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CONTENTS:

Editorial. Meetings at Boston, Lynn, Lewiston, Worcester and Lawrence—Progress in New England—Bellamy's "Looking Backward"—A Single Tax Democrat—The Army and Navy—The Ohio Senatorship—Good Work for The Standard—Ballot Reform in New Jersey—The United States Senate—Taxing Missionaries and Bibles—Democrats and Ballot Reform.

Notes and Queries. Vermont's Deserted Homes—How Would Single Tax Men Open Up Mr. Heath's Farm to Settlers Without His Consent?—The New Trusts—A New Cabinet Officer—Can the Single Tax Be Shifted?

Letters to the Editor. A Woman's Opinion of Woman's Work—Meditations of a Canadian—Bad Condition of Affairs in Washington—Philadelphia Builders Complaining—How to Put the Case to the Farmers—Wants to Exchange—Women Want to Work—A Bitter Dose.

Competition and Monopoly. Louis F. Post.

Looking Backward. John Filmer.

Dear Land and Cheap Glass.

The Old Political Economy.

The Social Problem. Mallock's Aggressive Conservatism—The Extension of Trade in Political Principle—Helen Campbell and the Single Tax—An Inadequate Remedy—Marborough as a Socialist—Mr. Morley's Programme.

Workingmen's Expenditures.

Personal.

Ballot Reform. Mr. Saxton's Next Bill—Recruits in Massachusetts—Pennsylvania's Proposed Law—Delaware Wants It—Miners Demand the Reform.

Empty Lots and Buildings.

Society Notes.

The Free Trade Fight. Woolen Manufacturers for Free Wool—Grotesque Political Economy—A Tariff Reform Club in Iowa—A Specimen Home Market Club Man—Pennsylvania Against Hill—The Iowa Result Due to the Tariff Question.

New Ideas, Methods and Inventions.

Single Tax News. Brooklyn Aroused—A Protectionist Before the Club—The Petition—Active Work in St. Louis—The Newark Club—Happy New South Wales—The Reform in South Australia—Unjust Assessments in Philadelphia—William Lloyd Garrison in Rhode Island—Major Calhoun at the Manhattan Club—Items from Many States.

Socialism and Temperance.

8 raws that Show the Wind.

The New Spirit in France. G. R. Griffith.

Where Land is Common Property.

THE STANDARD advocates the abolition of all taxes upon industry and the products of industry, and the taking, by taxation upon land values irrespective of improvements, of the annual rental value of all those various forms of natural opportunities embraced under the general term, Land.

We hold that to tax labor or its products is to discourage industry.

We hold that to tax land values to their full amount will render it impossible for any man to exact from others a price for the privilege of using those bounties of nature in which all living men have an equal right of use; that it will compel every individual controlling natural opportunities to either utilize them by the employment of labor, or abandon them to others; that it will thus provide opportunities of work for all men, and secure to each the full reward of his labor; and that as a result involuntary poverty will be abolished, and the greed, intemperance and vice that spring from poverty and the dread of poverty will be swept away.

EDITORIAL.

I lectured in the Tremont temple, Boston, on the evening of the 20th, for the Boston typographical union. Mr. James R. Carrett presided, being introduced on behalf of the typographical union by John R. Roche. Mr. Carrett is one of the best informed men in Boston with regard to land values and land titles, having charge of the business of one of the title insurance companies, and he is on this account all the more intense and thoroughgoing a single tax man. The platform at Tremont temple was filled with representatives of the various labor associations.

On Thursday, the 21st, I lectured at Lynn. It rained very hard in the evening, but the audience, much to my surprise, under the circumstances was a very large one. W. W. Grey, president of the Lynn single tax league, opened the proceedings with an extremely clear cut speech, explaining our principles, and John W. Hutchinson, of the famous singing family that sung for abolition before the war, gave one of the old songs. Philip N. Chase, president of the Central national bank, a Quaker by descent, and a boyhood friend of William Lloyd Garrison—one of the abolitionists who have come into the single-tax ranks—drove me out to see the "tax dodgers paradise" at Nahant—one of the resorts of the Boston millionaires about the time the assessor comes around. He also took me to see one of the shoe factories and the great works of the Thompson & Houston electrical company. The way they turn shoes out of these factories is strikingly suggestive of the enormous additions to productive power which have been made in our time. The proprietor of the factory we visited, Mr. F. W. Breed, a bright, quick, energetic business man, is also a member of the Home market club. But I fancy he has joined it rather because it has a nice name than from ever having given any thought to the question of protection. For, after having showed us the various processes and the ingenious machines by which leather, thread, cotton, silk and wire are converted into the finished shoe, he took up one of them and proceeded to explain how the whole world contributed to the making in a Lynn factory of a pair of shoes that are sold wholesale for less than a dollar—this bit of morocco being brought from Africa, the fiber for that edge of lining from China, the hemp that went into the thread from Ireland or Holland, the dye being made from American petroleum in Paris, and so on, with evident unconsciousness that he was making a free trade speech, and that the policy of the Home market club would shut out from American industries the advantages of access to the resources of the rest of the world.

The works of the Thompson & Houston company are indeed well worth a visit. They already employ 2,300 men, and their business is rapidly increasing. Their specialty is the making of electric motors and all the electrical appliances that are needed to run street railroads by electricity. Tom L. Johnson's lines in Cleveland are now running on their system, and all the street car lines of Boston have adopted it. The common stock of the company is worth some three times its

par value. Professor Thompson is still connected with the company, but spends most of his time experimenting. Professor Houston is, I believe, out of it, and is teaching in the Philadelphia high school.

Lynn is well situated along the edge of the bay, and with the single tax in operation could be made one of the most beautiful cities in America. Like all the early New England towns, it had originally a large common, but, as in most cases in the old country, the common has passed into the possession of individuals, and the increase in its value goes to make individuals rich instead of the community. A lot of wild land near the city has, however, been recently purchased, and Lynn will soon have a fine park.

I spoke on Friday, the 22d, at Lewiston, Me. The Rev. Mr. Root, the leading Congregationalist clergyman of Auburn (the older part of the city on the other side of the Androscoggin river) taking the chair. The water power all about these two cities is held by the Franklin company, which some forty years ago or so procured a grant of the water rights, bought large quantities of land and threw a dam across the river. Between the rental of water power and the sale of land, the Boston capitalists who compose the Franklin company have reaped enormous profits, and still hold large quantities of land which they are only willing to part with at very high prices. The city of Lewiston paid the company \$200,000 for the privilege of using the water power it needs. It furnishes its own water supply and its own electricity, the cost of electric street lamps being a fraction over fourteen cents per night.

There are a good many fine residences in the two cities, especially in Auburn, put up mainly by shoe manufacturers, the profits of the textile mills going to Boston; but in spite of the abundance of unused land, a large part of the operatives in the cotton mills live in tenement houses as narrow and as mean as those of New York. In many cases, I was told, a whole family occupy but a single room.

Here, as elsewhere, the man who does build himself a house is roundly fined for doing so. As an instance, one of our friends told me he had bought a lot and built upon it a cottage. The tax upon the lot itself, when it was first assessed to him, amounted to a dollar a year. When he put up the house the tax was increased to \$25.

As suggested by "George Washington Smith and his Little Ax," Mr. Lyford told me a story which is of interest in connection with what it said of the valuelessness of deserted farming land in New England. A friend of his bought a wood lot some distance outside of Lewiston, some years ago, for a small price—I am afraid to trust my memory for the sum. He cut the wood off it for his own use, and is now allowing it to grow up again. He was recently offered \$5,000 for it. Mr. Lyford asked why he did not take it. "Because," he said, "the wood will pay twelve per cent on the value of the lot, and I cannot take the money and invest it as well. A great deal of fine pine is growing up on land which was formerly cut, and the demand for wood pulp is giving a value to the poplar and small growth over large sections.

One thing I noted in Lewiston and Auburn was a use of the word "meal" which was new to me. To "meal" a man is to give him a repast. "Mealers wanted" means table boarders wanted; and the sign "Mealing" over a door means that for a proper consideration one may obtain meals within. I should like to note for the benefit of my friends in Great Britain that I am described by the Lewiston Journal as a man who speaks with "a clear enunciation and an English accent." This is, I suppose, what they have mistaken for "an American twang."

Prohibition does not seem to prohibit in Lewiston, though an outward show of respect is paid to the law, and the bar rooms in the hotels are mysterious places suggestive of poisoning. The drug stores are very numerous, and apparently do a brisk business. And I was told that there are at least three hundred places in Lewiston where liquor is sold, most of them being kitchens, where the income of the family is eked out by keeping a demijohn of whisky or a keg of beer. There are regular wholesale liquor dealers in Lewiston. They take the risk of the law until delivery is made, after which the risk is with the buyer. As whisky is more portable than beer, the effect of the partial respect that is paid to prohibition is to favor the drinking of the stronger liquor. When the temperance people are unusually active, the price of beer in Lewiston is sometimes ten cents a glass, and it is often hard to get at that price, while there is never any scarcity of whisky, or what goes by that name. The prohibitive laws in Maine seem to be a great source of strength to the republican party—not because it is the republican party, but because it is the party in power, and the illicit sellers of liquor find it to their interest to make handsome contributions to campaign funds about election times.

I lectured on Saturday night in Worcester, the Rev. John Gregson, pastor of the Episcopal church at Wilkenstonville, who had come into Worcester for the purpose, presiding. He was introduced by Captain T. J. Hastings of the Worcester savings bank, president of the single tax league. Captain Hastings has served several terms in the state senate, and is the author of the tax law, which during its incipient stages was known as the Hastings bill. From striving to tax everything, and from being a firm believer in protection, he has come to be an ardent worker for the single tax.

On Monday the 25th I lectured in Lawrence. Colonel John P. Sweeney, a leading lawyer of the town, presided. Lawrence is a land company town, like Lewiston, the company here being the Essex company. It has a perpetual grant of the water power, and owns all the land save what it has sold out in lots. It charges \$1,200 per annum per mill power of sixty-horse, and holds its land at stiff prices per square foot. Its stock, which has been watered many times and is extremely valuable, is held mainly in Boston.

Lawrence affords a good many striking object lessons. The main street is for some blocks built up with good buildings on one side, but has nothing but vacant lots on the other. These lots are held by the company at \$2.50 per square foot,

and at a somewhat higher price for corner lots. When it sells it makes a condition that a building of a certain height and value, at a certain distance from the curb, shall be erected. It, however, permits, or perhaps rather, did permit, the temporary erection of buildings ten feet high, and there are some valuable blocks covered by these "ten-footers," as they are called.

As I endeavored to point out in my lecture at Lawrence, the Essex company is wise in its generation, and acts on the common sense single tax principle. It not only does not part with its land, except to those who are going to use it, but it compels those who buy or rent land contiguous to its water power to pay for water whether they use it or not. What the single tax proposes is that the same principle should be adopted by the people in the management of their estate, and that men should be taxed on the opportunity, not on the use—the man who is holding valuable land idle being called on to pay just as much as the man who has made the fullest use of a similar opportunity.

As in all the other New England towns I have visited, we have in Lawrence a nucleus of active, energetic men who are steadily leavening the lump. Among others I met in Lawrence, Colonel Sweeney and William F. Moyes, leading lawyers; Rev. Mr. Hayes, the New church clergyman; and Mr. B. Sagehomme, superintendent of the woolen mill. Mr. Sagehomme is a Belgian, and came to this country as an expert in the worsted manufacture. It would be a good thing for the cause if fortune would lead him back again to Belgium or to France, as his propaganda of single tax ideas would be very useful there. His own belief is that when our ideas get fairly started among the French-speaking peoples their spread will be far more rapid than here. As for the tariff, Mr. Sagehomme says that if we had free trade we could compete in the woolen manufacture with any country in the world.

I return from this little visit to New England with the same sort of impressions as those with which I returned from Canada a week ago. Our growth is not much shown in organization, for our organizations are merely nucleuses around which the more active men gather, but the spread of our ideas is not merely testified to by all our friends, but is shown by many unmistakable indications. The question of local taxation is attracting a great deal of attention, and the superstitious belief in protection is being steadily and rapidly undermined. Captain Codman told the tariff reformers of Boston at their dinner last week that it was about time they should throw off the ass's skin and proclaim themselves free traders instead of tariff reformers. And so it is. For the question that is being discussed among the people is not tariff reform, but free trade.

Bellamy's "Looking Backward" is, if one may judge from the placards of the news stands, circulating faster than ever in New England, and an enterprising Boston firm is advertising that it has made arrangements to give away 25,000. I found, too, the indications that it is doing the good work it seems so well calculated to do, in starting into some sort of questioning of present social conditions people whom it would be hard to reach by anything more definite and radical. The nationalist clubs that are readily formed come together without any idea of what practical measures of social reform they shall address themselves to, but the result seems always to set at least some portion to serious thinking, and thus to put them on the road to the single tax.

We have not much of an organization in Boston, though there is a single tax league there, of which Professor Garland is president and E. M. White is secretary. But we have a large number of individual workers in their several spheres, like John R. Roche of the typographical union, Kenneth R. Cranford and William Lloyd Garrison. Messrs. Jamieson and Turner are active members of a committee which is running a question club every Sunday morning. This is not the question club of which Mr. Mendrum is secretary and which sends questions to public men; but it holds large Sunday meetings and offers a sort of free platform for discussion of social topics which lead to the single tax. I met Herne, the actor, in Boston on Monday. He is in good voice again and ready to read and speak for our people in any place where he may be on Sunday night. Mr. Garrison addressed a meeting in Providence last Friday, Professor Gardiner of Brown university presiding. Mr. Garrison, by the by, as I discovered in talking with him, may be added to the list of land owners who are advocating the single tax, he having purchased a tract of land on Cape Cod some years ago, which he is selling off in lots at largely advanced prices. But it does not seem to lessen his ardor in the least.

It may not be generally known either that William N. Osgood, the democratic candidate for secretary of the commonwealth in the recent election, is an avowed single tax man. If Mr. Russell, the recent candidate for governor, has got so far, he does not say so, but he is at least an absolute free trader, and that is a good way along. In spite of the rumour, it seems probable that the democrats will win Massachusetts at the next election.

I found our friends everywhere much pleased with the action of the Knights of Labor in adopting the single tax. The order has run down in New England. In some places where it was formerly strong nothing now remains, but this taking of a clear and radical position will unquestionably tend to revivify it.

There is one thing I would like to commend to the consideration of Mr. Powderly and the Knights of Labor, to Mr. Gompers and the Federation of Labor, and to labor associations generally, as well as to all citizens who are concerned for the reform of government. That is the aristocratic organization of our army and navy, and the manner in which the desire to get rid of the public money in order to keep up taxes is being used to saddle upon the republic that curse of all European countries, a great standing army and navy. Here is the secretary of war asking for \$43,000,000 for the support of the army, and plans being carried forward for increasing our navy to sixty-four powerful vessels. The real reasons for this, beyond the idea of getting rid of the surplus and making profitable contracts, are to give something to do to the aristocratic class of life office holders who graduate at the military and naval academies, and to have a standing force that can be relied on in case of "labor troubles." Chauncey F. Black and the democratic societies ought to make themselves heard on this matter. Nothing would quicker have met the opposition of Thomas Jefferson. HENRY GEORGE.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

There is danger ahead for democracy in Ohio. The democratic party has just won a notable victory, but whether that shall prove a victory for democracy remains to be seen. If it does not, the recent triumph will not, in the long

run, do much for the party, for the only chance that the democratic party has to achieve lasting success lies in the demonstration that it is democratic in fact and deed and not merely in name. The test of its sincerity and of its claims to public favor will be made in January, when the state legislature will choose a successor to Mr. Paine in the United States senate. The contest has already begun, and it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that the advantage at the start seems to be largely on the side of those who propose to send a man to the senate merely because he possesses a million or more of dollars.

The candidates most prominently spoken of at present are Mr. Calvin Brice, chairman of the democratic national committee, and practically a resident of New York; Mr. Thomas, a millionaire utterly unknown outside of Ohio, who has had no experience in public affairs, although he is privately represented to be sound on the tariff question, and Hon. J. A. McMahon, a Dayton lawyer, who has served the Third Ohio district creditably in the house of representatives. There are other candidates, but they are not supposed to be seriously in the race. Back of some of them looms the revolting possibility of the candidacy of that most unprincipled of politicians, John R. McLean. At present, however, the apparent contest is between the three men already named. Of these, Mr. McMahon is the only one whose election is urged on the grounds that he is fitted by ability and experience for the office of senator, and that his election would reflect credit on the democracy of the state and give to the republic a valuable legislator.

Mr. Thomas's claims are openly based on the fact that he generously contributed large sums to the campaign funds of the democratic party in twenty-three doubtful counties, and that democratic candidates were elected in nineteen out of twenty-three. Men appear to think that it is perfectly natural, under the circumstances, that he should enter the contest with the expectation of nineteen certain votes. They fail to see that the establishment of such a precedent makes the United States senatorship as much an article of barter and sale as it would be if the votes of members were bought after they had been elected. Of course the moral degradation would not be so complete, because this transaction appears to those concerned to be simply an exhibition of natural gratitude by party men who feel that Mr. Thomas has enabled the party to obtain an important victory.

The most prominent candidate is Mr. Calvin S. Brice. As chairman of the democratic executive committee he managed the last campaign in behalf of Cleveland, and there is room for at least decided difference of opinion as to his intelligence and efficiency in the discharge of the task he assumed. One thing is beyond question—the campaign was lost, and the returns showed conclusively that the protectionists who surrounded Mr. Brice during the canvass were unwise advisers. The right kind of fight was not made by the national committee, and where it was made, in spite of them, the party gained votes on the tariff issue. How the responsibility for this mistake should be divided between Mr. Brice and the late Mr. Barnum is perhaps an open question, but in view of all the facts it would be idle to pretend that Mr. Brice is regarded seriously as a possible United States senator because of the reputation he made in public affairs while in charge of the Cleveland campaign.

What reason is there, then, why the democratic party of Ohio should come to Wall street, here in New York, and pick out a railway speculator and stock gambler, who is only a nominal resident of Ohio, as their man to send to the senate? No intelligent person can shut his eyes to the facts. Mr. Brice is supposed to be worth twenty or more millions of dollars, and if he should be sent to the senate, his election will be entirely due to the possession of this vast wealth, and not improbably to

his improper use of a portion of that wealth to influence members of the legislature. His election would be simply a notice to the world that in a contest between the people and the monopolistic plutocracy, the so-called democratic party of Ohio is not on the side of the people.

The mere fact that Messrs. Brice and Thomas are millionaires would not of itself be a sufficient reason for severely condemning their election. Mr. M. D. Harter, who presided over the recent democratic state convention, is also understood to be a millionaire, but he is known to be a man of ideas and convictions and a strong free trader, whose addresses on that subject are familiar to thinking men throughout the country. This would afford a reason for his election to the senate, but he is not a candidate and is understood to be backing his friend and fellow millionaire, Mr. Thomas, who, like Mr. Brice, is put forward, not because of his convictions or his public record, but simply because he has used, or stands ready to use, his money in politics.

Surely there must be men in the democratic party of Ohio who see the fatal significance of such proposals. We repeat that the contest is between plutocracy and democracy, and that no party can rescue this country from the tendencies that are dragging it down that has not the courage to fight the people's battles against whatever odds, and make itself the champion of the interests of the masses of the producers against the men who are living in luxury upon the products of legally established monopolies. Such a party, without any necessary hostility to men of fortune who have apparently obtained their fortunes by promoting industry, would never think of electing any man to high office simply because he has possession of wealth. If the Ohio democracy forgets this it will prove that its title is a misnomer, and that it is false to the principles of democracy.

GOOD WORK FOR THE STANDARD.

With its first issue for 1890, THE STANDARD will enter on the fourth year of its existence. Any one who knows anything of journalism, will readily understand that the establishment of such a paper has not been an easy task. It has, however, been accomplished, and no effort will be spared during the coming year to make the paper a powerful and prosperous journal, that cannot fail to be a most effective agency in the propagation of the principles it represents. Knowing that single tax men join in this desire to strengthen and extend the influence of the chief exponent of their principles, we have recently addressed our own subscribers and the "workers" on the lists of the single tax enrolment committee, asking their advice and assistance as to efforts to extend the circulation of THE STANDARD by bringing the paper to the attention of thousands of outsiders who are now beginning to take a more or less friendly interest in our principles.

From many of our friends we have received suggestions and criticisms, to all of which we have given careful attention. From one gentleman, however, Mr. W. W. Colfax of Wyandotte, Mich., we have received something more than suggestion and advice. His first response to the circular was one sending in two yearly subscriptions and two six months subscriptions, accompanied by the cash. This was on November 15. On the 17th Mr. Colfax sent in thirteen more subscriptions, on the 19th fifteen more, and on the 23d seventeen more. Probably more than half of the subscriptions are for a year and the remainder for six months each. Mr. Colfax writes that, so far as he knows, he is the only outspoken advocate of the single tax in his community, yet he has gone to work with vigor and determination to try to obtain subscribers to THE STANDARD, and his success is as surprising to us as it is to him. He has sent in in less than a week over \$80 for subscriptions, none of which run for a shorter time than six months. We do not suppose that every one of our readers could accomplish similar results, but the determination of Mr. Colfax to see what he

can do has shown what can be done by hard work.

It would certainly be worth while for others to really make a determined effort to induce men interested in public affairs to subscribe for THE STANDARD. Though many men may read it without becoming converts to our principles, no one who sees it regularly can retain the prejudice that has done more than all all else to prevent the single tax from obtaining a fair hearing.

One course is certainly open to all who are able to adopt it. The recruit subscription books, fully described in our advertising columns, make it easy to send THE STANDARD to any one whom it is desired to interest in the cause. No better way of propagating our ideas, and at the same time extending the circulation of the paper, could be adopted by those unable or unwilling to make the personal canvass that Mr. Colfax has found so effective.

BALLOT REFORM IN NEW JERSEY.

There are some indications of a disposition to defeat ballot reform legislation in New Jersey by getting up a partisan conflict over the form of the bill. Of course there would be no danger of this kind but for the fact that machine politicians of both parties are really opposed to the vital principle of the law, and therefore something more than willing to have it fail in a contest so arranged that each side can charge the other with responsibility for its defeat. In New Jersey, as in this state, the democratic governor is an important factor in the fight, but in our neighboring state there is a decided difference of opinion as to the governor's attitude, whereas in this state the steadfast hostility of Governor Hill must be accepted as an obstacle to be overcome until positive evidence to the contrary is offered.

The Trenton State Gazette, a republican paper, recently had an article declaring that the republican senate will demand of the democratic house "the Australian system or nothing," and the Paterson Guardian, democratic, responds by charging the republicans with an intention to prevent the passage of any law, since they well know, it declares, that "the enactment of such a measure as that proposed last winter is practically impossible," because its provisions "would conflict with a great mass of local and other legislation and probably with the constitution of the state." This sounds unpleasantly like the attacks made by the Hill men in this state on the Saxton bill, for the Kane bill offered last year in New Jersey was, like the Saxton bill, practically the same measure that has been so successfully applied in Massachusetts. The Guardian, however, declares that Governor Abbett is determined to have a good bill.

It seems to us that the true friends of ballot reform in New Jersey will find it wise to assume that Governor Abbett means to use his influence to secure real ballot reform. He certainly knows just what is meant by the phrase. The essential features of any effective measure are:

1. The ballots should be printed and distributed at the public expense.
2. The names of all candidates for the same office should be printed upon the same ballot.
3. The ballot should be delivered to the voter within the polling place on election day by sworn public officials.
4. Only ballots so delivered should be voted, the voter guaranteed absolute privacy in preparing his ballot, and the secrecy of the ballot made compulsory.
5. The right of nomination by petition, or as they are called in Massachusetts, nomination papers.

Governor Abbett is familiar with these demands and has, in writing and conversation, given many of his friends to understand that in pledging himself to true ballot reform he has promised his support to a bill embracing every one of these essentials. If he does so it ought to make no difference where the measure originates or by whose name it is called, and any man who attempts to kill any measure containing all these features by bringing about a disagreement between the two houses should, whatever his pro-

fessions, be put down as an enemy of the reform. If Governor Abbett will use his influence, such a bill ought to be passed, and we can see no reason for supposing that he will not do so. He is certainly a wise enough politician to see that Governor Hill has hanged a millstone around his neck by his senseless fight against the inevitable, and the governor of New Jersey may be trusted not to follow such an example. We know no reason for supposing that Leon Abbett is disposed to break his pledges, but even those who think otherwise ought to be ready to act on the supposition that he is not so foolish as to compete with David B. Hill for a disgraceful pre-eminence in evil courses.

TAXING MISSIONARIES AND BIBLES.

The Philadelphia North American, a fanatical protectionist paper, editorially rebukes the British government for imposing a tax upon the salaries of American missionaries in Burmah. It draws a harrowing picture of the hardships suffered by those devoted men, and says the government that would legally rob them—by which the North American means tax them—is unpleasantly near barbarism. The North American suggests that it is likely that "a word from Minister Lincoln at London will mend the matter," since it is probable that the "abuse is due entirely to the greed of some mercenary local officials."

Should Minister Lincoln accept this suggestion and lay the case before the British foreign office, he would run some risk of being asked why it is that the American government imposes a tax on bibles sent to this country for the conversion of our own heathen. Should this embarrassing question be put to the American minister he could not make the excuse that the North American itself suggests for the custom of taxing missionaries in Burmah. An investigation would show that this form of robbery is not due to the greed of mercenary local officials, but is a part of the settled policy of a professedly civilized government—such policy being supported with enthusiasm by the paper making this complaint on behalf the missionaries.

However, the North American article shows that there is some possibility of light penetrating the benighted mind of a Pennsylvania protectionist. When it once admits that any kind of taxation can be legal robbery it has taken a step forward on which the whole city should be congratulated.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Referring to allusions to the United States senate as "the American house of lords," and "the millionaire senate," and to criticism of actions of that body as the actions of a wealthy class seeking to protect the interests of the rich and with but small regard for the rights of the poor, he says:

Those who defend or apologize for its action have so far merely denied these rather hard impeachments, whereas they might well aver that such a body as its critics declare the senate to be the founders of the commonwealth sought to make it.

Then follows a motion of General Pinckney in the constitutional committee to strike out a clause for senatorial stipends on the ground that as the senate was meant to represent the wealth of the country, it ought to be composed of persons of wealth who alone would undertake the service if no stipend were allowed. Ben Franklin seconded the motion, and argued in its favor, and it was lost by but one vote. Gouverneur Morris, who penned the final draft of the constitution, is also quoted as saying: "The aristocratic body should be as firm and as independent as the democratic. If the members of it are to revert to a dependence on a democratic choice the democratic scale will preponderate." Mr. Dickinson is spoken of as having proposed the existing plan of election of senators by individual legislatures, because, among other reasons, he wished the senate to consist of characters distinguished for "their weight in property, and bearing as strong a likeness to the British house of lords as possible." And

Alexander Hamilton's draft of a constitution, which, however, he did not propose, provided that the senate should be chosen by electors owning landed estates only, and that the senators should hold office during good behavior.

The Post's correspondent says these extracts from history might be supplemented by a hundred others, all tending to show that the leading members of the convention strove to make the senate a plutocratic body. And to round off his defense of this plutocratic institution, for that is what his letter is intended to be, he regards it as a curious commentary on the purpose of the "fathers" that the doctrine of protection to American labor by a high tariff finds its stronghold in the senate.

To such a "free trader" as this correspondent of the Post, it may seem strange that a plutocratic body should favor a high protective tariff; but to real free traders this is in perfect harmony with the purpose for which he claims the senate was established. A protective tariff is one of the most effective instruments of plutocracy.

But passing that, the lesson this correspondent unconsciously teaches is that what the "fathers" intended is not the test of what we should do. The "fathers" to whom he refers were not by any means the best types of the republicanism or democracy of the revolutionary period; but whether they were or not, is aside from the question. What we have to determine, is not what they proposed in regard to the senate, but whether we want to be governed by a social club of millionaires, whose ideas of justice, and policies, prosperity and decline, are colored by the rise and fall of the incomes of their own class.

DEMOCRATS AND BALLOT REFORM

The Boston Journal, a republican paper, questions the right of democrats to join in the general congratulations over the success of the Australian ballot in Massachusetts because Governor Hill vetoed the Saxton bill in New York. The Globe says that "the Massachusetts democrats had nothing to do with the political squabbles at Albany," but it allows its own partisanship to lead it to declare that the republican legislators of this state "never gave Governor Hill a chance to sign the fair and simple bill" enacted in Massachusetts. The Saxton bill differed in no essential particular from the Massachusetts law, and Governor Hill's objections were largely based on the fact that the Saxton bill, like the Massachusetts law, properly insisted on an official ballot furnished by the state and the prohibition of all other ballots. The Globe says that outside of Albany the democrats have a clear title to the credit of introducing this important improvement in balloting, and it gives the following reasons in support of its claim:

First—The first advocate of the system in America was Henry George, who surely is not much of a republican.

Second—The first trial of the system in America was held in the city of Louisville, under democratic auspices.

Third—The first general election under the system was held in the democratic state of Montana.

Fourth—The first petition for the adoption of the system in Massachusetts came from the then strongly democratic city council of Boston.

Fifth—Democratic legislatures and governors in Indiana and Missouri have enacted laws similar to that on our statute book, and we remember that the republican minority in the former state opposed the proposition tooth and toe nail.

The Globe further says that no state under republican control, except Massachusetts, has, so far as its knowledge goes, adopted the system, remarking that it was defeated in Connecticut by the veto of a republican governor. This latter remark is fatal to the Globe's attempt to excuse the action of Governor Hill, for the Lincoln bill, which Governor Hill proclaimed that he was willing to sign, was practically the same bill that was forced on Connecticut by Governor Bulkley; and the bill that he vetoed was substantially the same as the Saxton bill.

Hill and Bulkley must stand or fall together on this issue.

We think that the Globe will be able at least to show that the democratic party stands as well before the people on this important issue as does the republican party, but in order to do so it will have to give up the attempt to boost up the reputation of the so-called democratic governor of New York, who betrayed the national ticket of his party and turned the country over to the control of the protectionists. There is nothing creditable or hopeful to be said of the kind of democracy that David B. Hill represents.

The San Francisco Examiner advises protectionists and free traders to keep an eye on Australia. It calls attention to the rivalry between Victoria and New South Wales, the first under protection and the latter under the tariff for revenue policy. It shows that while Victoria is putting its duties higher and higher, New South Wales has not only left the idea of the tariff for revenue far behind, but committed itself to absolute free trade and the single tax. The Examiner thanks the Australians for consenting to test opposing theories, and says that they have already given us a good ballot system, and may yet work out some useful ideas for us in other directions.

There is something of a trumpet blast in the call from the Brooklyn single tax men to our friends in that city to enter at once upon the campaign of 1890. The coming year will be a momentous one in the annals of the single tax movement, and our friends cannot begin too soon. We think the Brooklyn men are wise in attempting to reach each ward. It may not prove practicable to organize a club in each ward, but the organization of efficient local committees that will work up their own wards, cannot fail to add largely to the membership of the Brooklyn single tax club, and give it a practical opportunity, not simply for educating the people into an understanding of our principles, but for uniting them for intelligent work in behalf of free trade and the single tax.

The New York Dispatch of November 24 comments on the proposed extension of College place as a measure that will greatly relieve the pressure on Broadway and all the parallel streets west of that thoroughfare. It declares that it is unjust, however, to saddle all the cost upon the business men and property owners in the immediate vicinity, since the relief afforded will be of advantage to the entire city. We cannot imagine, for a moment, that the Dispatch or any other paper is ignorant of the exact effect of such improvements. Such papers cannot fail to know that the property in the immediate vicinity is benefited out of all proportion to property further off. The exact extent of these benefits is instantaneously shown in the higher annual rental of such ground, while the remoter benefits conferred on the whole island are measured in like manner by the increase in the rental or selling price of land. If the plan urged by the Dispatch were carried out, then a small number of people on or about College place would receive the lion's share of the money value resulting from the improvement. On the other hand if they pay the whole cost of it, the Dispatch is right in assuming that other beneficiaries of the improvement will escape paying their proper share. Why is it that a paper that is capable of looking at a little practical question with this much clearness cannot see that the only possible way to avoid such dilemmas is to make all public improvements through the expenditure of funds collected by a tax on land values, which will at all times reflect the exact advantage conferred by them on adjacent land owners as well as on the most remote? The trouble with such papers is that they have got a wrong conception of the single tax in their heads, and they think that they are opposed to principles that they unconsciously advocate whenever

they attempt to seek a fair basis for distributing public burdens or public benefits.

We print this week a letter to the editor from a Philadelphia woman suggesting one method of work for women in spreading single tax ideas, and another letter signed by half a dozen St. Louis women, asking what women can do. An article crowded out of this issue will appear next week telling just what one woman did under circumstances requiring no little courage. We hope that the ladies will continue the discussion, and suggest plans of work that may prove practicable. There is not only place for them in the single tax movement, but the movement needs and must have their aid, sympathy and enthusiasm, in order to achieve success.

Mr. J. B. Sharpe evidently knows how to improve an opportunity. His protest against any attempt to link the temperance movement with socialism is sure to be read with interest by a large number of sincere and well meaning people who have never given much thought to economic subjects, and Mr. Sharpe's succinct statement of the single tax doctrine will doubtless be the first presentation of the theory to many of them.

Mr. John Finer's reminiscences of his early work for the single tax will not only be found interesting, but they are full of valuable suggestions to other new beginners as to the best ways for starting practical work.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Vermont's commissioner of agriculture, A. B. Valentine, proposes to collect all the facts he can with reference to the deserted farms of his state, their condition, price, location, etc., and to induce the next legislature to provide for the publication and distribution of the information. His idea is to attract the foreign immigrants and Americans who are looking for farms to Vermont. Some time ago Commissioner Valentine published a circular containing some information of this kind, and he claims that as a result he has been receiving letters from foreigners, and from Vermonters who wish to return, asking for more particulars. The commissioner says that, in his opinion, that western tide of immigration has reached its height and shows signs of receding.

SILVERTON, Ore.—Mr. Shearman in addressing the Ore. legislature, said that all mortgages are practically interests in land and would be fully taxed by a tax on land values alone. Now, what I wish to direct your attention to is the ease and certainty with which mortgages shut their taxes to mortgagors. It was supposed when the Oregon legislature passed the mortgage tax law that it would compel the money lenders to help support the government. The real effect, however, was to increase the burdens of borrowing farmers. There being a usury law limiting interest to ten per cent, the surety increase of interest does not appear on the face of the obligations, but it took the form of a bonus which was exacted for renewals every year. The effect was so disastrous to the debtor that the next legislature so modified the law as to permit the borrower to contract for the payment of the tax. The query has arisen many times, whether the tax on land values alone would not be shifted by the owner to the user. The common answer is that the user would refuse and the tax would soon conquer the owner. This answer is not satisfactory to me. I am afraid the owner could hold out longer than the user could. What is to hinder a contract between landlord and tenant requiring the latter to pay all ground taxes?

T. W. DAVENPORT.

Oregon seems to have had a wholesome object lesson in the futility of trying to tax capitalists by taxing capital.

Mr. Shearman's statement refers to existing mortgages. It has been suggested that when the single tax goes into effect existing mortgages should be regarded as interests in land, and taxed accordingly. The wisdom of this it is not now necessary to discuss. But no one proposes to make such a tax perpetual, for it is well understood that a tax on mortgages will, as to future mortgages, produce precisely the result that occurred in Oregon.

The reason a tax on land values cannot be shifted from the owner to the user is that a vast quantity of very desirable land of all kinds which is now held out of use would seek a market as soon as the

tax was imposed; and since it floods no takers at its present speculative value, it would have to enter the market at a lower value, and at a value enough lower at least to give the purchaser or tenant, as the case might be, the benefit of the tax. If vacant land held for sale now at a capitalization of \$100 a year, say a price of \$1,500 (which is fifteen years' purchase), were taxed \$10 a year, the owner would be compelled to pay \$10 annually or find a purchaser. He could not afford to pay \$10, for that would deprive him of all reasonable expectation of future profit; nor could he sell for \$1,500 subject to the high tax, since he cannot now sell for that amount subject to a low tax. Neither is it to be supposed that he could then sell for even so much as \$1,500, since that sum is the present price, at which there are no takers though equally desirable land is much scarcer now than it would be then.

And the conditions that would compel an owner to take a lower price for his land from a buyer, would compel him to take lower rent from a tenant. For example: Suppose a house worth \$1,000 a year on land worth \$1,000 a year. The rent, then, is \$2,000. If houses were scarcer the house rent, under the laws of competition, would be higher; if equally desirable land were scarcer, the land rent, under similar laws of competition, would be higher. But both houses and land being as they are, the owner can get about \$2,000 and no more. Now, if taxes are taken off from products of labor there will be a tendency to build more houses; consequently, unless there is an increase of building wages, the landlord cannot increase his house rent, but must rather lower it. And if taxes be put upon land values so that the tax on this particular land is \$100, the fact that so high a rate of taxation falls on all land—improved, partly improved and vacant—will bring into the market such a quantity of land that the owner of the land in question will be prevented by competition from raising his land rent, and will rather be forced to reduce it.

The rule is that when a tax tends to decrease the market supply of a commodity the price rises, and when a tax tends to increase the market supply of a commodity the price falls. Therefore, as a tax on labor products in regular course of exchange tends to decrease their market supply, it increases the price; but, as a tax on land values tends to increase the market supply of land, it decreases the price.

There is nothing to hinder a contract between landlord and tenant requiring the latter to pay all ground taxes; but no tenant would sign such a contract unless his rent was reduced by the amount of the tax, for he could get such a reduction from others who would be seeking him as a tenant.

Joseph W. Henderson of Texas, a young colored man, declared in a lecture in this city a few days ago that the only solution of the race problem in the south lay in the wholesale emigration of negroes from the cotton states to the north. He professed to show that in twenty-eight congressional districts of the south, out of 387,140 negroes qualified to vote, only 1,262 exercised the right.

The promoters of the consolidation of the wire rod, wire nail and wire fence industries anticipate no serious competition from outsiders during the next five years. It is admitted by those without the combination that the first competing companies organized, if not absorbed by the Federal steel company, will be unable to break the market, and that it will be some years before there are a sufficient number of rod and wire mills in operation to cut a figure as competitors in the industrial world.

The directors of the Maritime association of the port of New York will ask congress to establish a department of commerce, with a cabinet officer at its head. They hope thus in some mysterious way to revive the United States merchant marine, though it is difficult to see how the creation of a new cabinet officer can bring about something dependent upon quite other causes than cabinets and cabinet ministers.

CLARYVILLE, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—A friend has sent me a copy of THE STANDARD, which has furnished me with food for many thoughtful hours. I have always been a free trader ("limited"), acquiescing in a tariff for revenue because no one (unless it be yourself) has to

my knowledge suggested any simple, effective and equitable method of taxation for national and local revenue to supersede the complicated and costly machinery of the custom house; but I believe, as truly as I believe anything, that a tariff for protection so-called is simply class legislation, and class legislation is robbery.

I am not only interested, but perplexed. There is light behind every cloud, and I want to get at it. If I understand aright, one of your objective points is to accord to every man a right in and a chance at the land. Suppose, then, that all other kinds of taxation were abolished and all revenue drawn from a single, direct, tax upon land, or what you term "land values." And suppose again, I occupy and farm five hundred acres, upon which I am able and willing to pay my fair share of taxation. Will you kindly tell me by what process you would, without my consent, open up my farm to the colonization of fifty families, more or less? It is probable you have many times answered this question, but you have not yet reached all the ignorant and honest doubters, and I am one of them.

In the same issue of THE STANDARD you give a brief but comprehensive synopsis of the work of Richard Cobden. I well remember the hot contest over the corn laws. Cobden and Bright were the instruments of relieving the people of Great Britain of an odious and cruel tax, and incidentally of suppressing a vast amount of fraud. Some of your tariff for-protection-hating readers might like to know the modus operandi by which the iniquity was intensified. The duty on grain was regulated by what was called "the sliding scale." As fast as the price on the home market went down the duty on the foreign product went up. Government agents were stationed at all the principal grain markets in the Kingdom, to whom it was the duty of buyer and seller to report their transactions, and then, in turn, reported to the general office in Mark Lane, where the returns were tabulated and published. Just here came in the villainy. Two men, they might be farmers or speculators—or both—met in the exchange. Each knew his man. Both were holding grain for a rise, and both knew one of the methods to bring it about. Said one to the other, "I will sell you so much grain at such a price" (the price being much below that of the day's legitimate sales). "Done," and forthwith they reported their bogus sale to the inspector. There was no transfer and no forfeit; but it did not take many of such transactions to lower the average price—then, up went the duty; and, as a natural consequence, an advance to the consumer. I am getting old, but I hope to see the day when many taxes, which now eat up our substance and cripple our energies, shall be repealed with a shout as loud, triumphant and prolonged as went up in the throats of Englishmen when a tory minister voluntarily, gracefully, and I believe conscientiously, gave up the fight for the British "corn laws."

When making up my limited list of periodicals for the coming year I shall certainly try and include THE STANDARD. Respectfully,

HENRY J. HEATH.

The one question asked by Mr. Heath in his interesting letter is that which he himself has talcised. We do not propose any process by which, without his consent, Mr. Heath's farm can be opened up to the colonization of fifty or any other number of families. He writes from Sullivan county, in this state. In that county there are large tracts of land denuded of timber and now of no use except for agricultural purposes or the raising of more timber. Most of those tracts contain just as good land as any that has by industry been cleared and fitted for farming purposes. At present the farms are assessed at from eight to ten dollars an acre, because they have been cleared and improved, and the unused lands are assessed at from fifty cents to one dollar an acre. At present much of this wild land is offered at prices only two or three times as great as its assessed value, but if there was any considerable movement toward settling and improving it, the price would promptly be raised by the holders. This increased demand would bring about, however, no notable increase in the assessment until new owners took hold and began to improve it.

The situation in Sullivan county makes it easy to illustrate the working of the single tax. It is probable that the average asking price of wild land fit for farming purposes there is about \$3 an acre. Of course it will vary some, very rocky and swamp land being worth practically nothing, while some well situated land is worth considerably more, because of its fertility or because the growth of population, as at Monticello, for instance, has given it a value not due to any one individual's labor. The value of land, apart from improvements, is, however, easily ascertained, because there is in the county much wild land in the market. Our proposal is to assess all the land of Sullivan county on that basis, and then make the tax rate high enough to yield sufficient revenue. Mr. Heath's taxes, provided expenditures remained the same, would be somewhat reduced by this system, because a larger amount would be received from wild land—land now assessed at less than one-third of its market price—but eventually his taxes might be increased, for Sullivan county needs better roads, and when it once

stops fining men for building homes and barns and clearing land the probability is that improvements will be carried further and the men making them will insist that the public shall keep pace with private individuals in this matter.

Of course no man would consent under such circumstances to hold wild or other land on speculation any longer than he could help. He would improve it, sell it, or let it be sold for taxes, and in either event it must be plain to Mr. Heath that this would make it easy for families to come into Sullivan county without invading his land or any other land that was put to such good use that the holder would willingly pay the taxes on it. Furthermore, if Sullivan county were the only county in which men could have the assurance that their improvements would never be taxed, its population would rapidly increase, and though this would raise land values somewhat, the whole population would rejoice in the additional public revenue that would thus naturally arise for meeting their public wants. Under the existing system, if any sudden increase of population were brought about, the increased land value would be absorbed by the present holders of lands and the public creating it would get none of it except by taxing industry.

According to a Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Times, the size of the republican majority in Pennsylvania at the last election is due to the treachery of Samuel J. Randall and his friends. The Randall democrats confined their base work principally to Philadelphia, for in forty-three other of the sixty-six counties of the state the returns show democratic gains compared with the vote for state treasurer in 1887. Many of these gains were heavy, and if Philadelphia had done as well for the democracy as the rest of the state the republican majority would have been much nearer 30,000 than 60,000, making a loss of nearly 50,000 from Harrison's majority last year. This betrayal of the party by the Randellites, through some misunderstanding with Boss Quay regarding the patronage or the gubernatorial fight of next year, has aroused a very bitter feeling among democrats all through the state, and has greatly weakened the feeble hold that the ex-speaker retained upon the party. In 1887 the democratic majority in Randall's district was over 6,000 in 1889 the republican majority in the same district was 1,535. Of course this only confirms THE STANDARD's charges against Mr. Randall made last week.

The Brooklyn Times recently criticised the new land plank in the declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor, and in the course of its article made the preposterous declaration that "there is only one natural source of wealth, and that is human labor or ingenuity," while land is worth nothing until it is subdued, etc. Messrs. Joseph McGuinness and Horatio Camp of Brooklyn have given the editor a primary lesson in political economy in his own columns, but we fear that they will have to give him a course of lectures before they can bring him to see the truth that they set forth so clearly.

A cab driver inspected a farm at Columbia slough, near Portland, Oregon, with a view to purchasing. The owner took him for a capitalist, and he was very willing to listen to overtures for selling out. The bargain was closed. The price, \$18,000, was to be cash down. The cabman returned to town, obtained a clean new carriage and drove a money lender out to the ranch. "How much would you lend on this fine ranch?" "Twenty-two thousand," was the reply. The cabman has the ranch and \$4,000 in cash.

Dr. Schurman of Ithaca discussed Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" before the Unity club of that city a few days ago, and took the ground that Mr. Bellamy's ideal condition would be a form of industrial slavery. He particularly objected to the centralization of government involved in the idea.

The oyster trust in Delaware and Maryland, which suddenly advanced prices twenty per cent, does not promise to be a permanent affair. The competition of the dealers in getting western trade is leading to underselling, which will probably end in a disruption of the trust. So far the dealers have made a great deal of money, as the demand is large. The supply, however, is not up to the usual

mark. Many of the oysters are poor, and by the time the season gets under way most of the best beds will have been worked over.

Missouri has revoked the charters of 500 domestic corporations violating the anti-trust law, and will proceed, by information, against these and the foreign corporations doing business in the state.

Wall paper manufacturers complain that since the practical dissolution of their combination, formed twelve years ago, the trade has steadily declined in profits, until now there is not a single grade of wall paper produced at a profit. To such a stage has the industry arrived that it is now proposed to form another pool, or trust. The pool was broken some few years ago. Previous to that the business flourished and the thirteen firms which composed the association or pool, and which controlled all of the production of the country, made money rapidly. New men were attracted to the business. They saw that goods could be manufactured and sold at much lower prices than those made by the pool with a very good profit. This started a war. The pool held a meeting and cut prices lower than the outsiders, who again retaliated. Then the members of the pool began to cut each other secretly. It became a game of every man for himself, with the result that, so far as prices and production were concerned, there might just as well have been no pool at all.

The Brazilian exit is considered in Paris to be the worst blow that monarchism has ever received, and private letters from Portugal say that in spite of the official welcome the thinking classes regret the necessity of the sojourn there of Dom Pedro and that they would gladly see him condescend to reside anywhere else.

Sir Edward Guinness has given \$1,250,000 toward the housing of the poor in London and Dublin. The want of houses for really poor people is just as great as before Mr. Peabody's gift. Mr. Peabody's buildings are all filled with clerks and well off workmen. Sir Edward Guinness will try to carry out Mr. Peabody's original plan to supply homes for the poorest of laborers, but as any political economist of intelligence will tell him, he will be unable to manage it.

Russia's new lottery loan, the revival of a pernicious policy believed to have been definitely abandoned, is, according to the London Times's St. Petersburg correspondent, "purely a sop to the landed nobility, most of whom, as is well known, are in a chronic state of insolvency, having during the last four years mortgaged some 2,000 estates to the Agrarian bank, which is obliged to foreclose for non-payment of interest. As the Journal de Saint Petersburg observes in emphasizing the peaceful object of the loan, the landed nobility will thereby be enabled in many cases to retain their estates by a reduction of interest on the sums which they have borrowed from the bank. Instead of five per cent, they henceforth pay only four. Future borrowers, as well as old debtors, will thus be benefited. In order to understand the full significance of the loan, it must be remembered that the present emperor has called the nobility to a closer and more important participation in the affairs of the nation than during the last reign, when the peasants were the sole object of solicitude and legislation."

Professor Stuart thus summarizes the benefits to arise from carrying out the programme of the London county council liberals: Municipalizing the water supply will save threepence in the pound; municipalizing the gas would, if the scheme had been carried out in London simultaneously with other great towns, have saved £14,000,000; municipalizing the tramways will save a penny in the pound (part of which may be devoted to reducing the hours of labor to ten a day as a start); municipalizing the markets will save 1/3d. in the pound. The saving, he declares, will eventually aid the poorest class.

The London county council has approved bills to remove the gates with which great London landlords block the streets. No compensation is contemplated. The Holywell street improvement will be made by the aid of landlords whose neighboring property will be benefited.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Woman's Opinion of Woman's Work.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: What can women do for the single tax—you say! Is she not especially fitted for individual work, for individual conversation? Can not her judgment, her tact, her intuitive comprehension of individual needs be a useful factor in teaching—teaching singly and in groups? Try it. Just take a few friends to begin with. You promise to give in—say a dozen lessons—a broad, general outline of this new political economy. Now—don't read a chapter—talk it. Of course you are enthusiastic—the principle makes you so; and the members of your class catch the contagion, and in turn go deeper and read "Progress and Poverty," which perhaps they would not have done had it not been for your first step.

This will open the way into thousands of homes. The men who are too busy to read or attend lectures on the subject will find themselves unconsciously influenced and educated to these principles by the women of their household. For, of course, we women must talk about these principles, the application of which solve a thousand and one social problems—we cannot help ourselves. I appeal to the reader of this letter—after you realized that free trade, free land, meant a free people, meant the abolition of degrading poverty, didn't you want to tell every man and woman you met about it? Didn't you turn to the head of the house to educate him in this matter? You commenced gradually and he was amused, but as he found you armed with arguments to offset his "protection theories," his landlord fallacy, he began to study the matter seriously and, lo and behold! you at length added another to the increasing army of reformers.

And I want to whisper right here. When the absolute illogical absurdity of the tariff, and all the rest of it, came to you like a flash—didn't you for the moment entertain a frightful doubt—that "perhaps" the masculine mind was a very shallow thing indeed, to have entertained such a fallacy so long? Well, I can assure you, we couldn't have made things worse if we had tried, and the masculine mind had better acknowledge it and make room for us to help them in this single tax movement, and I will guarantee there will be no "limited" single tax women.

Yes, we will help—we must help. Both sexes need each other's peculiar mentality. One cannot succeed without the other. One is but a complement of the other. Was it not Henry George who said "that which arouses fully the interest of women will also arouse the interest of men?" KATHARINE J. MUSSON.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20.

Bad Condition of Affairs in Washington.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: I came here thinking that wages were considerably higher than in the east, but it is not so. Wages during harvest are from one to two dollars and board, sun-up to sunset. The sun seems never to set in this northern country, so you can imagine that it is work, eat, and precious little sleep, and no time at all to read. Sawmill hands get only from thirty to forty dollars per month, eleven hours' work per day, with board and lodging—and such lodging! why, a tramp in the east would turn up his nose at such—and only six to seven months' work in the year, counting actual days employed. The consequence is that plenty of men are looking for jobs and that wages are falling. Horace Greeley's advice is played out, and Henry George is right; the young men should or might just as well remain east and fight for the single tax and good times.

The argument is made that if land was not owned by the farmer it would not be cultivated by the farmer, or, if improved, the improvements could not be sold except with the land. This is proven erroneous, for all the railroad lands around this part of the country are farmed—viz., fenced, broken, and houses and barns erected—and yet there are frequent sales giving the purchaser only the first right to buy the land from the railroad when it comes into market.

I have tried to get the people hereabouts interested in the single tax or tariff, but most of them have time to think of little beyond their crops and stock. Aside from these are many G. A. R. men strutting around in blue coats and brass buttons, whose answer to every argument is that the republican party saved the country. Then again others will state

that there is plenty of money to be made yet; that they came here with nothing and that they are now worth from \$1,000 upward, as the case may be; these people counting, of course, the land which they obtained for nothing, and which, owing to the growth of population, they could sell at from six to twenty dollars an acre now. Well, there is precious little land left here now. I have been on a railroad land claim, but I have sold out my improvements and intend to skirmish this country over thoroughly for a bit of government land, for the sake of the unearned increment. That is the only chance a man stands here. I will take the chances of the single tax wiping out the United States before I get to the point of proving up and selling out. The fact is that the public of these United States will have to see much harder times before they think real seriously for a remedy, and they will get the hard times in plenty.

GUS PAULSEN.

Palouse City, Wash., Nov. 4.

Wants to Exchange.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: I want to exchange my STANDARD with some one in the northwest who can send me the paper published there best posted on our movement. Some one who does not take THE STANDARD, or some one who will make good use of it by sending it to a friend, I shall be glad to exchange with. I want to know the effect of assessing vacant land in North Dakota at the same rate as improved land. Why would not this be a good way for some others to work? This suggestion comes from W. E. BROKAW.

E. C. COOLEY.

203 Swan street, Dunkirk, N. Y.

How to Put the Case to the Farmers.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: In discussing a question of taxation with a farmer I call his attention to the fact that when he settled on his farm, and the speculator took possession of the adjoining tract, the land was in a state of nature. The town was soon organized, and the assessor called on the first day of May and assessed each of them \$5 per acre on their quarter sections, and the town board levied a tax of two per cent. Each thereupon paid into the county treasurer \$16 as taxes. In the course of three or four years of toil of the severest kind the farmer brought his farm into a fine state of cultivation, erected fences and buildings and raised live stock. With the proceeds of his labor he bought farm implements, or went in debt for them. The assessor thereupon came around and raised his assessment to \$32 because he had been industrious, while the speculator, who had been taking life easy and letting his land remain in a state of nature, thus keeping other men from cultivating it, was assessed just the same as before. I then point out to him the fact that he and the other farmers in the town by their industry have doubled the assessed valuation of the town, so that the town board only finds it necessary to levy a tax of one per cent, and he begins to see that by his industry he has raised his own tax to \$32, double what it was before, while in the same way he has reduced the speculators' tax 50 per cent, though it is plain that the speculator had the same privilege and should have paid just as much for it.

G. A. ROBERTS.

River Falls, Wisconsin.

Meditations of a Canadian.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: We Canadians, many of us, regard the enemies of ballot reform as rather mysterious creatures. Will Barnum exhibit samples of them to us next time he comes up north? We have the Australian ballot system here, a long established success, and we wonder why you do not twist the necks of its American opponents, so that they may look across the customs line and learn from Ontario the way to vote. But the fact that your Tories cannot see through the transparent customs lines teaches us to tolerate our Tory friends who cannot see that cat. Blindness, not stiffneckedness, is the trouble. Better to keep on spreading the light than to begin at stretching necks.

At heart our people are free traders by a great majority. A little more tariff tyranny, then Canada will be free trade at heart and at the polls. Then the Toronto Globe will be the organ of the Canadian government. A little more land monopoly, then the Globe will show the cat to all its readers. Then the Hamilton Times will glow with the honest pride of a pioneer. Then Bobcaygeon will have the third great journalist, and

these three men will be canonized by Grip in 1895. So Canada is keeping pace with the Times (of Hamilton).

By 1900 A. D. the anti-poverty society of Toronto will be one of the biggest reform institutions on earth, but "poverty" will thereafter become an obsolete word, and "anti-poverty," too.

But, seriously, the real reward will be the soothing sense of harmony that comes from sailing with and not against the rapidly rising tide of human progress. This is the pleasure trip of single taxers on the sea of life. They do not float; they sail, keeping time to the music of the spheres.

M. J. MACDONALD.

Chesterville, Ont., Nov. 18.

Philadelphia's Builders Complaining.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: The following communication recently appeared in the Record of this city. When the builders begin to complain it is time for them to study our single tax doctrines:

It is want of reasonable and just ordinances that hampers builders, and they should seek relief from councils—not in increasing the city debt or tax rate, as asked for by the operative builders and approved by Director Wagner, because:

First, There is an abundance of vacant lots on streets with all improvements made. Why are not these lots used? It is a waste of money to expend it on new street improvements while so much vacant ground remains on improved streets.

Second, Why should all be taxed for the benefit of some? If new streets are opened, graded, piped, sewered and paved, is not that almost exclusively for the benefit of the property fronting on those streets? Then these property owners should pay the expenses, interstitions and all.

An ordinance permitting the owners to make these improvements at their own expense, but under the supervision of the city authorities, would be reasonable and just, and would give all the relief that builders require.

A BUILDER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.

On account of ample territory in Philadelphia, I think the evil complained of by this correspondent is much greater here than it could have been in New York, where the growth is all in one direction. Here the growth is north, south and west, and the improvements pushed forward always leave behind them large patches of ground over which paved streets have to be laid, while provision is made for drainage, light and police at the public expense for the benefit of a few who are building collections of houses in distant sections.

J. S. SOLLIDAY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1889.

Women Want to Work.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: The article in your paper suggesting that there is a wide field for women's work in behalf of the single tax meets the approval of at least a dozen ladies that we have spoken to. We wish you would point out a way to begin a union of this kind, as we, the undersigned, are anxious to put our shoulders to the wheel. Respectfully,

MRS. E. SHARPE, MRS. J. T. HAIG,
MRS. J. WIDEN, MRS. J. CARSTARPHER
MRS. MCGRACKEN, MRS. J. SPANGLER.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18.

A Bitter Dose.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: The People's Journal of Dundee takes its medicine bravely. The election of an out-and-out single taxer like Seymour Key must have made the Journal very faint. But then Key is a home rule Gladstonian, and so the P. J. shouts and hurrahs for him like a good fellow. The attitude of the Journal in regard to Henry George is really ridiculous. It is a safe estimate to say that at least three-fourths of the Journal readers are Georgites, and to see their organ so obtuse, so blind to the new dispensation, has left one-half speechless with astonishment and sent the other half into hysterics of indignant protest. The letters in the Journal correspondence column have been full of vim, and ought to have convinced anyone. The Journal is of course open to conviction, but like another stubborn worthy, "it would just like to see the man who could convince it."

G. C. WATSON.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.

New Loan Association Plan.

A number of gentlemen, who are interested in the formation of an improved plan of a building and loan association, will meet at 22 East Fourth street, just west of the Bowers, this city, on Monday evening, December 2. Louis F. Post, Charles O'C. Honnessy, George White and Magnus Gross, jr., will address the meeting. The meeting is a public one to all interested.

COMPETITION AND MONOPOLY.

"Monopolies and the People," written by Charles Whiting Baker, associate editor of the Engineering News, and just published by the Putnams, is an inquiry into the laws of competition. Competition is defined as "that force of rivalry between buyers or between sellers which tends to make the former give a greater price for the commodity they wish to secure, and tends to make the latter offer better commodities for a less price." Monopoly is simply a negative, expressing the fact that competition is absent. It is defined as a condition in any industry, which "consists in the control of some advantage over existing or possible competitors, by which greater profits can be secured than these competitors can make;" and its degree is said to depend "upon the amount of advantage which is held over existing or possible competitors."

Mr. Baker looks upon competition as an automatic mode of regulating individual rewards according to the services of the individual, as nearly as is possible by human methods; and he traces the competitive system to the "tendency among men to secure the things they wish for with the least exertion." Theoretically, he regards it as marvelously perfect; but after seeing the tendency toward monopoly now manifest in so many directions, he is led to inquire "whether there are not certain fixed laws regarding competition which determine its action and operation and sometimes its death."

The price of corn is regulated by the rivalry of competition between millions of corn producers; but their rivalry is never a personal one and the competition involves no waste and is normal and beneficial. But between the few hundred men in the wholesale paper trade, each trying to secure the trade of his competitors, a bitter personal rivalry, involving great waste of energy, is generated, which goes on until two or three of the strongest houses come to a tacit understanding; this is followed by a formal agreement in which others and still others join, until the whole trade is included in a trust, and competition is dead. And competition between two railroad lines involves waste in construction and waste in traffic, and soon culminates in consolidation. It is from these three familiar illustrations that Mr. Baker deduces his first law of competition, namely: "In any given industry the intensity of competition tends to vary inversely as the number of competing units." That is, when the number of competitors is high, intensity of competition is low; but when the number of competitors is low, intensity of competition is high.

And since in the production of corn with many competitors there is virtually no waste of energy; and in that of paper with comparatively few competitors there is great waste; and in that of railroads with but two competitors the whole capital invested in the rival road, as well as the expense of operating it, is a waste, he deduces from the same three illustrations his second law of competition: "In any given industry the waste due to competition tends to vary directly as the intensity." That is, when intensity of competition is low waste is low, and when intensity of competition is high, waste is high.

From these two laws of competition Mr. Baker deduces a third: "In any given industry the tendency toward the death of competition (monopoly) varies directly with the waste due to competition." That is, when waste due to competition is high, the tendency toward monopoly is strong, but when waste is low the tendency toward monopoly is weak. And by combining these three laws a fourth is found: "In any given industry the tendency toward the death of competition (monopoly) varies inversely with the number of competing units." That is, when the number of competitors is high, the tendency toward monopoly is weak, and when the number of competitors is low, the tendency toward monopoly is strong.

Then, looking for other causes of variation in the intensity of competition, Mr. Baker presents three further laws: First, "the intensity of competition tends to vary directly in proportion to the amount of capital required for the operation of each competing unit, especially when the interest on the capital invested forms a large proportion of the cost of production;" that is, when the amount of capital required in a business is high the intensity of competition is strong, and when the amount of capital is low the intensity of competition is weak. Second, "in any given industry the tendency to-

ward the death of competition (monopoly) varies directly with the amount of capital required for each competing unit;" that is, when the amount of capital required for a business is low the tendency toward monopoly is weak, but when the amount of capital is high the tendency toward monopoly is strong. Third, "in any given industry in which natural agents are necessary the tendency toward the inequality of competition (monopoly) tends to vary directly with the scarcity of available like natural agents;" that is, when a particular kind of land is necessary in a business and available land of that kind is scarce, the tendency toward monopoly is strong, but when it is plentiful the tendency toward monopoly is weak.

Summarizing these laws in their logical order, with reference to the tendency toward monopoly, it is made to appear that in any given industry the tendency toward monopoly increases—

(1) As the waste due to competition increases. This is in proportion to the intensity of competition. And the intensity of competition increases (a) as the number of competing units decreases, and (b) with the amount of capital required for each competing unit.

(2) As the number of competing units decreases.

(3) As the amount of capital required for each competing unit increases.

(4) As the number of available natural agents decreases.

This summary embraces the three salient causes which, according to the author, have produced the long list of monopolies under which our civilization labors. First, the supply of natural agents has been largely exhausted or gathered up by existing monopolies; second, the concentration of the productive industries into great establishments, while it has enormously lessened the cost of production, has so reduced the number of competing units that a monopoly is the inevitable final result; third, the enormous capital required for new competing units tends to fortify the monopoly in its position. From which Mr. Baker infers that "monopolies of every sort are an inevitable result from certain conditions of modern civilization." But he does not believe that we are committed on the one hand to the alternative of relinquishing the factory for the shop, and the railroad for the stage coach, or on the other of submitting to the domination of monopolies. "Monopolies are indeed inevitable," he says, "but our subjection to them is not inevitable." The remedy "is not abolition, but control." This control can be accomplished in two ways: Government can permit the monopoly to remain under private ownership and regulate its operations, or it can itself assume the entire ownership and control. The author adopts a middle position and proposes that government take direct charge of those monopolies in which the greatest amount of capital is invested and the least labor employed, leaving to private enterprise under government regulation the operation of monopolies in which the opposite set of conditions prevails.

Thus, he would manage railroads under some such system as this: The government should own the lines of road; perpetual leases should be given to corporations, no two corporations to have a lease in the same territory; the lines should be built on a perpetual government loan, so that bond holders would be the real owners, though not the controllers, of the roadways; and the leases should provide for a safe, efficient and economical operation, and stable fares and freights on such a basis as to pay expenses, interest on the bonds, and fair dividends to the stockholders.

As to valuable mineral lands, the states should acquire title, and lease to operators in a manner similar to that proposed for railroads, except that re-lettings should be frequent.

As to public works, their ownership should be in the municipality, but in cases where considerable labor was employed, and intricate business and mechanical operations were involved, the management should be intrusted to private companies under efficient regulations.

As to vocations not specially privileged but which must either exist as monopolies or engage in intense and wasteful competition, he would legalize the monopoly, and as a condition of legalizing it so regulate its operation as to prevent it from making undue profits; that is, he would legalize contracts in restraint

of competition, but would require that all such contracts be filed in a public office, that prices be public, stable and uniform, that the operations of the trust be managed according to stringent law, and that annual reports be made to a public commission.

It is not easy to see how so close an observer and clear reasoner as Mr. Baker could have drifted from the firm natural ground of competition to the artificial scaffolding of state socialism. But in the preface of his book he himself explains it. He says he was led to undertake the work by "a practical acquaintance with monopolies rather than any study of economic theories." He is not so ignorant of economic theories as he professes, for here and there he makes use of elementary principles with an exactness that shows familiarity with them. For example, he frequently recurs to the truth that an increase of cost involves an increase of price; that an increase of price reacts in decrease of demand, and that in decrease of production; and that competition is a natural regulator growing out of the tendency of men to satisfy their desires with the least exertion. But his practical acquaintance with particular monopolies and confessed ignorance of general principles have led him, while considering individual monopolies with great care and acuteness, to totally disregard their relations to one another and to competitive occupations.

Had Mr. Baker been more familiar with general principles, he would have seen that, under conditions of freedom, opportunity to produce one thing is opportunity to produce anything, and would not have fallen into the error of supposing, because competitors are few in one industry, that that industry necessarily tends toward monopoly. This law of his is true only when avenues to other occupations are narrowed or closed. In other words, where no special privileges are secured by law, no employment can be a monopoly unless all others are monopolized. In conditions of freedom, if competition in one industry becomes so intense as to generate waste and consequently loss, capital and labor are so mobile that they will seek employment in other industries until an equilibrium is again established; and when the competing units in any industry are abnormally diminished production in other industries will be so great as to create a disproportion of value that will invite new competitors into the deserted industry. Of course only competitive industries are here referred to. Mr. Baker's laws are true as to railroads and such other businesses as in their nature are non-competitive.

Had Mr. Baker understood another general principle he would have been still more securely shielded from his errors. In discussing "monopolies in the labor market" he says that "sellers of labor are many while the purchasers are few." This is so under existing conditions, but only because existing conditions include obstructions to production which diminish opportunities for business. In theory the sellers of labor balance the purchasers of labor, and under conditions of freedom this would be true in practice also. And being true, there could be no monopoly in competitive production and trade. Buyers and sellers are the same people. No one wants to sell anything without also wanting to buy its equivalent; from which it follows that there can be no monopoly without a persistent obstruction in the way of producing or of trading.

Mr. Baker's laws of competition are sound when obstructions to production and to trade are taken into account. But with these obstructions removed they are not all sound. The only one that is invariably true is that which states that monopoly increases as the number of available natural agents decreases. Natural agents are the source of every industry. Diminish them and every industry becomes the more difficult to pursue. Akin to this is interference with trade, which, by making exchange difficult gives an advantage to combinations and large capital. But the effect of these obstructions is to be remedied, not by ingenious and complex governmental regulations, but by removing the obstructions. Interferences with trade are chiefly in the form of taxes on trade. Abolish all such taxes and these interferences will disappear. Interferences with original production, and with trade also, are chiefly values of land privately appropriated and taxes on capital, which shut out the mere laborer from the sources of production and mean him with fines if he dares to produce.

Place all taxes on these land values, and land not in productive use would welcome the laborer, because the mere monopolizer could not afford to hold it idle; while the concurrent abolition of all other taxes invite him to use the natural agents that would then be available in abundance.

But it would not be fair to imply that Mr. Baker has wholly ignored either the effects of taxes in promoting monopoly, or the injustice of private ownership of land. He points out as clearly as could be wished that the protective tariff makes possible nearly every trust that now exists, and he heartily agrees that "nature's gifts were not stored up to enrich and benefit any one man, but the whole race." His errors are due to disregarding the effect of obstructions to trade and production by means of taxes on capital and the policy of individual ownership of land as distinguished from individual possession.

Of Mr. Baker's remedies it need only be said that this plan as to railroads is more cumbersome and less elastic, while at least no more effective, than Hudson's; and as to trusts, that government regulations of trade and manufacture are unnatural and repugnant, and would have no excuse if legislative obstructions were abolished. The proposition to have the state acquire ownership of mines and lease them is a variation of the single tax with the objections, which do not apply to the single tax, that it involves possible corruption and favoritism, that it contemplates buying out monopolists, that it does not include land in general, which differs from mines as a monopoly only in the matter of value, and that it does not lift the one great burden that now rests upon general competition—speculative holdings of land.

LOUIS F. POST.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

It is now about six years since an old and dear friend called my attention to a book which he wanted me to read, and offered to give me a copy of it if I would read it. The book was "Progress and Poverty" and the author Henry George. The former I had never heard of, the latter only through notices in the press, which gave me the impression that he was one of those Irish agitators of whom at that time I had little knowledge and for whom I had less sympathy.

After reading the opening chapter of the book, my interest was sufficiently aroused to insure the remainder being read. But I found it taxed my mental power to the full to comprehend the principles it advocated, for it was the first treatise on political economy that I had ever undertaken to study. At the start all was as strange to me as Hebrew; which made it necessary to learn as a child would from A B C up. Each division was studied until its meaning was fully comprehended, so that by the time I had completed its study the several principles and their correlation were thoroughly engrafted on my mind. Yet I was not satisfied, and to make quite sure I read all the works which I could obtain that the author had referred to in support of his arguments. Among them Lavelaye's "Primitive Property" proved of exceptional value and interest. Being but a laborer, most of my time had to be devoted to bread winning, leaving but little each day for study, so that a period of several months was required to assimilate the principles expounded in "Progress and Poverty." But it was time well spent, for in it I had learned the history of the human race from its infancy up. It had left no shadow of doubt in my mind that the chief human instrumentality that had wrecked all previous civilizations, and now threatened to submerge the present, was the recognition by mankind of private property in land; and what was of still greater import to me, the remedy for the disease was as clearly shown as the cause.

A heavy load was lifted from my mind. The question that had so constantly forced itself unbidden, "Is life worth living?" was answered, "Yes—live to free your fellow man, and the generations that are to follow, from the fate of those who have gone before." It is needless to say that such ability as I possess has been, and will be, devoted to the redemption of the races from the thralldom of landlordism. To engage in conversation with any who would listen was as natural for me as for a bird to fly in the air or a fish to swim in the water, and by this means interest in the rights of man was awakened among my fellow workmen. One of them was a born republican, to whom the very words free trade were like

fumes from the bottomless pit, but he voted for Cleveland, and is now doing excellent missionary work. Of the remainder, however much they might have deluded themselves into the belief that they were free traders, not one would have thought of abolishing the tariff. This hand to hand fight was no doubt an excellent and at the same time the only means of destroying that protection idol which is simply the outer bulwark of landlordism. But I was looking for some event that would bring the question squarely before the people. At length it came. Henry George was nominated for mayor of New York. It was like the firing of the first gun on Sumter, and it would as surely lead to the overthrow of industrial slavery as that event had led to the destruction of chattel slavery. By the time the sixty-eight thousand votes were counted for Henry George, two-thirds of my fellow workmen had read "Progress and Poverty," and accepted its principles; and with the exception of one, who about this time found employment in a protected industry, where enthusiasm was not born of knowledge, all are to-day, to the best of my belief, single tax men; and this odd sheep who strayed away so soon after the election came to me quite recently with such a pitiful tale of the woes of the men who were working in the factory in which he was employed as head of a department. They had all, democrats and republicans alike, voted for Harrison and protection, believing that plenty of work and high wages would be the result of his election; but, alas! short time (three days a week) and reduced wages had come to them instead. One man, an Italian (with a wife and child), who had worked directly under him, my young friend told me, had not averaged two days a week, or one dollar a day, for many months, and for lack of work he was compelled to lay him off altogether; but out of pity he secured him a chance to work in another department, where the work was heavier than he had been used to, on which account he was compelled to give it up, as his strength had been too much reduced by lack of proper food to enable him to endure the strain. My young friend assured me that there was not a man in that factory who would willingly vote again for Harrison and protection, and that he had cast his last vote for a republican candidate; and I am well satisfied that when 1892 comes round he will be a good single tax man. It perhaps may be of interest to mention that my born and bred republican-protectionist is now a single tax man unlimited of the most enthusiastic type, and could tell of converts won.

Later an old acquaintance who had resided in the west for many years returned to New York, and became a co-laborer with me. He was interested financially and otherwise in the Owens's colonization scheme, and had just read "Looking Backward," which seemed to have captivated him, for he was anxious for me to read it and also the accounts of Owens's scheme. We made a bargain—I was to read "Looking Backward" and he "Progress and Poverty." I read "Looking Backward" with a good deal of interest without having my faith in "Progress and Poverty" shaken, and my friend read "Progress and Poverty," which dispelled the illusions of "Looking Backward." In spite of the fact that the savings of his life have been put into speculative land values, he is to-day as earnest a single tax man, unlimited, as lives, and is successfully spreading the light among his friends. It may not be amiss to add that at the time we exchanged books he was a thick and thin republican protectionist.

During the summer of 1887 I was a resident of Morris park, about two miles distant from the town of Jamaica, Long island. I was of course always on the hunt for George men, but failed to find any in the vicinity of my residence. But Jamaica, I thought, ought certainly to contain a few, enough to save it from the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah. How should I find out? Call a public meeting? That certainly would be the surest way of unearthing them. To see what could be done I visited the town, found out what hall could be had, and called on the editors of the local press to see what kind of a send off they would give to such a project. The editor of the leading paper (democratic) promised to insert notices and report the meeting, and to attend it. I tried to get him to preside, but he thought that was asking too much. I left him with the encouraging statement "that he thought I had bitten

off more than I could chew in undertaking to convert the people of Jamaica to George's theories." I quite agreed with him, although I did not tell him so. But it seemed to be necessary to get my teeth into their flesh even if I had to let go, for the pain would keep the conservatives from going to sleep for a while. Well, to make a long story short, I hired the court room in the town hall and inserted notices in the local papers of the coming meeting, announcing myself and one well known single tax man (J. P. Kohler) as the speakers of the evening. The rubicon was crossed and the bridges destroyed, cutting off all possibility of retreat. What had I done? I, who from my earliest recollections, always avoided "appearing in public," had undertaken to make a speech. Well, I said I should do it, and I intended to keep my word even if I should die in the attempt.

The announcement of the intended meeting brought to me a letter from one Henry Brown, a resident of Jamaica, stating that he was "heartily in accord" and offering to assist in making the meeting a success. This was October 3, and the meeting was called for the 10th. A supply of tracts was obtained and notices of the meeting printed on the margin in red ink, one of which was left at every house in the town in addition to those distributed to passengers as they left the incoming trains. About twenty-five friends from Brooklyn and other parts of Long island accompanied the speakers to the meeting. All efforts to induce one of the natives to preside having failed we dispensed with the services of a presiding officer. About one hundred persons, in addition to our friends, were present at the opening of the meeting. The hall was gloomy and the audience an uninspiring one, causing the heart of the first speaker (myself) to sink down into his boots. It is not necessary to summarize my speech—in fact I don't think I could do if I tried—it is sufficient to say that I spoke. For some time the usual disturbers of the peace practiced their acts, but failing to drown me out cleared out. With the exception of this gang the audience appeared to be like so many mummies (perhaps my speech made them such), utterly incapable of appreciating what they heard. But after considerable time had elapsed I did succeed in arousing in them signs of life by taunting them with the fact that they permitted one man to own the highway of the town. This woke them up, but nothing else that I said had any apparent effect on them. I closed my speech as gracefully as I could, and gave my friend Kohler a chance. He commenced with his usual ease and fluency, and made an excellent address; but I am sorry to say without awakening the sleepers to any greater extent than my rambling effort had done. The hat was passed round, and from the proceeds a dividend of twenty per cent was paid on the rent of the hall. Copies of THE STANDARD and tracts were distributed among the audience as they passed out, and a few copies of "Progress and Poverty" were sold. At the close of the meeting Mr. Brown and three or four others organized for work in the interest of the united labor party. Their first meeting was held on the sidewalk, but as soon as their numbers had increased sufficiently they hired a hall for their meetings. On November 1 a second meeting was held in the same hall that the first one was held, at which Mr. Brown made an excellent opening address. Major Calhoun and others spoke to about four hundred people. After the election had taken place, and the votes were counted, it was found that Henry George had received 143 of them, an excellent result for so short a campaign in so small a place. Later still, Mr. Brown was elected one of the assessors of the town, and no doubt he has made his incumbency of that office an opportunity to enlighten his colleagues on the justice of the single tax.

I have described these events in which the part played by me was necessarily a leading one, simply that those who read may see that anyone, however limited his means and ability, can do something for the cause of justice; and that it is not necessary to be either a man of wealth, a college graduate, or a gifted orator to impart such a knowledge of the new political economy as will arouse in others a desire to enthusiastically and persistently labor for the establishment of those principles of justice and equity which alone can form a solid and square foundation for true social order.

JOHN FILER,

DEAR LAND AND CHEAP GLASS.

Some Manufacturers Who Seem to Know Which Pays the Larger Profits.

Pittsburg National Glass Bldg. et.

The land speculators are engaging in the glass business. They form land companies, sell lots and build up waste places. The first in this line was the location of Jeannette by the Chambers-McKee corporation. It bought farming land at \$100 per acre which is not adjacent to a stream or convenient for drainage purposes. The Chambers and McKee company has sold land at an immense profit per acre. With this profit on 250 acres it can afford to lose money in both the flint and window glass business. The McKee flint glass company is selling lamp chimneys cheaper than Pittsburg and other older firms can manufacture them. The glass business is but a secondary consideration with these land speculating magnates. Their purpose is to build towns to sell lots at fabulous prices, yielding them a profit of \$1,000 per acre. Ordinary city lots bring from \$500 to \$1,500 per lot, twenty lots to the acre. The profit on their 250 acre can readily be estimated. They can afford to lose money on their glass enterprises and still get a big return by the increase of population. They can force a large output at a loss, but by employing a large number of men they increase the population of Jeannette and add to their wealth by selling the land.

Lamp chimney manufacturers are suffering from lower prices than ever prevailed before, but the land scheme is a success.

Such a policy cannot but fail to react unfavorably upon labor. It might occur that the workman will sooner or later be called upon to accept a reduction in wages to make up for the loss in the chimney trade.

Sellers McKee and James H. Chambers have been so successful in the land speculation at Jeannette that there is no pent-up Utica for them.

They have bought the McKee farm at McKean station, on the P. V. & C. R. R. and applied for a charter for the Charleroi glass company. W. C. Bullitt, Geo. W. Moore, manager at Chambers's and W. D. Hartupce, (Sellers McKee's brother-in-law) are incorporators in this new scheme. The location of the McKean land is much more eligible than Jeannette, as it fronts on the river, and has the advantage of natural drainage. This is supposed to be a plate glass plant, but the land speculation is behind all of this, and the place will be laid out in town lots. The next move will be to make low prices for the plate glass manufacturer, to get orders, hold the men, and sell lots. Sellers McKee is one of the wonders of the age. He has been phenomenally successful thus far, and has carried schemes to a conclusion which netted him large returns. If he can populate Charleroi like he did Jeannette, and sell his lots at as good prices, he will make a barrel of money out of this land scheme. The goose that lays the golden egg, will be killed one of these days. Manufacturers of chimneys and window glass should combine to go into the town lot business themselves. Possibly Sellers McKee and Chambers would want better prices for their products if such a scheme could be effected. Hold on, boys, good times are coming, but in the meantime don't be in too big a hurry to buy town lots at Charleroi, as there are two or three eligible sites to be laid out in town lots at more reasonable prices.

THE OLD POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Southern Paper Sees That It Is Passing Away to Make Way for the New.

Memphis Appeal.

The old school of political economy is rapidly passing away and a new class is coming into prominence led by such men as Thomas G. Shearman, Henry George, Herbert Spencer and others, in all degrees of radicalism. The old school economists, many of whom still exist, had one and only one panacea for all ills. Their system of political, domestic or social economy was, merely, economy. Save. Spend less than you make. Stint yourself. Be content if you only have a rock for a pillow and the canopy of heaven for a roof. Save. Don't growl and grumble; don't chafe and fret and fume. Save. No matter how scant your store. Save.

There are certain would-be statesmen still in existence whose knowledge of economic problems is bounded on the north and on the south, on the east and on the west, and all around about, by this one monosyllable. Save. They will get up before a lot of farmers who wear hickory shirts and jean pants, and whose wives and daughters wear gingham and cotton stripes, and in florid sentences tell them how to grow rich by saving. To them the brute force of grasping all that is in sight and the animal instinct of holding and hoarding it is the sine qua non, and all things else are merely matters of unimportant detail.

They think that, no matter what else happens, if people save, they will become wealthy and consequently happy if they save.

National wealth depends upon the productive capacity of the nation, and the productive capacity of the nation is regulated and fixed by the productive capacity of each individual, or integral part of that nation. It does not result from what is saved, but from what is produced. The true economist teaches people not to sit down contentedly, as does a Mexican peon with a sack of meal and a goat and endeavor to save it, but rather how to increase their producing capacity.

Ample production or overproduction does not necessarily bring plenty and happiness to all people. Unless statesmen in fact, as well as in name, are chosen to enact laws for the distribution of wealth, or rather laws to prevent a congestion of wealth and its monopolization by a few, the more wealth there is produced the more poverty will there be, relatively.

Wealth attracts wealth, and the richer a man becomes the greater will be his income, and this income must be furnished by the labor of the poor who are becoming poorer in the same ratio. The facts obtainable and

presented from time to time by clever thinkers, and published broadcast, are arousing people from that impotent lethargy which prevailed so long. Unless conditions are changed the time must come when a very few will control all wealth. Unless conditions change the time must come when the cormorant shall be met by the commune. These are not fairy tales, but facts susceptible of a mathematical demonstration.

Another Australian System.

Boston Globe.

It would be a rather curious thing if, after going to the antipodes for the improved ballot system which was so successfully tried in Massachusetts last Tuesday, we should at some future time be asked to adopt a new system of taxation which had been first tried in Australia. Yet this may come to pass. If there is any virtue in Henry George's proposed single tax on land values, it will probably have its first practical proof on the little continent that lies on the other side of the globe.

The Liberal (political) association of New South Wales has just adopted, as part of its platform, the proposition to concentrate all taxation on the rental value of land, exclusive of all improvements; and has also pledged itself by resolution to support and assist Henry George in every way during his coming campaign in New South Wales.

What will look strange to the majority of people is the fact that the farmer delegates at the meeting which took this action voted in a solid body for the resolution endorsing the single tax; and many of the farmers took part in the debate, claiming that opposition could only come from those who did not understand what the single tax really meant, and arguing in opposition to the contention that this single tax would increase the burden of the small settlers and land holders.

It might be thought, perhaps, that the "Liberal association" is only a small organization with a high-sounding name, but this is not the fact. The premier of the colony, Sir Henry Parkes, and several of his ministry, are members of it; and the premier has not only personally signified his intention to co-operate heartily in the movement, but has given official notice in the New South Wales parliament that the government will at the next session introduce a measure providing for the levying of all taxation on the rental value of land, and leaving all other kinds of property untaxed. It is a little singular, too, that Henry George, the father of the single tax movement, was also the first man in the United States to propose and advocate the Australian ballot system.

How to Boom a Town.

Wilkesbarre Telegraph.

How to boom a town or city is engaging the attention of our Kingston neighbors. We offer a suggestion. Instead of asking five hundred or a thousand dollars for a building lot which is almost absolutely prohibitory of growth and improvement, let the owners of the vacant farms on the Kingston flats offer town lots free to settlers for one year, and then they will give their town such a "boom" as they desire! Try it! The outskirts of their town, containing hundreds of acres of splendid lands, would soon be occupied. If lots could be purchased at from \$25 to \$50 each, an acre cut up into five or six lots, 50x150 feet each, would realize the owners from \$125 to \$250 per acre for the surface alone. This ought to be sufficient profit to the owners, who probably purchased it for less than \$50 per acre. When \$500 to \$1,000 per lot is asked, people are not going to buy and improve them. Offer them at the price suggested and see how quick your town will become a city. We might be able to buy one ourselves. Throw open one of your 50 or 100 acre farms, cut it up into town lots of 50x150 feet, lay it out into streets and alleys, advertise that they will be sold to settlers on a certain day on the payment of \$25, \$50 or \$100, as the case may be, with the understanding that the purchaser shall improve them by erecting a building on them within a year, or forfeit the same. Then witness the scramble to get possession of them. The hubbub would equal that of a lot of maggots on the carcass of a dead dog, each striving to get the choice of lots, and from fear that there would not be enough lots to go round! That's the way to boom your town or city. Try it. How this would work is well illustrated in the history of Brooklyn. The site of Brooklyn was owned by the Pierreponts. They cut roads and streets through their fields, divided their farms into town lots and sold them to the masses for a slight consideration. Such public spirit and philanthropy was rewarded. They were enriched millions of dollars by the increased value of their surrounding possessions. Try it.

It Might Be Full of Love.

Gerard Massey.

Lo! plenty ripens round us, yet awakes the cry for bread,
And the millions still are toiling, crushed,
and clad in rags, unfed!
While sunny hills and valleys richly blush
with fruit and grain,
But the paupers in the palace rob their toiling fellow men.
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above,
And if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

Dear God! what hosts are trampled 'mid this
killing crush for gold!
What noble hearts are supp'd of love, what
spirits lose life's hold!
Yet a merry world it might be, opulent for
all, and aye,
With its lands that ask for labor, and its
wealth that wastes away.
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above,
And if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Mallock's Aggressive Conservatism.

Mr. W. H. Mallock, who poses as the champion of an aggressive conservatism, gives his whole mind to "Science and Revolution" in the November issue of the Fortnightly Review. Mr. Mallock announces that in the war between religion and science and between conservatism and radicalism, religion and conservatism, which have much the same ends to serve, have each unwisely chosen the weapons best suited to the other. The "shrill curate" denies scientific demonstrations that all reasoning men know to be conclusive, while the conservative bows before the pretense of radicalism to scientific accuracy of definition and demonstration. Mr. Mallock urges upon religion the necessity of accepting respectfully the demonstrations of science in its realm, and taking its stand upon the declaration that there is a field for speculation outside that domain. On the other hand, he urges that conservatism shall cease to treat with respect the pretensions of radicalism to scientific accuracy, and assume the "shrill curate's" attitude of denying all the claims of the other side. He compares radicalism's solid mountains of science "to inflated windbags," whether balloons or bladders, does not appear, and declares that "the task of pricking the windbags with the spearhead of real scientific reasoning and reducing to their true proportions the prospects of democracy and social change, is a task waiting to be undertaken by some school of clear and vigorous thinkers."

Mr. Mallock evidently believes himself to be a representative of such a school, but in his attempt to prick a few of these so-called windbags he sufficiently demonstrates the childishness of his pretensions. He seriously believes that he has routed Henry George by the following train of reasoning: Mr. George's theory, affirms Mr. Mallock, is based on the assumption that God made land "with a distinct view to man's use of it." But, arbitrarily assumes Mr. Mallock, Mr. George is not an apostle of any Christian church, and those who have accepted his theory of land are scarcely believers in the verbal inspiration of the bible. Hence, argues Mr. Mallock, the land theory falls to the ground. Mr. Mallock apologizes for having noticed such a trifle as Mr. George, "for his own sake, hardly worth referring to," but dangerous by reason of the way in which his error has been received.

Mr. Mallock then devotes his energies to showing the unscientific character of Mr. Morley's terms. He would like to know what Mr. Morley means by "the people," when he says that "the people are the most helpless classes." Mr. Mallock wishes to know whether Mr. Morley's "people" are those who from drunkenness and avoidable causes have become "unfitted to defend themselves." After considering the term in various lights, Mr. Mallock's own conclusion is that the people are "all those persons without exceptional talents." He admits that within certain limits these persons are able to feel and express desires, but in their public relations they have only the power of destruction. All constructive power is of necessity lodged in the intelligent few. The many could destroy the Fifth bridge with dynamite, but only the few have the engineering skill to rebuild the structure. This line of argument he believes sufficiently demonstrates the unscientific character of the term "power" as used by advanced social thinkers.

The Extension of Trade in Political Principle.

This is the somewhat confusing title of an article by Frederick Greenwood in the November Fortnightly Review. Mr. Greenwood discusses the relations between the British conservatives and their liberal allies of various grades, and fears that in time the radical tail may wag the conservative dog—that in the trade of principles going on between the allies, the conservatives may get the worst of the bargain. "The notion," says Mr. Greenwood, "that the next election will turn upon home rule is already out of date. Of course it will be included in the Gladstonian programme—that is necessary for the sake of the Irish vote. But there is a newer thing than home rule and one that is far more captivating to the English masses. This is the socialist radical doctrine, which, beyond all doubt, has seized upon the imagination and the hopes of the people all the land over, and will certainly be run, by a united opposition at the time of the elections, with Mr. Gladstone as far in the van of progress as Mr. Labouchere or Mr. Jacoby."

Mr. Greenwood seems dimly to perceive in what he confusedly calls "the socialist radical doctrine," the rise of the land question. Later on he declares that this dreadful something is an alarming attack against which must be gathered all the forces of reasonable conservatism, but he is mortally afraid that the radical allies are not to be trusted in such a struggle.

Heaven Campbell and the Single Tax.

Helen Campbell, well known for her studies of the condition of workingwomen in New York, sets forth in the Arena for December "Certain Convictions as to Poverty." Having given some facts as to the condition of the

toiling masses in Europe and America, she casts about for an answer to the question, "Why is it that the whole people do not in equal proportions enjoy the increased wealth and other incalculable advantages brought by our rapidly advancing civilization?"

One reason, she believes, is our system of indirect taxation. Here she quotes Mr. Thomas G. Shearman's figures showing the proportion of taxes to savings in the case of the poor man and in the case of the rich man. To do away with this system, Miss Campbell is persuaded, would of itself restore in this country the old time comparative equality.

Competition of laborer against laborer has reduced wages to the subsistence point. The condition of the Illinois miners is a conspicuous example of this fact. Miss Campbell says: "Land held by speculative owners at a price far beyond him cannot be made available toward a living, his only right in it being the final six feet by two in which he at last lies down."

Child labor and the labor of most women Miss Campbell regards as intensifying this competition. This completes her list of the external causes for the present aspect of poverty as a whole. An internal cause is the widely accepted belief, founded in part upon religious teaching, that poverty is a blessing that we must have always with us.

Miss Campbell, in discussing the remedy, sees that charity is not final, and that state charity, in particular, in the long run, substitutes generosity for justice. After these come the eight-hour movement, profit sharing, co-operation, socialism, anarchism, and "Henry Georgeism, so-called." Miss Campbell states the general claims of the eight-hour advocates, but fails to see that the relief would be more than temporary. She is even less hopeful of the other proposed remedies, and in discussing socialism, proclaims herself an individualist, with a disposition to administer natural monopolies by the state.

Taking up the single tax, she rejects the idea that it involves socialism, and states at a considerable length the claims of its advocates without committing herself to the system. She closes her article with an acknowledgment of the debt that the world owes to charity, but with a demand for "equality of opportunity" as simple justice and the real solution of the social problem.

An Inadequate Remedy.

Clementina Black, who seems but slightly acquainted with the most trustworthy conclusions of recent political economy, while deeply anxious to improve the condition of toilers of her sex, directs us in the November Fortnightly Review "The Organization of Workingwomen." Some of the figures with which she enforces the need of some such agency as she advocates are appalling. She tells of serving women who are paid round two pence an hour downward; of shirt-makers who receive one and a half pence per shirt; of button-hole makers who are paid two and three-quarters pence per gross.

The writer's indignation is not against women who work at their homes, and compete with those who have naught to depend upon but their labor. Her only remedy is to arrest competition by the formation of unions among workingwomen to keep up wages and unions among employers pledged to maintain the minimum of wages demanded by the workingwomen's union so long as members of the latter do not work at lower wages for non-union employers.

Marlborough as a Socialist.

"Marlborough" is the significant signature attached to an article called "The New Tories," in the November issue of the Nineteenth Century, and the author is none other than his "frollic grace" who wedded the Widow Hammersly and her millions. The duke affirms that for years the liberals have made the innocent land holder their object of attack; that the party has been essentially a bourgeois party strong in rich landless manufacturers, who have been totally out of sympathy with the laboring classes. Agricultural land, he insists, has within the last sixty years become less and less valuable possession, while town lots have vastly increased in value and the profits of manufacturers have enormously grown.

His grace sees in all this a wide field of usefulness for a tory democracy, for he believes that the masses have for centuries reposed their confidence in "that class which it has suited the radical party to treat with opprobrium." He urges the conservatives to seize the present opportunity to bring to the side of privilege the working classes by the adoption of a programme in which shall figure "education, shorter hours of labor, sanitary homes and public institutions to take the place of the public house, and lastly, giving the trades union a recognized status, providing against accident, infirmity and old age."

Having outlined this scheme of Bismarckian socialism, based upon the idea that a whole people can be kept in an official pauperism to a government administered by a land holding and otherwise privileged few, his grace discusses its features in detail and exhibits in the course of the discussion an economic confusion in keeping with his obliquity of morals. One example will suffice. Having cited some instances of bad housing in the London slums, he exclaims: "I simply go by what we all can see and do see throughout the whole of

the east end of London, and laboring people's quarters generally. They are an absolute disgrace to the nation that suffers such things. I do not care what the reasons are; I do not care who the owners of this class of property are; I do not care what the difficulties, financial or otherwise, that stand in the way; I do not care if we have to face socialistic legislation; but I assert that no party is alive to the country's interest, or its own interest either, that allows an abuse of this sort tacitly to lie bid. . . . We may assure ourselves, however, that if the liberal party see no difficulties in offering every agricultural laborer three acres and a cow, the tory party should be quite willing to consider the means by which the state shall render assistance to laborers by giving a legal status to trades unions and encouraging industrial insurance among those classes that are daily engaged in the unhealthy occupations of factories and various manufacturing interests."

Mr. Morley's Programme.

In the view of the Tribune's tory correspondent in London, socialism has found a leader in the person of Mr. John Morley. At the Eighty club on Tuesday of last week he proclaimed himself a radical and declared that name good enough for him. "As for socialism," says Correspondent Smalley, "if it means communism, abolition of private property, land nationalization, assumption by the state of all capital, equal distribution of products—that, he thinks, is against human nature, and is certain to produce convulsion and disaster. His own socialism he defines as a wise use of the forces of all for the good of each, legal protection of the weak against the strong, and state performance of the duties to which individuals are unequal. His programme, even with these limitations, is large enough to alarm men more versed than he in practical affairs. It includes a free breakfast table, free education, with free meals, for poor children, local control of gas, water and other such monopolies, the power of acquiring land for municipal purposes at the buyer's own price, wholesale revision of the existing system of taxation in the interest of the poorer classes, and wholesale land reform with the view of replacing, as he says, the people on the land, which he well calls a tremendous task. He uses language in advocating some of these schemes which points to that very confiscation which he professes to oppose. Do not, says Mr. Morley, tax the people to death; you will not need to tax them to death, if only you tax the right people. And he talks of landowners who retain land wanted for public uses for selfish purposes of their own, and object to sacrifice ten per cent of its value for public objects."

The correspondent notes that Mr. Morley argues against the eight-hour idea. Either, he says, you mean to allow working overtime or you do not. If you do, your eight hours' bill is only a wages bill. You enact that extra payment for overtime shall begin at the ninth hour instead of at the tenth. If you do not, you either compel employers to pay nine hours' wages for eight hours' work, or you peremptorily knock off eleven per cent from the artisans' pay. Don't you think he will be grateful for it? That question will, however, in his view, have to be settled ultimately, as the artisans wish. But whatever they wish, he will vote against compulsory eight hours legislation.

WORKINGMEN'S EXPENDITURES.

An English Blue Book That Sets Forth Some Interesting Facts.

In a recent English blue book which gives returns of the expenditures of workingmen in different parts of Great Britain statements from thirty-four families are published, and of these eighteen show deficit. Thus of six miners, five from Northumberland and one from Glamorgan, five are in arrear at the end of the year in sums amounting to perhaps twenty per cent of the year's earnings. The classes of workmen included in the return are very various, and come from all parts of England and from one or two places in Scotland. Miners, joiners, engineers, shoemakers, printers, agricultural laborers, clerks—all these groups, and others, are put under contribution. The total wages vary from £28 13s. to £150 per annum; and those of the agricultural laborers are not the lowest. Thus the yearly incomes of the families of the two Kentish laborers given are £50 and £43, whereas those of three Northumberland miners are as low as £29, £33 and £33. As to the details of the food supply, even the poorest of the workmen included here must have a substantial quantity of butcher's meat. The workmen whose whole incomes are from £28 to £40 a year spend 10 per cent on it, and those in higher grades an amount varying from that figure downward to 9 or even 6 per cent.

The percentage spent on clothing is from 8 to 13. The average number of rooms per family, taking the whole of the thirty-four cases, is 3.53. Only one of the families lives in one room; ten live in two, four in three, ten in four, two in five and five in six rooms each. These figures may serve, by the way, to show that the very few of the thirty-four cases are drawn from London, where two or three rooms, even for skilled workmen, are the ordinary accommodation for a family. The amount of rent paid averages £3 6s. 6d. per annum—say 1s. 6d. a week—a sum, of

course, infinitely lower than is charged in London. The number of working hours averages fifty-four per week, and this in spite of "lost time," which amounts to the serious average of eight weeks and two days in each case.

PERSONAL.

James D. Mosby, a devoted single tax man, died on October 14 at his home near Kensett, Arkansas. He was a man of great strength of character and wide culture, and was for years an earnest supporter of the single tax and a subscriber to THE STANDARD. A friend of Mr. Mosby says that one of the pleasantest incidents on which he dwelt with pleasure occurred during his last visit to Memphis, Tenn. While there he received conclusive evidence of the feeling that draws single tax men together. He was invited to take supper at a certain hotel in that city where he found fifteen single tax men, all invited guests, and not one of whom had ever seen the other before. Mr. Mosby was greatly impressed with this evidence of the diffusion of the principles for which he had worked so faithfully, and was very fond of relating it.

Mr. George Sutton, a prominent member of the single tax club of Buffalo, was in New York last week as a delegate to the state convention of foresters. Mr. Sutton says the action of the Buffalo club in preparing the table of taxes, already published in THE STANDARD, has had a wonderful effect on public opinion in that city. Many people who imagine that they are opposed to the single tax have been brought to see clearly that the existing system is foolish and unjust, and the work of education is proceeding rapidly. The Buffalo delegate to the Knights of Labor convention at Atlanta, Mr. Sutton says, was instructed to vote for the change in the declaration of principles recently adopted, and he thinks that the effect will be very marked in creating interest in our doctrines among the members of that order.

Chauncey F. Black, president of the Democratic society of Pennsylvania and formerly the democratic lieutenant-governor of that state, is a lawyer by profession, but has devoted much time to political writing. He was formerly a contributor to the New York Sun, and has partly edited several Pennsylvania papers. His pamphlet entitled "Jefferson and Hamilton," in which he contrasts the democratic with the oligarchic principle, was written in reply to a statement of President Garfield about the declining influence of Jefferson's ideas.

James J. Fay of Rutland, Vt., passed through New York on Saturday on his way home from the Knights of Labor convention at Atlanta, Ga., to which he had been a delegate. Mr. Fay claims the honor of being the first open and avowed single tax man elected to office, having been elected mayor of his town, Rutland, in 1887. He is delighted with the action of the knights in adopting the single tax, and is particularly pleased with the uncompromising spirit manifested by General Master Workman Powderly throughout the proceedings touching this matter. Mr. Fay has great hopes that the order will now rapidly regain, and even surpass, its old time power and prestige.

James P. Archibald of New York, also a delegate to the Knights of Labor convention, came north in company with Mr. Fay. He made the important announcement that just after the convention had adjourned the thirty delegates from New York state met together to consult as to the best means of pressing ballot reform here. They arranged for an early meeting in New York city, where ways and means will be considered.

THE NEW EARTH.

A Monthly Paper Started by the New Churchman's Single Tax League.

The initial number of a very handsome little eight page monthly paper named the New Earth, has just appeared. It is edited by John Filmer, and is published by the New churchman's single tax league, an association which aims to spread among the receivers of the doctrines of the new church a knowledge of the new political economy which advocates the single tax; to promote the study and practical application of the principles of the new church and of this new economic system conjunctively, believing them to be spiritually correlated, and to urge upon all new church people the duty of working actively and practically towards the descent of the New Jerusalem into the politico-economic relations of mankind.

The New Earth is finely printed in large, clear type, with wide columns and on heavy paper. Following the salutatory article, which is signed by A. J. Auchterlone, is an article entitled "Philanthropy and Poverty," by John Filmer; another entitled "The Harmony of the New Political Economy with the Teachings of Swedenborg," by L. E. Wilmarth; some interesting news items and a number of carefully selected extracts from letters received by the New churchman's single tax league. Altogether it is a most attractive number, and if the succeeding numbers are as good there is no reason why, with the price fixed at the nominal rate of fifty cents a year, a very large circulation should not be quickly built up.

BALLOT REFORM.

MR. SAXTON'S NEXT BILL.

It May Embody the Blanket Ballot and Provide for General Registration.

Senator-elect Charles T. Saxton tells an Albany correspondent of the New York Press that he will introduce a ballot bill embodying the Australian system early in the coming session of the legislature. He says that he will probably incorporate the "blanket ballot" in this session's bill, that is, provide for a single ballot at all elections. He hopes, however, to improve upon the form of ballot used in Massachusetts by a different method of grouping the candidates. If, for example, there were three officers to be filled and four candidates running for each office, the arrangement would be this:

Rep.	Dem.	Pro. Labor.
For Governor . . .	Smith.	Brown.
For Lieut. Gov. . .	White.	Day.
For Senator, etc.		

There may be a provision permitting voters who wish to vote a straight ticket, to mark a cross opposite the party name. Mr. Saxton is inclined to consider some of Governor Hill's suggestions as to the ballot. He will not oppose a provision for general registration, but he rejects the governor's suggestion that the bill permit an unofficial ballot, as Mr. Saxton regards the exclusive official ballot as the cornerstone of the whole system.

Recounts in Massachusetts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A day or two after the election a letter was received by a well known reformer in New York, from a friend in Boston, telling him not to take too rosy a view of the working of the new ballot law in Massachusetts, as in many cases a recount would be demanded, and it was expected that many of the ballots would be found so imperfectly marked as to make it practically impossible to tell for whom the voter meant to cast it.

Last Friday evening I met a member of the Massachusetts democratic state committee, who told me that there had been a number of recounts and that every ballot had been most carefully scanned, but not one had been found in any way defective or doubtful. In every case the voters had so marked their ballots that there could be no possible doubt as to how they wished to vote.

In the case of one recount of which he spoke the election had been decided by one vote. Yours truly, LAWRENCE DUNHAM.

The democratic society at Hudson, N. Y., has passed resolutions in favor of ballot reform, but not specifying the kind of ballot reform that they demand. The society ought to be more specific.

Pennsylvania's Proposed Law.

Alfred N. Chandler of Philadelphia, for some years active in the single tax movement, answers in a recent issue of the Record of that city some editorial objections to the proposed reform of the ballot system. Says Mr. Chandler: "I beg leave to say that the Pennsylvania bill provides that in case of death or resignation of a candidate within a few days prior to election and too late for the candidate's party to substitute another name on the printed ballot, the voter may use what is now known as a 'sticker,' with the name of the new candidate printed thereon. I desire to say that the bill offered last winter, and which will be offered again at the next session of the legislature, has been most carefully drawn and every point fully considered."

Little Delaware Calls For It.

Down in the state of Delaware, where the treachery of ex-Senator Eli Saulsbury and the free use of money made possible the election Anthony Higgins, a republican, to the United States, there is a call for the Australian ballot. Last winter, when the question was practically presented to the people by an attempt to secure the passage by the legislature of a law embracing the features of the Australian ballot system, failure was caused by the almost unanimous opposition of the republican majority that controlled the popular branch of the general assembly, and it is not probable that the republican party will care to enter upon the state campaign next year in an attitude of hostility to the grave issue of ballot reform. The democratic party is already firmly committed on this question, and no attempt will be made to take any backward step.

At a recent meeting of the Young men's democratic club of Wilmington, called for the purpose of celebrating the victories in Ohio, Iowa and Virginia, Lewis C. Vandegrift, a prominent democratic leader, openly indorsed the Australian ballot system, and his remarks were heartily applauded by his enthusiastic democratic auditors.

Money in Elections Discussed.

The Minneapolis Journal has asked leading men for their opinions as to the justification of the use of money in politics; whether the "integrity of politics" has been injured by such expenditure; and if so, what is the remedy for the evil? Calvin S. Bricke thinks that harm has been done in only a few localities, and thinks that more rather than less money should be used, not for corruption, but for political education. President Eliot of Harvard thinks money has been foolishly and

corruptly spent, and regards the Australian ballot as a remedy for bribery. Roswell P. Flower says yes to the second question, and his remedies are the election of postmasters and custom house officers by the people, and the nomination of candidates pledged to contribute nothing to the election fund. Ignatius Donnelly recommends the Australian ballot as a remedy for many evils in elections. Wm. M. Springer of Illinois justifies recognized legitimate election expenses, regards the free use of money in 1880 and 1888 as scandalous, and thinks something like the Australian ballot would mitigate the evils. John Sherman hadn't time to answer the questions.

The ballot reform league of Cincinnati prints on the back of its receipt for entrance fee the essential features of its organization, and a sample Australian ballot. The league will announce its meetings by large posters bearing a cut of an election booth.

Alexander P. Browne, a copyright lawyer of Boston, was the originator of the clever saying apropos of the Massachusetts ballot law, that you can't tell what a man will do when he is "left alone with his God and his lead pencil." Mr. Browne was defeated in his race for state senator at the last election, but he heartily commends the Massachusetts law, and says that men of all parties and factions in that state are convinced of its excellence.

Joseph J. Lovell of 112 Norman avenue, Greenpoint, L. I., writes to the Greenpoint Star urging the formation of a local non-partisan ballot reform association, and the Star commends the suggestion.

A correspondent writing to the New York Times from Scranton, Pa., declares that workmen all over that state favor the Australian system of voting, and that it will be useless for any man opposed to that system to run for governor. The correspondent declares that General Master Workman Powderly has frequently expressed himself in favor of the right kind of ballot reform.

Press Opinions.

From accounts we have seen of the test given to this system in the late election in Massachusetts, it would appear that most of the claims made in its behalf were thoroughly substantiated and that there is a strong probability that it will soon be generally adopted in this country.—[Deseret, Utah, News.

Several of the ablest politicians and legislators in the state have turned their attention to the subject, and it is quite probable that a bill will be introduced in the legislature which will make the new [Australian] system a practical question, and then will be the proper time to pronounce upon its merits.—[Lynchburg Daily Virginian.

A ballot, printed at public expense and voted secretly, would do much to purify elections and legislation and lighten taxation.—[West Brighton, S. I., Advance.

We venture to assert that there are more election districts in this country where intimidation has been exercised than there are districts where the ballot has been absolutely untrammelled. Shameful that this should be the case, but it will be infinitely more shameful if such outrage be not prevented in the future by a positively secret ballot such as the Australian system offers.—[Pittsburg Tribune.

Confidence in our republican institutions has been shaken by the growth of a class who, for a consideration ranging from a glass of beer to a few dollars, were ready to turn the country over to the spoils hunter or monopolist. The rapid increase of this class during the decade has rendered almost hopeless the effort of well meaning workmen to better their condition through the ballot. It was, therefore, necessary not only to secure freedom from espionage but to so arrange the system of voting as to prevent the voter from discovering to a would be purchaser the contents of his ballot. This is effectually done by the Australian system. And we desire to call the fact that our constitution provides for this system to the attention of our legislature.—[Port Angeles, Wash., Commonwealth.

No one doubts (and in fact it has come under the personal observation of all) that many unscrupulous employers have freely used their power at the polling place, and even if they did not use it openly, there is always a secret fear of the consequences of a worker voting against the avowed wishes of his employer. It is only natural, of course, that a man should use his power to further his own interests, and it is only natural that a worker should to a certain extent consult the interests of his employer. The adoption of the Australian system of balloting, however, will do away with all this, and the worker will be enabled to vote for his own interest, and not for his employer's, for nine times out of ten their two interests are widely divergent.—[Commoner and Glassblower.

The last general assembly of Missouri enacted a sort of Australian ballot law for cities. It must be extended to the whole state. No honest man need fear its workings. It is intended to prevent rascality and fraud, and that is what honest people desire shall be done.—[St. Joseph, Mo., Herald.

Half a dozen states, including our own, has adopted the only efficient system for elections (the Australian system); and among the lot no law is better than ours. In this whole movement there is, to our notion, the

most encouraging testimony to the vitality and sufficiency of the power of self government in the American people.—[Indianapolis News.

But no matter how states go, whether republican or democratic, all honest men should be in favor of the adoption of the Australian system. Our own legislature cannot get at the matter too early at Olympia.—[Seattle, Wash., Workingman.

At the risk of seeming to be inconsistent, the governor should, if the Australian ballot bill is presented to him for his action by the incoming legislature, admit in a manly way his error of judgment and approve the measure in the interest of good government and purer elections. No act that he could perform would add more to his reputation among the people of the commonwealth. The Empire state cannot afford to postpone this reform longer. The next presidential election may again hinge on the vote of this state, and there should be in 1892 a tried system of ballot reform in operation. Then the defeated party cannot assert that it has been beaten by bribery, and the moral gain in putting an end to the "filaters" will be immeasurably great.—[Syracuse Evening Herald.

The reason why ballot reform is opposed by "practical" politicians is that they are afraid of leaving the voter alone with his God and his lead pencil. They have the deadliest fear of his conscience and judgment. They don't want him to vote as he knows and believes in his inmost heart to be the best way.—[Buffalo Truth, labor organ.

An army cannot be halted or delayed in its progress because some of the soldiers have become footsore and lame; the stragglers must either be left behind or carried in ambulances; just so the progress of ballot reform cannot be stayed because the illiterate voter must disclose his intentions to sworn officials in order to exercise his franchise.—[Newark, N. J., Evening News.

EMPTY LOTS AND BUILDINGS.

Assessments on the Two Classes of Property Compared—Building Discouraged.

The assessments on property sold within the last two or three weeks, which are given below, bear a more uniform proportion to the selling price than a number of assessments taken indiscriminately are apt to bear. Three classes of property are represented, business or factory buildings, residences and empty lots.

First take the assessments on five pieces of vacant land:

Two lots running from Seventy-second to Seventy-third street, west of Eighth avenue. Sold for \$49,500; assessed at \$18,000, or 36 per cent of value.

Two lots on Ninety-fourth street, east of Second avenue. Sold for \$9,400; assessed at \$3,000, or 32 per cent of value.

One lot, 16 1/2 feet front, on 143d street, west of the boulevard. Sold for \$1,050; assessed at \$300, or 33 per cent of value.

Four lots on Seventy-fifth street, west of Ninth avenue. Sold for \$54,000; assessed at \$20,000, or 37 per cent of value.

One lot on Ninth avenue, south of Seventy-fifth street. Sold for \$20,000; assessed at \$7,000, or 35 per cent of value.

Average of above five percentages in vacant lots, 34 1/2 per cent.

Next, five residences:

No. 132 East Sixty-fourth street, three story, stone front. Sold for \$17,640; assessed at \$7,500, or 42 1/2 per cent of value.

No. 339 West Forty-sixth street, three story, stone front. Sold for \$16,000; assessed at \$8,000, or 50 per cent of value.

No. 106 West 130th street, three story, stone front. Sold for \$14,750; assessed at \$6,000, or 40 per cent of value.

No. 214 Lenox avenue, four story, brick. Sold for \$35,000; assessed at \$15,000, or 43 per cent of value.

No. 345 West Nineteenth street, three story, brick. Sold for \$14,000; assessed at \$6,000, or 43 per cent of value.

Average of above five assessments on residences, 44 per cent of value.

Next, four business and factory buildings:

The northwest corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, five story, brick, store and office building. Sold for \$750,000; assessed at \$475,000, or 63 per cent of value.

Nos 133 and 134 Greene street, six story brick and iron front factory. Sold for \$133,000; assessed at \$58,000, or 43 1/2 per cent of value.

No. 42 West Broadway, four story brick and iron factory. Sold for \$30,000; assessed at \$13,000, or 43 1/2 per cent of value.

Nos 28 and 30 West Twenty-third and 19 and 21 West Twenty-second streets, six story and two story brick stores. Sold for \$400,000; assessed at \$213,000, or 53 per cent of value.

Average of above four assessments on business and factory buildings, 51 per cent of value.

Thus the percentage of assessments on the residences averages almost one-third more than the assessments on the vacant lots; and the percentage of assessments on the business buildings averages just about half as much again as the assessments on the vacant lots, and about one-sixth more than the assessments on the residence buildings. This seems to agree with the general idea of current assessments, that the man who uses his property productively should be taxed much heavier than the man who does not produce anything and prevents others from using his land.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. D. P. Morgan, whose late husband left a fortune of eight or ten millions, is residing in Washington with her daughters, Mrs. Kissam and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Mark Hopkins, the widow of another of the Central Pacific syndicate, who is now building a three-million-dollar residence at Great Barrington, Mass., is worth twenty or twenty five millions. Mrs. Emily H. Meir pays the largest assessment on real estate of any woman in New York, and her property is valued at nine million dollars.—[C. F. Lammie in the Cosmopolitan.

Medway, Mass., Nov. 9.—Mrs. Sophia Darling, an inmate of the Medway almshouse, aged eighty-seven years, set fire to her clothing yesterday with suicidal intent. When discovered she was sitting up in her bed, her clothing all ablaze. She made no outcry or attempt to remove the clothing, and seemed happy, despite her suffering. The entire front of her body was terribly burned, the skin peeling from knee to breast. Medical aid was summoned, but she died in two hours. She had been an inmate for three months, and was insane over the fact that she should become a pauper.

On Thanksgiving day there will be the usual flitting to hunting grounds and country clubs. House parties, divested of all the prosaic monotony of old-time family gatherings—roast turkey and the festive pumpkin included—will wend their way to Long Island, Westchester, Tuxedo and the Hudson river, to remain until Monday morning. There will be runs with the hounds at all the clubs. The meet of the Rockaway pack will be at Cedarhurst, with the usual good cheer served at the club house. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt will entertain at luncheon the Meadowbrook club after a morning run with the hounds. Pigeon shooting at the Peckham country club, with cups, prizes, and handicaps, will be almost as exciting as horse racing and will fill up the greater part of the festive but fatiguing day.—[New York Sun.

In the Second district court of Fall River, Mass., Jeremiah Casey, an overseer in the Sade mill, was arraigned on four charges of employing children under thirteen years of age in that mill. The complaints were made by Inspector Hammond of Haverhill. Detentions are easy, but convictions are next to impossible, because on the witness stand operatives are unwilling to testify, and pile up birthdays recklessly. On the first complaint against Casey, the father of Clara Parent, a French girl under thirteen years of age, swore that although he had fifteen children, he did not know the date of the birth of any of them, but swore Clara was fourteen years of age. As the government had no records to contradict this Casey was discharged.

Mrs. J. W. Meekey is the possessor of a flawless sapphire, which she wears upon great occasions. It is an inch in diameter and is said to be worth \$180,000.

Mrs. Lamadrid, the founder of the one-cent coffee stands, gives her annual Thanksgiving dinner to poor children as usual. Several thousand poor people, young and old, will be fed in public by charitable institutions and individuals.

Grace church is famous for its music. The organist gets a salary of \$5,000 a year, the leading soprano \$2,500 more and the other singers receive salaries aggregating \$10,000. Besides this, there are an army of servants connected with the edifice, whose salaries amount to at least \$10,000. The mere work of keeping the church clean is an expensive one, for water is never allowed inside the building, all the wood work being cleaned with oil. Pews in Grace church rent for from \$300 to several thousands of dollars each.

Felix Brassel, a German, committed suicide last week in a house in Wooster street. He was an artist by profession, and came here only two months ago. He solicited work but could find none, and was running into debt. A note in his pocket showed that he had meditated suicide.

Going around the world in a private yacht is coming into fashion. Mr. E. D. Morgan was the pioneer in the movement, and was followed later by J. M. Phelps. Now Mr. and Mrs. Trenor Park and a party of friends intend to start on a long expedition of this kind, taking plenty of time in its accomplishment and doing things very comfortably en route.

The Colonies and India reports the following incident as occurring in Melbourne: A young man who had served some short time in jail in New South Wales went across the Murray as soon as he regained his freedom, his intention doubtless being to make an effort to lead a new life among people who would not have known of the stigma on his character. There is a law in Victoria, however, which bars such people from taking up their residence in the colony, and the young misdoer's identity having been brought to the notice of the Victorian police, he was haled before a magistrate in Melbourne, and charged with being illegally at large in the colony. In his defense the youth professed ignorance of the law, which was probably quite a true statement, but the magistrate convicted and sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment in irons. The circumstances of the case appear to be exactly as we have given them.

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THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THEY ARE FOR FREE WOOL.

Gratifying Results of a Trade Paper's Investigation.

The Dry Goods Economist, having queried the commercial and manufacturing firms and institutions engaged in the various branches of the woolen industry, asking the recipients to indicate the basis upon which they were willing that foreign wool should be admitted into this country. Blanks were provided for answers indicating preferences for an ad valorem tariff and for the free admission of the fabric.

In to-day's issue the Economist publishes the names of seventy-eight firms and companies answering specifically, fifty-nine of which are unqualifiedly in favor of free wool, the remaining nineteen being in favor of an ad valorem tariff, under which the duties would be collected upon the wool alone, the dirt and grease escaping taxation. Further replies are to be received, and the Economist declares that with further returns those who look for no reform of the wool tariff will see a great light. These are the names of those who expressed the desire for the free importation of wool:

Canastota knitting mills, Canastota, N. Y.; Capon woolen company, Uxbridge, Mass.; Central Falls woolen mills, Lincoln, R. I.; E. F. Church, commission merchant, New York; Connor Brothers, woolens, Holyoke, Mass.; Conway mills, woolens, Conway, Mass.; George Cranshaw's Sons, carpet mills, Newburgh, N. Y.

Dawson manufacturing company, woolens, Holden, Mass.; Edward F. Dyer, commission merchant, New York.

B. M. Ewing, commission merchant, New York.

George Follett & Co., wool, New York; C. Fox & Co., woolen mills, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Francis & Muller, commission merchants, New York.

Geneva worsted mills, Providence, R. I.; Germania mills, woolens, Holyoke, Mass.; Glendale woolen mills, Glendale, Mass.; A. M. Graft, commission merchant, New York.

James Harrison, Saxony woolen mills, Newburg, N. Y.; Edward Heymann & Co., commission merchants, New York; H. Hitchcock, Son & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Holliston mills, Holliston, Mass.; Howard Brothers & Co., New York.

Daniel L. Jones & Co., woolen yarn, Philadelphia.

Kanata knitting mills, Middleville, N. Y.; Kent woolen company, Centerville, R. I.

Lawrence, Webster & Co., woolens, Malone, N. Y.; Lee, Tweedy & Co., wholesale dry goods, New York; B. Lucas & Co., Haines, Norwich, Conn.; Lymanville company, worsted suitings, Providence, R. I.

Martin, Lawrie & Co., commission merchants, New York; Masonville mills, Masonville, R. I.; Merrimac hat company, Amesbury, Mass.; Joseph P. Murphy, woolens, Philadelphia.

New England hating company, woolens, Lowell, Mass.; Nichols, Dupee & Co., wool, Boston, Mass.; North Andover mills, North Andover, Mass.; Joseph Noonan & Sons, woolens, Peterborough, N. H.

Oelrichs & Co., wool importers, New York; H. Oldroyd, Howells, N. Y.

G. W. Patton & Co., wool, Philadelphia; Patterson Brothers, wool, New York; Persian rug and carpet company, New York; Palaski woolen mills, Palaski, N. Y.

Rochester knitting mills, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Rossman & Son, Stockport, N. Y.

Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, commission merchants, New York; Schurr & Dehus, New York; Schoff, Farchand & Co., commission merchants, New York; F. H. Southwick, commission merchant, New York; Seere worsted mills, Providence, R. I.; Saiton mills, North Andover, Mass.

H. C. Thatcher & Co., wool, Boston.

J. M. Valentine & Co., commission merchants, New York; Vesta knitting mills, Providence, R. I.

Wanskuck company, Providence, R. I.; Charles R. Weeks & Bros., commission merchants, New York; Woodward, Baldwin & Co., commission merchants, New York; Woonsocket worsted mills, Woonsocket, R. I.

Yunds, Kyne & Kennedy, knitting mills, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Grotesque Political Economy.

Professor Thompson, who is paid by the university of Pennsylvania to be a protectionist, recently complained that David A. Wells, in a speech before the New York reform club, had accused him of declaring it inexpedient that the United States should have foreign commerce. Mr. Wells disclaims having quoted Prof. Thompson as making such a declaration in so many words, but proceeds in a letter to the New York Times to show that Professor Thompson in his book "Social Science and National Economy" is apparently opposed to foreign commerce. Here are some of the professional protectionist's utterances: "Commerce between distant points is an undesirable thing." In another place he declares that there is sufficient reason "for the policy which seeks to reduce foreign commerce to a minimum." He thinks it would be preferable to hang a man "than make a common sailor of him." The work of sailors, he says, "while the most difficult of human employments, is also the most unproductive, the most useless." "Every nation," he says, "contains within its own providential boundaries the means of making itself independent of all others as regards the supply of articles of prime necessity. There is, therefore, no need of employing a large number of its people and a large amount of its capital in transporting these articles across the ocean. They

are always of a bulky nature, and therefore manifestly unsuited for long transport."

Edward A. Greene, a wool commission merchant of Philadelphia and Boston, is sending out a circular asking wool dealers all over the country to protest to their congressmen against the election of Mr. Reed of Maine as speaker of the house of representatives, on the ground that he may be induced by New England manufacturers to aid in putting wool on the free list.

The democrats of Iowa are preparing to push the tariff fight with vigor. A tariff reform club has just been organized at Atlantic which proposes to circulate literature and get to work earnestly for the cause. Mr. S. W. W. Straight, member of the democratic state committee for the Ninth congressional district, is a member of the club.

Says the Washington correspondent of the Boston Post: "They are laughing at the treasury department over the story of a Boston business man who is prominent in the Home market club and a member of the committee on undervaluations. His wife has been in Europe this summer, and brought back with her a handsome sash, which was undervalued at the custom house to the extent of about \$100. The zealous champion of protection and efficient customs service told the incident to a friend with evident satisfaction, with the significant remark: 'I hope the inspectors won't get hold of it.'"

A crown of laurel was recently sent to the conductor of a singing society in Saxony. It was stopped at the custom house to pay duty. As laurel was not on the list the officers taxed it as a "fine spice." Two similar laurel wreaths were sent from Germany to Massenet, the French composer. They also had to be taxed, and the French officers classed them as "medicinal herbs."

Pennsylvania Not For Hill.

Philadelphia Record.

A note of alarm has been sounded that Governor Hill has desisted upon the democratic organization in Pennsylvania, with a view to securing its support of his candidacy for the presidency in 1892. There is only one man in the state of New York who can get the support of the Pennsylvania delegates. In case Grover Cleveland should not be nominated, the democratic party would look elsewhere for its leader in 1892. Because the vote of New York is necessary to elect a democratic president, the fact affords no sufficient reason for overlooking the rest of the country in making a selection. It is a poor compliment to the New York democracy to argue that their allegiance to their principles must be purchased by nominating a New Yorker. The uncertain success in the past with New York candidates improves the assumption of their peculiar availability. Besides, Governor Hill has done nothing to rank him in the category with Seymour, Greeley, Tilden and Cleveland. He can afford to wait until his spurs shall have grown longer.

Press Opinions.

The premier of France has promised a reduction of the tariff. In this respect, we are still behind the times, and old conservative European nations show us the lead.—(Boston Globe.)

If any high protection theorist happened to be present in Tremont temple last night he must have been amazed by the tumultuous applause which greeted Mr. George's declaration in favor of absolute free trade. The men who applauded were mostly working men, too.—(Boston Globe.)

That we are dependent upon London for our news from Brazil is only another straw showing how neglectful we have been in cultivating social and commercial relations with South America as compared with England, which has the inside track as banker and business agent for one-half of our own continent.—(Boston Globe.)

The most hopeful sign for the future, moreover, is the growth of the intelligent sentiment which must soon sweep away the great obstruction to the profitable cultivation of the soil that is found in the present system of excessive tariff taxation.—(Boston Post.)

Canadian sawn lumber at present enters the United States free of duty. The lumbermen of the dominion are strongly agitating for the abolition of the dominion export duty on logs, as they have been advised that unless this step is carried out the American government will retaliate by asking congress next session to impose corresponding import duty on Canadian lumber.

The Faith of the Future.

See, my son, the signs in heaven;
They are pointing to the time
When the shackles shall be riven
From the slaves in every clime.

Priests shall preach not as they now do,
Partial truths of sect and clan,
But the fatherhood of God
And the brotherhood of man.

Present wrongs will then be righted,
The wolf be driven from the door,
The plutocrat be disempowered,
For justice then reign evermore.

Heaven wills, O, child of labor!
That our fettered earth be free,
That the now furied sails of commerce
Soon shall whiten every sea.

Rev. J. E. K.

Wyoming, Pa., Nov. 11, 1894.

NEW IDEAS, METHODS AND INVENTIONS.

Transplanting Skin From the Dead to the Living.

Dr. Bartens has successfully transplanted the skin of a corpse to a living person who had been severely burned. His method of procedure, as described in the Brooklyn Medical Journal, was as follows: On December 13 a lunatic died in the hospital of pyæmia following a compound fracture of the arm, and about twenty minutes after his death two large, good-conditioned flaps were removed from the legs of the corpse. These were laid in warm water to which a little salt had been added, and then were taken to the division of the hospital (two or three hundred yards away) in which the scalded boy lay. These flaps were then carefully washed and cleansed of their subjacent fatty pannus; that done, they were divided into smaller pieces of from one centimeter wide to about one to two centimeters long (the ulcerated surfaces of the boy's legs had been cleansed in the same manner as the flaps in the meantime); then these pieces were laid on to fit as nearly as might be, dusted over with iodoform and covered with batting, and compresses applied. This whole proceeding took about one hour and a half from the time of the death of the old man. There were twenty-eight pieces applied in all, fourteen on each limb. On the 19th of December the bandages were removed for the first time, and it was found that there was union of twenty-four of these grafts.

Warm Water for Milk Cows.

An experiment was recently made by F. H. King at the agricultural experiment station at Madison, Wis., to ascertain whether it was true, as many farmers believed, that warm water for milk cows produces a measurable increase in the yield of milk over that of cold water, and if so, whether this increase affected the volume simply, or the weight of the solids contained, to an extent which would make it remunerative in general practice to warm the water for cows. Six cows were experimented upon, and the results show the following facts:

1. While on warm water, they gave, on the average, 1,002 pounds of milk per cow per day more than while on cold water, or 6.23 per cent of the general average daily yield of 16.06 pounds.

2. They drank on the average, daily, while on cold water, 63 pounds; but while on warm, 73 pounds, or 10 pounds per cow more.

3. They ate more while on warm water than while on cold, and at the rate of .74 of a pound of corn fodder per cow per day.

4. An increase in the amount of water drunk was coincident with an increase in the quantity of milk given; and this was true irrespective of whether the water was warm or cold, an increase of 10 pounds in every 100 pounds of water drunk being accompanied by an increase of 1 pound in every 100 pounds of milk given, nearly.

5. They consumed solid food, while on warm water, at the rate of 1.44 pounds for each pound of milk produced; and while on cold water, at the rate of 1.54 pounds for each pound of milk given.

6. An increase in the amount of water drunk, when the temperature of the water remained the same, was associated with an increase in the amount of water in the milk without a notable increase in the total solids contained.

7. An increase in the temperature of the water drunk, rather than an increase in the quantity of it, was associated with an increase in the total amount of solids produced.

8. There was a daily fluctuation in the percentage of water in the milk associated with a fluctuation in the amount of water drunk.

9. Five cows manifested a strong preference for water at 70 degrees over that of 32 degrees, but one of the cows showed an even stronger liking for the iced water.

10. With but one exception, the cows, while they ate less and drank less during the cold water periods, weighed more at their close, and, with but three exceptions, they weighed less at the close of the warm water periods.

11. With butter at 20 cents per pound, skimmed milk at 25 cents per 100 weight, corn fodder at \$5 per ton, and the cost of warming water for forty cows 130 days at \$15, the results obtained from the cows on the experiment indicate that a net gain of \$21.36 would be realized on a herd of forty cows averaging sixteen pounds of milk per cow per day, and at least \$10 on a herd of twenty, and \$5 on a herd of ten cows. Counting corn fodder at \$10 per ton, the net gain on a herd of forty cows would still be \$12.48.

A Rival of Natural Gas.

An item in the Progressive Age from Canton, Ohio, says: "James McKinley, and several other capitalists, have been experimenting in Youngstown for several months with the manufacture of gas from crude oil. The experiments, he says, have been very satisfactory." A report from Columbiana, Ohio, says: "The Northwestern gas improvement company made a test of its process of manufacturing gas from oil last week. The process of manufacture is the patent of Dr. J. J. Johnson. The invention has also been patented in twenty-two foreign countries and it is claimed that the gas can be manufactured so cheaply under it as to make it a formidable rival of natural gas."

An Improved Side Light.

A side light for vessels which is much more powerful and less expensive than the present lighthouse lens side light has been recently invented in England. The new light consists of a hollow lens filled with glycerine, colored red for the port lamp and green for the starboard. Some experiments have been tried with this new sort of lens for the benefit of the board of trade of London. A good

green lamp of the regulation order was tested with a photometric apparatus. It showed 18½ candle power. Then the same flame was put in a lamp that was covered with a hollow lens filled with pure glycerine, and over this was placed a green glass shade. This test showed 29 candle power. The next test was with a lamp where the same flame was used, but the lens was filled with green glycerine, and there was, of course, no shade. Here the test showed 32 candle power.

Lighting and Heating Trains by Electricity.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company have, by costly experiment and careful study, reduced the matter of electric lighting of trains to scientific perfection, and the introduction of several unique features has made possible the attainment of a degree of comfort unheard of heretofore. The apparatus for heating and lighting is of perfect and elaborate character, being, in fact, a complete central station plant in miniature on each train and under the constant supervision of a special attendant, whose duty it is to see that all times the amount of heat and light supplied is regulated according to the requirements. No accident to the engine or dynamo machine can cause an interruption to the light, as a reserve plant of batteries is carried for such an emergency. Leading from the dynamo room and regulators the main wires pass out and over the roofs of the cars to flexible connections between them, thence to switch boards and safety devices in each car, and finally through branch wires to the lamps. These have been lavishly introduced in both cars and vestibules, producing a brilliant illumination without the attendant annoyance of heat, odor, or other disagreeable features inseparable from the use of oil. One of the novel features introduced in the sleeping cars is a patent electric reading lamp in each section. With this luxurious provision, reading at night, before or after retiring, becomes as comfortable as by day, and when retiring the toilet may be made in comfort and seclusion. It is a fact well known to travelers that, although a car may appear brilliantly illuminated upon entering, a few moments' reading will severely try the eyesight, and show that it is in reality far from perfectly lighted. The birth reading lamp introduces the exact conditions of the study lamp at home, casting an agreeable and brilliant light directly upon the work. In construction it consists of an elegantly designed metal case containing an electric lamp so hidden that the light is thrown only in the direction wished, and its use does not interfere with the comfort of others. When no longer needed a shutter may be drawn and the light obscured.

Fuel Gas.

Writing on the subject of fuel gas, the Hartford, Conn., Times, says: "The 1,600 gas stoves now in use in Hartford families are supplied with the ordinary illuminating gas, and many manufacturing and other concerns are getting gas for their power through the pipe of the Hartford city gas light company. For the latter a reduced price of \$1.25 per thousand feet has been in force for some time where there is a large consumption. Theoretically, there has been for a long time a local demand for a cheap fuel gas, growing out of the reported figures of thirty to fifty cents per thousand in other cities. As a matter of fact, fuel gas has only about two-fifths of the heating power of illuminating gas, and, consequently, common gas at the Hartford price is quite as cheap as any figures at which fuel gas has yet been quoted elsewhere. Fuel gas is a hydrogen gas from the decomposition of steam with such qualities as it will take up in passing through a generator or cupola containing either coal or coke heated to incandescence. This odorless gas contains from 25 to 40 per cent of deadly carbonic acid gas, necessitating the addition of some ingredient to give it an odor so that in case of leakage it may be detected. This odor is given by using small quantities of oil or naphtha. The gas is then condensed and purified the same as ordinary illuminating gas and conveyed through pipes to consumers. Up to the present time fuel gas manufacture is experimental. No company engaged in the business has ever paid a dividend."

Fuel from Bricks or Coal Dust.

The Progressive Age says that the Reading railroad officials, headed by President Corbin, recently visited the company's coal plant at Mahanoy City, Pa., to inspect a new process of making fuel from coal dust. Heretofore about one-seventh of the product of the coal mines has been lost in dust. It is now intended to utilize the dust by making it into bricks that will burn like hard coal, except that there are no chinkers, as the bricks burn to ashes. The new process consists of the coal dust being evenly distributed with one-tenth per cent of pitch. This by an ingenious contrivance is pressed by great machines into large cakes, steam being used to moisten the mass. So hard does it become that it possesses the same power of resistance as coal, or, in other words, a hundred pounds of pressed coal dust will last as long as the same amount of hard coal. A pressure of thirty-five tons is brought to bear on each brick. There are two presses in operation, which, when run to their full capacity, will turn out about 800 tons of the bricks in twenty-four hours. The bricks take up 25 per cent less space than ordinary coal, and in consequence an engine can be loaded to go one-fourth further without replenishing the supply of fuel. All the officials expressed themselves very much gratified with the new process and expect the company will be enabled to save from \$5,000 to \$40,000 per year by the use of the fuel. A company has been formed, with Austin Corbin as president, for manufacturing this fuel, and it is intended to place it on the market at a lower price than is now paid for coal.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

HAPPY NEW SOUTH WALES.

She Has Practiced Free Trade and May Soon be Blessed with the Single Tax.

C. L. Garland, member of the parliament of New South Wales, Australia, talked with a representative of THE STANDARD on economic conditions in the Australian colony. Mr. Garland is a single tax man, and of course, a free trader. The present tariff of New South Wales applies only to alcoholic drinks, tobacco, and a few other articles. It is not protective in design or effect.

"I was forced to meet the single tax issue at a recent election," said Mr. Garland, "my opponents having published in every election district my utterances on the subject. I was elected by a slightly increased majority, and now the liberal and free trade party, of which I am a member, is pledged to the principle of taxing all lands, exclusive of improvements. The area of New South Wales is almost 200,000,000 acres, of which only 40,000,000 are held in fee simple. Other land holdings are under lease from the government, and the tendency now is to make short leases. Of course this is an object lesson in the single tax, and the principle is rapidly growing."

"All our railroads are owned and managed by the state. They are paying four per cent dividends, and the train service is satisfactory. At one time the spoils system began to creep into the administration of the railroads, but a strictly non-partisan commission was placed in charge, and since then there has been no further complaint on that score. The commission saved us \$500,000 the first year of its control. When new railroads are contemplated, a committee of parliament thoroughly investigates the needs of the region asking for such facilities, and if the scheme seems favorable the government brings in a bill authorizing the construction of the road."

"Our telegraphic system is managed in the same fashion and with great success. The rates are rather lower than yours here, I believe. Our postal system is not on a paying basis, but we have house to house delivery over a territory of more than 300,000 square miles, with only a little more than 1,000,000 inhabitants."

"Why is it that you have a strong protectionist party, when the country is prospering under free trade?" was asked of Mr. Garland.

"Partly," said he "because protectionists, there as here, refuse to see the plain facts in the case, and partly because depression in some industries, due to other causes than free trade, has driven people to cast about for a remedy, and they have hit upon the idea that perhaps a tariff would help them. This is true, in part, of farmers, who would be glad to have a stout tariff on wheat. Then, too, we are surrounded by protectionist colonies, and the vexation of being picketed with custom houses makes our border residents willing to retaliate in kind. The present parliament expires by limitation within two years, and I have no fear that the protectionist party can carry the country. The only thing that can endanger free trade and seriously delay the single tax would be the ripening of some such great question as the federation of the Australian colonies. Our people tried a five per cent tariff all round for two years, and the government that imposed it was driven from power."

During the interview Mr. Garland was the center of an interested group of men who plied him with all sorts of questions. He assured his American questioners that New South Wales was about as thoroughly self-governing as any state of the Union. The governor appointed by the crown is never named without assurances from the local ministry that he will be acceptable, and his instructions are to withhold his approval from no measure that does not clash with imperial interests. The upper house of parliament is appointed by the crown, but no nominations to it are made without consultation with the ministry of the day. Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade" and Andrew Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy" have been taken as manuals respectively by the party of free trade and the party of protection.

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,
361 CLINTON PLACE,
NEW YORK, NOV. 26, 1889.

The response thus far made to the appeal of the single tax enrolment committee is encouraging. Pledges to contribute toward the support of the work now amount to \$3,135 50, and in addition to payments made on these pledges and acknowledged personally, cash contributions amounting to \$61.09 have been received.

The committee some time ago ran out of the tracts to which petitions are attached and hence no literature has been sent to new signers for the past few weeks. Plates are now being made for these tracts, and a large force of writers is at work addressing wrappers for sending them over the entire list. Of course many of them will be wasted, but among the seventy thousand people who will each receive six blank petitions with a request to obtain signatures, there must be many thousands who will go to work.

Without waiting for this stimulus our friends

have gone to work with renewed energy, and there is a notable increase in the number of petitions received. If the tracts get out in time the 70,000 line ought to be passed next week, and then renewed efforts to make the number 100,000 ought to be made. When this number is reached the organized effort that is necessary in great cities can begin with a view to promptly doubling it. The committee has not pressed this work because the canvass for signatures in the smaller cities and towns and in the rural districts is of vastly more importance than the mere obtaining of large numbers of signatures through a canvass of shops, etc., where no opportunity for discussion can be had. The face to face arguments brought about by the presentation of the petition, are the most valuable outcome of the committee's work. Our friends must not imagine that such work has not gone on in New York city and Brooklyn, but such work does not bring in the large number of signatures that these cities will probably contribute before the petition is sent in.

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work for the week ending November 26, are as follows:

Carroll W. Smith, Annapolis, D. C.	\$5 00
W. H. Matthews, New York city	24 00
T. H. Chamberlain, Findlay, Ohio	5 00
Miss H. T. Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.	20 00
James McClellan, Cumberland Mills, Me.	2 00
E. Q. Norton, Mobile, Ala.	6 00
Chas. Watson, Baltimore, Md.	12 00
James R. Carter, Boston, Mass.	51 00
George White, Flatbush, N. Y.	12 00
C. F. Perry, Quincy, Ill.	6 00
John Murray, Cincinnati, Ohio	12 00
John Hofer, West Haven, Conn.	12 00
L. E. Simon, Cleveland, Ohio	3 00
Henri Pineau, Brooklyn, N. Y.	12 00
Thomas H. Potter, Belleville, N. J.	12 00
W. C. Wright, Atlanta, Ga.	12 00
Alex. Reed, West Philadelphia, Pa.	12 00
J. A. Hamlin, Wymore, Neb.	12 00
Byron Winchester, Bedfordford, Mass.	12 00
E. J. Shriver, New York city	24 00
S. D. T. Manning, Portsmouth, Va.	3 00
J. P. Crawford, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50 00
R. bert Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.	12 00
J. B. Ruby, Waynesboro, Pa.	12 00
Hon. Levi McGee, Rapid City, S. D.	10 00
John S. Watters, New Orleans, La.	12 00
William W. Rose, Kansas City, Kan.	12 00

\$377 00

Subscriptions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD . . . 1,756 50

Total . . . \$2,133 50

The cash contributions for the week are as follows:

W. J. Boreman, Parkersburg, W. Va.	\$1 00
James Croly, Cadillac, Mich.	1 00
Mrs. M. A. Croly, Cadillac, Mich.	1 00
Joseph Joyce, Utica, N. Y.	1 00
Wm. Perkins, East Saginaw, Mich.	1 00
S. C. Reese, Paoli, Ill.	1 00
F. W. Leonard, Newark, N. J.	25
John F. Jung, New York city	2 00
C. P. B. Co., Whitman, Mass.	1 00
Adolf M. Segun, Memphis, Tenn.	1 00
Fred. Hahn, Memphis, Tenn.	25
Martin Gay, West New Brighton, S. I.	5 00
Malcolm H. McDowell, Memphis, Tenn.	2 00
Thomas Hunt, Kennedy, Ohio	1 00
Julia A. Kollerg, Ashburton, Mass.	3 00
Joseph McGinness, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 00
John Brown, New York city	5 00
M. J. Rowan, Chicago, Ill.	1 00
Thomas Taylor, Youngstown, Ohio	50
T. B. Moore, Fassetts, Pa.	50
N. W. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1 25
R. J. Cahill, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00

\$35 75

Cash contributions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD . . . 25 34

Total . . . \$61 09

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week . . . 68,254

Received during the week ending Nov. 26 . . . 832

Total . . . 69,086

WM. T. CROASDALE, Chairman.

THE BROOKLYN CLUB.

A High Protectionist Delivers the Sunday Evening Address—A Hoax Case Needed.

The parlors of the Brooklyn single tax club were fairly well filled Sunday evening to hear Mr. O. F. Burton lecture on "Some of the Dangers that Threaten the Republic." While a protectionist of the most ultra type, advancing the "goods for gold" theory with considerable vigor, he is evidently not satisfied with the blessings that protection brings, as, after depicting the degradation, the misery and suffering that exists, with all the eloquence and vehemence of an advocate of the equal right of access to natural opportunities, he advises the overthrow of the existing government by force, and the establishment of one where the cardinal doctrines will be a prohibitory protective tariff and a high graduated income tax. The results that would follow the adoption of the single tax in his opinion would be deplorable. Men would actually drop the land they are now holding idle, unless they had the means to improve. Having figured by some account process that a tax solely on land values would have to be ten per cent of the selling value in the city of Brooklyn, he predicted that the result would be that the Goulds, Astors, Golets, et al., would practically buy up all the land, though how they could afford to pay any such tax as ten per cent of its actual value, he failed to show.

With that kindness of heart for which the Brooklyn club is renowned, in their endeavor

to show him the error of his opinions as to the amount and the operation of the single tax, it put several questions through Messrs. Delano, Kelly, Curley, Aitken and White, in the hope that the explanations that accompanied them would open the eyes of the lecturer to the true merits of the case. But alas, all such efforts were fruitless. The announcement by the president of the acquisition of a piano—which will be made during the coming week—was the occasion of extending a pressing invitation to the ladies to more generally join the club. This should certainly result in the fair sex being more frequent users of these very cosy quarters. The constant additions to the club's library of standard economic works, magazines, novels, etc., make the need of a book case sadly felt.

BROOKLYN AROUSED.

The Single Tax Men Have Begun the Campaign of 1890.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 24.—The campaign for 1890 has opened. From now on until after next election the single tax men of Brooklyn are going to strain every nerve in spreading the light on free trade and the single tax, so that if free traders and single tax men are not nominated in every district for the state and national legislatures by the democrats or republicans it will be because of some unforeseen obstacle in the way of our efforts. Next Sunday night we hold our first meeting of the many we hope to hold. It will be at the Equitable building and loan association hall, 8 Butler street, near Court, and in the Tenth ward. Everett Glackin, Peter Aitken and William McCabe are expected to speak. After the meeting is over an attempt will be made to form a Tenth ward single tax association. The plan of our agitation committee is to work in this way to hold meetings in every ward of the city and then organizing clubs. After the clubs are organized they will be expected to continue their meetings in their various wards. Saturday night we expect to have a good stock of literature and petitions on hand.

I enclose you a call for a meeting of Kings county single tax men at the Brooklyn single tax rooms on December 2 in order to make this work of the agitation committee more effective.

The agitation committee would thank John Rix, of Lion, N. Y., for the assistance he has sent us through the mail. Assistance of this kind is too good, it is of material assistance, and great encouragement. The work we are doing is only limited by our supply of literature and funds. We trust that our Kings county brethren will do what they can for us.

Yours sincerely, G. W. THOMPSON.

To the single tax men of King's county: At an informal meeting of single tax men in the rooms of the Brooklyn single tax club on November 17th, it was resolved that for the doing of more vigorous propaganda work in Kings county, there should be organized in every ward and township in the county single tax associations, and that these associations should be represented upon a central committee, so as to unite the forces and make them effective to the highest degree. The undersigned were appointed a committee to issue a call to all single tax men in the county for a meeting to consider the organization of such ward associations and central committee. We therefore invite all the single tax men in Kings county to meet at the rooms of the Brooklyn single tax club, 56 Livingston street, Monday evening, December 2, 1889, to carry out the above provisions.

Very respectfully, J. T. O'NEILL,

JOHN DONNELLY,

G. W. THOMPSON.

MR. GARRISON IN RHODE ISLAND.

He Sets Forth Free Trade and the Single Tax at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—William Lloyd Garrison delivered last Thursday night an address on taxation before the Rhode Island single tax association. H. D. Gardner of Brown university, who presided, in taking the chair, said that he dissented from some principles of the single tax, but as an economist regarded it as embodying some great truths.

Mr. Garrison said that he wished to discuss the whole field of taxation. He then noted the characteristics of taxation in various European countries. The speaker then touched up in the tariff question, and he declared it a foolish and childish subterfuge for a direct tax. The protectionists said that "protection was for the laboring man." Yes, it was for him to bear. He buys all his necessities in a protected market, and sells all he has, his labor, in a free trade market, for labor in America is open to the competition of the world. Into the hands of the cunning few flows the great product of the nation's wealth, while the army of laborers grows poorer, and the tramps come to infest the whole body politic.

"Progress and Poverty" is a book not to be put aside. A tax on land would have the first advantage, that it did not put a line upon labor and the product thereof. It is objected that the single tax on land values would be prejudicial to the interests of large land owners. This would not occur unless that land was held for speculation. It was not detrimental to the single tax that its leaders were full of enthusiasm. Its laborers interested those of varied minds. The philanthropist saw the potentialities of society

removed. His soul was inspired with all the noble thoughts of a people freed from their bondage. If this was the fact of man's inhumanity to man, then its cure was nearest the hearts of the lovers of right and justice. The statistician, like Thomas G. Shearman, found his figures and calculations imbued with new life in the solving of such problems. The statesman has his noblest purposes stirred with the possibilities laid before him. The highest good that a lover of humanity could wish for is that the time might come when self-inflicted and self-curable woes were the evils of the people, and not badly administered law and unjust conditions. The speaker added, in conclusion, that before the single tax could be imposed the present systems must be abolished, and that in consequence, single tax men were not only tariff reformers, but radical free traders.

GROWTH IN ST. LOUIS.

An Income Tax Advocate Before the St. Louis Single Tax League—Discovery of Unknown Single Taxers.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 13th, Rev. Dr. Wilson delivered an address before the single tax league. He admitted that there is something radically and dangerously wrong, declared that it was the duty of all men who loved their fellow men, their country and their God to help change the present unnatural condition of society. They must think, he said, and he was thankful that the single tax leaguers of the country were leading men to think who never thought before. He pictured the situation graphically—immense wealth on the one hand, despairing poverty on the other. Great wealth is not the fruits of superior industry or intelligence, but of monopoly—no man was a thousand times more intelligent or industrious than his fellows, though he was a thousand times richer. Working men felt themselves pressed into a caste and saw no hope of ever being anything but workmen. Strikes are an angry protest against grievous wrong. Workmen do not need to be told by pert newspaper writers that strikes were costly; they know it from bitter experience. Speaking of charity he mentioned Armour of Chicago, who had built a fine church, a library for his hands, employed the best doctor, who attended them free of charge, also a dentist, etc.; he told all that Armour had done for "his" and then declared the workers "hated the hand that gave the dole." They would rather be free to pay their own doctor and their own dentist, buy their own books and support their own church. Armour had also done a wrong to the doctors who formerly made their living there. They had to leave, and the dentist, having no occupation for his own teeth, had to leave too.

The whole of Dr. Wilson's address was a great surprise and pleasure to all present; but when he proposed his remedy, some of us at least smiled; it was a tax of one-tenth of a mill increased tax for every \$100 of a man's fortune. He had a table of figures which showed what the tax would be up to \$10,000,000, which would pay a million dollars yearly tax, and he argued that with such a system men would not strive to get enormously wealthy, etc., etc.

At the close we were permitted to send up questions, which we did with alacrity, and all the questions were, "How will you find out when a man has an additional hundred or thousand or million?" I think the doctor was a little disturbed by this, and he said, "Well, if a man did not report for taxation all the property which he owned, then he would lie," and said something to the effect that, of course if you tax him on his land values he can't lie, because that is outside, and can't be hid." I suspect him of being on the verge of single taxism, and think last Tuesday's meeting helped him along toward it. He acknowledged most of our propositions: Something is wrong; charity will not help matters; there are not too many people; nature or God has provided enough for all, and the remedy lies in a better system of taxation. This he believed to be a graduated income tax. He is too intelligent, too well read and too earnest a seeker of the truth to abide in this belief very much longer.

Personally I was very much surprised lately in two men—one of them an old German farmer, long time a friend of my parents, was in town a few days ago. During a conversation I said something about my not having any right to live in this country, that I merely had a privilege to stay here, and that was limited by my ability to pay rent—that the people who owned the land owned the people. He said yes, that's so. Further along I said something about a man only being able to get rich by putting himself in such a position that other people must work for him. To this he emphatically assented, and said he found that out himself, but added, "I should not think too much on that subject or I would get rebellious." I replied it was time that the people became so. In speaking of how to change this, I suggested that if the value of land were taken as the sole basis of taxation, and personal property and improvements were entirely exempt, that would fix the whole matter, and while relieving the small property owner would place the burden of taxation where it belonged, on the rich, etc. When I got through he said: "Yes, that's right; that's the George theory, and I tell you it is a good thing. Why, see! down in my country there is a big company which owns 80,000 acres of

wild land, which are assessed for taxation at twenty-five cents an acre. My land adjoins theirs, and because I have improved mine it is assessed at \$2 per acre. Now this is all wrong. They should take the value of the bare ground without the improvements. That would be fair to all." I tell you I was surprised to hear this man speak so. He became very much animated as he was talking.

The second instance was to-day. An old darkey hauls our ashes away and votes the republican ticket. I have had many discussions with him about free trade, so this time I explained the single tax to him. He did not wait till I got through, but said: "Boss! I see whar you're driving to—let me tell you dat's right; wat a man makes is his'n, and no one's got de right to take it away, an' all de tax he oughter pay is de ground tax—yes! I'd vote fer dat. I see how it would work, an' I see ben thinking about dat same ting a long time on my own hook." I had less trouble with this old darkey than with a good many so-called intelligent white men, and he did not agree with me for policy either, because he firmly and stoutly maintained the necessity of protection in former talks. By the way, he owns the house and lot he lives in. Oh! the thing is working—no need to get excited; we can just watch it grow.

JOHN G. HUMMELL.

MR. POWDERLY'S LATEST UTTERANCE.

He Says That the Knights Have Always Believed What They Are Now Committed To.

General Master Workman Powderly in a recent interview expressed much hope of the proposed alliance between the farmers and the Knights of Labor. Of the new utterance of the knights on the single tax, Mr. Powderly said:

Our present land plank expresses the views of the order fully and clearly, but it does not change them in the least, for what we say now we have always believed. We are opposed to land being held for speculation, and have always favored the plan of turning the revenue from the use of land to the use and benefit of the community. This plank was adopted by the most enthusiastic, unanimous vote ever cast in a general assembly. To use an every day expression, up to the present time we have been making up the train, and we have had to do a great deal of shifting and side tracking, but all of the couplings are now made. We are out on the main line, and while we expect that the usual number of red lights will be swung in our faces and a few obstructions placed on the track, we will land our train at the end of the journey.

AFFIRMING SOUND DOCTRINE.

Local Knights of Labor Declare for the Single Tax and Plan a Propaganda.

Local assembly 2,291, K. of L., on November 15 adopted this resolution:

That the taking of all taxes from the products of labor and putting them upon land values would improve the condition of those who work, for if land is taxed to its full rental value, none could afford to hold valuable land idle; the holder must either use it himself or allow others to use it. This would create a greater demand for labor, and all wages would rise.

On the same evening a resolution was passed inviting all members of labor organizations and their friends who believe that he who works the hardest should get the largest share of wealth to meet at Military hall, 193 Bowery, at 2.30 p. m., to-morrow, to "devise some means of holding one or more lectures" on the accumulation of wealth in few hands.

AGAINST UNJUST ASSESSMENTS.

A Lively War on the Present Tax System Opened in Philadelphia.

The first gun in a war in Philadelphia against the present method of assessing property for taxation has been fired at a meeting of delegates from the United labor league, the Henry George club, the single tax club of Kensington, the German federation of trades, and the Reform club, which was held in Association hall last Saturday night. It was an enthusiastic meeting from beginning to end, and the speeches were a revelation. William H. Barrett, of the United labor league, presided, and Mrs. T. H. Symonds, of the Working women's society, was secretary.

The first speaker was George Chance, of the United labor league. He said:

The committee on legislation of the United labor league in a report to that body said that the homes of the working classes of this city were assessed at from seventy to ninety per cent. of the market value; that business establishments were assessed at from fifty to seventy per cent, while the houses of the wealthy classes were assessed at from forty to sixty per cent. They also claimed that vacant lots and land held for speculation were assessed at an even lower rate. That there is a discrimination it will be our purpose to prove, and if we shall demonstrate that fact to your entire satisfaction it will be your duty to see that this wrong is righted.

The first illustration I will give is that of a building known to all of you—Marks Bros. store, at Eighth and Arch streets. When John Cadwalader and George Harrison Fisher, trustees of the property, were trying recently to recover damages for a strip three feet wide taken by the city, Mr. Cadwalader testified that the property was worth \$288,000 without a stick or a stone upon it, and yet with the new building upon it the entire property was assessed for this year at \$170,000, or 59 per cent. of the value of the land alone. Where is the 80 per cent. assessment of the board of revision of taxes? That figure

life insurance and trust company has erected a nine-story building at Broad and Chestnut streets upon a lot for which they paid \$570,000, and a real estate expert has since testified before a road jury that he could find a purchaser for the lot within thirty days at \$700,000. And yet the lot and unfinished building were assessed last year at \$450,000.

The lot on which the Keystone national bank stands, at Thirteenth and Juniper streets, cost \$210,000, and the building cost \$200,000 additional. I was told recently that \$475,000 had been offered and refused for the property, but the assessment on building and lot for the current year is \$240,000, or less than fifty-one per cent. of the market value and only thirteen per cent. more than the actual value of the land alone.

Mr. Chance gave many more instances of the same kind, and then turned to the dwelling-house properties. He said:

I have taken a circular of Charles Matthews, jr., & Bro., and from comparison with the books of the tax office I find the assessments range upward from forty-four per cent. of the selling price. The house No. 17 9 Spring Garden street was sold week before last for \$42,500, and I find that the assessment for the coming year is \$29,000, not sixty-eight per cent. of the market value. A property on the south side of Spring Garden street, west of Thirty-sixth street, with a front of 125 feet, is held at \$35,000, and is assessed at \$10,000. For the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth and Spring Garden streets \$75,000 is asked, and the assessment upon this property is only \$25,000.

Then A. H. Stephenson, secretary of the Henry George club, took the floor and presented a summary of his investigations of the assessments upon recently sold property. Upon eighteen dwellings that were sold for less than \$3,500 each, he found the assessments to average seventy per cent, while in the case of twenty-five properties sold at prices above \$3,500 the average assessment was only fifty-one per cent. of the selling price.

Speeches to the same effect were made by William J. Horan of the Reform club and John Moore of the Kensington single tax club, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The law declares that real estate shall be assessed for taxation at its value, and a member of the board of revision of taxes has publicly stated that such property is assessed at eighty per cent. of its value; and

Whereas, The assessors' books show that large properties and land held on speculation are assessed at much less than eighty per cent; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hold the board of revision of taxes responsible for this condition of affairs and call upon them to enforce the law; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens the following reforms as calculated to secure a more equitable system of taxation:

1. The election of the board of revision of taxes and the assessors by the people.
2. The assessment of property at its value and the lowering of the taxes.
3. The abolition of suburban and farm rates, making one uniform rate throughout the city.
4. The printing of lists for distribution containing the following information, at least one copy to be posted in each division: (a) A description of each property in the division; (b) its assessment for the current year and one year previous on which taxes were paid; (c) sales of property and prices realized during the last year.

While we recommend the above as calculated to secure greater equality in the enforcement of the existing system of taxation, we suggest to our fellow citizens, and especially to the revenue commission about to be appointed, the advisability of gradually abolishing taxes upon improvements. Such taxes are a line upon industry, and are eventually paid by the tenant. A tax upon land values is just because such values are produced by public improvements and the growth of the city.

The proceedings concluded after the joint committee had been authorized to continue its work and its number had been increased to fifty.

Major Calhoun Before the Manhattan Club.

At the Sunday night meeting of the Manhattan single tax club at 26 Clinton place, Major A. R. Calhoun gave some "Reminiscences of the War." His address was mainly an eloquent and realistic description of the campaigns and battles he had fought in, but in the course of the evening he said: "I am glad of one thing—I am glad the black man has been liberated; but when I look at the poverty in the slums of our cities I am inclined to think that we have need to liberate the white man. And though politically free, the black man is perhaps not as well off as he was before the war. The slaves on my father's plantation were all well fed; I doubt if they are all well fed now."

On this Sunday evening Mr. Post will speak on "Unearned Increment."

The Newark Club.

Stories have recently been printed in the New York papers to the effect that the single tax club of Newark, N. J., had been disbanded, and some sort of a new abolition club started in its place. The facts are that a number of the members of the club who claim to believe that one thing is about as good as another, that everything ought to be investigated, and that it is narrow minded to have any preference for the single tax over the opposing theories of the anarchists and socialists, have after the manner of their kind made the club meetings so disagreeable

to believers in the single tax who desired to do something to advance their principles that they got tired of attending meetings. One of them, Mr. Werner, in disgust, resigned, but the club declined to receive his resignation. Some nights ago the disturbers who had almost wrecked the club found themselves about the only members present at a regular meeting, and without sending previous notice of any intention of the kind to the great body of the members these people proceeded to disband the club and to organize another, which with equal audacity took possession of the quarters of the club. A single tax man who is a member of the club assures THE STANDARD that the club has not disbanded, and that once rid of cranks and disturbers, it will receive a new impulse from the large body of single tax men in Newark who have held aloof from the movement because of the peculiar flavor given to it in that place.

A news item to the effect that the Newark club had broken up because it had discovered that Henry George had been "speculating in land on Long island," was simply a foolish falsehood. Mr. George has not bought any land or any interest in land on Long island, or elsewhere, and there seems to be no reason to suppose that any story of the kind was even seriously considered at Newark.

A Rampant Single Taxer.

A. Hilton of Alexandria, La., tells the following good story: I have in this town an acquaintance named Perley, who follows the business of filing gin saws in this and adjoining parishes. A few weeks ago, in traveling in a light wagon in the prairie country below here, he wished some directions about the road, and seeing a man over in a field about "two squares off," as he expressed it, he alighted, got over the fence, and went to the man. After obtaining the desired information about the road, the man of the field asked my friend where he was from. Perley told him from Alexandria. "Do you know a man there named Hilton?" Perley said he did. "What sort of a man is he?" asked the other. Perley answered, "He is a very good sort of a man, only he is a crank on the George question." "He is a crank on the George question, is he?" said the field man, "so am I." And he went on talking single tax at a fine rate. He followed Perley to the fence and over the fence, talking all the time. Perley fled to the wagon and had actually to touch up his horse to get away. Even then the man followed him two hundred yards up the road. The man of the field was D. C. David of Ville Platte.

Gladstone on the Land Question.

Mr. Gladstone writes as follows to Mr. A. Arnold of the Free land league in reply to a communication calling attention to the English land question: "Dear Mr. Arnold: I can say little on the important subject of your letter, for my hands are very full, and I believe that I have spoken very fully on the free movement of land in the market, which is at the root of the question. With this registration of title is closely associated. I have also spoken freely about allotments, the wide extension of which I desire, while I also, and even more, desire that the cottager's allotment should be at his own door, if possible, and I conceive that much hangs on this. Finally, I desire to remind you of another item of land legislation now more glaringly necessary than ever—namely, a removal of the gross inequality and injustice involved in the present relative amounts of the death duties on realty and personalty respectively."

Mortgages and the Census.

Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census of 1890, has at length given ear to the request of single tax men in a report in the next census upon the private mortgage indebtedness of the country. Here is a letter written by Mr. Porter to J. A. Hamm, of the single tax club of Wymore, Neb.:

I desire to select several counties in the United States which are generally supposed to be specially prosperous or in financial distress, for the purpose of inquiring about the motives for making real estate mortgages within them.

I beg that you will do me the favor to name two financially unfortunate and two very prosperous counties, preferably counties abut which your knowledge has been obtained by observation and inquiry into them, and not by hearsay and at a distance. These counties may be situated anywhere in the United States, and they should not contain more than about 100,000 to 125,000 people.

Please give a supposed character to the counties that you mention and state in brief the source of your information about them. Your kindness in this matter will be appreciated.

A penalty envelope, which requires no postage, is inclosed for your reply.

The Way They Do Things in South Australia.

PORT ADELAIDE, South Australia, Sept. 25.—We single tax men here have adopted an idea which could everywhere be worked to advantage. It is this: Mr. J. N. Birks, the president of our Taxation reform club here, having intimated his willingness to lecture on the single tax, a requisition to the mayor was drawn up, asking him to call a public meeting to hear the lecture. This was circulated and the necessary signatures obtained

with no difficulty whatever. The result was that we had a very successful meeting, at which Mr. Birks was well received and attentively listened to, and all this without a penny of cost to the club, except the distribution of handbills supplementing the municipal advertisement of the meeting. We are circulating another requisition for the same purpose at the Semaphore, a suburban town to Port Adelaide, and we trust with equal success. Mr. Birks, our president, is unwearying in the good cause, lecturing whenever and wherever he can get an opportunity. He has now some twenty engagements to lecture before various young men's literary societies, so that when Henry George shall come, and we are looking anxiously forward to his visit, he will, we trust, find the ground well prepared.

By the diffusion of literature, by discussion and these lectures, we are trying to help on the good cause, and every day we note signs of its sure growth. Seldom a day passes but there is some correspondence on the single tax in the Register, our leading local daily. We trust soon to have the pleasure of greeting Henry George. E. L. MESSINGER, Hon. Secretary Port Adelaide Taxation Reform League.

How to Double Jamestown's Population.

S. T. Anderson, secretary of the single tax club of Jamestown, N. Y., received a prize offered by a Swedish paper, Our New Home, for the best answer to the question, "How could Jamestown double its population in ten years?" Mr. Anderson's reply was: "Entirely relieve manufacturers from taxation on their buildings, machinery, raw and finished material, and tax other buildings and houses on their rating over and above \$1,000."

New York.

The Central labor union of Buffalo has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of "going into the subject of a single tax on land values."

The city council of Buffalo, staggered by the high bids for lighting the city, has been discussing the advisability of an illuminating scheme under municipal control.

New Jersey.

Friends of ballot reform and the single tax will hold meetings alternate Wednesdays in Helmet hall, 169 Market street, Paterson, N. J. The first meeting occurs next Wednesday.

Massachusetts.

C. H. Libby, Linn, Mass.—Henry George's lecture here has set the town into a heated discussion. Everywhere on the street, in the clubs, the counting rooms, offices and stores, there is hot discussion going on. A prominent public man told me he was going to demolish Mr. George through the press. This will give us an opportunity. I have found eight converts up to date, two of them good business men of wealth. Fear not that we will keep alive the discussion.

"W. C. K." writes to the editor of the Boston Globe: "A few months ago I thought, intemperance and want of economy was the cause of poverty and crime. I was induced to read Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty,' and was converted from a Massachusetts high protectionist to an out and out free trader, solid for single tax. I feel positive that unjust taxation and all barriers that keep men from natural opportunities—land—must be removed before we can hope to see poverty abolished."

Connecticut.

The Danbury reform club has adopted a resolution in favor of the single tax.

Rhode Island.

Edgar Farnell, Pawtucket.—At the last meeting of our association a committee was appointed, consisting of one person from each ward in the city, to interview the members of the city council, in order to find out in a general way how they stood on the single tax question, and partly to try to have a gentleman named by us appointed as one of the city assessors. We believe that this effort will at least make councilmen familiar with our ideas. This is not the first time that our organization has been before that body. A short time ago we were instrumental in having a resolution presented which provided for the separation, in our tax book, of land values and improvement values, which at present are lumped together. The resolution was referred to the joint standing committee on finances, who granted us a public hearing, the proceedings of which were reported in our daily papers, and subsequently copied in at least one of the Boston papers. We find this an effective way to reach the masses. In addition to holding public meetings, I hold meetings in my own house on the first Sunday evening in each month, at which I try to answer objections raised against the single tax by my friends and neighbors. We have reason to believe that those who would vote to give the single tax a trial is steadily increasing from day to day.

Maryland.

Baltimore.—At a meeting of the Single tax league on November 20, at 415 North Eutaw street, the following officers were elected: President, William J. Ogden; secretary, J. W. Jones; treasurer, John Salmon; executive

committee, William S. Johns, Jesse Keene, Henry R. Hull, Gastay Maiera, Charles H. Williams, Michael Kernan and Dr. William N. Hill.

Ohio.

Rev. W. E. Lincoln requests all persons who are interested in free trade and the single tax principles to communicate with him so that organized work may be done among their neighbors. His address is P. O. box 40, Painesville.

Indiana.

L. P. Custer, Pres. Single tax league Indianapolis, Nov. 19—"Hurrah!" is appropriate to express the feeling of single taxers hereabouts. We have found—or rather, one has found us,—who not only has the enthusiasm, but also the means whereby to make that enthusiasm effectual, and has already given demonstrable proof that he intends to use some of it for the benefit of the good cause. I am not at liberty as yet to give his name, because I have not seen him to learn whether he desires his name withheld from public notice or not, but he has volunteered to furnish us hall room rent free. The renting of a hall has been about all we could stand at this point in the past, as all of us are, comparatively speaking, poor men, but now that we have this burden off our shoulders we will be prepared to do some effectual work in other directions.

The gentleman not only offers to furnish us a hall, but assures us that he will also assist us materially other ways. Brothers Hudson, Hahn and Krouse have all seen him, and he told them that after a time, when we get firmly established, we can start a reading room, open day and evening, and also a lecture bureau. We now feel that we are better quipped for good work than ever before, and having earnest, enthusiastic workers, you may look for good reports from Indianapolis.

We resume our meetings next Sunday in Mansur hall, 2:30 p. m., and continue them on that day for the remainder of this month.

Notice of other evening meetings will appear.

Conventions of the republican and the democratic parties in Indianapolis, Ind., have demanded that pending street car franchises be granted only on short terms and at just remuneration to the city. The News of that city falls in with the idea.

Illinois.

"Farmer" of Murrayville, Ill., writes to the Iron county, Mo., Register to say that if tariff reformers were acquainted with the single tax they would all be free traders, because they see that any sort of a tariff is unjust, and need only to learn of some better method of taxation to oppose all import duties. "If unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, as Cleveland asserted, then all tariff taxation is unjust, for it is all unnecessary," are his closing words.

Iowa.

H. B. Allison, Des Moines, Iowa.—The great land slide from the republican party in Iowa was not brought about by either prohibition or railroad agency. They had an influence, but a minor one; the great and leading agency was the tariff. Hard times set them to thinking and to inquiry, and they began to realize as I had often told some of them, that it was impossible to make them rich or prosperous by taxing them. Whenever anything depicts a man's pocketbook it works a radical change both financial and spiritual. Now is our time to sow our single tax and free trade seed; the sod was broken, the clods pulverized, and the soil put in order on November 5, 1889, and the crop will grow on this great Mississippi valley like our great corn. One dollar's worth of seed sown now will be worth thousands of dollars to the country in 1892. Let us plant in the seed time. Grover Cleveland gave the enemy the first great shot and opened the fight; the loyal soldiers followed up on the 5th of last November with grape and canister. Now let us prepare to charge them home with the bayonet and the victory is ours. Peace and prosperity will follow, and future generations yet unborn will rise up and call us blessed. For president in 1892, by the Australian ballot, Grover Cleveland of New York.

Kansas.

E. C. Clark, Nickerson, Kas.—Our lyceum is to take up the single tax for discussion this winter.

Mr. Warren Wasson, Kansas City.—I heartily approve the petition scheme; it was an inspiration; nothing could equal it as an excuse for presenting single tax ideas, and the attempt to obtain a signature does good whether successful or not. I have reason to be especially proud of our single tax club. While I was yet confined to my bed I was chosen chairman of the executive committee, and I was elected president of the club at the first meeting I attended after convalescence. This election was not due either to my wealth or beauty.

Colorado.

L. A. Wait, Crystle, Col.—The cat is here and the miners are commencing to see his claws. Here in the wild, and what should be free, mountains, landlordism is rampant. Non-residents and speculators have, under the outrageous United States mineral land

laws, secured by patent the best part of our vein-bearing mountains. Having their government titles they lie back and will not work nor allow others to work without an enormous royalty. Thus poor men who are unable to pay the exorbitant land office and surveyor's fees are forced year after year to do their "assessment work." When they open up a paying mine the idling speculator either gets the chief benefit, or the sharper, with the aid of a phant surveyor and old letters patent, swindles the prospector out of his ground. The rich mine owner can hold his claims by paying a nominal tax of say five dollars per claim. The poor prospector must pay an annual tax, called "assessment work," of \$100 per claim. Great is this country! the home of the free and land of the mine speculator.

California.

Joseph Leggett, San Francisco, Cal.—We are making rapid headway everywhere. We have hammered away at the fortifications of error and injustice for a long time without having perceived much effect from our shots or blows, but it looks now as though the old walls were beginning to crumble, and when they come to totter they may tumble down over the ears of their defenders with an awful and overwhelming suddenness. The day of redemption draweth nigh.

Another San Francisco correspondent writes: Rev. John Cruzan, pastor of the Third Congregational church, recently delivered a sermon that will long be remembered by the great audience which heard it. His subject was, "American Barons and Their Serfs." His object was to warn his hearers of the dangers that menace society and the nation unless the present industrial system is changed. In the congregation were many prominent members of the single tax club who warmly commended the utterances of the speaker at the close of the service.

Missouri.

Henry W. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.—We are circulating a circular that reads as follows:

WHAT IS THE SINGLE TAX?

It is a tax upon land (irrespective of improvements) to the exclusion of all other taxes.

IF IN FORCE IN KANSAS CITY

It would lower rent.
It would raise wages.
It would encourage industries.
It would equalize opportunities.
It would thereby benefit all (except land speculators, as such).

It would compel investments in improvements; for every individual controlling natural opportunities would either have to utilize land by the employment of labor or abandon it to others. It would thus provide opportunities of work for all men and secure to each the full reward of his labor.

It would as a result abolish involuntary poverty, and the greed, intemperance and vice that spring from poverty and the dread of poverty.

It would, by taking the speculative price off of land, compel the immediate use of now vacant lots in the heart of the city.

It would return all future rise in the value of land to the public treasury, where it belongs, instead of as at present into the hands of land speculators.

It would make the acquisition of public parks an easy matter.

We have read of the great interest taken elsewhere in the single tax and are determined to make our local organization make itself felt. One member of our club is a fifer, and with a friend who is an old drummer, has offered his services to attract an audience by martial music for either indoor or outdoor meetings.

Dakota.

Finlay A. Grant, Edgley, N. Dak.—The situation in Dakota to-day teaches a forcible lesson. Our elevators are almost bursting with grain, and yet the people who have produced it are destitute. The grain has gone to feed the monopolists while the producers have to go hungry. It is my duty and that of my brother editors to impress the lesson of our present destitution upon the producer's mind, and be it understood that in this year of drouth we have produced enough grain to feed a nation.

Montana.

D. Whitmore, Helena, Mont.—We are not very powerful as yet, but intensely active. The Knights of Labor lately established a labor paper called the Montana Labor Argus. We single taxers have used this medium to propagate our ideas. The editor, Mr. L. Rey, is sympathetic. Numerous converts are being made. Montana has the Australian system of voting, and the people like it so well that the politicians dare not openly to attack it. Those candidates that did attack it during the recent campaign were defeated by single tax and labor votes, and the law is as thoroughly grounded as though it were a part of the state constitution. One official ballot in this county at the state election in October contained sixty-seven names, but notwithstanding this array of candidates the voters were only two to three minutes in making the "Australian cross," although the law allowed ten minutes. The democrats gained largely in the large towns, and seemed to lose in the country, but there were no national issues involved. The question now is, Who will the two United States senators be? Whoever they are the great railroads and bonanza silver and gold mines are bound to own

them. In such a fight the common people take but little interest. The independent spirit is, however, growing rapidly under the influence of our improved ballot system, and if the signs read correctly, a new party will soon be launched here, with some platform upholding the rights of man.

If this little town of twenty thousand people we have seven or eight of what Mr. Shearman would call "pauper millionaires," men who came here "broke," but seized a piece of land or a gold, silver or coal mine, and allowed others to develop it. Indeed, Helena, with only twenty thousand people, is said to be the richest city of its size in the world, and yet here we find tramps as thick as in the eastern states. But we have found the remedy to remove this social disease, and we shall not rest until this great Rocky mountain state, with its great natural wealth, shall be free to him who toils, and not to him who labors not, but appropriates the reward of those who do.

THE UNION PRINTER PLEASED.

Warm Commendation of the Knights' Resolution on the Single Tax.

New York Union Printer.

The Knights of Labor are a very progressive organization. . . . Perhaps the most important measures adopted by the general assembly are those relative to the land question and the shortening of the hours of labor.

The land question was made the substance of a new article in their platform of principles. That this question, above all others, is at present engaging the attention of the more advanced thinkers of the day is universally admitted. Students of the industrial problem have evolved a new and better idea of what civilization should be.

They contend, and justly too, that without free access to land, the primary source of all wealth, labor can never hope to be independent of the capital that now controls natural resources. It matters little to what particular school of social economics we may belong. The basic principles of all labor organizations are identical. The doctrine of more for the workers and less for the idlers is founded upon justice and equity and is destined to be the great industrial issue.

Unity on these principles is, therefore, essential to their ultimate success, and any movement to help along the common cause is a step in the right direction.

The knights have done well in adding to their creed the declaration that "the land is the heritage of all the people."

SOCIALISM AND TEMPERANCE.

A Strong Protest Made by a Pittsburg Man Against Any Attempt to Ate Them.

The Burgettstown, Pa., Enterprise-Call recently published in its column devoted to the affairs of the Women's Christian temperance union an article hailing Miss Willard's connection with the Dawn, the organ of the Christian socialists, as evidence of the probable alliance between the temperance reformers and the socialists. Mr. J. B. Sharpe of Pittsburg writes to the editor of the Enterprise-Call expressing himself both to believe on no better evidence that Miss Willard has espoused the cause of socialism.

He makes a very careful analysis of the socialistic theory, and declares that because it cannot find any other way of getting rid of the hateful competition that compels men to sell their labor for a pittance, it proposes to ask man to sink himself in that "brainless abstraction," the state, give up his freedom of individual effort, and place his productive powers under governmental guidance.

Mr. Sharpe says:

Socialism would cut the knot. Instead of seeking to discover wherein the natural order of things has been perverted, it attempts to forestall evil tendencies by building up a vast framework of artificial restrictions.

That there is something wrong, we all admit; as to the cause, we are not so well agreed. It was a wise observation of Lord Coke that "to trace the source of an error is to refute it." Let us go back to first principles and see if we can find the disturbing error which destroys the symmetry and harmony of the social fabric and perpetuates, indeed I might say aggravates, poverty and wretchedness in the face of advancing wealth and increased powers of production.

God does not tie the knots; it is man who has tangled the threads. Want and misery are no part of God's schemes. He has provided an abundance for all; but man's selfishness and greed have thwarted His wise purposes, for where God has endued the earth most richly, there do we find the most poverty, the darkest misery and the most slavish toil.

But a new light is breaking. It has already begun to illumine two continents. It comes to us through one who has been called in derision "The prophet of San Francisco," an American of Americans, a man in whose veins flow the blood of the old Vikings, who loves freedom and hates restriction.

Do you wish to see the beauty and harmony of God's laws set forth in their relation to man's social nature? Do you wish to see refuted the false principles upon which the whole structure of socialism rests? Do you wish to find a new hope, a new faith, a new inspiration, in principles that fit into the social teachings of Christ like smooth mosaic?

Do you wish to discover the fundamental wrong of which want and wretchedness are but the dark shadow? Do you wish to find the remedy that will remove these evils, establish justice, dignify man in his low estate, lift him out of his groveling degradation and slavery, and plant him as God planted him, free and independent, with his feet upon the soil and his face toward heaven? If so, read "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George.

STRAWS THAT SHOW THE WIND.

A new emancipation proclamation is needed. That it will come there need be no doubt. Justice must prevail. The tariff thralldom must end.—[Chicago Herald.

Free wool is the real starting point in tariff reform, and the principle cannot be surrendered.—[Paterson, N. J. Guardian.

There can be little doubt that the tariff question is making itself felt, and that all the advances that are made on that issue are clearly with the democrats.—[Binghamton Leader.

The fact that so many woolen mills have either closed up or gone into the hands of receivers proves that the demand for woollens has declined, and the reason it has declined is given in the figures showing how the tariff has raised the prices until they are too high for people in straitened circumstances.—[Brooklyn Citizen.

Immediately upon the close of the last campaign, undaunted by the defeat of Mr. Cleveland, which was clearly brought about by the money of the monopolists, these tariff reform clubs, made up of democrats for principle's sake, began to prosecute with new vigor the "campaign of education" which Chairman Brice of the democratic national committee had begun. Their platform is the famous tariff reform message of President Cleveland, and the first definite fruit of their work is the demonstrated progress of the cause in Massachusetts and New York. The revolution has at last begun. It will not go backward. The democracy will find it easy to win in 1892.—[Memphis Appeal.

The repeal of the tax on tin plate would afford substantial relief to several important American industries engaged in canning meats, fish, fruits and vegetables. In greater or less degree every American consumer would be benefited by the removal of this unnecessary duty.—[Philadelphia Record.

The National farmers' congress, in session yesterday at Montgomery, Ala., while passing resolutions opposing ship subsidies and the repeal of the tobacco tax, adopted, by a vote of 160 to 89, a resolution demanding "that all farm products shall be as fully protected as the most favored of the manufacturing industries." That it received the vote it did, is only another evidence of the lack of comprehension of this question which has made possible for so long the retention of the present outrageous tariff system.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is not subsidies for ships that are wanted to build up our trade with South America. Better than subsidies in stimulating closer trade relations with those countries would be such a reduction or abolition of duties on South American products as would make it an object with them to exchange their staple commodities with ours.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Decidedly we look with much curiosity to the land proposals of the government. They are certain to afford considerable material for reflection, for debate—possibly for ministerial changes and defeats.—[London Star.

There is only one just, final and satisfactory way of settling the land question—which is just as much a British as an Irish question—and that is by the government putting itself in place of the landlord and taking the annual value of the land.—[Canadian Labor Reformer.

Chief Justice Beasley of the court of errors and appeals of the state of New Jersey, has decided, practically, that "Progress and Poverty," the most famous book written by Henry George, is not immoral. To this information the average student might be excused for replying: "Why, who in his senses ever said it was?"—[Brooklyn Citizen.

Could we but secure decent habitations even for the poorest workers we should have destroyed many of the circumstances which breed drunkenness, immorality, disease and death. And we could do this, far more easily than might at first sight appear; but we must clear landlordism out of the way first. Nay, if by the abolition of monopoly we give labor free access to natural opportunities, the workers will soon provide homes for themselves.—[London Christian Commonwealth.

Mortgage Companies.

Some single tax men seem to think that THE STANDARD ought not to publish advertisements of mortgage companies. This is a peculiar view of the situation. THE STANDARD might as well refuse to publish advertisements announcing houses for rent. We hope that the time will come when every man will be able to obtain all the land he can profitably use, without paying tribute to any other man for the privilege. As things now stand, however, the man who wants to live on this earth must either buy land or rent it, and if he buys it he generally has to borrow money to do it with, on the security of a mortgage, paying interest to somebody. So long as this is the case, safe land mortgages will be a favorite form of investment, and it will be just as well to let intending investors know where they can obtain such safe mortgages. We see no reason whatever why such advertisements should not appear in THE STANDARD as that of the Mortgage investment company, printed last week, nor why the facts that men like Charles R. Otis of the Otis elevator company, Messrs. Sidney E. and G. Livingston Morse and others are the officers of the Mortgage investment company, should not be stated as evidence that their company is a solid and trustworthy concern.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN FRANCE.

The Folly of Protectionism Making Itself Felt—Free Trade Sentiment Gathering Strength.

LONDON, Eng.—The following letter from the Paris correspondent of the London Daily News gives a clear insight of the condition of France under the humbug of commercial restrictions:

By far the most important question of national policy which the new chamber will be called upon to deal with is that of the commercial policy of France. Unhappily protectionist fallacies have been gaining ground during the last ten years, and have probably a greater hold at this moment on the peasant masses than at any other time during that period. For the reactionist policy of the last few years French economists themselves are in a measure responsible. They have resisted quick methods of dealing with the trade depression which has affected this country as well as other continental states, but have failed to suggest an alternative method, or at least have not done so with sufficient perseverance and vigor. Something ought to have been done, and it is not too late now to begin to rouse public interest in questions of financial reform, such, for instance, as a better distribution of taxes on food, as coffee, meat, salt, sugar, etc., until their total repeal becomes practicable.

A great deal of good has been done in this way by M. Yves Guyot's campaign against the Octrois. For several years he has worked single handed, visiting all the large towns from end to end of the country, and going into out-of-the-way villages wherever an audience could be brought together. The result of his labors has been wonderful indeed, for it has shaken a system which has existed in France since the middle ages, and has been unchallenged since the revolution. If he work taken up by M. Yves Guyot be only carried on perseveringly, it cannot fail, I think, to be crowned with success. There is, however, no time to lose, for but little over two years separate us from the expiration of France's commercial treaties. English organizations such as the Cobden club or the Financial reform association can do good work by their advice and sympathy to the free traders of this country, but any popular agitation must be carried on exclusively by the French themselves. The situation here is no more hopeless than it was in England when Cobden and Bright went to work to gether for the repeal of the corn laws. In any case it will not do to leave protection associations unopposed. By way of beginning, a free trade league ought to be formed, with perhaps M. Frederic Passy at its head. It is an encouragement for the cause that it finds the hearty support of, by common consent, the best and healthiest newspapers, and among them the Debats and the Temps.

In the latter M. Delombre has written an article headed "An Economical Policy," which is a masterly review of the present, as the writer calls it, financial anarchy of France. It is a rooted notion in France that taxation, besides affording revenue, should divert industry into certain channels. Thus, with the object of encouraging the spinning of cotton twist this article is made artificially dear by so-called protective duties. Again, in order to stimulate the extraction of coal a shilling duty is levied, which handicaps, more or less, every single branch of French industry. Having thus destroyed the natural conditions of production, the state seeks to restore the equilibrium by a further set of arbitrary measures. Duties are placed on iron and steel, machines, etc., which are called protective. The Lyons industries receive absolutely no compensation for the taxes they pay on their raw materials. The state is constantly opening new channels for the inflow of foreign goods, such as railways and canals, and exercises its ingenuity in raising barriers against those goods. It builds harbors but discourages trade, so that the country is spending millions without any return. M. Delombre believes that the working classes are finding out by bitter experience the hollowness of protection, and that the government will be compelled by popular discontent to adopt free trade.

Now that the republicans have regained the confidence of the nation, it is to be hoped that they will foster the much needed financial reforms, and that the cry for free trade will be raised and carried in the winds of reforms to every mansion and hamlet in the land so that the French nation may be saved from anarchy and ruin. With free trade partially accomplished, France, like England, would have another battle to fight before perfect commercial freedom is possible—"industrial freedom," which is impossible without freedom in land. With "free trade" in England, France and the United States, freedom would indeed have dawned. Let us work for it; the victory is ours in the near future.

G. R. GRIFFITH.

WHERE LAND IS COMMON PROPERTY.

A Little Republic Where the People Pay No Taxes and the Government is Supported by Ground Rents.

Catholic News of Sunday, Nov. 8.

Within the territory of Spain there exists a republic governed by its own laws, and without lawyers—having an elective president, annual congress, magistrates and an appellate court—without taxes, without an army, and without perfectly independent. This republic has not been molested by other governments during several centuries. It is situated in a valley among the hills of Catalonia, and consists of the capital, four principal towns, and several dependent villages. The whole territory occupies a space of not more than 14 square miles, and the number of inhabitants is from fifteen to twenty thousand. As the people are all Catholics, they depend in spiritual matters on the bishop of Urgel, but they pay him no tithes, contributing to his support a hundred dollars a year as

a free gift. The president holds his office for life, and is elected by the general council and the cortes, or congress. The general council is composed of twenty-four citizens, also elected for life; six from each of the four principal towns; and they in regular rotation assist the supreme magistrate, who, in case of a tie, has the casting vote. The council convokes the congress through its syndie, and the parishes then elect their deputies. Every man of twenty-one years of age has a vote. In civil causes the justices or alcaldes are the magistrates of original jurisdiction, and appeals may be taken from their decision to the general council, or, as we might call it, the supreme court. The criminal court consists of a judge and six members of congress, who serve in the capacity of a jury, pronouncing on the guilt or innocence of the accused party. Formerly, a second appeal might be made to the bishop of Urgel, or to the French government in alternate years; but for many years the people of Andorra have done away with even this shadow of dependence on a foreign power.

The territory of Andorra is very mountainous, and consequently but ill suited to purposes of agriculture; but as it abounds in sheep, the people dispose of their flocks to the inhabitants of the neighboring country, taking in exchange grain, cloth and other articles of ordinary consumption. They have also a valuable iron mine, which is held as public property, each village having its own forge to work the metal. The commerce is free, no duties being levied either on exports or imports.

The people of Andorra are, perhaps, the only people on the face of the civilized earth that pay no taxes or duties, direct or indirect. The hills are common property; and the general council, which is made up of the flower of the republic, rents the public lands for the raising of sheep at a very moderate rate—just enough to cover the expenses for the maintenance—of the courts and police of the republic.

The language of this republic is Spanish, in which its ancient constitution is written. Among the most curious of its laws is that which constitutes the eldest son universal heir, obliging him, however, to support his younger brothers and sisters till they come of age.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.
Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of
CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS AND CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB,
No. 36 Clinton place, Eighth street, New York.
All single tax men visiting New York are cordially invited to make our rooms their headquarters while in town.

The rooms are open every evening from six to midnight, and from twelve o'clock noon to midnight on Sundays.

Lectures on economic subjects of interest to every citizen, every Sunday evening, and once during each month throughout the season, on a weekday evening. Any information as to the club, its lectures, work, and objects can be had on application to the secretary, A. J. STEPHENS, 39 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE BEST REMEDY on earth for Pile, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Eczema, and all painful itching skin diseases is E. S. PARKER'S TITAN Ointment, By Druggists, and 329 Broadway, Room 4, N. Y. City. Agents wanted.

PAINLESS BEECHAM'S EFFECTUAL THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE PILLS WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushing of the Face, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Constipation, Nervous Stitches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Faintness, and all nervous and Bilious Affections, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine. "Worth a guinea a box."

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. For a

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; CONSTIPATION; SICK HEADACHE; DISORDERED LIVER;

they **AUT LIKE MAGIC**—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; strengthening the muscular system; restoring long lost complexion; bringing back the good color of the face; and arousing the **SLUGGISHNESS OF THE LIVER**, the whole physical energy of the human frame. They are "fact" admitted by thousands in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and debilitated is that **BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.** Full directions with each box.

Prepared only by **THOMAS BEECHAM**, of Holown, Lancashire, England.
Sold by Druggists generally. **S. F. ALLEN & CO.**, 345 and 347 Canal St., New York
Sole Agents for the United States, who, if your Druggist does not keep them,
WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX.
But inquire first of your Druggist. In ordering mention **THE STANDARD.**

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.



A DIVINE CREATURE.

In poetry and song we are never without enchanting descriptions of some divine creature who is the compeer of all in loveliness. But how impossible is it to imagine such a divinity without the requisite charm of

A LOVELY COMPLEXION.

And with what positive certainty a skin as fair as a

NEW-BLOWN ROSE

Is sure to follow the use of

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

This most wonderful of all purifiers removes every possible blemish from the face, and leaves the complexion as fair as a

HEAVEN-BORN LILY.

For sale by all druggists. Beware of Imitations.

Glenn's soap will be sent by mail for 30 cts. for one cake, or 75 cts. for three cakes, by C. N. CRITTENDON, sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, New York City.

THE GREATEST ADVANCE

in

LIFE INSURANCE

in the

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

PAID UP AND CASH VALUES GUARANTEED

by the

REFLECTED MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE ACT OF 1887.

THE BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

of Pittsfield, Mass.

INCORPORATED 1851.

GEO. W. ENGLISH, MANAGER,

For New York and New Jersey.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

271 BROADWAY,

Corner of Chamber St.

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SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send any corrections to the list below, and all newly formed organizations are asked to report promptly, either to the Enrolment 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, 909 1/2 Market st. Reading room open every evening, 841 Market st. Pres., H. L. Pleace; sec., G. A. Hubbell, 1135 Mission 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., W. H. Messenger.

SAN DIEGO.—San Diego single tax county committee. Every Monday evening, 139 10th st. Chairman, Geo. B. Whaley, box 1088.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Denver single tax association. Every Thursday evening, 1448 Lawrence st. Pres., Andrew W. Elder; sec., E. McAuley, 906 Holiday 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. B. King; vice-pres., W. A. Pollock; treas., Thos. B. Crawford; sec., Geo. Smith.

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

HAWKSHURST.—Plateau Valley single tax club. Pres., John W. Hawkshurst; sec., E. H. Parkerson.

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

DAKOTA.

STATE.—South Dakota single tax association. Pres., Judge Levi McGee of Rapid City; sec., W. E. Brokaw, box 146, Bristol.

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

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., I. M. Beath; sec., J. Henley Smith, 43 South Broad street.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Single tax club No. 1. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific hotel. Pres., Warren North Bailey; sec., T. W. Wittler, 426 Milwaukee ave.

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. Robert Cumming, sec.

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.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indianapolis single tax league. Every Sunday, 3 p. m., Mansur hall, n. e. cor. Washington and Alabama sts. Pres., L. P. Custer; sec., Thos. J. Hudson, 155 Elm st.

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.

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

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m.; 724 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Stevenson; sec., L. Kinnehan, 326 W Broadway.

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

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

KANSAS.

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

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. Second, third and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 305 Canal st. Pres., John S. Waters, Maritime association; sec., Geo. W. Roberts, 355 Dryads st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Satur-

day evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Wm. G. Andrews; sec., H. G. Casey.

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 Thursday evening, 415 N. Eutaw st. Pres., Wm. J. Ogden; sec., J. W. Jones, 31 N. Caroline st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

NEPONSET single tax league. Every Thursday evening, 589½ Neponset ave., Boston. Pres., John Lavis; sec., Q. A. Lothrop, 43 Walnut st.

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

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

LYNN.—Lynn single tax league. 8 p. m. Thursday evenings, Cutter's hall, Market st. Pres., Willard W. Gray; sec., T. P. Perkins, 14 South Common st.

WORCESTER.—Tenth district single tax league of Worcester. Friday evenings, Swedish hall, 32 Front st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., Edwin K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

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

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

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

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

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

WHITMAN.—Whitman single tax club. Pres., Thomas Douglas; sec., R. Scott, box 29.

MICHIGAN.

STURGIS.—Sturgis club of investigation. Every Tuesday evening, C. Jacob's justice court room. Pres., Rufus Spalding; sec., Thomas Harding.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league, 502 First ave. s. Pres., C. J. Buell; sec., E. L. Ryder, editor Northwest Trade.

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

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax league. s. e. cor. 8th and Olive, meets every Tuesday evening. Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2224 Walnut street.

"Benton School of Social Science." Saturday, 3 p. m., 6339 Waldemar ave., St. Louis. Pres., Dr. Henry S. Chase; sec., Wm. C. Little.

KANSAS CITY.—Kansas City single tax club. 3 p. m., 2d and 4th Sundays of each month, and also 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Beacon Lodge hall, 1201-6 Walnut st. (cor. 12th st.), third floor. Pres., Warren Wassen; sec., B. A. Birmingham, 16th and Woodland sts.

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

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. Sunday afternoons, Gate City hall, cor. 13th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus A. Parker; sec., Cyrus F. Beckett, 411 N. 23d st.

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

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Public meeting every Sunday night at Humboldt hall, 186 Newark av.; business meetings every other Friday evening at the Avenue house, "Five Corners." Pres., E. N. Jackson, 23 Magnolia av.; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 267 Grove st.

NEWARK.—Newark single tax club. Friday nights, Chester row. Rooms open every day and evening except Thursday and Sunday evenings. Pres., Herbert Boggs; sec., M. G. Gaffney, 43 Warren place.

PATERSON.—Passaic co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg ave.

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

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

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

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

BAYONNE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, Wm. B. DuBis.

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

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Manhattan single tax club. Thursday, 8 p. m., business meeting; Saturday, 8 p. m., Cart-tail campaign; Sunday, 8 p. m., lecture. Club rooms, 36 Clinton pl.; open every day from 6 p. m. to 12 p. m.

Pres., W. H. Faulhaber; sec., A. J. Steers.

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

The West Side single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 490 Eighth ave. Pres., Dr. David Wark; sec., C. Orlo Allen, 335 8th ave.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Club house, 56 Livingston st. Open every evening. Discussions Wednesday evenings. Business meetings Friday evenings. Lectures Sunday evenings. Pres., Geo. White; cor. sec., G. W. Thompson, 56 Livingston st.

The Eastern District single tax club. Wednesday evening, Oriental hall, 316 Bedford ave. Pres., John Britton; cor. sec., Joseph McGuinness, 215 Ross st.

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ROCHESTER.—Rochester single tax union. Wednesday, 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 p. m.; 80 Reynolds's Arcade. Pres., J. H. Bluntach; sec., J. M. Campbell, 30 Charlotte st.

ALBANY.—Single tax club. Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., 68 Washington ave. Rooms open every evening. Pres., Alexander Gregory; cor. sec., Robt. Baker, 173 Madison ave.

SYRACUSE.—Single tax club of Onondaga. 26 Butler block. Pres., F. A. Paul; sec., H. R. Ferry, 149 South Clinton st.

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

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

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

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

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—Richmond county single tax club. Pres., J. S. Cogan; sec., A. B. Stoddard.

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

OWEGO.—Single tax committee. Sec., Perry Hyde.

TROY.—Single tax club. Meetings weekly at 576 River st. Temporary pres., Henry Sterling; tem. sec., Frank H. Kiag.

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

GLOVERSVILLE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, A. P. Siade; 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 club, 85 Main st. Always open. Business meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:45.

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio Single tax league. State executive board: Chairman, C. S. Walker, foot of Evans st., Cincinnati; vice chairman, L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st., Cleveland; treas., W. W. Kile, 23 E. 5th st., Dayton; sec., Edw. L. Hyman, room 3, 348½ S. High st., Columbus.

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

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Sunday afternoon at Douglass Castle hall, cor. 6th and Walnut sts. Pres., David De Beck, M.D., 139 W. 9th st.; vice-pres., Jas. E. Jennings, 216 Main st.; sec., Wm. C. Wolff, 272 Vine st.; treas., Jos. L. Schraer, Newport, Ky.

COLUMBUS.—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. L. Hyman, 348½ S. High st.

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

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

MIAMISBURG.—Land and labor association of Miamisburg. Pres., C. F. Beall; sec., J. F. Beals.

MANSFIELD.—Mansfield single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristor; sec., W. J. Huggins, 66 W. 1st st.

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

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

OREGON.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Henry George club. Every Thursday, 8 p. m., 901 Walnut st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut st.; rec. sec., O. F. Roller, 245 South Tenth st.

Kensington single tax club. Every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., 2021 Frankford ave., Philadelphia. Pres., James Wright; sec., Jno. Moore, 2185 E. Huntingdon st.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays at 2:30 p. m., Union veteran legion hall, 77 Sixth ave. Pres., Edmund Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 147 24th st. S. S.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club, St. James place. Open every evening. Meetings Wednesday evening and Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. Pres., T. J. Tangney; sec., J. C. De Forrest.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 402½ Penn st. Pres., C. S. Prizer; cor. sec., Grant Nagle, 208 S. Third st.

ELIE.—Erie tax reform league. Pres., W. G. M. Keen; sec., J. L. Babcock.

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

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

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

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

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

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

POTTSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings 1st and 3d Friday evenings each month in Weitzendorff's hall. Pres., D. L. Haws; vice-pres., G. J. Lafferty; rec. sec., H. H. Johnson, 530 Walnut st.

RHODE ISLAND.

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

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

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Memphis single tax association.

Sundays, 4:30 p. m., Lachman's hotel. Pres., Dr. T. J. Crofford; sec., M. H. McDowell, care of Townsend, Cowie & Co.

TEXAS.

STATE.—Texas tax reform association. Pres., H. F. Ring, Houston; sec., J. B. Cochran.

EL PASO.—El Paso tariff reform club. 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month, county court room, court house. Pres., G. E. Hubbard; sec., A. W. Thomas.

HOUSTON.—Single tax committee. Pres., H. F. Ring; sec., E. W. Brown, care of Germania house.

SAN ANTONIO.—Single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday in each month. Pres., Geo. Marks; sec., Theo. Kunzmann, 11 Crockett st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURGH.—Single tax league. Every Saturday night, 500 Market st. Pres., W. F. Thayer; sec., W. Curry.

What Mr. Atkinson Said.

Under date of November 13, Edward Atkinson writes to the Boston Globe:

My attention has just been called to a paragraph in your paper of November 8, headed "Mr. Atkinson's Inconsistency." Your reporter is quite in error in his report. What I did say was this:

I am in full accord with Mr. Lane and his associates of the Merchants' club, who favor the removal of all taxes from personal property and the raising of the entire municipal revenue from a tax on real estate, including buildings and improvements.

I have published articles from time to time in favor of this change for more than twenty years. This is something very different from a tax on the rental value of the land occupied. In regard to that, what I said was this:

I believe that such a tax would restrict the possession of land among great capitalists, who could afford to advance the taxes thereon. If there were a way in which land could be exempted from taxation, and the burden of supporting the state could be sustained by a tax on articles of voluntary use, so that land should be exempt from taxation, it would have the preference in my mind over the single tax on land, but this is impossible. Land must bear its part of the common expenses of government, but should not be charged with the whole, since it would put the burden at the very source of production and would assure the distribution of the tax throughout all consumption, both of the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life. The single tax would bear most heavily on the very poor, in whose favor it is most ardently sustained by its promoters.

INTENDING INVESTORS

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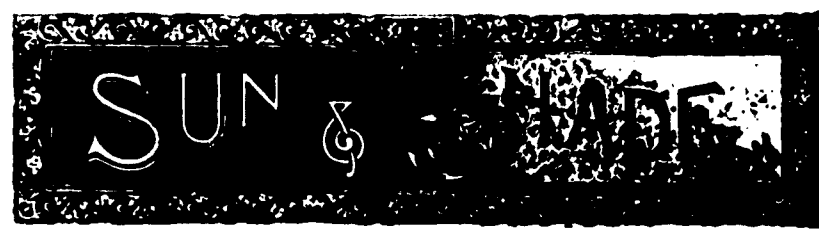
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