writers, and seem to have the art of making their epistles far more interesting than men are able to. Then, too, this work requires no such sacrifice as public speaking or committee work entails, while the results seem to us who are engaged in it greater than can be obtained from the same effort exercised in any other way. To all single taxers, women or men, not already engaged in this work, I would appeal to try for two weeks writing one letter a week to some one named in the current STANDARD. Do this, and I feel confident, that so manifest to yourself will be the possibilities of the work, so slight the sacrifice as compared with the results, that you will not willingly abandon it. Nor are all the advantages of your work at once evident. In addition to the direct work you yourself do, the efforts of every other writer are aided, for one hundred letters received on one subject at the same time impresses an individual a thousandfold more than the receipt of a single letter. To you it is but a question of sacrificing five minutes a week, but to those who through unjust laws are trampled into the mire, your decision may mean life or death. This week we will try:

Rev. Jas. H. Crofut, West Granby, Conn.—Is bright, keen, able and logical. Has had his attention called to the single tax and is beginning to see the cat dimly. We can hasten his conversion and thereby win a valuable ally.

Evening Telegram, Providence, R. I.—In an editorial October 6, gave an excellent lesson in political economy to the Journal of the same city, which had entirely omitted land from the factors of production. Our approval and a request to discuss the single tax editorially would encourage them to go on.

Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, ex-secretary of state, Wilmington, Del.—On October 5 he vigorously denounced the McKinley bill, showing in detail how its various provisions only added to our burdens, and that while the bill would probably reduce revenue it would increase taxation. Mr. Bayard knows that an appeal for absolute free trade would find a quicker response than any lesser reform, and we should urge this on him.

The Patriot (dem.), Lebanon, Ohio.—Advocates a tariff for revenue only. Explain the single tax and ask if that wouldn't be better.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, New York, N. Y.—In his "Crimes Against Criminals" says: "If we are to change the conduct of men we must change their conditions." He sees the injustice and the terrible wrongs of the present social system, it should not be hard to show him the remedy.

Christian Union, New York, N. Y.—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott is one of the editors, and this powerful evangelical journal has always treated us fairly. Hasn't the time fully come for them to open their columns to a discussion, either editorially or by correspondence?

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, New York, N. Y.—On October 2, in an address to the visiting iron and steel men, said: "The aristocracy of Great Britain is a survival of previous conditions, depending for its existence upon the ownership of the land and the revenue derived from it." Ask him if the single tax

would not stop the growth of a similar aristocracy here.

Rev. D. B. Scott, Clinton, Mass.—In a sermon recently said: "As the country grows older the poor are becoming poorer and the rich richer; the population will shortly be divided between paupers and princes. The French revolution will be repeated unless the golden rule is adopted." Show him that the single tax is an application of the golden rule to taxation.

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COM., 12 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1890.

The following address has been sent to the "workers" on this committee's list:

To the Advocates of the Single Tax—At the national conference of single tax clubs held at Cooper Union, in the city of New York, on September 1, 2 and 3, in which there were representatives of single tax clubs from the states of Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, the following plan of organization was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates here assembled be and are hereby organized into the Single tax league of the United States. All organizations subscribing to the national single tax platform shall be eligible for membership.

Resolved, That the national committee of the Single tax league of the United States shall consist of one member from each state and territory and the District of Columbia; such members to be elected by the delegates thereon, and five members at large to be elected by this conference.

Resolved, That this committee shall have power to elect known single tax men from states and territories not represented in this conference. Members thus elected to fill vacancies shall serve only until the single tax organizations of their respective localities elect their successors. Said national committee shall have power to fill all vacancies in their membership. Each member of this committee shall have one vote. The national committee may elect such officers and appoint such employees and sub-committees as they may deem necessary.

Resolved, That while the league is an organization that seeks to incorporate its economic views in law through political action, we gladly recognize the religious feeling that animates our desire for justice, and recommend that the national committee be urged to encourage the co-operation of such bodies in full accord with our views as may be organized to advocate the single tax on ethical grounds.

The single tax platform adopted by the conference is inclosed herewith.

In accordance with the plan adopted, the conference elected Louis F. Post, Wm. T. Croasdale, Read Gordon, George St. John Leavens and August Lewis as members at large of the national committee, and the respective delegations appointed the following members from the several states:

Alabama—E. Q. Norton.
California—H. L. Place.
Colorado—Jas. W. Bucklin.
Connecticut—Lawrence Dunham.
Delaware—George W. Kree.
District of Columbia—Robert J. Boyd.
Illinois—Warren Worth Bailey.
Indiana—Henry Rawie.
Iowa—R. Spencer.
Kentucky—Samuel H. Edgar.
Louisiana—James Middleton.
Maine—F. D. Lyford.
Maryland—W. N. Hill, M. D.
Massachusetts—James F. Carret.
Michigan—A. F. Wetlaufer.
Minnesota—Oliver T. Erickson.
Missouri—H. Martin Williams.
New Jersey—John W. Jakeway.
New York—Thomas G. Shearman.
Ohio—L. E. Simon.
Pennsylvania—A. H. Stephenson.
Rhode Island—David Harrower.
South Dakota—W. E. Brokaw.
Tennessee—Bolton Smith.
Texas—H. F. Ring.
Virginia—T. J. Conroy.
West Virginia—W. F. Thayer.

On Wednesday, September 3, the national committee met and elected Louis F. Post, William T. Croasdale, George St. John Leavens, Read Gordon, August Lewis, Thomas G. Shearman and Lawrence Dunham, an executive committee. It also determined that the officers of both the executive and the general committees should be identical, and the following were elected: Chairman, William T. Croasdale; secretary, George St. John Leavens; treasurer, August Lewis.

The executive committee was directed to fill vacancies in the national committee for states not represented in the conference, and at its first meeting, held September 11, made the following appointments:

Arkansas—Sol F. Clark, Little Rock.
Florida—Thomas S. Shelley, St. Augustine.
Kansas—W. H. T. Wakelind, Topeka.
Nevada—Thomas Woodruff, Virginia City.
New Hampshire—Charles Haddon, Concord.
Oregon—S. B. Rigden, Portland.
Vermont—J. R. Hoadley, Rutland.
Wisconsin—Peter McGill, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—William Matthews, Black Butte, Sweetwater county.

The committee has not yet been able to fill vacancies for Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah and Washington.

The single tax enrolment committee, which has carried on the work of circulating the petition to congress during the past two years, and incidentally discharged the duties of a national committee, has turned over its books, petitions, property and funds, to the

national committee, which has agreed to continue the work and press it with renewed vigor.

At the request of the publication committee of the Memphis single tax club, the national committee has consented to take up as soon as practicable the work so successfully begun by the Memphis club in furnishing single tax literature to ready print and plate newspapers.

The national committee also proposes to press forward the work of organization sanctioned by the conference, but success in this direction depends almost entirely on the activity, zeal and liberality of the single tax people of the whole country. It is not the intention of the committee to urge any special form of organization. Any existing single tax club can make itself a member of the Single tax league of the United States by ratifying the platform adopted by the national conference, and notifying the secretary of the national committee to enroll it as a member. The committee recommends, where any local organization has adopted the title of "league," that in order to avoid confusion it shall change its name to "club," "society," or "association." Every organization now included in the list printed from week to week in THE STANDARD is urged to promptly meet and join the league, and all workers are requested to notify this committee of the existence of any clubs not in the list, and of the dissolution of any whose names appear. The first step toward the extension of organization is to ascertain our strength. Thereafter it will be the duty of the member of the national committee in each state to urge further organization among those who accept our principles and programme as set forth in our platform. We have now reached a stage in this movement when unity of purpose and effort for the establishment of the single tax is the test of fellowship, and there are few places where men and women cannot be found who are willing to do something in this direction. Such people need not wait until their numbers increase before organizing a club. The fact that they organize and report to the member of the national committee for their state will bring others to their aid.

In order that the national committee may perform the tasks it has assumed, and be able to carry forward the programme already outlined, it is absolutely necessary that it shall have a considerable fund at its disposal. The money turned over to it by the enrollment committee will barely enable it to begin its duties and put itself in communication with the clubs and the workers throughout the country. It needs more funds immediately, and it needs a regular income to enable it to mark out and steadily pursue definite lines of action. Our friends are therefore urged to contribute promptly whatever they can spare, and to pledge such regular monthly payments as they can afford. They are also urged to use the inclosed cards for obtaining pledges from sympathizers with our principles, and to see to the collection and forwarding of such sums as may be subscribed. Single tax clubs are requested to open national committee subscription lists for the accommodation of their members.

Let no one now able to contribute delay his contribution until a regular system is established. The organization of the Single tax league of the United States is a great step forward, but further progress is impossible without liberal contributions.

The advocates of the single tax have good reason for hope and encouragement. The recent conference, which was truly a national gathering of capable people, gave gratifying evidence of the growing strength of the organized single tax movement. The comments of the press upon the proceedings of that body gave even more gratifying proof of a silent progress that our principles are making. The single tax is in public opinion no longer a wild vagary, but a practical proposition to be candidly considered even if it be opposed—one that scientific societies must discuss, and to which wise politicians must give heed. For this change in the attitude of the public, we are largely indebted to the promptitude with which Henry George recognized the important and necessary relation to our movement of President Cleveland's first tariff message. That mild proposal of reform aroused the beneficiaries of protection to wrathful activity, and plunged the whole country into an economic discussion that will not end until trade is as free between the people of all nations as it now is between the people of our states.

Already this discussion has gone far enough to make the democratic party drift toward free trade, and to identify the republican party with the doctrine of extreme protection. It is the duty of single tax men to encourage and promote this controversy and to oppose every attempt, from whatever source it may emanate, to divert attention from it. Let single tax men who are inside the democratic party press that organization forward to more radical positions, and let those who are not, oppose the formation of national third parties and help the democratic party whenever it takes any step toward free trade and oppose it whenever it takes a step backward.

It is not necessary that this committee should exhort our friends to zeal and activity in behalf of our principles. The rapid progress of the movement thus far has been due to their voluntary and devoted work, and now that a national organization has been effected there is all the more incentive to the continuance of that activity which has been so successful in the past.

WILLIAM T. CROASDALE,
Chairman.

GEORGE ST. JOHN LEAVENS,
Secretary.

Subscriptions toward expenses of this committee's work for the week ending October 21 are as follows:

Locke Craig, Asheville, N. C.	12 00
Henry J. O'Neill, Allentown, Pa.	6 00
Thos. C. A. Carlson, Omaha, Neb.	15 00
C. F. Knight, Frankfort Springs, Pa.	4 00
Burlington S. T. club, Burlington, Ia.	75 00
Kenneth Crawford, Wakefield, N. Y.	6 00

Through T. W. Edkin, Ilion, N. Y. 18 00

\$139 00

Subscriptions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD 815 40

Total \$954 40

Cash contributions for the week are as follows:

W. Wellstood, New York city	5 00
Geo. E. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
C. B. Fillebrown, Boston	5 00
W. J. Bolton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2 00
David Harrower, Wakefield, N. J.	12 00
Thos. S. Shelley, St. Augustine, Fla.	2 00
E. O. Brown, Chicago, Ill.	5 00
C. Nelson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
Alex. Helmle, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 00

\$38 00

Contributions previously acknowledged 578 63

Total \$616 63

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week 90,922

Signatures received since last report 246

Total 91,168

For news budget see "Roll of States."

GEORGE ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

BOLTON SMITH'S ADDRESS.

HE CALLS ON THE SINGLE TAX MEN OF TENNESSEE TO ORGANIZE INTO CLUBS.

Circular No. 1.

Single tax men of Tennessee: Having been selected member of the national committee of the Single tax league of the United States for this state by those of your number who were present at and participated in the single tax conference held in the city of New York on September 1 to 3 last, it becomes my duty to take steps looking to the further organization of the movement in this state. In order that I may work intelligently, rapidly and effectively it is necessary that this office be placed in possession of detailed information regarding the following matters:

1. History of the movement in each county, and whether any organization has been attempted.

2. Present condition of the movement in each county—name of any single tax organization, its officers and the address of each.

3. Name and address of each single tax man, with information regarding his attitude on the tariff question and what class of work each is best fitted for. Do not hesitate to go into full detail, for this information will be considered confidential.

4. Give list of papers in each county with politics of each—attitude toward the single tax and toward the tariff question—name of editor or editors of each paper, their personal attitude toward these questions. Give specially a list of those single tax men most likely to have personal influence with the papers through their personal relations with the editor or otherwise. Wherever the democratic papers of this state have been properly approached they have never declined to give our cause a fair hearing and have in many instances been won over.

5. Let each single tax man give me any information he may be in possession of regarding the movement in other counties than his own, especially in neighboring counties. Do not neglect to write fully in the belief that others will write. The more reports we receive (even if some do cover the same ground) the better.

6. This office also desires information in regard to the condition of the public mind in the various counties of the state on the tariff question, and especially in regard to what we can do and where we should push our organization with a view to rendering all possible assistance to the democratic party in its efforts to send good aggressive tariff reformers to congress.

I wish also to call the attention of the single tax men of the state to the fact that at the next meeting of the legislature (in January, 1891) an effort will be made looking to the amendment of the state constitution to the end that power be given the legislature to pass laws authorizing the several incorporated towns and taxing districts of the state by majority vote of the citizens to levy taxes for municipal purposes upon all property or upon any one or more kinds of property to the exclusion of all other kinds. If agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each branch of the legislature which meets next January the amendment will be referred to the legislature which will assemble two years from then, and if agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, it is then submitted to the people, and if ratified by a majority of all those voting for representative at the preceding election it becomes part of the constitution. It will thus be seen that it will take about three years to get the amendment through, and it is the opinion of those competent to form an opinion regarding the matter that within that time a majority of the people of the city of Memphis will be in favor of the application of the single tax principle to municipal taxation. The amendment above referred to will also enable cities to lay the cost of building streets upon abutting property, as is done in the cities of most of the other states. The farmer vote will hardly oppose such an amendment, for under it the state and county taxation upon the property within municipalities will continue to be laid and collected precisely as at

present. How the cities collect their municipal taxes is a matter of indifference to the farmer. I suggest that every single tax man in the state make it his business to see one or more of his representatives and senators and urge them to support the passage of this amendment, and communicate to this office a detailed statement of their views and objections, if any.

A club has just been organized in Nashville and it is especially desirable that all the other cities in the state follow suit. As soon as a number of clubs are organized it is intended to hold a state conference.

Until a committeeman for Mississippi is selected, I shall be glad to do what I can toward the further organization of that state, and I invite our friends who reside there to send me any information regarding the movement there which is in their possession.

BOLTON SMITH,

Committeeman for Tennessee.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE ROOMS OF THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB DESERTED—THE MEMBERS IN POLITICS.

The Manhattan single tax club is up to its neck in politics, and is working like a beaver in Mr. Croasdale's congressional district. Anybody who desires to see a member of the club from now until the election takes place will find them either at Mr. Croasdale's campaign headquarters or on the trucks.

The club rooms have been practically deserted since the campaign opened, except on Thursday evening, when a dinner was given in honor of the second birthday of the club. The speeches and the spread were a success.

To-morrow evening has been set apart for a book party. The entertainment and refreshments will be furnished by the agitation committee. Every visitor is requested on this evening to bring along one or more books for the club library.

Thursday week Mr. Julien T. Davies, a prominent republican, will lecture before the club on "The absolute liberation of personal property from taxation."

The photographs of the delegates to the national conference are coming in slowly; but the house committee has received a large number of letters from delegates saying that they will send in their pictures shortly. Many of the writers suggest, when their pictures are all in, that it would be a good idea to have them taken in a group, so they can be had by those who may desire them. The house committee of the club thinks the idea a good one, and will act on it at the proper time.

BROOKLYN.

W. J. Withers (per J. Heckling).—Herbert Boggs of Newark, N. J., lectured Sunday evening at Avon hall on "A True Democracy." He instanced Mt. Desert, an obscure town away down in Maine, where to-day there are no rich people, no poor, no paupers, living practically in a state of equality, in contrast with our large cities where great numbers of people do not know where they will obtain a shelter during the night.

At the club house, No. 198 Livingston street, an informal reception was held last Wednesday evening, at which the ladies were consulted as to their opinion of organizing a woman's auxiliary union, and the idea was very favorably received. Mr. W. E. Hicks made a stirring address, and it is thought something will develop from it. Mr. G. W. Thompson read the platform of the national single tax conference, and answered questions from the audience on economic questions.

The remainder of the evening was spent in song, music and recitation. On Wednesday, 26th inst., another reception will be held to give the women another chance.

John Munnich.—The McKinley bill is making the "cat" so large that the biggest blockhead in the state will be able to see it before election.

Miss Altona A. Chapman.—I send by this mail the first installment of five names on the second fifty. I shall probably double the number next week.

NEW YORK STATE.

E. L. Ryder, Sing Sing.—Inclosed find ten more signed petitions. Out of the fifty-six petitions I have now sent in at least forty are single tax men. In this lot you will find the name of a gentleman who has been district attorney of this county for twelve years. The remaining petitions in the lot you sent me have been given to single tax men to get signed. There is a big change on the tariff question in this neighborhood since the McKinley bill went into effect and local democrats getting bolder. Am writing radical tariff editorials for the democratic Register. Sure to send democratic congressmen.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS IN BOSTON—THE QUESTION CLUB.

Levi H. Turner, Charleston, Boston.—It is quite the reverse of my expectation in the early summer to find myself in Boston at this time. Without comment at this writing upon the causes which led to this result, I will only say I have come back to stay.

I am exceedingly gratified to witness on every hand the marked evidences of healthy

growth of the single tax idea in vicinity during the last four months.

On Sunday morning I called at the Question club, and was delighted to find the hall crowded to the door, and the place illuminated by the bright, animated faces of single tax men that represented every section of the city, and many of the suburban towns. A great opportunity for active, earnest, conscientious work is presented in the present campaign in this state. The passage of the McKinley bill and its full indorsement by the republican party in this state, the vast moneyed interests that are drawn into the track of legislation and government action, the enormously disproportionate distribution of wealth, the rapidly increasing power and influence of those who seek isolation as a wealthy class, and whose unmistakable aim it is to rule and direct society, to control the press and pulpit, to manage politics, and to shape and order legislation and the course of administration in public affairs, and this to be effected for the most part by getting the taxing power completely into the hands of a class, may properly be termed the threatening perils of plutocracy in Massachusetts.

These means are far more efficacious than violence, which would challenge open and immediate resistance.

To thwart the schemes of these legalized robbers every single tax league and every labor and other organization should bend its untiring effort, especially in the Sixth congressional district, where Desperado Reed's lieutenant is canvassing for re-election. Henry Cabot Lodge is the author of the force bill, a measure so indefensibly partisan, so vicious, so dangerous to popular institutions, that its equal has never before been seen on the floor of congress.

With a secret ballot at our command we will find little difficulty in unseating the republican congressman; if the issue is strongly and bravely put to the masses, they will defend their rights with their ballots, as they would their homes with their bullets.

William Lloyd Garrison will speak several times in the Sixth district, and also will Dr. Symington Browne and others of the single tax force.

W. L. Crossman, Roxbury.—A single tax man who buys THE STANDARD at a newsstand tells me that the newsdealer informed him that he could have disposed of 100 copies of THE STANDARD if he had had them containing the report of the conference. I should like to see that demand every week.

Boston doesn't propose to be the only city in this state to ask the legislature to enact laws in regard to franchises. At a regular meeting of the Boston board of aldermen on October 13, the following was passed in concurrence:

Ordered, That his honor the mayor be requested to invite the co-operation of the governments of other cities of the commonwealth in the petition to the general court for an act authorizing cities to require return for the use of streets by private corporations.

In a series of entertainments to be given this season, known as the Boston lyceum course, will be one of particular interest to single tax men. In Tremont temple, on the evening of December 9, Henry George and ex-Congressman R. G. Horr will debate "The Land Question." William Lloyd Garrison will preside.

NEW JERSEY.

LAWYERS ARGUING FOR AND AGAINST THE SINGLE TAX.

William M. Callingham, Camden.—Recent events have brought our club and the general single tax movement into more prominence in this section than we expected would be accomplished in the short history of the club. During the summer season we could get hardly a dozen to our meetings, but since the last meeting in August we have averaged over forty. The election campaign coming on and the fearlessness with which we advertised the discussion of protection and free trade has probably had much to do with our success, for out of a half dozen political organizations we are the only one to hold open meetings and discuss the tariff issue.

A peculiar characteristic of our recent meetings has been the attendance and participation of lawyers. On August 30, our city recorder and magistrate, B. M. Braker, took the platform for the purpose of showing us the error of our ways, but did not succeed in doing so. He thought the single tax a good thing if applied to the country while a protective tariff wall kept the foreigner and his goods out. If this would qualify him he would be glad to join the club. The following week lawyer J. J. Crandall dropped in to hear the debate and was induced to take part. As his business was largely with the farmers he accepted an invitation to address the club upon the topic, "What is it that impoverishes the farmer and does he need protection?"

This address was given the week following and much to the surprise of the audience, who all knew the gentleman by reputation, he came out almost flatfooted for the single tax without knowing that he was doing so. He said the expenses of the county courts, which were mostly used by city people, and the extortions of railroads and other monopolies were great burdens upon the farmers; but the greatest wrongs put upon them was the high prices at which farms were capitalized, and by the time the farmer paid

the rent or the mortgage there was very little left. In his own township he knew of sixty vacant farms, and it was his opinion that landlordism would eventually reduce the country to the condition of Ireland. He was ready to join a taxpayers' revolution. A number of speakers showed him how near he came to the single tax, and he openly admitted that he was pretty nearly converted.

Among those who dropped in to hear Mr. Crandall was Mr. John Fort, a real estate speculative lawyer, who thought the single tax men were advocating a scheme to fatten all the taxes upon the landlords (house lords, he meant), but he refused to discuss that phase of the question. Lawyer Thomas B. Harned, the leader of the junior bar in this county, an independent low tariff republican and who is heading an independent citizens' ticket for state senator, was present and bravely denounced the McKinley bill as an infamous piece of legislation. He said he had the greatest respect for Henry George, and would neither attack nor defend the single tax doctrine. He was a thorough Spencerian, and accepted Mr. Spencer's doctrine to the right to the use of the earth, but would not say that the single tax was the right method to apply.

A week later another lawyer, Mr. S. W. Sparks, occupied the platform on behalf of protection, which he thought kept up the standard of living in this country. His whole argument was that it was a matter of policy. Whether it was right or wrong he did not care. He thought the land question was entirely distinct from the tariff issue.

When we began to openly discuss free trade the democratic organizations refused to recognize us for fear our contamination might hurt them. They thought we ought to discuss tariff reform. But the reports of our meetings in the daily democratic paper, which gives us a half column report every Monday and publishes anything we send in, broke down this prejudice almost entirely. So much so that we ran our vice-president, Mr. Aaron Hand, a single tax democrat, for the nomination in the Second assembly district, but we lost the game through the treachery of a rowdy element of the party who got control of the convention. The leaders of the party have become conscious of the mistake made, and they asked Mr. Hand to accept the nomination for county clerk, which he did.

We have also secured the nomination of a single tax man for coroner of the county, Dr. Kensinger of Dudley. And to cap the climax the democratic campaign committee has engaged as their secretary and manager of headquarters Mr. Wm. Horan, an out and out single taxer of the strongest kind, formerly of Brooklyn.

Though as yet few in number we feel much gratified with the result of our nine months' existence. Whether we win or lose in the contest we have made ourselves known and respected, and that is considerable.

Levens E. Todd, Orange.—New Jersey is at last waking from slumber. I have been through every county from Cape May to Bergen on the north, and have talked with many men, from hod carriers and scavengers to high functionaries at the capital at Trenton, and I have found very little opposition to the single tax. Everywhere I heard favorable expressions of opinion. The signs of the times are that New Jersey will take a step toward the single tax in the near future.

DELAWARE.

A LEAGUE TO BE ORGANIZED—WISHING CROASDALE SUCCESS.

Geo. W. Kreer, Wilmington.—On Monday evening, October 27, at 8 o'clock, there will be a meeting to organize the Single tax league of Delaware. The meeting will be held in the second story of 604 Market street. The object of the league will be to extend our ideas through the state and to aid in the formation of single tax clubs in other towns of the state.

David McWilliams, Rockford, Wilmington.—I am glad to see the hopeful way our cause is progressing and I am just as enthusiastic in the cause of single tax as ever and am doing all I can for it as usual in my own limited sphere of life. I hope Mr. Croasdale will succeed in being elected in New York, as he would do our cause good service.

ILLINOIS.

THE CHICAGO CLUB ADDRESSED BY A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Oct. 17.—The McKinley tariff was introduced for discussion last night in our club with the remark that we loved it for the enemies it had made, and the Hon. Allan C. Durborow, democratic nominee for congress in the Third Illinois district, in the opening argument dwelt upon the change of public sentiment regarding the tariff question since Mr. McKinley had provided object lessons on every bargain counter and in every retailer's shop. He denounced the protective tariff in good set terms and declared that his chances for election were good, and growing better day by day.

Clinton Furbish, Edward Osgood Brown and John Z. White followed, and then Mrs.

Hassett, president of the Equal suffrage association, closed the discussion in a five-minute speech that was highly effective.

There is hope that Mr. Ewing, candidate for congress in the First district, will win. He is making a fine campaign on free trade lines, and there is an unmistakable trend of popular sentiment in his favor. If elected he will not feel called upon to apologize for cutting down the tariff, and I am led to believe that Tom L. Johnson, William T. Croasdale, John De Witt Warner and the other real free traders whom we all hope to see surrounding Mr. Mills in the next congress will find in Mr. Ewing an ally worthy of their confidence. General Newberry is also making headway in his campaign, and he, too, is perhaps something beyond a mere tariff reformer. I wrote the platform upon which he is making the race, and you may be very sure that it contains no compromise of democratic doctrine. I am reliably informed that General Newberry has written a letter in which he speaks not unfavorably of the single tax.

Mr. Benjamin Reese of the American society of civil engineers will address the club, October 30, on "The Railroad Problem."

Mr. Percy Roberts, the well known young printer, is now located at Elgin, where he is sowing single tax seed among the good people of that manufacturing town. He tells me that we have many friends there and that there is talk of organizing. He ought not to rest until an organization has been effected.

N. Niles, Belleville.—We are running a single tax candidate for the state senate with a good prospect of election—Peter Seibert, nominated by both the democratic and farmers' conventions. The g. o. p. raised a howl against him that he wanted to tax farmers exclusively and exempt monopolies. He is himself a farmer.

Our good friend Dr. Boyd Cormick has gone to seek health and a change of residence in Texas where he will be a tower of strength to the cause. He lately rose from a sick bed, from which he wrote me cheerfully of our prospects. Whoever is taken, and whoever left, the cause is safe and sure of ultimate triumph.

TENNESSEE.

BOLTON SMITH, NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN, ORGANIZES A CLUB IN NASHVILLE.

Banner, Nashville.—Mr. Bolton Smith of Memphis responded to an invitation of the Central labor union of this city, and Sunday afternoon, October 12, addressed an audience in Odd Fellows' hall upon the single tax theory. His address showed much familiarity with the subject and received close attention. Mr. Smith gave attention also to the tariff question. Professor Bemis of Vanderbilt university made an address, in which he insisted that vacant property should be assessed at its full value, and that it might possibly be better to raise a larger tax from vacant property in order to induce improvement. After the meeting was over those who desired to form a single tax club retired to another room and a club was organized by Mr. Smith. The officers elected are: A. M. Newell, president; Isaac Ridge, treasurer and financial secretary; L. M. Strickland, corresponding secretary. A sum of money was collected for the purchase of literature to be distributed gratis. Mr. Samuel Sharples, 503 Church street, will give pamphlets to those who apply for them. The club will be connected with the national league of single tax clubs.

S. T., Tipton County.—On Tuesday last the Tipton county farmers and laborers' union, otherwise known as the Farmers' alliance, met, one hundred and thirty members present. Mr. J. C. Roberts of Memphis, the lecturer for the Farmers' alliance of Shelby county, spoke for about an hour and a half. Ten minutes of this time was devoted specially to the discussion of the single tax theory, and Mr. Roberts showed the farmers that it would reduce their taxes.

At the close of Mr. Roberts' remarks he was requested to further discuss the single tax question. Mr. Roberts then spoke for about a half an hour more upon the subject. Over fifty members came to Mr. Roberts at the close of his remarks and assured him that they favored that system of taxation, and would do what they could to bring about its adoption in the state of Tennessee. Mr. Roberts distributed a number of tracts, which will doubtless be read carefully and handed around.

This county meeting was composed of delegates from all of the sub-unions of the county, and all were intelligent farmers, men of influence and position. It was Mr. Roberts' opinion that the day is not far distant when the single tax will become an important feature in the demands of the Tipton county farmers. Mr. Roberts is very considerably in demand as a speaker before farmers' organizations in the western part of Tennessee, and never fails to bring up the single tax question.

TEXAS.

A CLUB ORGANIZED IN EL PASO—SIGNATURES TO THE PETITION.

G. F. Hubbard, El Paso.—The meeting of the single tax men last Saturday night was a success. I hoped to have six or seven gentlemen with me in starting this movement,

and was much gratified at having ten. It was decided to form a single tax club, and Judge Townsend, Rev. G. H. Higgins and E. Krause were named a committee to report the constitution and by-laws to the meeting on Saturday evening, the 18th inst. After their adoption, they will be signed by all present who wish to join the club, and the officers will be chosen by ballot. A feature of the club will be the admission of lady members, and all single tax women of this city are earnestly invited to join us.

J. J. Magrath, Palestine, Anderson county.—Inclosed please find four signed petitions from this Nick of the Woods. They might have been twenty. I am located here for the present. This is not a good place for a man to work openly, but I intend to try and Christianize it by degrees. Slow but sure is my motto.

COLORADO.

INTERESTING A LOCAL PAPER—RAILROAD MEN SIGNING THE PETITION.

Frank P. Blake, M. D., Canyon City.—Through my solicitations one of our local papers, the Canyon City Clipper, is printing the single tax matter of the Western newspaper union. Thought has been awakened to such an extent that our county commissioners, when meeting as a board of equalization of taxes, adopted the principle of assessing the ground at a uniform valuation for improved and unimproved, and assessing improvements at a low valuation. Our statutes do not allow of class distinctions on property. As the action of the board was uniform as to all property of the two kinds, it met with the approval of nearly every taxpayer. The result is that the rate of taxation has been materially lowered.

I am compelled for the present to limit my efforts in the cause to personal work locally. I will contribute to the national committee as soon as I can do so without conflicting with duty toward my family.

E. Alvord, La Junta.—I forward sixty-six signed petitions which have been gathered here in ten days in town of about 1,800 inhabitants, and will probably send in more, together with orders for THE STANDARD, etc., in the near future. The major part of the signers are railroad men, as this is a railroad town; the remainder includes business men, one editor, one lawyer and one physician. I am individually entitled to little or no credit in procuring these signatures. It rightfully belongs to my good friend J. G. Howard, a very eloquent and popular veterinary surgeon of this place, who has espoused the single tax cause heart and soul; and, being a gentleman of great energy and remarkable powers of persuasion, he is capable of doing much good in the way of spreading the truth of the new faith.

There seem to be a great many single taxers around when one gets people to express their real sentiments, although many are so "unbeknownst to themselves" as an Irishman would say. One thing is certain—people are waking up to a realizing sense of the situation. They know things are going wrong and from bad to worse, and many of them are beginning to see—as yet "through a glass darkly"—how matters may be righted, and, being sovereign Americans, we have faith that ere long they will right them.

CALIFORNIA.

NEWS OF POLITICS AND THE SINGLE TAX ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

W. G. Sellers, San Francisco.—I send twenty signed petitions. The single tax society here was addressed Sunday evening, October 5, by Hon. Charles A. Sumner, congressman from this state, upon the subject of a genuine postal telegraph. Mr. Sumner is an authority upon this subject, having a thorough practical knowledge of the business and having for years been connected with the press. He maintained that the addition of a genuine government postal telegraph to the mail facilities of the government was essential to the establishment of a free press; showed up in a very forcible manner the shortcomings of the existing daily press, and the news collecting agencies; their subservience to monopolies of all kinds and consequent hostility to all efforts for reform. Mr. Sumner is the candidate for district attorney of the reform democracy, which has nominated a full municipal ticket and one congressman also in opposition to the machine.

Hon. Thomas V. Cator, their candidate for congress, spoke for a few minutes at the close of Mr. Sumner's address. He is strongly in favor of the postal telegraph and is making a vigorous anti-monopoly campaign, especially opposing the proposal extension of time and reduction of interest on the debt of the Central and Union Pacific railroads to the government.

The meeting was closed by a few very interesting remarks by Judge Maguire concerning the single tax conference and the prospects of the cause, he expressing himself very sanguinely as to its success within a few years. He remarked that single tax men in various parts of the country were called upon to write the democratic platforms. No doubt this accounts for the fact that their platforms are constantly growing more truly democratic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry J. O'Neill, Allentown.—I send \$1, the amount I agree to pay monthly for six months toward the expenses of your committee.

There is no single tax organization in this city, and only one or two single tax men. But this winter I will undertake the organizing of a single tax club, and I have no doubt but that I shall be able to get together fifty or more members. When this is done I am sure Allentown will contribute her share to the cause.

The democrats have in this city only a small and often an uncertain majority, and therefore a single tax club could strengthen them in their stand for free trade, or in case of their deserting that principle could oust them out of office. For these reasons the democratic party and the democratic press would be forced to show a single tax club great deference.

MARYLAND.

William N. Hill, M. D., Baltimore.—Our league was greatly entertained at its last meeting by an address from our genial friend Mr. Charles Fred Adams of Washington. Mr. Adams set forth the advantages of the single tax in a clear and forcible manner. The presentation of subject was full of tact, with a special view of bringing the subject within the range of comprehension of any one, even those who have made no study of economic questions. Mr. Adams fully appreciated the importance of the method of presentation of the subject, and knows how to do it rightly. I am not at all an enthusiastic individual, but rather inclined to be pessimistic; still it would not surprise me that the single tax should be adopted in Maryland at a very early date. The conditions are very favorable. The opposition will be doubtless of about the same character as that which opposed the Australian system, but it was successfully overcome. Of course it is easy to see that any one state or city which adopts the single tax will have so many advantages over rivals that they will be compelled to follow suit as soon as possible.

VIRGINIA.

M. R. Levenson, University of Virginia, Alexandria.—The clipping below speaks trumpet voiced. The assessors of Alexandria ought to be in a frame of mind favorable for the reception of the truth. If some of your readers know any of them let them at once pelt them with arguments, and some one should pelt them with single tax literature without delay.

The Alexandria people are very indignant at the action of the Baltimore owners of the old cotton factory on North Washington street, who, when there is a chance of the building being opened as a bicycle manufactory after lying idle for twenty years, ask such an exorbitant rent that the men who want the building have refused to pay the rent asked.

The representatives of the company who want the building offered to pay \$1,000 per year rent and to pay all taxes, etc., on the building, which would make the rental run up to about \$2,500. This the owners have refused and ask \$4,000 per year for the building.

There is some talk of having the tax assessment on the property increased so that the Baltimore people will either have to use the building themselves or let it to some one else who will use it. The rent asked has several times prevented the building being used.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Locke Craig, Asheville.—It would give me pleasure to have my name enrolled as one of the single tax workers, as I joined the movement several years ago. Since Cleveland's tariff message, at the suggestions in THE STANDARD, I have been working with the democrats. There are some believers in the single tax in this section, among them Eug. D. Carter and T. A. Jones, two of the leading lawyers and politicians of our county. However, they are not so zealous and outspoken as I am. They beat me in the nomination for the legislature on account of my single tax views, but had to do it by high-handed fraud. At the largest voting precinct in the county I received in the primaries about four times as many votes as my opponent, but this vote was cast solid against me in the convention. I think, however, that it is well both for myself and the cause for me to have been beaten in this way. One old fellow said that I would certainly have been nominated "if it hadn't been for this Henry George business." Perhaps he thought I was a tory of the revolution.

I have been invited to make some speeches during the campaign, and being perfectly free, can perhaps do more good than if I had been nominated.

FLORIDA.

Thomas S. Shelley, St. Augustine.—The cowardice, on the tariff question, of the democratic leaders in this section is disgusting. General Bullock, democratic candidate in this district, favors a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection. This means, that the gentleman disapproves of grand larceny, but would be in favor of petit larceny. Governor Fleming, from the same platform, asserted with much awkward emphasis that the democratic party is not a free trade one. He denounced the wool schedule of the McKinley bill as being "a robbery of the poor for the benefit of a handful of wealthy plutocrats."

crats," but, with strange inconsistency, denounced the framers of the bill for their disregard of the Louisiana sugar planters and the Florida orange growers. It is this rank cowardice on the part of the democratic leaders that causes me to doubt the possibility of victory under such guidance.

It gave me great pleasure to hear of Mr. Croasdale's candidature, and the victory of the irrepressible Tom L. Johnson.

One of our men has just been transferred to the New Orleans district. On his way to his new station he visited his relatives in Knoxville, Tenn. In a letter lately received by me he said: "When I got home I was surprised to find that my brother-in-law was a strong single tax man, and my two brothers are quite interested in the same subject."

It is with regret that I am compelled to decrease, by one, the list of workers. F. C. Thompson, a fine fellow, sleeps in a quiet grave in New Hampshire. His death leaves the writer as the only avowed single tax man in St. Augustine.

LOUISIANA.

A. Hitton, Alexandria.—I am an old man. For twenty years I have been secretary of Oliver lodge, F. and A. M., but I tell my brother Masons that Masonry is child's play compared with the doctrine that will help the whole civilized world. I am sorry to say that I am not able to give to the cause. I could give a little, but so little that I would be ashamed of the amount. Jas. Middleton has started a little paper in New Orleans, called the Louisiana Tax Reformer. There are people here who believe in the single tax to some extent, who are afraid to say anything for fear of ridicule. What is wanting here, and, I believe, everywhere, is an orator to give us a start, followed up by literature.

IOWA.

Wilbur Mosena, Burlington.—At a meeting of the Burlington single tax club held October 11, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Burlington single tax club hereby ratifies the platform adopted by the national conference, and instructs the secretary to notify the secretary of the national committee that we desire to become a member of the Single tax league of the United States.

At that meeting I also secured pledges to the subscription list for the national committee aggregating \$6.50 per month, for twelve months, from November 1, 1890. I will endeavor to collect same and forward it to you before the 15th of each month. We hope for the success and prosperity of the league.

MISSOURI.

C. Bert Robinson, Harwood.—There has been considerable talk in this neighborhood about the single tax during the past year. A few years ago the people used to make fun of me when I talked single tax to them. But then, in those days, I was the only single tax man about here. Money is scarce here. I have just returned from a trip through Kansas, and I find that the farmers there are nearly all mortgaged. I am an old man, but was not too old to have my eyes opened. I can see now, and I have caught on.

Henry S. Chase, St. Louis.—The single tax men in St. Louis have been "stirred up" very much in the last month, and we have been able to stir up the whole community, besides the two political parties, for the "nomination by petition" of N. O. Nelson, free trader, for congress, has brought out the names of "the single taxers and free traders" in nearly every issue of the four leading daily papers. Though Mr. Nelson has this day declined the nomination he said to me, in reference to the election of himself and Tom Johnson of Cleveland: "I wish it could be so, for Mr. Johnson would be a good mate."

MICHIGAN.

Wm. D. Love, Detroit.—I have a good many petitions out under consideration, which I expect to get shortly, some of which will be materially assisted by single tax literature.

OREGON.

F. M. Marquis, Grass Valley.—Inclosed find fourteen signatures received since my last report. No. 1 is county sheriff; Nos. 2 and 3 county clerk and wife. Please accept the congratulations of the friends of the cause in Oregon on the rapid advance made by the Oregonian in regard to local taxation. I have two or three times forwarded the number of signatures to bring my quota up to 100,000, and yet I see the report stands at little over 90,000. I hope the report will soon show that it has passed 100,000.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Isaac McCloskey, Pawnee Agency.—Inclosed I send you thirteen signed petitions. For the last day or two I have been very much interested reading the report of the single tax conference. Allow me to rejoice with you at its success.

While in California I worked as best I could for the good cause. When I left there the growth of the single tax sentiment was to me very gratifying. I have now a new field for work, and shall improve every opportunity to do so.

THE WORST OF ALL.

New York Herald.
There is the rent bill, the butcher's bill, the grocer's bill, the carpet and clothing bill, but the worst of all is the McKinley bill.

"UNDER THE WHEEL."

(Inscribed to Professor Hamlin Garland.)

The wheel of fate hath a measureless round—
A measureless round, and it turneth slow;
And a few on the topmost curve are found
Who care for the lives crushed out below.
But silent and sure it circuit keeps;
And still the shadows beneath it steal;
For, sooner or later, all it sweeps
Under the Wheel.

There are some in the mire of want who fell,
As the great wheel slackened their straining hold,
Yet kept their souls, as the legends tell
The spotless martyrs kept theirs of old.
And some in the furnace of greed are lost;
(Nor ever the angel beside them feel.)
And outer the darkness where some are tossed
Under the Wheel.

The laughter is silenced on childhood's lips,
And hollowed the cheek of beauty's bloom;
Still on, remorseless, the great orb slips—
A juggernaut car of implacable doom!
Sweet age is robbed of its saintly peace;
(Oh, saddest woe that the heart can feel!)
To pain and struggle is no surcease,
Under the Wheel.

It has warped high purpose of noble youth
To a base endeavor for place and gold;
It has slain the weak who sought for truth
With a craven terror that none hath told.
Hope's heart grew faint, and faith's eye
grew dim,
And love felt the chill of death congeal;
Bath God forgotten? they cried to Him—
Under the Wheel.

Oh, terrible wheel! must thou still go round,
While suns and while stars their orbits keep?
Hast thou place, like theirs, in the fathomless bound
Of Nature's mystery dread and deep?
Nay! Man's injustice, not God's decree,
Marked thy fell pathway; the skies reveal
A day that cometh, when none shall be
Under the Wheel.

FRANCES M. MILNE.

San Luis Obispo, Cal.

ENLIGHTENING A MORNING CONTEMPORARY.

The Providence Evening Telegram gives a little lesson on first principles:

"There is only one way by which laborers can be permanently raised to a more commanding position, and that is by the natural reduction of the rate of interest."

The above, from the London Spectator, is quoted approvingly and made by the Providence Journal the basis of an article in which it is assumed that the only factors in the production of wealth are capital and labor, and that therefore any decrease in the share of their joint product which one of these factors can command must result in a corresponding increase in the share of the other. In support of his contention the writer of the article cites the fact that the rate of interest is constantly growing less and the profits of capital proportionately smaller.

If the premises from which this conclusion is drawn were true we should expect to see wages to-day relatively higher than when interest was higher; but this is not the case, therefore the problem must be incorrectly stated.

Let us see if we can state it correctly. The indispensable factors in the production of wealth are land (which our embryo economist fails to mention) and labor. When wealth is accumulated and the surplus is used to assist labor in the production of more wealth, that portion thus used is called capital. We then have as factors in the production of wealth land, labor and capital. That portion of the produce which the owner of the land receives is called rent, that which goes to the laborer is called wages, and that portion which is allotted to capital is called interest. Or, to put it in the form of an equation: Produce equals rent plus wages plus interest; or, land being the passive factor, the whole produce less the portion of this factor will be the reward of the active factors; thus produce minus rent equals wages plus interest.

Suppose capital to be so abundant that the normal rate of interest for its use is one per cent. In what way would the laborer be benefited thereby, if the opportunities for the employment of labor and capital were monopolized? It is plain that it could not be benefited; that competition among laborers for the privilege of using those opportunities would give to the owners thereof the whole decrease in the share of the product allotted to capital, and that then as now the wages of labor would tend to a minimum at which they would consent to live and reproduce their kind.

All of which is of course very elementary political economy, and our only excuse for offering it is the faint hope that it may prove adapted to the economic comprehension of our morning contemporary.

THEY KNOW NOW WHO PAYS THE TAX.

Boston Transcript (rep.).

How many reams of paper have been wasted and long-winded dissertations printed and delivered to prove that the purchaser of goods upon which a duty had been levied by the government did not pay the tax? We remember that one ex-president of the United States was roundly abused for contending that the consumer paid the larger part of the whole of the duty. Time and experience try all things. Not a few citizens of Boston have already satisfied themselves, by the

additional price attached to certain commodities since the passage of the McKinley bill, that the tax upon goods entered at the custom house comes from the pockets of the buyers. They haven't any doubt at all on the subject after comparing some prices with what they were before the McKinley bill became a law.

THAT WOULD BE NICE.

Boston Globe.

United States senators want their salaries raised. Wouldn't it be nice if they all go out on a permanent strike?

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumption. For Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and
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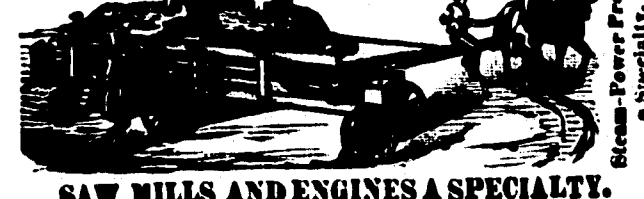
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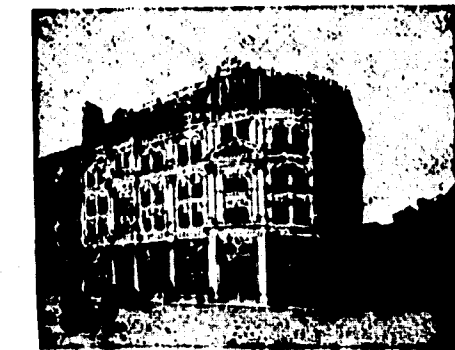
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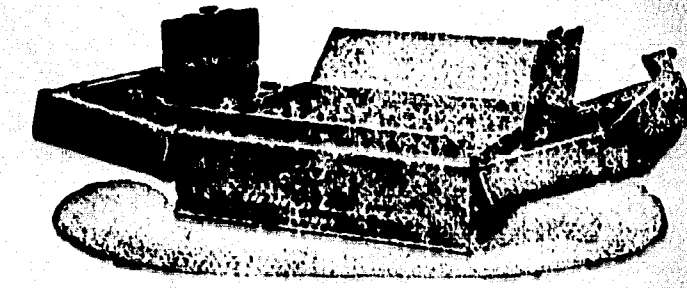
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SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

LOS ANGELES.—Los Angeles single tax club. Pres., L. J. Harrell; sec., Clarence A. Miller. **SAN DIEGO.**—Single tax question club meets every Sunday afternoon, 2 p.m., at Horton hall. County committee room, 444 5th st. Geo. B. Whaley, chairman.

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

COLORADO.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

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

ILLINOIS.

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

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

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

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

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indianapolis single tax league. Every Sunday, 3 p.m., Mansur hall, 2 e. cor. Washington and Alabama sts. Pres., A. V. Hahn; sec., Chas. Kraus.

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

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

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 515 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Moore, 230 Hedge ave.

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

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 4:30 p.m.; 794 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Stevenson; sec., L. Kinnahan, 324 W. Broadway.

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

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

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

SIoux CITY.—Single tax committee, first and third Monday each month. Pres., Jas. A. Ford, 316 Nebraska st.; sec., H. H. Hoffman, Hotel Boogie.

KANSAS.

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

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

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 1237th st.

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

MARYLAND.

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

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

Boston.—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland, 13 Moreland st.; sec., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st.

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

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

Roxbury single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carritt, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Ruggles st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN.

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

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

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

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

MINNESOTA.

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

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

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

MISSOURI.

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

"Benton School of Social Science." Sunday, 4 p.m., 6339 Waldemar ave., St. Louis. Pres., Dr. Henry S. Chase; sec., Wm. C. Little.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONTANA.

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

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. First and third Sunday, Gate City hall, cor. 13th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus S. Parker.

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

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 643 Newark ave. Pres., James McGregor; sec., Joseph Dan, Miller, 223 Grand st.

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

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

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg ave. Meetings every Sunday evening at 160 Market street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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The Eastern District single tax club. Meetings first and third Mondays, 284 Broadway. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 215 Ross st.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., 1203 Broadway, in Women's Christian temperance union. Pres., Herman G. Loew; sec., James B. Connell.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YONKERS.—The Jefferson single tax club, 13 N. Broadway. Public meetings every Tuesday evening at 7:45. Pres., Fielding Gower; sec., Wm. Young, P. O. box 617.

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio single tax league. State executive board: Pres., W. F. Bien, 1635 Wilson av., Cleveland; vice-pres., J. G. Galloway, 263 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyndman, room 3, 348 1/2 S. High st., Columbus.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. Every Wednesday evening, 8 p.m., rooms 301-2 Arcade, Euclid avenue. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

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

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

Columbus single tax club. Meets Sunday

at 8:30 p.m. Pres., H. S. Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hurlinger.

Tiffin.—Single tax committee. Sec., Dr. H. F. Barnes.

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

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., John Birch; sec., W. W. Kile, 108 E. 5th st.

AKRON.—Akron single tax club. Pres., Jno. McBride; sec., Sam Rodgers.

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

MAINEFIELD.—Mainfield single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristor; sec., W. J. Huggins, 46 W. 1st st.

Toronto.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 112 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. F. Traversa.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivories hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 6 R. Market st.

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

OREGON.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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

Pittsburg.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday evening at 7:30 64 1/2 av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 140 S. 24th st.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club, Hevenor's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3:30 p.m.

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

ERIE.—Erie tax reform league. Pres., W. G. McKean; sec., J. L. Babcock.

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