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A COURAGEOUS CHALLENGE.—Whatever may be said of the intelligence of men who still shout for Protection, or of the moral sense and good taste of people who still worship Foraker, no one can deny to the Ohio Republicans the courage of their delusions. There is no hint of compromise or evasion about the action of their recent State Convention. They reaffirm their belief in Protection, declare that the McKinley bill is "the ablest expression of that principle," and crown it all by enthusiastically nominating McKinley himself as their candidate for Governor. The remainder of the platform is of little account. The fight must be on the tariff issue, and the Republicans of Ohio unhesitatingly take the most aggressive and radical position possible in that question, and challenge the Democrats to meet them on a field where the challengers were ignominiously beaten last Fall. This certainly looks like courage now, though by the middle of next November it may appear to have been mere foolhardiness.

The interesting question now is, How will the Democrats respond? If we are to trust the newspapers Governor Campbell is sure of renomination. When first nominated two years ago he had not outlived the odium of his many years of close political association with the late Samuel J. Randall. He appears to have learned something since that time. In talking with a newspaper reporter, since the Republican Convention adjourned, Governor Campbell is reported to have spoken confidently of his own renomination and re-election. He said that the fight would be made on Major McKinley "as the author and exponent of the so-called McKinley bill." He thus continued:

While the silver question, the State administration, and other matters will be talked of at the outset of the campaign upon the stump, yet before the speaking campaign is two weeks old all other matters will probably be lost sight of save and except that Major McKinley is the prophet of higher tariff and the author of the bill which bears his name. Upon this as the issue we will gain in every county in the State; with the possible exception of a few counties where the larger cities are situated. The rural population of Ohio is just waking up to the enormities of the McKinley theory of protection, and I am sure we will make large gains in all of the farming counties.

This is not satisfactory. If the Democrats are to win they must not merely fight the "McKinley theory of Protection," but Protection of every kind. Accepting Governor Campbell's utterance as the Democratic answer to the Republicans' bold challenge would give to the latter all the advantages of aggressiveness, conviction and enthusiasm, and put the Democrats on the defensive from the start. The situation as it stands reminds us of a story Hon. John H. V. Arnold once told at a dinner at the Reform Club. "So you've been fighting," said the fond parent. "Why did you hit Johnny Jordan?" "He hit me," replied the fighter. "Ah, that alters the case," continued the father. "I would not have my boy a coward. Of course, Johnny hit first." "No, I hit him first," repeated the fighter. "You did!" exclaimed the fond parent. "Why did you hit first?" "If I hadn't" replied young fighter "there wouldn't have been any fight."

The young fighter won that fight, and the Republicans will win in Ohio if the Democrats show the white feather and fail to meet the aggressive challenge of the McKinlyites by a return blow, aimed not merely at McKinley, or McKinley's ideas of Protection, but at the

lying pretence that a tariff of any kind or to any extent, on commodities, can protect farmers who must sell their surplus products in foreign markets, or workmen, who have nothing but their labor to sell.

TRAITORS TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.—

Every declaration of hostility to the continuance of Governor Hill's ascendancy in Democratic politics is met by protests from Democrats, who are not the Governor's admirers, against stirring up dissension that may lead to Democratic defeat, and their protests are not infrequently accompanied by the declaration that we must in politics regard measures, not men. We do not believe that the personal conduct of men in public office can ever be left out of account, but assume that this is conceded, what have those who deprecate attacks on Governor Hill to say on the question of policy raised by the attempt of his trusted henchmen to suppress the discussion of the tariff question in this State? The dishonorable trick resorted to for the purpose of breaking up a meeting, under the auspices of the Reform Club, at Saugerties, reported elsewhere, was made by Hill men, who openly proclaim their opposition in the agitation of the tariff question, and avowedly do so because they think that such an agitation will injure the Presidential prospects of Governor Hill. Mr. Hinman in his report to the reform Club admirably characterizes these men when he speaks of them as "those who regard it as the mission of the Democratic party not to advance the principle of Free Trade or any other principle, but the personal political interests of men who, for their own profit, have devoted themselves to the government of their fellows." This is the class of men that Mr. Hill's management has brought to the front in Democratic politics throughout this State. They add nothing to the strength of any party, and they are incapable of doing so. They are mere parasites that prey upon a party's strength as long as it retains power through the impetus given it by men of principle. Why should men to whom politics is a contest between policies based on principles concern themselves whether such creatures succeed or fail when they engage in politics as a trade?

So far as THE STANDARD is concerned, it is entirely free to say that it is absolutely indifferent as to which of two sets of henchmen shall feed at the public crib, and cares nothing for harmony in the Democratic party that is to be won by a cowardly surrender of principle. It is not animated either by personal hostility to Hill or personal regard for Cleveland. The two men, in its eyes, merely stand as representatives of two opposing tendencies. It prefers Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic candidate for President, not because it believes that he knows more about the tariff question than anyone else, but because in the popular mind he is so identified with the right side of that question that his nomination would practically make that the only issue in the next Presidential contest. If any other man sharing Mr. Cleveland's views, or going further in the direction of Free Trade, were nominated, THE STANDARD would cheerfully support such candidate. The case is entirely different with Mr. Hill. He represents an element in the Democratic party that cares only for success and cares nothing for principles, save as they may serve as party cries with

which to win success. Such men have not the sense to see that opposition to Protection won their party its marvellous victory of last Fall, and they propose to have it again enter a Presidential campaign with a platform that may mean much or nothing in its declarations on the tariff question. Ever since Governor Hill wrote his letter denouncing Free Trade he has been the favorite with this class of so-called Democrats, and that letter was doubtless written to win the support of these very men. We think that he will find that he paid dearly for a very little help; but this does not alter the fact that his nomination would mean the relegation of the tariff question to the rear and a general substitution of political intrigue for the advocacy of principle. The Saugerties incident merely emphasizes this. As THE STANDARD has no interest in the Democratic party except so far as that party is an agency for promoting, to some extent at least, principles in which this paper believes, it cares nothing for preserving harmony in a party dominated by this treacherous trimmer, and under such circumstances would regard Democratic defeat with entire satisfaction.

There is, however, no necessity for any such dilemma. If a half-dozen determined men familiar with State politics will undertake the task, the next Democratic State Convention will be composed of men who are Democrats from conviction and to whom the tariff question is the one great issue. Such men would make short work of the boss whose henchmen proclaim that there is no such issue at present between the two parties, and who insist that some measure of protection is necessary. Let the Reform Club continue to force the discussion of the tariff. Let every believer in Free Trade turn in and help it, and let the men who ought to lead be leaders, or give way to those who will.

LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, in writing to his correspondents throughout the State for the information needed in making up the crop bulletin for May, asked each as to the supply of first-class help and the wages paid for such labor. The Evening Post says:

The replies from all sections of the State are that good help is exceedingly scarce, and this in the face of higher wages offered than ever. Twenty and twenty-five dollars a month, with board and lodging, are the figures more generally named as prevailing, and such wages can be obtained throughout the season, or for about eight months, and in a few cases the year round. In the eastern part of the State, near the large cities, higher wages are offered, in some cases \$30 or \$35 a month for eight months, with board and lodging—and help is very scarce at that.

This means, says the Evening Post, "that any man in Boston ready to work can get regular work for at least eight months of the year on a farm, earn about \$200 in money, of which he does not have to spend a cent for food or lodging, and carry back with him practically the whole sum when he leaves the farm at the end of the Autumn, which allows him nearly two dollars a day to support himself during the Winter, if he should not do a stroke of work during the whole four months." The paper adds:

We are glad to note that such facts as these are beginning to make an impression upon people who have been too much inclined to accept the wild rhetoric of reformers like Henry George, who used to go around saying: "The horrors of chattel slavery never matched the horrors of the slavery of the workingman to-day."

No one doubts that the Evening Post is glad to make such statements, but a question still remains as to whether they are facts. One of the statements is manifestly erroneous. A demand for agricultural laborers would not immediately offer employment to every man in Boston ready to work. This is unimportant, however, since a continuance of such a demand would ultimately have that effect, either through drawing men away from the city or by producing an effective demand by prosperous rural workmen for the things that Boston workmen produce. In its eagerness to

make a point the Evening Post leaves out of account the time requisite to a complete change of occupation.

In the long run, however, it is true that general prosperity among agricultural laborers would assure prosperity to all workers, since it would enable such workmen to trade farm produce for the products of the factory and the workshop. Our doubts, then, as to the accuracy of the Evening Post's statements are based, not on its unfairness in the matter just mentioned, but on commonly accepted facts wholly at variance with the general conclusions of the paper. Immigrants are constantly pouring into this country. Throughout the West, as well as the East, there is much complaint of hard times among farm laborers as well as other workmen. There are numerous agencies that make money by procuring situations for men, and these are quick to note any new demand. A contractor for any public work can easily obtain men for wages that would leave less in the workman's pocket, after paying for board and lodging, than men can obtain in New England, according to the figures of the Evening Post. We do not believe its statements, but we have not at hand the facts that would enable us to refute them. The matter ought to be carefully looked into. Can the Single Tax State Committee of Massachusetts not investigate the matter and report the actual facts to THE STANDARD? It could not engage in more important work.

CLEVELAND'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.—

The Sun, in its search for evidence of the political weakness of one of the many men it malignantly hates, quotes a Washington politician as saying that Cleveland "is weakest where the Democrats are numerically strongest, and strongest where the Democrats are numerically weakest." This is equivalent to saying that where the Democrats are in power and have organized a machine, the latter does not like Cleveland, but that in the regions where the Democrats feel the need of adding to their strength, they are influenced by the general confidence of the people in the ex-President. This is Cleveland's strength. His weakness lies in the dislike by machine politicians of a man they cannot use, and just now a lot of them are engaged in a concerted effort to create prejudice against him. His silver letter is the pretext for such attacks, but the real animus is dislike of a man with powerful convictions and an unyielding will.

The Sun takes William R. Morrison to task for saying that the great mass of the people in the western and central part of the country expect that Cleveland will be nominated, but that they are waiting for New York to settle the matter. The Sun apparently promises some new treachery by Hill, when it declares that if Cleveland is nominated without the vote of New York he will certainly be defeated. We do not believe it. The scoundrels who did that before have been found out, and they cannot do it again.

Nevertheless, it is true that it is more difficult to nominate Mr. Cleveland than it would be to elect him after nomination. The way to remedy this is to break the hold of Hill on the Democratic party machinery of New York. This can easily be done if the right men go about it. Mr. Cleveland's real weakness lies in the fact that the men closest to him, politically, are either timid or indifferent. Messrs. Whitney, Lamont, and a few others, who apparently take no active interest in politics, are supposed to have his confidence, yet their relations with Mr. Cleveland cause other men to hesitate, for no man cares in such matters to "run before he is sent," and men are not so constituted as to go to work with vigor to achieve results for which timid or indifferent onlookers are eventually to receive all the credit.

It is time for plain talk and vigorous action. Mr.

Hill is ruining the Democratic party in this State by denuding it of even a decent pretence to any devotion to principle. His power over the party is due exclusively to his possession of the machine, and his possession of the machine is due to the counsel of men supposed to represent Mr. Cleveland, who advised against taking advantage of the opportunity offered by Hill's failure to obtain control of the State Committee in the Summer of 1888. Surely the men responsible for that act of folly see by this time that they blundered, and they owe it to their own reputation for good sense to do what they can to emancipate the mass of Democratic voters in this State from the yoke then imposed upon them by this intriguing Elmira shyster. It is shameful to sit down and assume that the Democratic masses of this State will not, or cannot, throw off this yoke. Why not give them a chance to try?

MUDDLED POLITICS.—Reports from Ohio declare that at the present time there is a feeling of uncertainty among politicians because of their utter inability to form any trustworthy estimate of the vote of the new farmers' party, of the so-called labor vote and of the strength of the Prohibitionists. Many well meaning people regard this as a condition of affairs deserving of the highest commendation. Such people imagine that these are the conditions under which the people really exercise their will and carry on their own government. So far is this from being the case, that we might safely say that if this condition were chronic it would be a sign that the people had lost their capacity for self-government. Parties are mere aggregations of men who agree as to some political object, and who are willing to ignore minor differences in order that they may act together for the accomplishment of definite results. The men who get up wild crazes against political parties forget that these parties are composed of the people, and usually embrace a great majority of all the voters. They are of natural growth, and are essential to the orderly working of free institutions.

It has been the boast of our race that those constituting it, no matter where they find themselves in any considerable number, instinctively organize self-governing communities and cheerfully make concessions to the common judgment and purpose, without which society could not hold together nor governments exist. Having once organized a government, the same capacity for co-ordination inevitably leads such people into the formation of political parties. Before popular governments were instituted, and when force was the recognized source of power, differences between the people of one country led to the formation of opposing armies, who sought the accomplishment of their purpose, through civil war. Such armies always gathered round a single standard and were necessarily composed of men likely to be divided in opinion on matters other than that which led to their immediate union. If, however, these armies had divided themselves into fragments, owing to minor differences, an opposing army, no matter what idea it represented, would have been sure of success if it held together. Now that differences are settled by the peaceful means of the ballot, instead of through civil strife, the necessity for union among men who are agreed as to important ends is equally great, and out of it arises party organization and party loyalty.

Where the issue dividing parties is not of real importance the breaking up of men into groups is sure to follow; but this is a transition period, and nothing will ever be accomplished until disintegration is followed by a new union in behalf of some purpose likely to call new parties into existence. Where men are so

tenacious of opinion on minor questions as to make this impossible—and sometimes this seems to be the case in France—it is a serious question whether or not popular government can continuously exist. Such, however, has never been the case among the English or American peoples, and their natural and easy division into political parties is simply an evidence of their fitness for self-government, and their willingness to maintain the machinery through which alone the popular will can find adequate and effective expression.

The truth is that, in both countries, the two great parties have become practically permanent political organizations, divided not so much by immediate differences as by opposing tendencies. In England, the Conservative party represents the people who desire a continuance of the institutions of the past, and the Liberal party those who desire changes, often radical in their character, that are wide departures from old-time English ideas and customs. In this country, though there are some indications of a similar line of division, the essential and permanent difference is between the party that looks to the exaltation of the power of the Federal Government and that which seeks to preserve the autonomy of the States. This difference, however, finds its expression in temporary issues, and it is the general tendency of thought represented by the two organizations that tends to put the Democratic party on the side of Free Trade and the Republican party on the side of the paternal system of Protection. Until that battle is fought out it is useless to attempt to induce the majority of the American people to take up any new issue.

When a new issue is seriously taken up the probability still is that the historical tendencies of the two great opposing parties will array them on opposite sides of the new question dividing men into parties. This is not necessarily true, but it will be true unless the new questions are such as to divide men regardless of the tendencies we have alluded to, and thus split both parties with a view to forming two entirely new ones. Perhaps the new movement of to-day may be the forerunner of the extinction of the Republican party, which might, in turn, be followed by the disintegration of the Democratic party; but those who are now prematurely seeking to establish a third party will find that the most they can accomplish is to confuse the political situation without accomplishing any real advance for their own political opinions and purposes. The contest of 1892 is going to be between the Democratic and the Republican parties, with the tariff as the issue. People who desire another issue do well to form a third party, but such people will take no part in real politics. One of the old parties is sure to win.

THE TARIFF REPORTER.—The tariff reporter is, if possible, a more surprising person than the tariff editor. Some one sends us a curious example of the reporter's work, clipped from the Milwaukee Sentinel. The reporter asks his readers to believe that Henry Benedict secretly established a large woolen mill in Milwaukee nearly a year ago, and surreptitiously sold its product in Eastern markets, without letting anybody in Milwaukee know anything about it. On May 29th Mr. Benedict invited a number of leading citizens to take a carriage ride with him, and having gotten the vehicles in line he drove the whole to a portion of the city none of them ever seem to have previously visited, and then and there revealed to them the fact that there was in Milwaukee a woolen mill. The funny thing about this is that it is not intended to be funny.

The probable truth is that this parade of pretended

discovery was gotten up by a lot of Protectionists of the kind now engaged in discovering tin plate mills. Mr. Benedict, who, according to the story, had his mill in successful operation before the McKinley bill was even drafted, is quoted as saying that the new tariff law "will so restrict importation" as to create a good demand here for the class of goods that he is making. Of course the new tariff could not do anything to help these enterprises unless by keeping such goods out it enabled American manufacturers to compel American consumers to pay higher prices for them than they would otherwise have to pay. Mr. Benedict practically says as much in his remarks about restricting importations, and he frankly adds that because of this the protected manufacturers will find the making of these goods "highly remunerative." Yet the reporter quotes another member of the exploring party that discovered the hidden woolen mill as declaring that such goods can be produced as cheaply and perfectly in Milwaukee as anywhere in the world. If this be true, then the only object in restricting imports is to give to manufacturers like Mr. Benedict a "highly remunerative" opportunity to make the American consumer pay more than he ought to pay for a certain class of goods.

The tariff reporter does not seem to have known that he was bringing out this fact, and with equal innocence of any intention to attack one of the pet pretences of the Protectionists, he states in the beginning of his article that as soon as Mr. Benedict had acquired the building he is using as a mill he "imported machinery and workmen." There is no suggestion here of an increased "home market" for the labor of men already in the country, and the only promise of positive gain to anybody is to the manufacturers, who will, according to Mr. Benedict, find the exclusion of foreign goods of the kind he makes "highly remunerative."

The "tariff reporter" seems likely to prove as valuable to the Free Trade propaganda as the "tariff editor."

HALF WAY WILL NOT DO.—The American Machinist, an influential journal published in this city, declares that the present agitation of "the tax question" has caused the discovery of many inequalities in the existing system, and it refers to the effort in Boston to transfer all taxation to real estate. While it sees the importance of so levying taxes as not to discourage manufacturing and building industries, the Machinist hesitates to accept the Boston proposal, because even taxes on real estate may be so levied as to be unfair and burdensome. It says:

But to show that taxes may be laid upon real estate in such a way as to be unfair and burdensome, we need only relate the experience of a young mechanic of our acquaintance, who, by industry and economy, saved enough to buy a building lot and erect a home for himself and family upon it. He paid \$650 for his lot, and the landowner, who still owned similar lots on either side of him, was assessed for taxation at \$150 per lot, while our young mechanic was assessed on his lot, exclusive of the improvements, at a valuation of \$500, and the vacant lot owner continued to pay taxes on a valuation of \$150 for precisely similar lots, now holds them at \$1,500, the increase in value being caused mainly by the erection of our friend's and similar houses. Thus that town is seen to be encouraging vacant lots, and discouraging the building of houses; and it works the same way with manufacturing or other enterprises, which build up the wealth of communities and increase the value of land for the benefit of the land speculator, who usually manages to escape paying anything like his fair proportion of taxation.

Of course this could be partly remedied by honest assessments, but the fact would still remain that a tax on land and buildings would be a fine on improvement, whereas the transfer of all taxes to land values, irrespective of improvements would put a premium on building and impose an ever-growing fine on the man

who would hold land out of use. The American Machinist evidently sees this. We wonder that our friends who are advocating the transfer of all taxes to real estate do not see that they would strengthen this case by going further and substituting "land values" for "real estate." We are well pleased with what they are doing, but they will never win any general favor until they see the logic of their own argument and include building improvements among the personal property—that is the product of labor—for which they are demanding an exemption from taxation.

"THE WOMEN DID IT."—Mr. Shearman starts his article on the taxation of women in this issue of THE STANDARD with this now famous declaration. Mr. Shearman shows very clearly that the tariff taxes bear with hardship on women of all classes, and particularly on the wives and daughters of poor men. He demonstrates clearly that women, as such, have every reason to become interested in methods of taxation. We think the Single Tax women will do a good thing if they circulate Mr. Shearman's article largely. It is our intention to put it in a STANDARD extra for this purpose.

IS IT ANCIENT?—The Rural New Yorker does not seem able to get rid of the Single Tax question. Several of its readers have protested against its summary attempt to dismiss the moral issue involved. The Rural New Yorker protests that it "does not even pretend to have reached any final conclusion on the Single Tax question, nor does it wish to take any particular side in the discussion. It thinks, however, that the drift of recent articles by Single Tax men, printed in its columns, is 'towards nationalization or confiscation of property in land, the most ancient, and hitherto 'sacred' of all property.'" Where did the Rural New Yorker find that history? Let it give its authority for the declaration that absolute private ownership is the oldest, or even one of the oldest, systems of land tenure.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—Thomas G. Shearman, Esq., has sailed for Europe, and will not be back until October 1. Single Taxers who are in the habit of addressing letters to Mr. Shearman may make a note of this and save themselves the trouble of writing for some months. Mr. Shearman will be likely to meet Mr. Johnson abroad, and possibly some opportunities may offer to both these gentlemen for presenting sound ideas on taxation to our friends in England and elsewhere.

SENSIBLE WORK.—In response to a request for information, Mrs. E. M. Twitchell, of Boston, sends to THE STANDARD a brief description of the workings of the Single Tax Class that has met for some months in her parlors. Her method strikes us as excellent and reasonably sure to produce good results. A "parlor campaign" of this kind draws in many who could not be induced to attend ordinary Single Tax meetings, and if intelligently conducted by well informed people, can hardly fail to convert some to the acceptance of our principles. Many ladies have from time to time inquired what they can do to help the cause. We shall not attempt to make a comprehensive answer to so far-reaching an inquiry, but Mrs. Twitchell has clearly pointed out one of the things that can be done by any woman who is the head of a household and filled with enthusiasm to spread the truth.

THE TAXATION OF WOMEN.

"The women did it."

Such is said to have been the explanation of the rout of Protectionism in 1890 given by almost the only man upon that side who has any claim to be called a statesman. Yes, the women did it, and they can do it again, if they will. The most crushing defeat ever suffered by any party in power, in the history of this country, was mainly due to the influence of women, who had no votes and generally did not want any. For the first time since the war a great increase of taxes was suddenly laid upon the people in such manner that the women could understand it. It had been done again and again, but so slyly and trickily that not one woman in a thousand could see it. At last it was done in open day; the women saw it, and they revolted against it. McKinleyism was buried under a hostile majority of more than one million votes.

What women have done for the particular form of tax robbery, which Mr. McKinley is still proud to father, they can do for every form of public robbery, if they will. Whether they ought to have votes or not need not now be discussed. Their influence upon the voters, when practically unanimous, is irresistible. Possibly the Prohibition issue may be an exception; but it is very doubtful whether this is true. It is unquestionable that the Prohibition movement would have had no strength anywhere had women generally been indifferent. But consider how strong is the appetite which Prohibition seeks to destroy, and the marvel is that women should be able to gain so many votes for it.

If, then, women can be generally convinced that they suffer from unjust taxation, and if their interest can be aroused on this entire subject, as it was aroused upon the extortions of the McKinley bill, great results might well be expected from their influence. Few men have any such personal feeling about matters of taxation as they have about their own liberty to drink or not to drink; and there is no reason to fear that women, who felt strongly upon tax reform, would meet with anything like the difficulties which are encountered by the advocates of temperance laws.

Have women generally, as women, any special concern with questions of taxation? Does it make any serious difference to them whether taxes are direct or indirect, whether tariffs are maintained or abolished, whether personal property is taxed or not, whether there are a thousand taxes or only one? Let them consider carefully, before they dismiss these as "men's affairs."

Let us begin with single women, since all women must begin single. Shall we assume that our maiden friend is rich or poor? If she is rich, she will suffer less; because the American system of taxation is designed, as will soon appear, to tax the poor ten times as heavily as the rich. But she will quickly find that all American tax gatherers pursue a rich woman with far greater severity than they pursue a rich man. If she holds her property in her own name, she rarely understands the ingenious devices by which men know how to evade the Assessor. She is far more unwilling to commit perjury than her male neighbors are. She is often willing to give herself the benefit of a doubt; but she is never equal to the cool manipulator, of whom a Syracuse millionaire was a type, who annually wrote on his books a donation of a million dollars to his children, just before assessment day, and annually wrote it back again as soon as he had "sworn off." Thousands of men are known to do such things, or things equally severe, upon the State's taxes and their own consciences, if they have any. But no instance of a woman's doing this has ever been mentioned. No wonder that, in 1870, two maiden ladies, in a New York village, paid more taxes on personal property than all the men in a large city near by. The system of local taxation which prevails all over this enlightened country is one which puts a premium on perjury and fraud, and concentrates all its weight upon honesty, truth and simplicity. Are not women certain to suffer heavily under such a system?

Moreover, the majority of women who are classed as rich do not hold most of their property in their own names; but it is put in the names and care of trustees. Such property is easily traced by the Assessors, and the conscientiousness of trustees is something refreshing to behold. An Ohio Assessor once expatiated eloquently to me concerning the strict truthfulness with which a certain large estate was returned for taxation; but when I begged him to introduce me to the conscientious owner he explained, with a little embarrassment, that it was all in the hands of three trustees, who would not gain a cent by false returns. It required no Daniel to understand that they would never strain their consciences and risk their personal liberty by making false returns for the exclusive benefit of the widow and orphans whose estate they had in charge.

The broad result is that women, who have any taxable property, either in their own names or held in trust for them, pay at least thrice their fair share of State, county and town taxes.

So much for the women of property. But how about women who have no taxable property? Their condition is far worse. For the national taxes, which now amount to over \$400,000,000 a year, are all laid upon what we spend, instead of upon what we have. Wealth is entirely exempt; while the burden of taxation increases

regularly as poverty increases, only at a more rapid pace. And, as the earnings of women average much less than those of men, while their necessary expenses are at least as great, the burden borne by women who earn their own living averages probably three times as much as that borne by the corresponding class of men living a single life. The cause of this must be explained before going further.

Indirect taxes, as they are politely called, are those which are laid upon things which the people use and must have, or, at all events, will have, such as food, drink, clothing, furniture, buildings, books, tools, and other comforts of life. Upon such things the National Government imposes taxes amounting to about \$400,000,000 a year; and the States, cities and counties impose about \$300,000,000 more. These taxes are paid to the Government by merchants, manufacturers and other capitalists, who collect them again from the people at large by adding the taxes to their prices, together with the same profit upon these taxes which they make upon the cost of their goods. Many of these indirect taxes are intentionally made so high that no one can afford to buy the goods thus taxed; and thus the people are induced to buy other goods which answer the same purpose, upon which no tax is paid to the Government, but for which the makers are able to charge high prices, because the competing goods are taxed out of the market. In these and other ways the people at large are taxed about as much for the profit of a few comparatively rich men as they are for public purposes.

About one-sixth of all the earnings of the people is taken from them in these ways. Half of this vast sum goes to the Government, and half of it into private pockets. Whether it is because women generally have no pockets, or for some better reason, it is certain that not one woman in ten thousand gets a dollar of this money. Is this great burden distributed according to the wealth of the taxpayers? Not at all; but the very reverse. The richest are taxed least in proportion to their wealth, and the poorest are taxed most. For those who have great wealth, but do not and cannot spend their whole income, are taxed only on what they spend, which is a mere trifle compared with their wealth; while the very poor, who have to spend all their income, are taxed upon the whole of it. Thus it is a common occurrence for poor folks to be taxed 50 per cent. of their annual savings, while their rich neighbors are taxed only 1 or 2 per cent. But, upon the average, the poor are not taxed much more than ten to fifteen times as heavily as the rich.

Where do women come in? Working women, it is well known, do not earn more than two thirds as much as men. Their living expenses are nearly as large as those of single men, and sometimes larger. Beauty in dress, which is of no importance to men, is to some extent a necessity for women. Gloves, for example, are indispensable for women in almost every rank of life; while to men they are a matter of caprice except in Winter. Our systems of taxation are therefore especially unjust towards women. For whenever the cost of living rises faster than wages, taxes rise much faster in proportion. And as the living expenses of working women are greater, in proportion to their earnings, than the living expenses of men, our taxes are so arranged as to tax working women very much more than working men of the same class.

But it will be claimed that as most men support wives and families, while most business women only support themselves, this inequality is compensated. This, however, only develops another gross wrong done to women by our tax methods. The natural order of things is that women should be thus supported by men. But our methods of taxation put unnatural burdens upon men who marry. The bringing of the wife into the home is seized upon by the State as an excuse for more taxes. As each child comes—more taxes. As the children grow—more taxes. For the State heaps taxes upon the clothing, food, and other necessary comforts provided by the husband for wife and children. The married man pays, in the course of his life, from three to five times as much in taxes to the Government and tribute to private tax-eaters, as does the unmarried man of equal prudence. Here is a heavy discouragement to marriage, which is often sufficient to prevent it. For it is the last few dollars of expense which turn the scale in the mind of a prudent man. And thus unjust and unequal taxes hinder from marriage precisely the class of men who ought to be married.

Notwithstanding all this, most men marry. But who suffers most from the ever increasing burden of taxation and tribute which follows marriage? Is it not, almost invariably, the wife and mother? Who, when clothing is taxed up to double its natural price, goes without new clothes? Who suffers by the tax of half a dollar on every dollar's worth of ribbon, of seventy cents on each dollar's worth of stockings or dress materials? Who, in short, bears the brunt of all the pinching which our benevolent tariff laws force upon the poor? Everybody knows that it is the woman.

There is, indeed, something almost fiendish in the malignity with which our tariff laws follow women. There is a long list of articles allowed to come in free of duty, amounting now to nearly half the value of all our imports. But not one of these is used exclusively for women, and not one in a hundred is used any more for women than for men, while many are used almost exclusively by men.

On the other hand, every article of clothing or personal ornament which women delight in is especially singled out for heavy taxation. Gloves, laces, embroideries, ribbons and every pretty little thing in which a woman takes an innocent pleasure are enormously taxed by name. Not content with this, so fierce is the determination on the part of our legislators that nothing which women use shall escape from their extortions, that they repeatedly specify "women's and children's dress goods," "ladies' and children's apparel" and "ladies' and children's gloves," as articles which are to be subjected to especial and tremendous taxes.

It is not necessary at this time to set forth just what ought to be done to reform this state of things. The question now is simply: Have women, as such, any reason for being interested in methods of taxation? Shall they who have recently shown their power so signally fall back again into apathy; or shall they study this subject more deeply and take part in its discussion more actively? Should women see their sex discriminated against, themselves plundered, when they have property, the very bread snatched from their mouths if they are poor, their little, hard-earned savings despoiled, their innocent ornaments enormously taxed, marriage discouraged, and the very cradle made a pretext for legalized robbery, and yet they remain silent and indifferent?

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

THE HUTCHINS' FUND.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1891.

PATRICK FORD, ESQ., Editor Irish World.

DEAR SIR: By the terms of his will leaving the bulk of all his property to me in trust for the dissemination of my books, the late George Hutchins, of Ancora, Camden County, New Jersey, required me to furnish reports of my management of this fund to the Irish World. Owing to events which he did not anticipate I have not been, nor am I yet, in a position to make a full report, but thinking it time that some information should be given to the public I herewith send you a brief statement of the present condition of the fund and of my purpose in regard to it. Yours very respectfully,

HENRY GEORGE.

Owing to the depreciation of Northern Pacific securities the personal property was appraised at only \$9,493.28. A still further depreciation of \$1,015.12 was allowed in the account of the executor, reducing the final amount to \$5,478.16.

As I had not even heard of Mr. Hutchins until after his death, I had no opportunity of counseling with him. When I did hear of the bequest, the widow wrote me that she had not been sufficiently provided for. Deeming her plea just, I have sought not only to avoid expense but to turn over all I could to her. I first took legal advice as to the possibility of refusing the bequest in her favor, but found that impossible. In the second stage of the proceedings, when Vice-Chancellor Bird held the will void on the ground that my books were opposed to public policy, I offered, in spite of the natural desire to vindicate my views, to forgo appeal, if the collateral heirs, who by the voiding of the will could have claimed two-thirds, would let the widow take the property. But they refused. And I again sought, after the final decision in my favor, to give the widow virtually, if not legally, all that was left, by having her made trustee in my stead. I found this also impossible.

But I instructed my attorney to make no opposition to any claims made by Mrs. Hutchins, and her share was thus considerably swelled at the expense of the bequest. As the executor's account was finally allowed \$3,008.55 went to the widow; \$1,536.59 for legal expenses and lawyer's fees; \$269.34 to the executor; \$65 for Mr. Hutchins' burial and tomb; \$14 were consumed by bad debts and a small legacy; and I, as trustee, was awarded the remainder—\$581.28. It should be understood, however, that these lawyers' fees all went to the Camden lawyers. While even those who opposed the will on the preposterous ground that the dissemination of my books was opposed to public policy, were all provided for, Messrs. James F. Minturn, Corporation Attorney of Hoboken, and L. A. Russell, of Cleveland, Ohio, who in my behalf supported the will before the Court of Errors and Appeals, neither asked nor received even the cost of printing their briefs.

My attorney of record was Mr. John T. Woodhull, of Camden, recommended to me by Mr. George A. Vroom, of Camden, attorney for the executor, who apprised me of the bequest. Mr. Woodhull is the son of a late Chief Justice of New Jersey. His compensation was to be that allowed by the Court.

At the time of the final decision I was about to leave for Australia. Mr. Woodhull wrote me that in settlement, which would take some months, the executor would require a release, and enclosed for me to execute a power of attorney to himself for the purpose. Not questioning his good faith and supposing that his position as an attorney of the New Jersey Courts was a sufficient guarantee in such a matter, I executed the power and sent it to him with instructions for the disposal of the money as soon as received.

On my return, last Fall, I found Mr. Woodhull had sent nothing. On inquiry he informed me that he had received only \$535, of which, if satisfactory, he would send me \$256.67, as he had give

bond to the executor to retain one-third of the amount in order to secure him (the executor) against any claim by the widow, and had retained \$100 for his own additional services. Illness, which forced me to go away, prevented my doing more than to apprise him that this was not satisfactory, and to ask him, pending further explanation, to forward me the \$256.67. This he did not do. On my return I made repeated efforts to get a settlement from Mr. Woodhull, telling him that though I could not recognize the justice of his demand for \$100 for simply receiving the money, I would not dispute it if he would account; but that the executor's report called for \$584, not \$535; that he could not in receiving money for me agree to hold it from me; that while I was more than ready, as he knew, to acknowledge any claim of the widow, I could not allow him to hold money due the trust, and that he must send me either this one-third or a receipt for it from the widow or from the executor. But getting nothing but evasions, I finally went to Camden, and threatening immediate proceedings, got \$256.67, and a promise to settle the remainder.

But a similar course of evasions following I brought the matter before the Orphans' Court, to which the widow had also appealed to compel the executor to pay her a balance of some \$300, still due from the sum awarded her. Both matters were heard on Saturday, June 13th.

In the case of the widow, the executor, pleading technicalities, got a delay of another week, and the case has not yet been tried.

In my case I stated the facts. Mr. Woodhull did not deny them, but stated that he had paid out some money which he remembered and some he had forgotten; that he claimed a fee of \$100 for his trouble, and had retained the one-third because he did not know to whom it belonged.

The Court told him there could be no doubt to whom money belonged which he had received as my attorney. But it added that since he had received the money under a power of attorney from me, a document not required, and not merely as my attorney in the suit, and since therefore I had my remedy, both by a criminal charge of embezzlement and by civil suit, it could not pass on the matter. But it added that if Mr. Woodhull would join me in submitting the matter it would act. This he refused.

I thereupon made another demand, which, being refused, I swore out a charge of embezzlement. Mr. Woodhull was arrested, but waived examination, and gave bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. I have since begun a civil suit. But neither proceeding can be tried before October.

I have thus far, with much time and trouble, received from the Hutchins' bequest \$256.67, and a claim on two-thirds of the real estate occupied by Mrs. Hutchins.

My purpose, expressed from the first, has been, if compelled to carry out the trust, to turn over to the widow all that as author and publisher I might be able to charge for the books which as trustee I would be required to distribute.

It being Mrs. Hutchins' desire to get a deed of the real estate, I have accordingly taken the lowest estimate of its value, \$750. From this I have deducted \$50 as probable expenses of sale, and \$217.25 spent by the widow in repairs, and charging myself as trustee with \$321.84, as if it had been received from her, have executed to her a deed for my interest in the real estate, and have sent her in addition \$70. I am thus, so far, responsible for the distribution of books to the amount of \$578.51, which I will charge at the retail price, and have on hand \$186.67 with which to pay for the actual cost of paper, press work and mailing. As soon as I can get some legal decision as to the amount yet due, I will proceed to the final carrying out of the bequest.

HENRY GEORGE.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, June 13.—There have been three remarkable occurrences here this week, namely, the busmen's strike, the baccarat scandal and the action of the County Council respecting the assumption of control of a certain street railroad in the northern part of London. The two first have by turns engaged general conversation; the third has not yet begun fully to be appreciated. As to the strike, public sympathy has, as has long ere this been made well known in the United States, been remarkably unanimous in favor of the men and against the rich bus monopolists who have for years been getting fat dividends, and much of the discussion has turned on the question of the public ownership of the means of transit. It is a singularly timely coincidence, therefore, that the question of the reversion of a street car line should come up in the County Council. By virtue of Section 44 of the Parliamentary London Street Tramways Acts of 1870 the London authorities were to have the option of buying, at the mere cost of the plant, certain roads twenty-one years after the issuance of their charters. But by a provision in the act, put in probably to preclude corruption, two-thirds of the County Council had to be present at the time of voting on the question. The Highways Committee reported in favor of the purchase, but when the question came to a vote a lot of the Council-

lors got up and went out to the smoking room, the spectators' galleries, and even out of the building altogether. All that were left voted in favor of the purchase, but they numbered only seventy-one, which was twenty-one short of the required number under the law. If the others had remained there would have been more than enough present to have rendered valid the large vote in favor of the purchase. I have been informed that most if not quite all of the absentees are of the Conservative party, so that the Liberals are counting on this to do much to re-elect them a majority for the next Council in the elections which will come off next March.

The road in question consists of four and one-half miles of the most profitable part of the London Street Tramways system, and as it has been paying very large dividends the County Council can afford to greatly improve its accommodations, increase the wages and lessen the hours of its employees, and reduce the fares, and still make a good profit. The "Free Travel League," composed of a lot of young newspaper men and others, are pushing prominently forward the idea of the abolition of fares altogether; but public opinion is not ripe for that yet, and it is more than doubtful if the Council will go farther than reducing fares. By a ruling of Sir John Lubbock, the Chairman of this Council, the question of the assumption of this road will come up again next week. The action of the Council in this case has additional importance, from the fact that the time of other street railroads in London will soon be up.

As to the baccarat case, it has given a deep and lasting shock to the sensibilities of a very large class of respectable and steady-going Englishmen, not because a member of the aristocracy was or was not guilty of cheating, but because the Crown Prince of the realm was shown to carry counters around in his pocket with the intention of making gambling hells of private houses. The Tory Church paper, the Church Times, suggests that the Prince should, in the presence of the Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury, sign a document promising never to play cards again; and on the occasion of the Prince's opening of a public institution in the south of London one day this week a transparency was hung across one of the streets, reading, "Welcome to the Prince of Wales: but no gambling." The Radicals, with their anti-monarchical proclivities, have been making hay while the sun shone. "The time is getting close for a republic here, if we are ever to have one," said one of these Radicals to me.

Mr. Saunders is quite right in saying that the landlords of London are "a remarkably judicious body of men." They propose to sell to the County Council a slum which has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate morally on account of the higher rents it would bring. They have offered to sell this slum-covering quarter of an acre, to the County Council, who want to clear it away and purify the neighborhood, for £4,750. But the working class committee reports that after the old houses are swept away and the place is purified, the land will not be worth more than £750! This would be a worse transaction even than that conducted some years ago by the Metropolitan Board of Works, the predecessor of the County Council, when £1,800,000 were expended in the purchase of slum quarters and only £360,000 got back. The County Council have without any effort discovered two hundred slums that should be cleared away, and no doubt there are two or three hundred more equally as bad. But at this rate of payment, or even at a much lower rate, it would be a very profitable thing to go into the business of making slums. The exhibition of such facts can have only one result in the end, the destruction of private property in land.

In connection with the proposed sale of this slum has come the explanation that after the proper changes have been made upon it there will be accommodations for sixty-four persons and that "the rest of the space may be left open." But it develops that to put sixty-four persons on a quarter an acre in the way proposed would necessitate more crowding than is to be seen in the famous densely populated Bethnel Green. As for the rest of the space being "left open," that sounds as I heard Mr. Saunders say this week in a speech before his constituents at Walworth, like the nursery rhyme:

Three children sliding on the ice on a Summer's day,
Three fell in and three fell out and the rest they ran away.

During that same speech Mr. Saunders spoke of another interesting thing in connection with the new park, or rather open space, which the County Council, at an expense of £52,000, has just given over to the public at Wapping. He intends to propose that a small plot, say two or three acres, shall be marked off, and that it be given to some good gardener rent free, on condition that he shall permit the public to walk about and see what a quantity of vegetables a small bit of land will produce—and, indeed, to give many of the miserably poor, city-bred children their first glance of a farm.

A report of the Colonization Committee of the House of Commons brings the Duke of Argyll to the fore again. He made a speech in the Lords yesterday in favor of State-aided emigration of the people from the Highlands. But the day of his influence is gone, and the sentiment of the great mass of the British people is

summed up in the biting remarks of the London Chronicle this morning:

The Duke of Argyll is always with us, and always pressing on our attention some scheme for our moral and material good which has grown out of his great heart and wise head. There is nothing, indeed, very novel in the suggestion he made in the House of Lords, to expatriate wholesale the people of the Highlands, out of whom he gets his living. It is usual with a landlord to suggest, when the people have ceased to be of use to him, that they should kindly go elsewhere. That they happen to be living in their native land, on soil endeared to them by generations of humble toil, is not a matter of primary concern to gentlemen of his class. * * * * * How flagitious the whole Highland landlord system has been the Crofter Commission showed in lavish abundance. In five Highland counties—Caithness, Orkney, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, and Sutherland—the average percentage of arrears cancelled was over sixty-eight per cent. In the island of Lewis, which the Lords had under their consideration last night, the percentage was close on eighty. Yet the gentlemen who have been exacting these monstrous tolls from the splendid race whom they have stripped of the best part of their birthright in Scottish soil, have the coolness to recommend them British Columbia and Manitoba as suitable retreats. In some cases the Scottish landlord has gone a little further, and has added to paternal advice the possession of a large interest in emigration companies, which are arranging for the deportation of the Scottish people.

The famine in Algeria from the locust plague, Thomas Briggs says, could easily have been averted had large enough measures been adopted. Mr. Briggs speaks with authority, as he cleared the locusts out of the Island of Cyprus some years ago. He used traps, consisting of canvas fences, bordered on the top and sides with strips of smooth slippery oiled cloth, and at each end of such fences were huge traps or pits. These canvas fences were set up before the locust had begun to fly, and while they were yet crawling. Along they came in great swarms, in very armies. Reaching the canvas they crept up to get over it, but, touching the slippery oiled cloth, they turned aside, and followed along the upper edge of the canvas till they came to the side oiled strips. Being pushed on to these slippery strips by the crowds of locusts behind, and being unable to catch hold, they fell into the pit, out of which they could not get again. Mr. Briggs says that in this way he caught 12,000 tons of locusts and he completely extirpated them. But in Algeria, he says, these precautionary measures are coming too late. The heat is hastening the hatching, and millions are becoming milliards. Soon they will be flying, and then nothing can save the country. "Algeria is under the protectorate of France," said Mr. Briggs, "and the Algerians have been sending to France for their traps. But France could not supply them fast enough. We could have supplied a vast number of them and the Algerians should have gone wherever they could have got the traps quickest. But the inbred protective tariff spirit has doubtless filled them with a feeling of hostility to other nations than France; and because of that spirit the people are doomed to die of famine. It shows how weak man is when he does not observe the law of universal liberty. What we must have is universal Free Trade. This would engender a policy of universal brotherhood, and a nation would call upon any and all others for help in all such extremities as this."

Henry Anketell, one of the most active Single Tax enthusiasts here—"one of those poor, deluded, mad, blind men that see," to use J. C. Durant's description—said to me the other day:

"Apropos of diffusion of thought, have you ever noticed how the quadrupeds of this great city of London have got completely accustomed to the modern bicycle and tricycle? I remember when they were first introduced, the papers were constantly recording serious accidents, owing to the presence of these wonderful machines in our streets. And yet, on a moderate estimate, there must be in a great city like London, say 1,000 horses which, on any given day, see a bicycle for the first time, without the smallest apprehension or disturbance of the nervous system!

"This can only be explained by the assumption that the modern contrivance has, by diffusion of thought, been caught up among the quadrupeds. It is very marvellous but also very comforting to us reformers. Single Tax ideas spread much in the same way. Whilst we are haranguing pudding-headed audiences in our halls and meeting houses, the babies in the cradles at home know more than we do of the matter! They have been born into the spirit of the age, which is the emancipation of man from industrial-slavery and the recognition of the natural rights of man. The Single Tax is the only way out of the difficulty, and you may let the babies know it, and you will hear from them by-and-by."

"Economic ideas spread, too, somewhat similarly to popular tunes, and have the relative success and fate of same."

"Lately some one discovered an air which became known as 'The Bogie Man;' well, after a bit, it seemed here, in London, as if the 'be all, and end all of life,' was in some mysterious way wrapped up in the acquisition of this catchy melody. The moment a man had a moment to spare that time was dedicated to 'The Bogie Man.' Street urchins yelled it, hawkers peddled it, as if their salvation depended on its sale (as to some extent it did); organ grinders fled home and had it arranged upon their barrels, brass bands

thundered it North, South, East and West, and positively the only refuge from the strain was in church; but, of course, you would hardly expect to meet "The Bogie Man" in ecclesiastical premises.

The reign of "The Bogie Man" is now, however, over, and another popular melody is cantering into popular favor. This rejoices in the euphonious title of "Hi tiddle hi-ti-hi," and has some merits. Everyone is busy learning this, instinctively or otherwise, and so it is with the Single Tax; when all have learnt the lesson life will be all melody."

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

STORY OF THE WEEK

ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1891.

MCKINLEY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.—

The Republican convention of Ohio met at Columbus on Tuesday. Immediately upon effecting the temporary organization it adjourned until the following day, and in the evening the Lincoln Club tendered a reception to McKinley, whose nomination for Governor had long been assured. While the reception was in progress, the Committee on Resolutions was hard at work. It remained in session until a late hour, detained by a dispute over the money and the tariff questions. On Wednesday it reported and the convention adopted the platform, of which the following is a full abstract:

The Republicans of Ohio in convention assembled reaffirm their devotion to the patriotic doctrine of protection, recognizing the McKinley bill as the ablest expression of that principle. They favor legislation by Congress and in the State for the encouragement, protection and promotion of the interests of agriculture, protection of labor and the rights of laborers, such as will grant to toil its full and just rewards, being among the first obligations of government. They demand protection for the wool industry, equal to that accorded to the most favored manufacturer of wool, so that in due time American wool-growers will supply all wool of every kind required for consumption in the United States. Thoroughly believing that gold and silver should form the basis of all circulating mediums, they indorse the amended Coinage act of the last Republican Congress, by which the entire production of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the people. They demand the free exercise of the supreme and sovereign right by every citizen to cast one ballot at lawful elections, and to have it honestly counted. While inviting to our shores the worthy poor and oppressed of other nations, they demand the enactment of laws against the influx of the vicious and criminal classes, and the importation of laborers under contract to compete with our own citizens; and they earnestly approve the rigid enforcement of existing laws by the present National Administration. They favor economy in the administration of National and State affairs; prompt and effective restraint of combinations of capitalists for purposes unlawful or at variance with sound public policy; ample educational facilities for the whole people; the reservation of the public lands for homesteads for American citizens, and the restoration to the public domain of all unearned railroad grants; and they contemplate with pride the progress of Republican legislation and administration in all of the directions named. They favor liberal pensions to the sailors and soldiers of the Republic, and a generous care of their widows and orphans. The patriotism, wisdom and ability of the Administration of President Harrison command their cordial approbation and support, and they especially commend the policy of reciprocity by which our trade may be vastly increased by commercial treaties with other nations. They commend the patriotic services of Senator Sherman and his Republican colleagues in the Fifty-first Congress. They congratulate President Harrison and the country upon the selection of the Hon. Charles Foster as Secretary of the Treasury. They denounce the late Legislature of Ohio as the most corrupt and incompetent, and the administration of James E. Campbell as the most partisan in the history of the State. They denounce the Governor for converting benevolent institutions into political machines, and making political merchandise of the sufferings and calamities of helpless wards of the State. They denounce the Governor and the General Assembly for violating the rights of local self-government by legislative reorganization of numerous towns and cities for solely partisan purposes. They denounce the Legislature for having sanctioned and encouraged the increase of local taxation and the expenditures of the State, whereby the State is brought to the verge of bankruptcy in spite of the generous appropriation made by a Republican Congress in refunding the direct tax. They denounce the late Senate for unseating the legally elected Lieutenant-Governor, and they appeal to all intelligent and patriotic people of Ohio to unite with them in the recovery of the State from the hands of the party that for two years past has disgraced it.

When nominations were in order ex-Governor Foraker presented the name of William McKinley, Jr., for Governor, and was supported by Robert Harlan, a colored delegate, who seconded the nomination "on behalf of the 30,000 colored voters of Ohio." The nomination was made by acclamation, and the committee appointed

for the purpose at once conducted the nominee to the stage. Mr. McKinley said in substance:

This is a summons to duty which I cannot disregard, and to which I yield cheerful obedience. Coming without division it is a manifestation of confidence I shall always prize and ever strive to deserve.

The contest to which we invite our political opponents by this early convention is one of principle, and the issues we tender must be fully presented and fairly tried before the tribunal of the people. We must meet them frankly and discuss them thoroughly. We avoid no issue, we shirk no responsibility, we run away from no party doctrine, we apologize for no public measure of our making, and are ready to defend our acts against assault from any quarter. We do not invoke our past record as our only warrant for the confidence of the people, although we turn to it with pride and satisfaction. There is not a page of it we would obliterate if we could, nor is there a line which any lover of freedom or mankind would strike from its glorious pages. Can this be asserted by or of any other political party?

The platform you have adopted meets my approval. It tenders issues both State and National and covers all the differences in both principle and administration between the Republican and the Democratic parties.

The Republican party of Ohio approves the Administration of President Harrison. It is in favor of a regulated immigration, just, reasonable and humane. Our shores should be impassable to the vicious, the criminals and public dependents of other lands; but not inhospitable to the honest and virtuous and those who are well disposed to our institutions, seeking new and happier homes, ready to share the burdens, as well as the blessings, of our society. We are for liberal pensions to our soldiers and sailors, and although defeated temporarily, we have not abandoned the cause of honest elections.

We can never consent to an irredeemable currency. We are in favor of a circulating medium large enough to do the vast business of this country; but insist that whether it shall be silver, paper or gold, it shall be sound and stable, not only good among ourselves, but wherever trade extends. We are confronted by a real danger. We have reached the point where the ways part; the one straight and honorable, the other crooked and beset with ills; the one leading away from the well-settled policy of the fathers; the other leading along the shining path of public safety and financial honor. There is but one path for Republicans to pursue—only one. Public credit and sound finance must be preserved, every scheme to destroy it must be met with courage and intelligence, and repelled by the mighty force of public opinion. Better risk defeat, which can only be temporary, than capitulate with the demagogue, or surrender to dishonesty. The Republican party never won a battle by truckling; it never lost one when it was honest and courageous.

The platform indorses a protective tariff, which has been the policy of the Government in its fiscal legislation for more than half its life, and which has brought to the nation great streams of revenue, and to the people the highest prosperity and the widest diversity of employment. Washington spoke true words in his farewell address when he said: "That to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it." We welcome the closest analysis of the subjects which the new tariff law singles out for taxation and the duties imposed thereon, and ask a candid construction of our legislation at the hands of the people. We have put duties upon foreign products which come into the United States in competition with the products of our own land and labor. What better means are there of raising needed revenues? I can understand why the foreign producer does not like it, but I never could understand why an American citizen should be unhappy over it. So long as foreign products can be found to tax which compete with our own in our markets we propose to tax them rather than tax our own; and where we find foreign products which do not compete with home products, except luxuries and those which encourage vice, we propose to permit them to come in free without tax or tariff. We prefer to tax the imported rather than the domestic product. The Democratic party prefers to tax the domestic product rather than the imported. It prefers to tax a foreign product, the like of which we cannot produce at home, and the price of which to the American consumer the foreigner fixes absolutely, a tax which benefits no American interest and which is paid wholly by the American consumer, rather than to tax the foreign product, the like of which we do produce at home, although such tax be a benefit to American interests and American labor, and is not necessarily or even generally paid by the American consumer. That is the difference between the two parties on this question.

Business disaster and reverses are the ladder of Democratic hopes.

Idle furnaces, dismantled factories, silent mines, unemployed workmen, general distress, are the sure harbingers of Democratic victory. They are discouraging industrial activity through their press and orators, and it breaks their hearts to see any manifestation of industrial advancement in the United States. They sneer at every attempt to establish new factories, and would gladly frown them down. They insist that we cannot make tin plate. So they said about steel rails; so they said about plate glass and cutlery, and pottery. And when you take them to the factory and show them that we are making tin plate, they assert with intense pleasure that we are only making "a little." That is true; but how much should we be making? That we are making any is the surprise, for the protective duty on tin has not yet gone into effect, and will not until the first of July. They are so wedded to Free Trade and the British system that they are willing any calamity should happen that would rob Protection of its fruits and its blessings. Thus I speak of the leaders of the Democratic party. The rank and file are not with them in sympathy and purpose, and will not help them with their votes.

There is no section which is not seeking to get manufactories. The people are giving donations, offering bounties, in some communities taxing themselves for the sake of securing industries which will employ labor and enlarge their neighborhood markets. In the South, the great centre of free trade, they are offering freedom from taxation for ten and twenty years to those who will bring their capital and invest in productive enterprises; and this by authority of State law. And while this is going on the leaders of the Democratic party are proposing to tear down the protective tariff and inundate this country with foreign competing products, to displace those which these very manufactories the people are taxing themselves to establish propose to make.

There is much complaint in Europe, and among free trade theorists at home about the increased duties under the new tariff law. True, we did advance some duties. It is said they bear heavily upon the farmer. Let us see if the criticism is supported by the facts. Thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the advanced duties are for the better protection of the American farmer. Twenty-eight of the advanced duties are upon wine and spirits, which will hardly burden the farmer. Five of the advanced duties are upon tobacco and agricultural products. In the framing of the law most careful consideration was given to agriculture. While securing to the farmer the home market by increased protection, the law provides a reciprocity clause intended to extend his foreign market, and while protecting his products it has reduced duties on the articles which he most frequently buys. There can be no contention as to the needs of the farmer. They are, first, a good home market. That is safely secured by the new tariff law. The consumers of the United States, the best in the world, are made his customers more securely than ever before. Next he wants a foreign market for his surplus products. That he is assisted in securing by the reciprocity provision of the new law, and no part of the law interferes with his entering any foreign market with any products of his fields and forests. Next he wants good money for his products. He does not want to exchange his wheat for a clipped dollar, nor his wool for a depreciated currency. He now has the very best money in the world, thanks to the Republican party.

I have dwelt at length upon National issues, but the campaign will not be confined to these. A legally elected Lieutenant-Governor was deprived of his seat without a legal contest, and a minority candidate put in his place, a result reached by denying to the old soldiers at the home and the students at the universities the right of suffrage. A Republican State having by accident a Democratic Legislature was so manipulated as to give to the Democratic party sixteen out of twenty-one Representatives, a deliberate disfranchisement of more than half the Republicans of the State. Economy was the pledge of the party in power, but their record is one of unparalleled extravagance.

It was fortunate that a Republican Congress returned to the States the direct tax advanced by them for the prosecution of the war from which Ohio received over a million and a quarter dollars. But for this timely inflow into our State treasury we should have had a deficiency.

I must detain you no longer. Other occasions will offer fuller opportunity for discussion. We have never had a greater battle to fight—none where more vital issues affecting all the people were involved, none where "the plain people" have greater stake or deeper interests. To them and for them the appeal must be made. In them we must repose our trust and to them we must look for victory.

Responding to repeated calls, Senator Sherman followed Mr. McKinley with a brief historical review of the Republican party, a passing defence of the McKinley bill, and a plea for coin certificates based upon gold and silver purchased by the Government at market value.

The remainder of the ticket is as follows: For Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor, Andrew L. Harris; for Auditor, E. W. Poe; for State Treasurer, W. T. Cope; for Attorney-General, J. K. Richards; for Supreme Court Judge, Marshall J. Williams, of Fayette; for member of the Board of Public Works, Charles E. Groce; for State Dairy and Food Inspector, F. B. McNeal; for State School Commissioner, O. T. Carson.

In compliance with the new ballot law, the convention adopted the American eagle as the device to be printed at the head of the ticket.

For some days many of his admirers had insisted that Senator John Sherman should be permanent Chairman; but the followers of ex-Governor Foraker, who is ambitious to succeed Sherman in the United States Senate, maintained that it would not be complying with the conditions of neutrality, or implied armistice, to show this preference to Senator Sherman, and they suggested the name of General Asa S. Bushnell as a compromise, threatening if the Committee on Permanent Organization named Sherman to oppose any resolution endorsing his record in the Senate, and to nominate Bushnell on the floor for temporary Chairman. Senator Sherman himself preserved harmony by asking his friends not to press his name for the permanent Chairmanship, and causing it to be announced that he did not ask, seek nor want any demonstration, or attempt at demonstration, on his behalf, nor desire the adoption of any resolution that would commit the party, through its regular organization, to his candidacy for Senator. This settled the dispute over the permanent Chairmanship, and that honor was unanimously conferred upon General Bushnell.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY IN KANSAS.—The Executive Committee of the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas is reported to have requested the judgment of sub-alliances on the formation of the People's party at the union conference at Cincinnati, reported May 27, under title, "Union Conference," and through the Associated Press information is now published that twenty-five sub-alliances have repudiated the movement; but the information cannot be regarded as trustworthy, since ten of the sub-alliances are said to have reported directly to the Republican Central Committee. That a subordinate alliance should report to the officials of any political party is highly improbable. Through the same channel it is announced that the County Alliance of Cloud County has adopted a resolution which, after reciting that the South was not represented in the Cincinnati Convention, and that the third party will disrupt the Republican party to the benefit of the Democratic party, declares that the members of this alliance abandon the third party to return to their past affiliation.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.—The State Central Committee's address to the Democrats of Kentucky, prepared in accordance with the plans of the committee and of the candidates to be voted for in August, declares that the result of the pending election is fraught with the greatest consequence to the Democracy of the country. It recalls the persistent fight of Kentucky Democrats for the removal of needless tariff taxation, refers to the concentration of the money power in support of Harrison as the cause of the defeat of the only President the Democrats had secured in thirty years, and speaks of Cleveland as having gone down in a faithful effort to carry out the principles on which he was nominated.

Members of the party are urged to let no side issue divert their allegiance or diminish their influence at this time when, the fight is still waged for the reduction of taxes to a legitimate limit.

BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.—In connection with this dispute, reported May 13, and June 3, 10 and 17, under this title, President Harrison has issued a proclamation, in substance as follows:

An agreement for a modus vivendi between the United States and Great Britain having been concluded on the 15th day of June, 1891, in which, for the purpose of avoiding irritating differences, and with a view to promote the friendly settlement of questions pending between the two Governments touching their respective rights in Behring Sea, and for the preservation of the seal species, it was agreed, without prejudice to the rights or claims of either party: (1) That Great Britain will prohibit until May next seal killing in that part of Behring Sea lying eastward of the line of demarcation between the United States and Russia, and will promptly use her best efforts to insure the observance of this prohibition by British subjects and vessels. (2) That the United States will prohibit seal killing for the same period in the same part of Behring Sea, and on the shores and islands thereof, the property of the United States (in excess of 7,500 to be taken on the islands for the subsistence and care of the natives), and will promptly use their best efforts to insure the observance of this prohibition by United States citizens and vessels. (3) That every vessel or person offending against this prohibition in the said waters of Behring Sea, outside of the ordinary territorial limits of the United States, may be seized and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned

officers of either of the high contracting parties, and be handed over as soon as practicable to the authorities of the nation to which they respectively belong, who shall alone have jurisdiction to try the offence and impose the penalties for the same. (4) That in order to facilitate such proper inquiries as Great Britain may desire to make with the view to the presentation of her case before arbitrators, and in expectation that an agreement for arbitration may be arrived at, it is agreed that suitable persons designated by Great Britain will be permitted at any time, upon application, to visit or to remain upon the seal islands during the present sealing season, for that purpose. Now, therefore, be it known that I have caused said agreement to be made public to the end that the same, and every part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

The agreement, which the President recites word for word, and of which the foregoing is a full abstract, is signed on the part of the United States by William F. Wharton, Acting Secretary of State, and on the part of Great Britain by Julian Pauncefoot, the British Minister at Washington. The proclamation is dated June 15, the day of the date of the agreement.

The revenue cutters *Thetis* and *Corwin* and the United States steamers *Mohican* and *Alert* have sailed from San Francisco for the Pribilof Islands. Every sealing vessel encountered is to be warned once, and a memorandum of the day and place will be entered in the log of revenue steamers. If after that, the vessel is caught sealing, she will be seized and escorted to Ounalaska, where the skins will be removed and stored, and the officers and crew taken to a naval transport steamer. A force of marines will guard all poachers. The steamer *Al-Ki* has been chartered by the Government, and is about to sail from San Francisco to Ounalaska, where she will be used as a prison ship.

The British ship *Nymph* is ordered from Victoria, B. C., northward, to carry out instructions, which are understood to be of the same character as those given to the commanders of the United States cutters. The British ship *Porpoise*, now on the China station, has been ordered to the same place, the two ships to meet at a point in Behring Sea previously agreed upon. The *Nymph*'s orders are for a three months' cruise. It is believed that the British warship *Pheasant* will go north on the same mission.

Sir James Fergusson, Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, replying in the House of Commons to a question, said that the Foreign Office had received a communication from Sir Julian Pauncefoot, the British Minister at Washington, in which Sir Julian stated that he expected to be able to proceed without further delay to discuss with the United States Government the terms of the reference of the Behring Sea dispute to arbitration.

The North American Commercial Company of San Francisco, lessee of the fur sealing right, has filed with the Treasury Department its protest against the close season, in which it claims reimbursement of \$65,000 laid out in supplies for the season, and the further sum of \$100,000 expended for the maintenance and education of the inhabitants of the islands. In justification of this claim it insists that as the islands are, without dispute, within the jurisdiction of the United States, the act of the Government in preventing the company, its lessee, from taking seals there, in order to secure arbitration of a dispute regarding the waters of Behring Sea only, is in contravention of the vested rights of the company.

MEETING OF SILVER COINERS.—The Executive Committee of the National Silver Association, appointed last year at the Free Silver Convention at St. Louis, and which has had headquarters at Washington since then, met at the Hoffman House in New York city. Among the members present were: General A. J. Warner, the Chairman, of Ohio; Lee Crandall, of Washington, the Secretary; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, and L. M. Rumsey, of Missouri. United States Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, consulted with the Committee, although not members; but Edwards Pierpont, a member, was unable to attend the meeting on account of ill health.

The Committee issued a long address to the country, of which the following is an abstract:

For eighteen years the basis of credit in gold standard countries has been growing narrower, as the single standard has extended and the production of gold fallen off; while the structure of credit has been growing proportionately larger and more insecure, until the situation in gold-standard England, as disclosed by the Barings' failure, has alarmed the world and started anew a scramble for gold that threatens business undertakings. There is not gold enough to support the present system of credit and supply capital for the world's enterprises. Hence the timidity of all business undertakings. Prices fall, and will continue to do so as gold advances under the increasing demand for it. Business, which has become larger than it was when silver was clandestinely demonetized, is still carried on with a money that has been growing constantly dearer. The people insist on a change. The remedy lies in the restoration of bimetalism. Both metals must be made money of ultimate

redemption. Instead of less money and more credit, the country needs more actual money and fewer mere credit devices. Gold and silver are recognized by the Constitution as money, and the restoration of silver to its constitutional rights should be made the paramount issue in the elections this year.

MEETING OF TINNED PLATERS.—The Tinned Plate Manufacturers' Association, the organization of which was reported May 6, under title "American Tin Plate," met in Pittsburg, and examined specimens of American tin products, listened to reports as to projected mills, and adjourned subject to the call of the president.

FOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Food Manufacturers' Association, formed for the inspection of domestic food products, and intended to occupy a place between wholesale and retail dealers, was held at New York. Read Gordon, of Gordon & Dilworth, presided. The organization proposes to make an exhibition of products in the Fall or early Spring. About thirty members were present, and a committee of eight on permanent organization was appointed.

CONVENTION OF NEW YORK BUILDING-LOAN LEAGUE.—The fourth annual convention of the New York State League of Co-operative Societies and Building-Loan Associations met at Brooklyn.

Mayor Chapin welcomed the delegates, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause, followed by a vote of thanks when the president told of his decision, as Comptroller of the State, that these associations are exempt from the corporation tax.

Resolutions were adopted requiring that a delegate to the League reside within fifty miles of the place of meeting of the association he represents, and be a member for six months of such association, and that the executive committee of the State League take full charge of legislative action, and particularly of such action as may be required in 1892.

It was also resolved to favor the proposition for the formation of a national league, to hold a convention in Chicago at the time of the Columbian Fair in 1893. Ex-Judge Seymour Dexter, of Elmira, was re-elected president of the League.

CONNECTICUT DEADLOCK.—The Republican leaders in Connecticut are said to be considering a plan to propose to the Democrats in relation to the political complications in that State, reported April 22 and 29, May 6 and 13, and June 10, under this title, for submitting to the Court the single question, "Has the Legislature the power to go behind the returns?" If the Court decide that the Legislature can go behind the official returns the "for" ballots would be counted, pursuant to the precedent already established, and General Merwin would be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot. If, on the contrary, the Court should hold that the Legislature has no such power, the Legislature would declare Judge Morris and his colleagues elected. On this question both sides can go before the Court at the session in October, and the matter could be decided before the Legislature convenes in November.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the bill authorizing a Constitutional Convention.

BALLOT REFORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Governor Pattison has signed the Baker ballot reform bill. It takes effect in March, 1892.

BALLOT REFORM IN ILLINOIS.—A fair modification of the Australian system of voting was passed by the last Legislature of Illinois and signed by the Governor; but it is now learned that the engrossed copy contains a serious error. Section 28, which provided that no ticket peddler should be allowed within one hundred feet of the polls on election day, is missing entirely. It is not known whether the fault lies with the enrolling and engrossing clerks, or with the Clerk of the House. The error may prove fatal to the measure, since there is a difference of opinion as to whether or not it invalidates the remainder of the bill.

INTER-STATE KIDNAPPING.—A horse thief named Kingen went from Nebraska into Wyoming and stole a valuable horse. A mob followed him back into Nebraska for the purpose of lynching him, but when he was caught they conducted him to Wyoming, where he was sentenced to the penitentiary. Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, demanded of the Governor of Wyoming that Kingen be returned, and he received an emphatic refusal. Thayer now declares that he will have Kingen released if he has to march an army of militia into Wyoming.

MICHIGAN REAPPORTIONMENT.—The Congressional reapportionment bill, the result of the work of conference committees, has passed the Senate and will pass the House and be signed by the Governor. It defines twelve Congressional districts, a gain of one

over the old apportionment. Cities where the Democratic party is strong have been heavily called upon, Detroit alone being a part of three districts. Under the bill it is estimated that seven Democrats and five Republicans will be elected.

EDITORIAL CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The editor of the Long Branch Record of New Jersey is called upon to answer a charge of contempt of court for editorially saying of J. Clarence Conover, the law judge of Monmouth County, appointed last year by Governor Abbett, that he was the willing tool of scheming politicians, that he had granted liquor licenses at Long Branch to men who supported the Abbett faction, and that applications for hotel licenses were held in abeyance until the day after the recent town election, so that hotel men would work for the ticket favored by that faction. It was also stated in the newspaper that Governor Abbett refused to reappoint Alfred Walling as law judge because he would not do the Governor's dirty work, and that Mr. Conover's appointment was made because of his valuable services as a political trickster. The proceedings for contempt have not yet gone beyond the initial stages.

NEW ORLEANS MAFIA BRIBERS.—The court at New Orleans has denied the motion for a new trial made by Glaudi, whose conviction of attempted bribery in connection with the Mafia trial was reported last week under title "Conviction of Mafia Bribers," and Glaudi has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor. He protests his innocence and disclaims all connection with the Mafia. Granger's second trial was fixed for this week, but the defence claimed that it was against justice and precedent to try a man a second time before the jury which had once passed on his case and the case was adjourned.

Deputy Sheriff White and Emile Bagnetto will be tried before Judge Baker next week, and that will leave only Lawyer Armant and Detective O'Malley to be tried.

A juror who had kept back the verdict of guilty in McCrystal's case for twenty-four hours by refusing to express an opinion either way, explains his conduct by saying that he was suffering from a nervous attack. After the court had refused relief the eleven jurors told him they would give him five hours to decide. He slept most of the five hours and then joined in the verdict of guilty.

Counsel for McCrystal made application for a new trial, but the motion was denied and McCrystal was sentenced to imprisonment for one year in the Penitentiary. One year is the full term of imprisonment provided for by the law.

At the request of Rudini, Corte, the Italian Consul, prepared an official report of the New Orleans lynching, in which he says the victims belonged to no particular society, and were murdered simply because they were Italians competing with natives in the labor market. He also says that he and his secretary, immediately after the murder of the prisoners, were obliged to barricade the consulate, which the mob had threatened to attack, and that the attack was prevented only by the interference of influential citizens.

POSTAL CONGRESS.—The Universal Postal Congress held at Vienna, to which reference was made May 27 and June 3, 10 and 17, under this title, has adjourned until 1897, when it will convene at Washington, D. C. This was the fourth meeting, the preceding ones having been held at Berne, Paris and Berlin, respectively. There were 120 delegates to this congress, all civilized and semi-civilized countries except China being represented. The business was transacted in the French language. Many important resolutions for improving the international postal service were adopted subject to approval by the Governments represented.

Previous to the organization of the International Postal Union at the Berne Congress, which assembled through the efforts of Herr Stephan, the German Postmaster-General, there were 1,200 different postal tariffs. They have been reduced to a small number, with a moderate and uniform tariff, and the territory of the Union includes a population of 915,000,000. The number of postal articles carried in 1871, five years prior to the Union, was 3,300,000,000. In 1888 it reached 14,760,000,000, this total being made up of 6,920,000,000 letters, 1,550,000,000 postal cards, 5,690,000,000 pieces of printed matter, 100,000,000 merchandise samples, 240,000,000 money orders, and 200,000,000 postal packages.

During the session of the recent Congress, an exhibition was established under the arcades of the Industrial Palace at Vienna, showing the development of the postal service from the time of the Roman system of communications to the present organization. It included engravings, photographs, plans, models and implements for the postal, telegraphic and telephonic postal system. Another museum, containing more than 100,000 postage stamps, which belonged to Herr Friedl, an amateur collector, was opened free to the public.

RECOVERING TARIFF DUTIES.—In a lawsuit at Philadelphia brought against the Government to recover duties levied on material used as hat trimmings, the jury renders a verdict of

\$692.40 for the importer. This involves a liability on similar lawsuits still pending of from twenty to thirty millions of dollars, which the Government has collected from importers of millinery materials in various parts of the country, and which they have collected from consumers.

The issues arise, not under the McKinley tariff law, but under the tariff law of 1893, one clause of which imposes a duty of 20 per cent. on hats, materials, trimmings, and a variety of other articles which it enumerates, while another clause imposes a duty of 50 per cent. on goods made of silk or of which silk is the most valuable material. The Government taxed the imports in question at 50 per cent., under the latter clause. The importers claimed that the rate should be 20, under the former clause. In the tariff act preceding that of 1893, the lower rate of duty was confined to hat materials of vegetable fibre; but in the revision of 1893 the word "vegetable" was omitted, thus admitting the construction that hat materials, though composed of silk, were not included in the silk clause, but were entitled to entry at 20 instead of 50 per cent. duty.

The question was first raised in the Philadelphia courts in 1886, when Judge McKennan held that if the jury believed that the chief use to which the goods were put was trimming hats, bonnets, and hoods, it was subject to 20 per cent duty. The jury so found and the judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court. This decision obliged the Government to refund \$6,000,000. A similar decision was subsequently made in New York and also affirmed. These decisions are now followed by the recent one reported above. The Government announces that an appeal will be taken; but as the verdict of the jury was based upon judicial rulings which the highest court has already affirmed, a reversal is not probable.

IMPRISONMENT OF JOHN MOST.—John Most, editor of Freiheit, and a leading revolutionary Anarchist, has begun serving a penal sentence in the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, New York, for using incendiary language in a speech at New York, November 12, 1887, at a meeting he'd to denounce the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists. He was convicted in December, 1887. On an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, the judgment against him was affirmed, and he carried the case to the Court of Appeals. In the latter court a judgment of affirmance was rendered this week, and Most, who was at large on bail, appeared for sentence and was condemned to one year's imprisonment. He announces his intention of appealing to the Supreme Court of the United States. Most's offence consisted in calling upon his audience to prepare for the coming revolution and arm themselves in readiness for police outrages. As no breach of the peace followed the speech, the decisions of the courts in his case are tantamount to a declaration that incendiary language, though unconnected with overt acts, is in itself a crime. Most has been in prison in Germany. In England he served out a sentence for applauding in print the assassination of the Czar, and in New York, about seven years ago, he was imprisoned for a violent harangue.

SECESSION FROM THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.—The congregation of the Allegheny Reformed Presbyterian Church has by unanimous vote withdrawn from the Reformed Presbyterian body, and will seek admission to the United Presbyterian Church. The pastor of this congregation is the Rev. J. R. J. Milligan, one of the five Pittsburg ministers that were suspended for opposing the doctrine against voting and holding civil office, as reported last week under title "Religion in American Politics." In Baltimore the Rev. Dr. E. M. Smith, pastor of a Reformed Presbyterian Church there, has retired from the sect and will seek admission into the regular Presbyterian body. In his farewell sermon he gave his reasons for withdrawing. They were, in effect, that he could no longer consistently be a member of a church which, in this free country, forbids its ministers to exercise the right of franchise.

END OF THE IOWA COAL MINERS' STRIKE.—The Iowa coal miners' strike, reported May 6 under title "The Eight Hour Movement," has practically ended. The Des Moines miners all return to work at the old prices and under the conditions existing last year. The strike is conceded to have been a failure, due to outside competition and the fact that no united effort was made in the State. The eight-hour day was secured at two places, Dureath and Angus, but in neither was there a strike. The concession was made at the request of the miners.

LABOR UNIONS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The joint committee of the trades unions of Chicago have decided to write to President Harrison, asking that in all work done by the Federal Government in connection with the World's Fair the eight-hour day be recognized, that all disputes be settled by arbitration, and that not less than the recognized minimum scale of wages for the various trades in Chicago be paid. Another letter will be sent to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking him not to take any action on a request from the Labor Congress branch of the World's Fair auxiliary for assistance in

organizing the World's Fair Labor Congress in conjunction with the fair, until the committee can furnish him a report of the unsuccessful efforts with the local directory, reported May 27 under title "Wages and World's Fair," in behalf of a minimum scale of wages. A circular has also been issued to the workingmen of America and Europe, warning them not to come to Chicago in the expectation of getting plenty of work and higher wages. It points out that the World's Fair buildings are all to be constructed within eighteen months, and that thereafter wages are likely to be lower instead of higher, because of the surplus of labor.

FARM LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture has made special inquiry in different towns of the State regarding the scarcity and value of farm labor. In one town it is reported that not much farm labor is required by the month; in five, that there is help enough for the demand; in ten, that help is scarce; in thirty-nine, that first-class help is difficult to get; in one, that transient help is scarce; and in one that Portuguese labor is abundant at from \$10 to \$20 a month. The rate for day wages is \$1.50 in all towns from which reports come. By the month, wages are \$25 in three towns; \$20 in sixteen towns; \$20 to \$25 in seven towns; \$20 to \$30 in three towns; \$22 to \$25 in one town; \$20 to \$22 in three towns; \$18 to \$25 in one town; \$16 to \$24 in another, and \$15 to \$20, \$18 to \$20, \$40, \$25 to \$30, \$25 to \$40, \$17, and \$18 to \$22 in others.

MARRIAGE OF GENERAL SCHOFIELD.—At Keokuk, Iowa, June 18, Major General John M. Schofield, the ranking officer of the United States army, married Miss Georgia Kilbourne, of Keokuk.

DEATH OF THE O'GORMAN-MAHON.—The death of the O'Gorman-Mahon, M. P., born in 1806, and known as "The Grand Old Man" of the Irish Party, is reported. He entered Parliament in 1830, and was a follower of Daniel O'Connell. His full name was Captain James Patrick Mahon. He represented Carlow County, Ireland, and in politics was a Nationalist. It was he that introduced Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea.

DEATH OF GERONIMO.—The dead body of the notorious Mexican stage robber, Geronimo, and Leon, his accomplice, have been brought to Tucson, Arizona. The men had been robbing stages in Southern Arizona during the last five years, and officers were after them continually. They were finally run down in the mountains near Penate. They made a fight, and Geronimo fired five and Leon three shots without effect. Geronimo was killed and Leon surrendered. Geronimo had committed many murders, and though captured several times always escaped. Leon, up to six months ago, was a deputy sheriff.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.—The formation of the Canadian ministry has been completed with Senator Abbott for Premier, as reported last week under title, "New Canadian Ministry." In the lower house Sir Hector Langevin read a statement signed by the new Premier, in substance as follows:

Having obtained the requisite permission from the Governor-General, I make the following statement of proceedings after the death of Sir John A. Macdonald: On the morning following the funeral of the late Premier the Governor-General, using his constitutional right, applied to Sir John Thompson for his advice with respect to the steps which should be taken toward the formation of a new government. Later on the same day, by Sir John Thompson's advice, I was myself summoned by the Governor-General, and, after consideration, I accepted on the following day the duties which his Excellency desired me to assume. I then communicated with my colleagues and requested their consent to remain in their respective offices, and with their assent submitted to his Excellency my recommendation that they should be continued in their positions, which his Excellency was pleased to approve; he also sanctioned my assuming the departmental office of President of the Council. The vacancy caused by the death of the late Premier has not been filled, and pending the appointment of a successor the office of the Department of Railways will be administered by a member of the Cabinet.

The members of the old Cabinet have been reappointed. Chapleau agrees to take his old portfolio of Secretary of State until after the present session of Parliament, when it is understood he will be appointed to the position he demands, Minister of Railways, which during the session will be filled by the Postmaster General.

Following is the composition of the new Cabinet: President of the Queen's Privy Council and Prime Minister—The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott; Minister of Public Works—Sir Hector Langevin; Minister of Customs—The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell; Minister of Militia and Defense—Sir Adolphe Caron; Minister of Agriculture—The Hon. John Carling; Minister of Inland Revenue—The Hon. John Costigan; without portfolio—The Hon. Frank Smith; Secretary of State—The Hon. J. A. Chapleau; Minister of Justice—Sir John Thompson; Minister of Finance—The Hon. George E. Foster; Minister of Mar-

ine and Fisheries—The Hon. Charles H. Tupper; Postmaster General—The Hon. John G. Haggart; Minister of the Interior—The Hon. Edgar Dewdney.

A caucus of Conservative members of both the Senate and the House of Commons was held on Thursday. Its main object was the introduction of Premier Abbott to the newly elected members and such others of the party as had not made his acquaintance. The Premier's inaugural address was again and again interrupted with applause. The meeting lasted for nearly two hours, but was purely informal.

It is understood that Sir John Thompson will be leader in the House of Commons, the Premier being a member of the upper House. Thompson is regarded as the ablest of the late Premier's colleagues, and but for the fact that he renounced Methodism, in which he was reared, to become a Roman Catholic, it is believed that he would have been the nominal as well as the real leader of the new Administration.

CANADIAN DIVORCES.—A divorce bill was introduced in the Senate at Ottawa. At present divorces can be granted by the Senate only; but this bill gives to the courts of Ontario, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories the same jurisdiction over divorce that they now have over ordinary causes. No mention is made of Quebec, Nova Scotia, British Columbia or New Brunswick, all of which, excepting Quebec, have divorce courts.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—It is reported that Newfoundland cruisers are making it very difficult for the French to smuggle bait into St. Pierre, and that the French are retaliating by a vigorous enforcement by French men of war of their treaty rights on the French coast. Mr. Morine, one of the delegates to England, has advised Newfoundland fishermen that they have equal rights with the French to fish on that coast, and that they should not submit to interference when successful resistance is possible. At Bay St. George a British and a French warship are guarding the fisheries. While the British vessel remained in port, American fishermen were permitted to buy what bait they desired; but when it left, the French commander ordered all Americans out of the harbor. Previous reports regarding the difficulties in Newfoundland will be found in THE STANDARD of May 6, under title "Newfoundland's Threatened Revolution," and May 13, 20, 27, and June 3, 10 and 17, under title "Newfoundland."

CARNAGE IN HAYTI.—The bloody disturbances in Hayti, vaguely indicated May 20 and June 3 and 10 under title "Hayti," and more fully reported last week under title "Haytian Revolt," prove to be of a most serious character, and may involve international complications with European powers. The latest news is brought by the Atlas line steamship, Alvo, which left Jacmel, a port in the southern part of the island, fifty miles from Port-au-Prince, on the 4th of June. When the news of the slaughter in Port-au-Prince reached Jacmel, there were some indignant utterances, which, however, soon died away. But six Haytians there had excited Hyppolite's enmity on a former occasion, and he ordered the garrison at Jacmel to execute them. The garrison captured the men and put them in jail, and in the afternoon of the same day they were bound and marched into the open space back of the Custom House, where three of them were chained together, and the others were fastened singly to stakes. The guards, drawn up at a short distance then awaited the command to fire. At a given signal a volley rang out, followed instantly by the shrieks and groans of the sufferers. It appears that the guards had been ordered to aim at the arms and legs of the victims and not at a vital spot. The guns were leisurely reloaded and the second volley, directed at the knees and arms, brought fresh cries from the victims. The third and last volley was aimed at vital spots.

One man endeavored to raise himself upon his shattered arm and two soldiers who observed the movement stepped forward to finish him. One placed the muzzle of his rifle over the dying man's heart; the other pressed his rifle against the temple, and both fired together.

When the execution was complete the guards mounted their horses and marched to Port-au-Prince to report the success of their mission.

After leaving Jacmel the Alvo touched at Novassa Island, between Port-au-Prince and Jacmel, where it was learned that the Adirondacks, of the same line, which had touched the day before, brought news of the assassination of Hyppolite on the 5th, after he had given orders for a wholesale execution. The Alvo found the same rumor at King-ton a few days later; but at the office of the Haytian Consulate, at New York, a letter from Hyppolite, dated June 8, has been received.

By means of a private letter from Port-au-Prince, just published, it is learned that when on Corpus Christi day the massacre of the liberated prisoners began, four sought refuge at the Mexican Consulate. They were Gen. Souli, a Mr. Romier and the two Chauvin

brothers, one of whom was Minister of Justice under Légitime. Hyppolite, immediately dispatched an officer with a demand for their instant surrender, and a threat to invade the consulate and take them by force if the demand was not complied with. The Mexican Minister refused to accede to the demand and, accompanied by all the members of the diplomatic corps, called on Hyppolite to enter a protest against the threatened violation of international usage. Mr. Tweedy, the acting British Consul, was the first to speak. The President became highly indignant at his presentation of the case and abruptly left the room. A few minutes later he was heard playing a flute, and the diplomatic corps decided to go.

Their departure was prevented by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, who urged them not to go, saying that he would explain everything. They agreed to wait for the explanation, and after a short absence the Minister returned, accompanied by Hyppolite, who apologized for his abrupt departure. The Acting British Consul accepted the apology, as did the French Minister, but the Acting German Consul said to the President that as a private citizen he might accept it, but as a representative of the German Empire he felt called upon to report the insult to his government.

The next day Hyppolite cabled to President Diaz, asking that the refugees in the Mexican consulate be surrendered to him, and received an answer directing the Mexican Minister to give them up. The order was reluctantly obeyed, and, escorted by a body of soldiers, the four men were marched into the Camps de Mars and publicly executed. Their bodies lay for hours in the sun before relatives were permitted to remove them.

The writer of this letter says that throughout the stormy meeting between Hyppolite and the diplomatic corps United States Minister Douglass attracted the attention of all by his exhibition of fear and apprehensions that they all would be shot.

M. Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has submitted to the Cabinet a report from the French Minister at Port-au-Prince, in which the Minister says that he sent a protest to the Haytian Government against the execution of the merchant Rigaud, who claimed French protection. At about the time of the receipt of this report in Paris, the Haytian Minister there received a letter from the Haytian Secretary of State, at Port-au-Prince, saying that Rigaud was shot after convincing proof that he was not a French subject. At a Council of the French Cabinet, after consideration of the report from the French Minister at Hayti and the letter of the Haytian Secretary of State, it was decided to demand reparation for the shooting of M. Rigaud.

PEACE BETWEEN SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA.—The war between Salvador and Guatemala, reported as imminent May 6, under title "Central American Diplomacy," is averted by a treaty of peace with Guatemala which the Salvador Congress has just ratified. The Salvador Congress has also approved contracts made by the President with a Paris company for the building of a railroad through Salvador to Honduras.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The annual message of President Pellegrini, laid before the Congress of the Argentine Republic May 9 last, and referred to May 20 under this title, has been received at Washington. It declares that the Republic is at peace within itself and with the rest of the world, and that the only exceptional measures required had been the declaring the city of Buenos Ayres in a state of siege, and the suppression of a few newspapers that were stirring up strife. The revenues for 1890 were: In currency, \$73,400,000; the expenditures, \$92,500,000, leaving a deficit of \$19,500,000. The revenues for 1891 had been calculated at \$26,000,000 gold. Exports were increasing and imports declining. The paper money, of which there were two hundred and sixty millions in circulation, had sustained a loss of 80 per cent. and the estimated losses since the crisis began are £200,000,000 sterling. The President considers that the best solution of the financial difficulties would be to correct the defects in the State banking system, revive the credit of the State banks, and enable them to continue. For this purpose he recommends a Parliamentary commission. He adds that the gold standard is an insufferable difficulty in the way of resuming specie payments, and if a metallic basis is wanted, resort must be had to silver, the objections to which may apply to Europe, but do not affect Argentina.

Congress having passed a stay law of six months on bills payable in gold or silver, the President vetoed it. The Chamber of Deputies immediately passed the bill over his veto by a two-thirds majority and the Senate did the same.

CHILIAN REVOLUTION.—The civil conflict between the provisional government established by the late Congress on the one side and President Balmaceda and his new Congress on the other, reported April 29, May 6 and June 3, 10 and 17 under this title, and May 13, 20 and 27, under title, "Chili," still drags on, to the intense annoyance of foreigners domiciled in Chili and of foreign traders with the ports of that country.

Through a private letter dated at Santiago, May 14, and just given out for publication, it is learned that a plan for arbitration was frustrated when at the verge of success by an attempt to assassinate some of Balmaceda's ministers in the streets of Santiago. Through the intervention of United States Minister Egan a conference was brought about between Balmaceda's government and the insurgents. The former had declared that no proposition for peace would be entertained that did not come through the representatives of the three great republics—France, Brazil and the United States. When this decision was made known to Mr. Egan he obtained "safe conducts" for certain revolutionary leaders and organized the conference. The first propositions were presented by the revolutionists. They simply asked that Balmaceda accept the insurgent interpretation of the Constitution, which would deprive him of his dictatorial powers. The French, Brazilian and American Ministers then had a long interview with the President, who demanded that the document be shown to him. This they declined, insisting that they should first know the requirements of the government and compare the opposing propositions, in order to see if they could bring about a compromise. The President took time to consider and formulate his conditions, and an appointment for a future meeting was made. At the appointed hour the mediators repaired to the palace. They found the Minister white with rage. The cause was soon explained. When he and several fellow officials were returning from the Chamber of Deputies to the Government Building, a few moments before, two roughly dressed men, in ponchos and sombreros, stood beside two fine horses. As the Minister and his party appeared, these men suddenly mounted, plunged their spurs into their horses' sides, and each, while riding at full speed, threw a bomb at the Minister. One bomb went beyond its mark and exploded. The other failed to explode, and was picked up later. Nobody was hurt, but everybody was greatly frightened.

After this explanation the determination of the President was announced to the mediators, to refuse all further attempts at peace, on the ground that the revolutionists to whom "safe conducts" had been given were involved in the conspiracy for assassination. The mediators knew that was untrue, but learning that the President had ordered the arrest of the revolutionary leaders, regardless of their "safe conducts," started at once to extend their personal protection over the suspected men, and each took charge of one or more of the revolutionist leaders, and afforded them an asylum in their respective legations. In the meantime all ideas of negotiations and all hopes of peace went up in the steam of boiling blood.

The Balmaceda Government has sent a letter of explanation and apology for revoking the safe conducts, and the Ministers from Brazil and the United States accepted the same, but the French Minister refused. It is noticed as a curious fact that though Balmaceda's officials have been frequently assaulted with bombs no one has been injured by them.

The full text of the law passed by Balmaceda's Congress, giving him absolute power, has been received in this country. Until the complete pacification of the Republic, it confers upon the President absolute authority to arrest and transport persons from one place to another; to fix their residences or change them if necessary, and also to limit it outside of the territory of the Republic; to increase the forces of land and sea to such a figure as circumstances may demand; to invest public moneys without an appropriation bill, and to procure funds by means of the credit of the Republic, in either or both cases giving an account to the National Congress; to declare in a state of siege any territory of the Republic as he may see fit; to appoint and discharge any public official, without regard to social or political standing or rank, and without the usual formalities; and to suspend wholly or in part the right of association and the liberty of the press. These extraordinary powers are to expire Sept. 30 next. By virtue of these powers the President has forbidden carriages to drive on the streets of Santiago after midnight, under a penalty of \$50 for the first offence and \$200 for the second. He has also issued a decree prohibiting groups of more than three persons standing together in the streets, squares or public places of Santiago, under penalty of from \$25 to \$100. By another decree all the theatres of Santiago are closed until further notice.

Under authority of this same Congress, all the gold and silver in the Treasury, composing what is known as the metallic reserve, has been sold at auction, and the House of Deputies has passed a bill, which at latest advices had not gone through the Senate, authorizing the President to levy a forced loan of \$20,000,000 to carry on the war.

An official announcement is made by Balmaceda's Government to the effect that, on June 8, the insurgent seaport of Pisagua was bombarded; that on the 9th his vessels shelled Iquique; that on the 10th they landed a force of soldiers and sailors at Tocopilla, and took complete possession of the town, which, however, they soon vacated. Antofagasta was then shelled, and Chanaral was taken by surprise, its guns spiked, and war prisoners rescued. No great harm seems to have been done to any of the bombarded ports; nor do the Balmaceda forces appear to have accomplished anything

beyond spiking guns and rescuing prisoners at Chanaral, and collecting duty on nitre found in course of landing at Tocopilla.

Close upon the heels of this official report of Balmaceda's Government, comes news of the destruction, by the insurgent war ship *Esmeralda*, recently the convoy of the *Itata*, of the Government works at the Lobos, or Seal Guano Islands. The works were shelled by the *Esmeralda*, and a force was landed which demolished the docks and the railroad. So complete was the work of destruction that shipments of guano, from the export duties on which Balmaceda expected revenues with which to continue the war, are impossible.

A rumor, accepted as true by the insurgents, has reached Iquique, which is to the effect that a serious disaffection has broken out among Balmaceda's forces at Coquimbo, a city of 15,000 inhabitants, and the most important point held by Balmaceda north of Valparaiso. It is said that an entire battalion revolted, killed four officers who refused to join in the revolt, declared allegiance to the Provisional Government, and began a march northward, 800 strong, to join the Congressional forces at Caldera.

Pedro Montt has been commissioned by the insurgents to obtain recognition of their cause from Mexico and the United States.

The full text of the Bolivian decree recognizing the belligerent rights of the Chilean insurgents, dated May 27, 1891, has been received at Washington.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN GUATEMALA.—Vague reports of trouble still arrive by way of New Mexico. The dispatches reported last week under this title are now supplemented by a report that President Barillas occasioned a revolt in his late Cabinet by transacting business without consulting heads of departments, and that he ended the trouble by removing his secretaries, and forming a new Cabinet, with himself in charge of the War Department. He has contracted a new loan of \$3,000,000, so as to retire the treasury notes now in circulation. Government bonds at 90 per cent. of their face value will be issued to effect the change of the notes for the bonds. Word has also been received that a movement, favored by prominent officials and the principal coffee planters, is on foot in Guatemala to annex that country to the United States. But advices from Guatemala to the Mexican Government deny that officials favor annexation. They report that it is strongly favored among the coffee planters, but not more strongly than when first proposed by Antonio Toboada in 1862.

BRAZIL.—The President, at the opening of Parliament, made a speech, in which he dwelt upon Brazil's harmonious relations with foreign powers, and said that in view of an increase in the revenue receipts he hoped to be able to effect an equilibrium of the budget without imposing fresh taxes upon the people.

POLITICAL AGITATION IN SAMOA.—Later advices regarding political disturbances in Samoa, reported last week under this title, are to the effect that Mataafa, accompanied by a body of natives, has started for Mahe, the centre of the intrigue against King Malietoa. In an interview between Mataafa and Malietoa, the former told the latter that, although the latter had been recognized as king by the Powers, the former was the real king.

CASE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Through the Secretary of State for War, the Prince of Wales has apologized in the House of Commons for violation of the army regulations in attempting to shield Gordon-Cumming's conduct in the baccarat game at Tranby Croft, reported June 10 and 17 under title "Prince of Wales in Court." William Summers, M. P., a Gladstone Liberal, questioned the Government on the subject, and Stanhope, the War Secretary, replying, said: Sir William Gordon-Cumming was the chief person who broke faith, because he did not report the case to his commanding officer. If an offence was committed by any other person, it could only have consisted in advising a different course than that laid down by the army regulations. Of the three officers concerned, Gen. Owen Williams was a retired officer of the army, and was, therefore, not subject to the regulations; but the other two, Field Marshal the Prince of Wales and Lieut. Berkeley Levett, undoubtedly were. But when the regulations were specially brought to the notice of the Prince of Wales, he saw, looking back at all the circumstances of the case, the error of judgment which he had committed in not requiring Sir William Gordon-Cumming immediately to report the matter to his commanding officer. In this view of the case, Stanhope continued, I concur; but I should like to express my own personal opinion that had any one else suddenly heard that one of his friends who had greatly distinguished himself in the service had been accused, as Sir William Gordon-Cumming was, he would have hesitated at adopting a course which would immediately and irretrievably blight his friend's whole future career. As to Lieut. Berkeley Levett, Stanhope explained that he had written a letter to his commanding officer, expressing deep regret that he had acted in accordance with the regulations.

In conclusion the Secretary announced that in view of the regrets of the Prince and of Lieutenant Levett it was not proposed to take any further action.

Though this is accepted as an apology from the Prince, popular feeling against him does not abate. Religious bodies denounce his conduct; in Wales his name is hissed by the populace; his easy punishment is compared with that of a private who for shielding a comrade guilty of petty theft while drunk was degraded; and the partiality exhibited in accepting the resignation of a captain in a household regiment who is wanted by the police for a nameless crime, is compared in the press with the peremptory dismissal of Gordon-Cumming. Along with such indications of popular contempt comes the report of a letter from the Emperor of Germany to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, in which the Prince's method of dealing with an offence against military honor is sharply censured, the Emperor finding occasion for this criticism in the fact that the Prince is honorary Colonel of a Prussian regiment.

There is a movement in several London clubs to bring about the resignation or expulsion of Solicitor-General Sir Edward Clarke, in consequence of what is termed his "disloyal" speech in the trial. It is urged that the speech, coming from a Conservative member of the Cabinet, justifies official consideration; and this view of the matter has been brought to the notice of the Queen, who has referred it to her immediate advisers.

PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED.—It is reported from London that by an official arrangement between the Government and the opposition whips, after a consultation between the latter and their leaders, Parliament will be prorogued on the 6th of August. Instructions have also been given to local party managers to prepare for dissolution early next Summer. The Government intend, it is said, to make an issue of the Irish Local Government bill, and after carrying it, to go to the country.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL LABOR COMMISSION.—The first public meeting of the Royal Labor Commission, referred to April 22 and 29 under title "Labor," and May 6 under title "The English Royal Labor Commission," took place this week at Westminster Hall. The Commission had been divided into three branches, described respectively as A, B and C. Branch A relates to mining, engineering, shipbuilding and hardware; B to transportation and agriculture; and C to textile, chemical, building and miscellaneous trades. It was branch B, of which Lord Derby is chairman, that held the public meeting reported above. The meeting was held at the London and India docks, and was devoted to the examination of laborers.

CHILD LABOR IN ENGLAND.—The Factory bill proposed by the Government came up for discussion in the House of Commons, and Sydney Buxton, Liberal, offered an amendment prohibiting children under eleven years of age from working in factories. The Government opposed the amendment. Sir J. E. Gorst, English delegate to the Berlin Labor Conference, said the principle of the proposed amendment had been agreed to at the Conference, but it was understood that the signing of the Conference protocol did not bind England to legislative action. He did not vote on the amendment. The Liberals argued that the amendment would make more work for adults. Mr. Morley challenged the Home Secretary to say whether the Government opposed it, and replying, the Home Secretary intimated that it would not be accepted by the Government. It was adopted, however, by a vote of 202 to 186. The result is regarded as a defeat of the Government, although the Home Secretary, after the vote, declared that the Government cordially accepted the amendment. Mr. Buxton followed his victory by offering another amendment to the effect that after July 1, 1892, no children under fourteen be employed except on half time; but this motion was defeated by a vote of 189 to 164. The effect of the amendment that was adopted will be to exclude from factory employment from 150,000 to 200,000 children who now work on half time. The change is not regarded with favor by a large number of operatives, who eke out their own scanty wages with the wages of their young children.

The Berlin Labor Conference here referred to was an international conference held at Berlin, March 15, 1890, on the summons of the Emperor of Germany. It was attended by the authorized representatives of eleven governments, besides that of the Emperor, and also by a representative of the Pope, and it remained in session for two weeks, adopting among other recommendations one to the effect that children under 14 in the North and under 12 in the South be prohibited from working.

DESTRUCTION OF SIR RICHARD BURTON'S MANUSCRIPT.—Sir Richard Burton, the distinguished Oriental scholar and author of the unabridged translation of the "Arabian Nights," when on his death bed last October, delivered to his wife a manuscript entitled "The Scented Garden; a Translation from the Arabic," saying to her: "To-morrow I shall finish this, and I promise you never to

write another book of the kind. I am afraid it will make a great row in England, because the 'Arabian Nights' was a baby tale in comparison with this." He died without quite completing the work. After his death Lady Burton read the manuscript, and having in the meantime received an offer of 6,000 guineas for it, was in doubt whether to sell or to destroy it. According to her story a publisher told her he could obtain 1,500 subscribers for the work, at 4 guineas each, and she reflected that of the 1,500 subscribers "fifteen would probably read it in the spirit of science in which it was written, while the remaining 1,485 would read it for the filth's sake, would then pass it to friends, and the harm done would be incalculable." She thereupon decided to destroy it, and as she says, "sorrowfully, reverently, in fear and trembling," she burned sheet after sheet until the whole was consumed. Lady Burton is dependent for support on a subscription made up by friends and admirers of her late husband.

BRITISH FEDERATION.—A deputation from the Imperial Federation League waited upon Lord Salisbury to urge a conference of the self-governing colonies for considering the establishment of a united British empire. Lord Brassey led the delegation. Lord Salisbury professed sympathy with the object of the League, and agreed as to the expediency of an early conference; but said he could not summon a conference of colonial statesmen until a definite scheme of imperial federation should have been prepared.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—The census of England and Wales shows a population of 29,000,000, being an increase of 3,000,000 in the last decade.

MANIPUR MUTINY IN PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Commons Sir William Vernon Harcourt moved for the documents in regard to the recent troubles in Manipur, reported April 22, under title, "Mutinies in British India," May 6, under title, "British War in Manipur," May 20 and 27, under title, "Manipuri Massacre," and last week, under title, "Manipuri Aftermath." In the course of the debate that followed his motion Harcourt criticised the treatment of the Senaputty, and urged a more just policy in dealing with native princes. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, asserted in reply that the action of the Viceroy of India deserved the confidence of Parliament, but he acceded to Harcourt's motion.

The debate brought out a remarkable speech from Sir J. E. Gorst, a Tory Democrat, whose official connection with the office of Secretary of State for India obliged him to defend the Indian Government. He made the defence with a mocking apology for the brutalities and stupidities of British rule abroad; and, mentioning the Senaputty, he said he was a man of brains, and his real crimes were independence and originality, which the Government disliked, preferring amenable mediocrity.

TORY FREE EDUCATION BILL.—The committee of the Liberal Federation has approved the Education bill, with a rider declaring that schools supported by public money ought to be under public representative control. This bill is mentioned April 29 under title "England," June 3, under title "Questioning the Tory Education Scheme," and June 17 under title "Tory Free Education Bill."

BRITISH TRADE LEAGUE.—Lord Salisbury, replying to an address from the United Empire Trade League, said the treaties of 1862 and 1865, which prevented colonies from giving preference to British trade were unfortunate, but they contained provisions of the utmost importance to England, especially now when the spirit of Protection is running high in every other country. The League, he continued, must work hard to convert their countrymen, for it was impossible now for England to give preferential treatment to the colonies at the expense of the rest of the world.

EUROPEAN CUSTOMS LEAGUE.—A Central European Customs League has been formed between Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Switzerland. The terms of this union are to be held secret until after the plenipotentiaries prepare the draft of the treaty. A conference for this purpose has been arranged to meet at Berne on July 20. It is understood that the league will be a commercial alliance, in which none of the contracting Powers will be allowed to form a trade treaty with any power outside of the union, except with the unanimous consent of the other contracting Powers.

FRENCH PROTECTIONISM.—The French Chamber of Deputies has fixed July 10 for the reduction of grain duties to take effect. For previous reports on this subject, see THE STANDARD of May 6 and 13, under this title.

ANOTHER EAST INDIAN DEATH SENTENCE.—The British Court of Inquiry which has been investigating the Manipur massacre, the story of which is told April 22 under title "Mutinies in British India," May 6 under title "The British War in Manipur," May 20 and 27 under title "Manipuri Massacre," and June 17 under title "Manipuri Aftermath," has found the Manipuri Regent guilty

of warring upon the forces of the Empress of India. It acquits him, however, of the murder of Chief Commissioner Quinton, Grimwood and the other British officials who were killed during the massacre. For his treason the Regent has been sentenced to death.

CAPTURE OF THE BRIGAND CHIEF.—It is reported that Anastasius, a noted brigand, and chief of the band of brigands that wrecked a train near Constantinople and held passengers captive for a ransom, as reported June 10, under title "Brigandage in Turkey," has been captured by the Turkish authorities.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

CARNEGIE ON SILVER.—Mr. Carnegie's "A B C of Money," in the North American Review for June, has a little too much the tone of the Sunday-school superintendent addressing his small flock; but, nevertheless, it is an interesting presentation of the gold standard case.

Mr. Carnegie traces the development of money from primitive forms to the milled coin of our own day. First was barter pure and simple, and then came the use of staples, such as wheat and tobacco, as a common measure of value—that is, money. This early money of the primitive community had intrinsic value, and must have had to serve the double purpose for which it was used. The next and natural step was the use of precious metals. They had later, a value aside from their use in exchange and when they were coined the Government stamp did not create but merely certified such value. Precious metals proved their superiority and elected themselves money. One metal was fixed upon for money of unlimited legal tender; another for the larger subsidiary coin, and still others for the smaller subsidiary coin. The baser metals fluctuate more in value than gold, and therefore the Government put something less than the face value of the coin into the metal of subsidiary coins in order that speculators might not be tempted to melt the coin down for use in the arts.

A common practice of early and dishonest governments was to debase the coin of the realm, but no first-rate modern power, save the United States, resorts to this device. We coin seventy-eight cents' worth of silver and call it a dollar. Every time the Government stamps one of these coins it tells a lie. Another delusion about money is that government can create it by stamping worthless paper. The thing that is thus created is only an evidence of debt, a mere promise to pay, and it is accepted at its face value only so long as people have faith in the Government's intent and power to pay. Nevertheless, the world has such confidence in the permanent value of gold that all the gold, silver, greenbacks and notes issued by the United States perform only 8 per cent. of the exchanges of the country. The other 92 per cent. are performed by credit. Money is no longer exchanged for the great bulk of business transactions, but credit, based on real money, performs the function. This is an advance akin to that which took place when exchange of money was substituted for the barter of commodities. When people clamor for more money, it is not money but credit that is needed. Money was "tight" in January and plentiful in March, but there was as much money in the country in the former month as in the latter. What was more plentiful in March was credit. If you debase the money you shake the foundation upon which rests not only the 8 per cent. of exchanges effected by money itself, but also the other 92 per cent. effected by credit.

Only gold and silver are used as standard metals among civilized nations. China, India, Japan and the Latin-American countries made silver their standard, centuries ago, and wisely so for them. Its value was stable. Most European nations being further advanced and having greater business transactions, used gold, the more precious metal, as the standard, and fixed silver at one-fifteenth the value of gold, which at the time was about its market ratio. The silver question has arisen from the fact that while the supply, and therefore the value, of gold remains about stationary, the value of silver, by reason of increased supply and cheapened processes of production, has fallen. This has brought confusion to all countries having silver as their standard money. All European countries are striving to avoid silver. Great Britain, in particular, refuses to use it as a bank reserve. The consequence is that drafts on London are honored the world over. Great Britain hopes for silver for the republic and gold for the monarchy. Our country has \$312,000,000 of silver dollars in its vaults, because the owners of silver have persuaded the Government to buy their property for more than its value. Silver legislation was followed by speculation that artificially kept up the price of silver; but this could not last and the price is now down. The Government could not sell its accumulated silver without the loss of millions. To keep up the value of the silver dollar we must buy not only the product of our own mines, but all that Europe has to dispose of. We have only to persist in issuing this debased coin to be reduced to the condition of the South American Republics. No nation has succeeded in giving permanent value to a debased currency, and we have succeeded

thus far only by our promise to redeem silver in gold. Now the Government is taking silver bars and issuing silver certificates instead of coined dollars. This shows the Government is a large speculator in silver. It is better to do this, however, than to coin debased dollars, for it leaves the way open to coining a silver dollar that shall contain 100 cents' worth of silver. The double standard, urged by some persons, is absurd. You might as well demand two national flags. If the metals circulate together, one at more than its real value, people will pay debts with the debased coin and hoard the other. In time all the gold of the country will disappear and with it will vanish the vast structure of credit based upon gold. Europe will send us depreciated silver and take our standard gold.

The advocates of free silver coinage demand even more than their predecessors that were responsible for the silver legislation now in force. They ask that the owner of silver be permitted to present seventy-eight cents' worth of silver to the Treasury and obtain for it not a coined dollar containing seventy-eight cents' worth of silver, but a certificate professing to be equal in value to a gold dollar and payable as such in liquidation of debt. If seventy-eight cents' worth of silver is to be made into a dollar, surely the Government and not the owner of the bullion should make the profit. No one is more interested against silver money than the farmer, since his goods are largely sold in countries where the gold standard prevails. Not the masses, but the owners of silver, will be benefited by the free coinage of that metal.

Mr. Carnegie finally, after eulogizing the courage of Mr. Cleveland in writing the famous anti-silver letter, declares that he would rather see the Mills bill passed and the silver bill defeated than see the McKinley bill and the silver bill in force together, and further affirms his readiness to vote for the Presidential candidate standing on a platform in favor of Free Trade and opposed to free silver, rather than for the candidate in favor of Protection and of free silver. In conclusion Mr. Carnegie warns the masses to make savings bank deposits only after stipulating for payment in gold, and prophesies a final return of the Republic to the gold standard, even though the advocates of silver should triumph for a time.

STEWART ON SILVER.—Senator William M. Stewart's article on "Silver and the Need of More Money," in the Forum for June, is not so much a well-knit argument in favor of unlimited silver coinage as collection of terse bimetallic axioms. Mr. Stewart says that, if silver is not remonetized we shall have either the gold standard and perpetual contraction, or fiat paper money. He attacks Edward Atkinson's assertion that government cannot control the value of gold and silver, and argues that since "value depends upon the law of supply and demand," and the demand for gold and silver as money constitutes more than nine-tenths the whole demand for those metals, that governmental action in demonetizing either metal must have an important effect upon its value in the markets of the world. Those that attribute intrinsic value to gold mistake quality for value, thinks Mr. Stewart. Quality is inherent and intrinsic; value exists in the mind of man and is extrinsic and in great degree independent of quality. The value of gold and silver when used as money is their purchasing power, and if their quantity were increased, the demand remaining the same, the value of each dollar would be proportionately decreased. Why did the value of silver as compared with gold decrease when silver was demonetized? When the gold mines of California and Australia were most productive Germany, Austria and Holland demonetized gold, and several political economists suggested an international agreement to reject gold as money. If they had carried out this plan would not the value of silver as compared with gold have advanced?

The principal argument for the use of precious metals as money is their scarcity and the consequent limitation of supply. An unlimited currency would be worthless. The question is shall it be gold alone or both gold and silver. There is not enough gold for the money of the world; there has never been too much of both metals combined. The most serious objection to metallic money is lack of a sufficient supply. Nations have prospered when gold and silver mines were productive, and languished when the mines failed. Modern civilization dates from the discovery of gold and silver in the new world. When the output of gold declined the Comstock lode of silver was discovered, and since then the production of the metals has not more than kept pace with the increase of population and advance of trade. The demonetization of silver cut off half the supply of money, violated contracts and paralyzed industry. Prosperity cannot be restored until the supply of money shall be increased. If silver is rejected some form of fiat money must be employed, or the world will return to barbarism. The demonetization of silver was the crime of the nineteenth century.

The amount of gold coin in the world has not materially increased since silver was demonetized, and the general rank of prices for commodities has declined 40 per cent. Monometallists cannot deny that the money of redemption is inadequate to sustain the existing public credit, and their only remedy is less enterprise and more poverty. The pretence that gold coin is needed to settle foreign

balances is absurd. Such balances are adjusted by a well-established system of exchange. A currency to circulate throughout the world must be a legal tender in every land. In such conditions no independent legislation upon money by individual nations could be tolerated. This would be undesirable. Stringency in one country would affect all countries. Money should never be exported. The country that exports its money will bankrupt its people. The country whose money is of a material that cannot be converted into money abroad is protected against the danger of such exportation. "Why should any country buy foreign commodities worth more than those of its own production that it can give in exchange?" asks the Senator, and the answer seems to be that it is human nature to try to get more than you give.

Had Congress adopted free coinage more silver would have been absorbed by Asia, for then Great Britain would not have had the incentive to interfere with India's absorption of silver with a view to preventing such legislation by the United States. Free coinage would not up to this time have swelled our circulating medium more than \$15,000,000, and such an addition would have been a great boon. European coin would not be sent over in response to a free coinage law, because Europe needs her silver coin. The only cheap silver in the world is the small accumulation of bullion now on the market, and that depresses the price of all commodities. Free coinage would make the silver bullion in the standard dollar worth \$1.29 an ounce, for twenty-five years the average price of what has been equal in value to the silver in the standard dollar. This was true when silver fell to 89 cents an ounce and when it rose last year to \$1.21 an ounce. The only persons interested in preventing free coinage of silver are the owners of gold and of gold obligations. The Senator warns these people to yield in time, lest a worse thing come upon them. The people of this country have determined to test the question whether this land is to be governed by a moneyed aristocracy or by a free and industrious people.

IRELAND'S PROBLEM.—D. F. Hannigan's article, "Is the Irish Problem Insoluble?" in the June number of the Westminster Review, sounds like a treatment of the Irish question by an American unaffected by English prejudices and indifferent to the Irish vote. Mr. Hannigan admits that the Irishman is over sensitive, but insists that coercion will not make him something other than he is. Even Cromwell's apparently thorough coercion did not cow the Celt. Irish history proves that the Irish people cannot be governed by the strong hand. That an aristocrat and Protestant obtained legislative independence for Ireland in 1782, and earned the confidence of the Irish people, proves that the Irish Catholic is not so bigoted as he has been painted. O'Connell's agitation grew out of England's stupid remedy of "more stick." England, in dealing with weaker nations, has been apt to adopt a repressive policy, and Englishmen are notoriously obtuse to ethnic peculiarities. Mr. Parnell's quarrels have no real relation to the question of home rule. The Irish party has shown large capacity for statesmanship, and it is reasonable to suppose that time and longer experience will mitigate Irish fretfulness about mere personalities. You can not force a people's affections. Irishmen are not all fools and children. Irish peculiarities do not need repression, rather encouragement. Ulster will be as fairly dealt with at Dublin as at Westminster. The "respectable classes," under home rule, will not be at the mercy of Mr. Parnell or Archbishop Croke. If Mr. Parnell proves a selfish despot his power will disappear. If Archbishop Croke tries to play fast and loose with Irish public opinion, Irishmen will rebel. Ireland, under home rule, will be governed by the Irish people, and they will not be puppets in the hands of cunning leaders.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF DRESDEN.—Frederick Paul Hill's account of Dresden in the June Cosmopolitan is a dry treatment of an interesting subject. He was content to tell only so much of Dresden's story as can be gleaned from official reports. The city government consists of a dual body of councillors, the two parts being unequal in numbers, but equal in importance. One body is the Rath or Stadthaus, composed of thirty members, fourteen salaried and elected for life. The unsalaried members are elected for a term of six years and are eligible to re-election. Two of the salaried members serve as heads of the departments of buildings and streets. One member must be capable of acting as an independent judge. The full assembly, both branches voting together, choose for the Rath one or more burgo-masters, the first of whom is called "Oberburgermeister." He is salaried. The Rath is elected by the popular branch of the city government, called the College of Deputies, and composed of seventy-two citizens, who serve unpaid. This body appropriates all moneys for public use, and inspects municipal accounts. The work of city government is carried on through many committees of the governing body. Half the College of Deputies must be owners of houses, and the other half owners of some sort of property.

The remainder of Mr. Hill's article is dryly statistical. The Government makes report of new buildings erected and of available building lots. The city, with a population of 260,000, raises \$1,220,-

000 in taxation, \$847,000 by a tax on "the body politic," whatever that may mean, \$873,000 upon the Evangelical school community and \$13,800 upon the Catholic school community. The streets of all sorts are well paved, lighted and cleaned, and the city has its own water supply and makes its own gas at a profit of \$187,000 per annum. The police for general welfare number 119, and are paid \$44,500 per year. They look well, and seem to visit the private lives of the citizens with an inquisitorial freedom that would scarce be endured even in the police-ridden City of New York. A committee of the governing body arbitrates trade disputes with success. The city maintains a highly successful savings bank. Living is about as cheap in Dresden as in American cities, and cab hire is about one-tenth what it is in New York.

Mr. Hill's article reads as if it had been written from printed data to fit the very interesting pictures that accompany it. But it does not fit them, and one is left to conjecture what manner of folk they are that move about the streets of the beautiful city hinted at in the pictures.

THE EMPEROR AND BISMARCK.—The Forum for July will contain a review of the policy and an estimate of the character of the young Emperor of Germany, by F. Heinrich Geffcken, Imperial Privy Councillor, who explains in detail the dismissal of Bismarck and the relations between the Emperor and the ex-Chancellor. This article is one of the most important ever contributed to an American review.

"TRAITORS SKULKING WITHIN OUR CAMP."

Chairman Warner, of the Reform Club's Committee on Tariff Reform, declared at the last meeting of the committee, held last Thursday, that the work of the first six months of 1891 had been as important as that done in any six months of the club's history. About \$11,000 has been spent in new work, and the activity of the committee will be continued. Mr. Hinman, from the sub-committee on New York State, reported campaigns held in the counties of Chautauqua, Cayuga, Steuben, St. Lawrence, Chenango, Tioga, Ulster and Oneida. The sub-committee has distributed 85,000 copies of "Tariff Reform" during the past six months, and will at once undertake the distribution of 175,000 copies more. Mr. Hinman has met with opposition to his work from "traitors skulking in our camp," but the effectiveness of the work has not been impaired.

Mr. Page, from the Sub-committee on Press, reported a plan for extending its work. It already reaches 1,000 papers with perhaps, 1,000,000 readers. Most of these are weekly papers. Hereafter an effort will be made to reach a considerable proportion of the five hundred daily papers published in small cities.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee on other States reported the expectation that the whole Union would be effectively covered by 1892. Mr. Wheeler, who was absent, preferred through the chairman a request for special attention to the South. It came out incidentally that the non-resident membership of the club has reached 1,100, and is increasing at the rate of seventy-five per month.

Mr. Jason Hinman's report of the local campaigning was specially interesting and showed that not only had the Republicans utterly failed to keep their promise to furnish opponents who would meet in joint debate the speakers sent out by the Reform Club, but that some so-called Democrats in the State, whom Mr. Hinman very properly stigmatized as "traitors skulking within our camp," have thrown every obstacle they can in the way of the success of the meetings. The following extract from the report describes an incident that deserves the most careful consideration of the men who represent Democratic principles in this State and calls for positive action on the part of the Reform Club. It is as follows:

In arranging for the meetings of the second week of the Ulster County campaign, Mr. Hamilton had met at Saugerties, one of the larger towns of the county, an urgent desire on the part of leading Democrats and tariff reformers that a joint debate should be arranged for to be held in the largest hall in that town. The date of this debate was set for Friday evening the 12th, and on the 1st inst. the chairman of your sub-committee wrote the American Protective Tariff League as follows:

"We are informed that the citizens of Saugerties, N. Y., desire that a joint debate upon the tariff as affecting local industries be held in their village. We therefore challenge your organization to supply a debater to meet our representative at Maxwell's Opera House, Saugerties, on the evening of Friday, June 12, 1891, at 8 o'clock."

On June 4 the following reply was received:

"JASPER HINMAN, Esq., Chairman Sub-Committee of N. Y. Reform Club, 52 William Street, City.

"DEAR SIR: Acknowledging your letter of June 1, we take pleasure in accepting your invitation to joint debate at Saugerties, N. Y., for Friday evening, June 12, and beg to announce a speaker for that occasion the Hon. Robert W. Taylor, of this city.

"Mr. Taylor will also speak at Shokan on Thursday night, and at Phoenix on Saturday night, June 11 and 13 respectively. Hoping that this debate will fully present the benefits of protection to American industries to the people, we are yours very truly,

"WILBUR F. WAKEMAN, Secretary."

The speakers representing the Reform Club in the six meetings

of the second week of this campaign were Jas. L. Bennett, Esq., and Limley Vinton, Esq. Mr. Bennett was extremely disappointed that no Protectionist met him on Monday evening. Mr. Vinton was not altogether surprised that the Protectionists defaulted on Tuesday and Wednesday, since they had been so completely worsted in the six debates of the previous week; but when Mr. Taylor failed to appear at Shokan on Thursday evening in spite of the positive acceptance of your sub-committee's challenge, and announcement by the American Protective Tariff League that its representative would be on hand, he began to conclude that our victory was even more complete than the very considerable agitation of mind on the part of Republican leaders and the Republican press in the county had indicated.

When Mr. Vinton and Mr. Hamilton called on Mr. Charles A. Spaulding at Saugerties, between two and three on the afternoon of June 12, they found that a new obstacle had been put in the way of the discussion of the tariff. That it was a scheme of the Republicans we are not prepared to assert, although the authors of the plan were seen in close consultation with the local Republican boss both before and after the distribution of the poster which we quote below, and although it would be much pleasanter to throw the burden of such a puerile and sneaking trick on the Republicans than to acknowledge that the "traitors skulking within our (own) camp" have sunk to the use of such low expedients. Mr. Spaulding expressed his surprise that Mr. Vinton and Mr. Hamilton were in town, and explained it by producing the following dodger which he had received by mail, and which had that day been distributed throughout the village and town:

POSTPONED!

TARIFF REFORM DISCUSSION.

SAUGERTIES.

Owing to the fact that the majority of the Democrats of this town think the discussion of the Tariff Reform question at this time unwise, inexpedient, and not in the interests of the party as a whole, it is deemed best to defer the consideration of the question until September 31st, to which date the proposed meeting at Saugerties of Friday, June 12th, is hereby postponed.

COMMITTEE.

Immediate action seemed necessary. Upon consultation the following dodger was immediately printed and distributed throughout the village, and as far as possible throughout the town:

TARIFF REFORMERS OF SAUGERTIES.

AN INFAMOUS LIE!

The handbill distributed about town to-day, postponing the TARIFF DISCUSSION to take place this evening, is a fraud and a lie, and the perpetrators will be brought to justice.

Discussion will begin promptly at eight o'clock this evening, at

MAXWELL HALL,

June 12th, 1891.

All are invited.

Fully 600 people were at the hall to listen to Mr. Vinton at eight o'clock. The chairman of the meeting called attention to the fact that the Protectionists had been especially challenged to send a representative to debate the tariff at Saugerties that evening, and that the American Protective Tariff League had accepted the invitation, and called for Hon. Robert W. Taylor, who had been announced as the Protectionist champion. The default of the Protectionists having thus been made clearly manifest, Mr. Vinton in opening his address, called attention to the still more cowardly tactics employed by some of the Democrats of the town, the member for that town of the Democratic County Committee having been one of the men active in distributing the dodger we have quoted. The effect of this Democratic committeeman's dodger can only be injurious to him and to any element of the party which relies upon his assistance. In many other towns, not only in Ulster but in Tioga, and especially in Oneida, our agents met the clearest indications that the local Democratic leaders who were known to be antagonistic to Mr. Cleveland and the idea he represents had been advised by those high in authority in the Democratic State organization and administration of the State's affairs, to hinder the organization of meetings by the Reform Club wherever possible, and to prevent, at all hazards, the organization of any local committees to keep alive the interest in the tariff which might be aroused by the meetings held. That the Saugerties dodger was the outcome of this advice given to an indiscreet and wholly disreputable follower, we are not prepared to say. The facts are as we have stated them.

Since this report was drafted we have received a copy of the Saugerties Daily Post of Monday, June 15th, containing a letter signed by the committeeman to whom we have referred as the chief author of the scheme to prevent the holding of the Saugerties meeting, in which he distinctly avows his connection with the matter in the following language:

As the only member of the Democratic County Central Committee for this town, and as a member of the County Executive Committee, I felt so much responsibility in this matter, and upon consultation with others we dropped the meeting, and the Free Trade speech delivered proves that we were right.

He then proceeds to give his "reasons for not only desiring to ignore it but to destroy it." He declares that the Reform Club expected to hold the meeting under the wing of the Democratic party; that Mr. Vinton was present under the auspices of "a New York paper, a Free Trade journal governed by British Free Traders and not by Tariff Reformers. The same paper that led the movement which stole the Presidency from Mr. Tilden in 1876." He then declares that the Democratic party is in favor of such a tariff as will enable the laboring classes to stand fairly on a level with the would-be privileged classes; that the motives of those behind Mr. Vinton included fear of Governor Hill and the desire to kill him as a Presidential nominee; that the meetings in the county were held for the purpose of pushing ex-President Cleveland's nomination; that the meeting was called without consulting the Democratic wheel horses in the town (that is this committeeman); that since no conventions had been held, no platforms adopted, and since "party lines have not been reformed," there was no occasion for the discussion of the tariff; that until party divisions shall have been made "neither party can afford to waste its powder and take chances with unknown, obscure, and ill-informed speakers."

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, June 23, 1891. }

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

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

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz., \$1,678.40.

Cash contributions for the week ending June 22 are as follows:

Fred S. Arnold, Pongkeepsie, N. Y.	\$3 00
S. D. Guinn, (add), Brooklyn, N. Y.	87
Captain Samuel Graham, Dover, Tenn.	50

Cash contributions previously acknowledged	\$4 30
	1,538 97

Total	\$1,543 27
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The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	106,923
Signatures received since last report	356

Total	107,179
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For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVERS, Secretary.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

News, Martin's Ferry, O., in a review of "Protection or Free Trade?" says: "Mr. George espouses the cause of Free Trade and he does it openly, boldly, fearlessly; there is no beating around the bush, no tariff for revenue, no subterfuge behind which he attempts to hide the naked deformities—the ruinous results of opening up our markets to the world by a repeal of all tariff laws. While we abhor his doctrine, we admire his honesty." In a column article headed "Who pays the tax?" "Hayseed" says: "It is admitted by our Democratic friends that Protection stimulates and increases production, and we claim that the increased production of an article will tend to cheapen it every time. Whenever the production is increased by the tariff to such an extent as to cheapen the article it is no longer a tax on the consumer."

Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, New York. In an eloquent address before the ladies of the Female College, Roanoke, Va., he said that much to his sorrow women had to work for a living in this awfully real world. He spoke of the slavery existing in the sweater shops of our large cities, and of the manner in which the life blood of poor women is being ground out of them, but plainly as he sees these evils he suggests no remedy. We should tell him of the Single Tax.

"Living Issues," Boston, Mass., has a Single Tax department presided over by Hamlin Garland. Brief, pointed, Single Tax letters would probably be welcomed. W. J. ATKINSON, 834 Broadway, New York.

MRS. TWITCHELL'S BOSTON CLASS.

Boston, June 30.—The editor of THE STANDARD asks for some account of our weekly class, its work and results.

It has met in my parlor once a week all Winter, and was conducted by myself, assisted by my nephew, Mr. Frank J. Stowe.

We made only three rules. First, no one should be driven away by antagonism; second, the first fifteen or twenty minutes of each evening should be devoted to some interesting topic outside of Single Tax; third, every person present should be drawn into conversation, and thus made to take some active part in the questions of the evening.

At first, and for several weeks, we had only two persons for an audience, but they were so thoroughly appreciative that the evenings never seemed wasted.

Others came in one by one, and by following our three rules strictly we soon had a fairly good audience, mostly young men from debating clubs, to whom the Single Tax was something quite new.

Some received it with enthusiasm; others, enjoying debate, often seemingly for its own sake, tried their skill at refutation. At such times I would turn questioner, and by applying the Socratic method sharply I usually managed to silence them if I did not convince.

The evening was always begun with a short talk on something outside the subject, either something culled from the leading magazines, or sometimes from Mill on "Liberty of Thought and Discussion."

One evening I gave them a short account of the opening up of Africa. By means of maps this was made quite interesting. But we could not always have a whole continent born for our entertainment, though I tried always to give them food enough to pay them for coming.

After this came a chapter on Social Problems, from which questions had been previously prepared for the evening. Here is a list of questions for one evening:

1. What is the effect of machinery on labor?
2. Will an improvement in one industry effect an improvement in another?
3. Will it increase the earnings of labor or capital?
4. What is the measure of the earnings of labor?
5. What is the measure of the earnings of capital?

6. Distinguish between gains of monopoly and gains of capital.
7. Has the march of improvements increased either one of these factors?
8. How does a railroad raise the price of grain in a new country?
9. What is the iron law of wages?
10. Is it possible for the lord of the soil to become also lord of the men who live upon it?

These questions were asked around, thus forcing all to take part, which they did very freely. Then came the reading of the chapter, unless the questions had led to discussions which took up the whole evening. After that we broke up in little groups and all talked at once, until the lateness of the hour saw them hurrying away, sometimes apologizing for remaining so long.

As to the results, the number we have influenced is small; but to have shown even ten the importance of freedom of thought and discussion, that the laborer is not a beggar, but confers as great a favor by his toil as the employer by his wages, and that these great questions presage brighter days to come, is to have opened to some a new hope and given a new meaning to life. And the result to us who have assisted in the work is very satisfactory.

In one respect it seems to have an advantage over the clubs. They are usually composed entirely of Single Taxers, or, at least, most are who take part in the discussions. By means of our questions the discussions were always general.

I am sure the evenings were looked forward to by some very eagerly. One young man said these evenings had made the Winter an eventful one to him. Another said, "When I came in I thought I knew all about it, but I find I have come against a wall." It was he who said on leaving, "I thank you for the evening. I have learned a great lesson; I shall never forget it." And others have expressed their appreciation and enjoyment in the studies.

If a knowledge of our methods can be of any assistance to others in joining such classes, you are welcome to mention them. E. S. TWITCHELL.

BROKAW IN IOWA—HE HAS SENT IN 2,500 PETITIONS.

CHARITON, Ia., June 19.—Saturday, June 13 I took the train for Milo, Warren County. There I found some literature awaiting me at the post office, and distributed some of it, and got signatures to the petition before going home with Mr. Van Syoc. He lives about a mile from town, and is much interested in the Single Tax. I remained with him over Sunday and taught him more of our doctrine. Monday morning I went to town with him and soon had a lively discussion in progress. My chief opponent was a banker, and our audience filled the depot platform while awaiting a train. By noon it had so spread that wherever there was a group of men I could hear someone discussing it. Mr. Van Syoc had become so interested in the discussions—always taking my side of it—that he did not get started for home till noon, and so I returned with him. In the afternoon I walked to town and stirred them up again. At night I boarded the train for Chariton.

Tuesday, the 16th, I aroused some of the good people of Chariton by my "wild and foolish theories." But I found a few admirers of Henry George among them—the editor of the Democrat, the Mayor and a couple of lawyers. Wednesday I continued the agitation and ran across a few more who think the Single Tax about right. Thursday I visited a sick Single Taxer in the forenoon and got up some interesting discussions in the afternoon. I find all who are interested in the subject refer to Frank Q. Stuart. Mr. Stuart is a lawyer, who was elected Mayor and resigned the office to accept the position of city editor of the Des Moines Leader—a daily and weekly Democratic paper. He was formerly editor of the Denver (Col.) Individualist, and seems to have been the chief promoter of economic discussion in Chariton. Nearly all whom I presented the petition to Friday forenoon refused to sign, the chief reason given was that it would do no good, or that they did not care anything about it—in other words, indifference. I met one man who said he had signed the petition some time ago, for someone else, and that he believed the Single Tax was right. W. E. BROKAW.

WOMENS' ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE.

C. Estella Bachman, Mauch Chunk, Penn.—The work of the Woman's Enrollment Committee is still growing steadily. We have been in constant communication with Miss Gay, and pending our new arrangement I have thought best not to send in reports. You see our notepaper is out at last. We send it to any address post paid for thirty cents a hundred sheets, or \$2.75 a thousand. If a thousand or more is ordered, another address instead of my own can be substituted.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. E. A. Deverall, Eastern District.—The Eastern District Single Tax Club has decided to abandon its public meetings during the Summer months; business meetings will be held as usual. We intend, however, that there shall be no abatement in the efforts made to thoroughly educate the people to a knowledge of the mysteries of all crooked taxation, and the evils of land speculation. Many of our most active Single Taxers are enthusiastically pushing the work in the Taxpayer's League, a non partisan citizen's movement, to bring about Home Rule in matters of taxation, by pledging candidates for the Legislature. This organization will hold a public meeting in Eureka Hall, 378 Bedford avenue, on Tuesday July 7th, E. Stillman Doubleday, A. J. Wolf and others will speak. Mr. H. Camps a member of the Eastern District Single Tax Club, is President of the League.

The members of our club believe that as this is not a Presidential year very effective work can be put in on State lines, and that by joining the Taxpayer's League we can get at the question of local taxation more readily. It is proposed to discuss the question of personal property taxation at other meetings to be held during the Summer.

OHIO.

Billy Radcliffe, Pomeroy.—Since last letter I have talked in Newark, Zanesville, and Marietta, and find I must take it coolly or my throat will give out.

I had an appreciative crowd in Newark, and they took right hold of the books and tracts, and I am satisfied the talk there has done much good.

At Zanesville I found quite a number who have "seen the cat," and I had a good crowd who bought books and took tracts as though they were anxious to get at the bottom of the tariff and land questions. Coming out of Zanesville I had quite a chat with the conductor, who had heard my talk in Newark. He told me he had been a Republican all his life, and voted for Foraker at our last Gubernatorial election, but that he had been doing some reading since. He had been started to thinking by one of Albert Ross' novels. He told me he remembered when a boy on his father's farm how everything was lovely and the farmer was independent; and how as he grew older things began to change, until at last he had to leave his father and mother on the farm and take to railroading. The farm has not been paying and he has been sending his parents part of his earnings to keep a mortgage off the farm. He had been an advocate of Protection, but now that he saw the folly of that, he was ready to do all in his power for Free Trade.

At Marietta rain lost me my Saturday night, so I waked them up there on Tuesday night. I did very well on books, but my crowd was not as large as I wanted. Strawberry festivals and down-the-river picnics divided the people with me. The next morning a man called at the hotel, saying some man was coming to "knock me out" on the tariff. I waited very patiently for him, but he came not. I guess he changed his mind. I was in Parkersburg a few hours Sunday, and had a pleasant visit with the Single Taxers there who are exceeding wide awake.

Rain kept me in the house last night and I soon found myself right in the tariff question with three Protectionists. This was a surprise, for they are the first fighters I have met this season. I did hear one little ripple of Protection patriotism at New Comerstown when Private Dalzell changed cars there, took a drink, and pulled out for Columbus. But it soon died out and did not leave an echo.

I started on this talk with three, but they soon dwindled down to two with about six lookers-on. They kept me going till about 12:30 and then I sold two books, and my hottest opponent is very closely reading his book now. He would have it that a larger export than import was trade in our favor, and that we would receive the difference in money. I showed him statistics, and I think I have made him see the error of his ways. He has not taken down his flag yet, but if he keeps on looking for the truth he certainly will.

F. Wheaton, Troy.—Your "Pension Story" in last week's issue is only one sample of the thousands of frauds now being perpetrated. I was a soldier nearly 4 years—am poor in purse and health, don't get a pension, don't ask for one. All around here are stalwart men, old bloats, dead beats, kept by the sweat and toil of labor, and they nearly all shout "Protection." The Single Tax idea is growing here fast, much faster than its most earnest advocates expected it would. The last real estate assessor placed vacant lots on the list at nearly double their former assessment. Some of the owners "quealed," but he reminded them of the fact that it was those who had improved around them that had added to their value, and that the higher you taxed houses the less there would be built, etc. Why Single Taxers are lying in wait, like the clansmen of Rhoderic Dhu, and when the "call" comes they will "fall in" and never yield till man is restored to his birth-right.

INDIANA.

Charles G. Bennett, Evansville.—Mr. P. H. Carroll, who has been a zealous Single Tax missionary in Evansville, Ind., for the past three years, has removed to Louisville, Ky., which he will make his future home. During his stay in Evansville, Mr. Carroll has been an untiring worker and the acknowledged leader of the Single Tax movement. He has also been active in the cause of organized labor. When he came here the Knights of Labor and kindred labor organizations were weak and helpless; to-day they are strong and vigorous, and through the influence of Mr. Carroll the majority of their members are Single Taxers and Free Traders. No man has ever succeeded in gaining the confidence of the laboring men of this city as Mr. Carroll has. The Knights of Labor held a monster mass meeting Monday evening, June 15, to bid him good by. On this occasion Mr. Carroll was presented with a handsome gold badge on behalf of the various labor assemblies. The friends of the Single Tax cause in Evansville regret Mr. Carroll's departure. But Evansville's loss will be Louisville's gain, and we can say to those among whom his lot may in future be cast, that they will find him as true as steel. Our best wishes go with him, and may success crown his efforts in the future as in the past.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, June 20.—At our meeting on Thursday evening a new constitution was adopted, differing from the old one principally in that provision which makes the payment of the monthly dues—25 cents—compulsory. Hitherto our dues have been paid only when it suited the convenience of the member, and it has thus come to pass that a large proportion of the membership has not paid at all, the work of the club being supported by a very few. Under the new constitution the member who falls behind for three months forfeits his membership, but at any time he may reinstate himself without formal action by the club by paying up arrearages. It is believed and hoped that this arrangement will result in a more healthful financial condition. The constitution also provides that four months dues shall be paid in advance by new members.

The last meeting of the club was devoted wholly to business and among other matters considered was the invitation of the World's Fair Auxiliary to participate in the great Universal Labor Congress that is to be held in 1893, during the Columbian Exposition. A resolution was adopted accepting the invitation and looking to an international conference of Single Tax men at that time. The club also appointed a committee to consider the advisability of a series of open air meetings during the Summer.

Announcements—June 25, Clarence Moeller, "Land Speculation;" July 2, H. E. Bartholomew; September 10, Clarence S. Darrow.

IOWA.

W. W. Olmsted, Forest City.—The Single Tax sentiment is gaining ground here, or, rather, I should say it is attracting more and more attention. There is a strong feeling in favor of exempting \$1,000 worth of improvements on the homestead and manufacturing plants from taxation. I observe a tendency among Single Tax men toward authorizing cities to exempt homes and industries from taxation. It occurs to me that nothing is gained by such an agitation. I attended a convention of the People's Party of this State, held in Des Moines, and when an attempt was made to incorporate a plank in the platform exempting \$1,000 worth of the homestead from taxation I went before the committee and endeavored to have that resolution changed so as to read "\$1,000 worth of improvements," but did not succeed, and the committee finally threw out the resolution entirely, although about every man on the committee was in favor of it, and I think a large share of the convention were, too; but it was urged that the platform should not be too heavily loaded. Rates of interest are so high and money so scarce that farmers are all wild for more money to be put in circulation. It occurs to me that if the Single Tax clubs and people in this State would agree on a line of exemptions from taxation looking toward the Single Tax that they could secure legislation in Iowa this Winter. We can hardly expect to jump to the Single Tax at once; indeed I hardly think such a step would be advisable. We should work to the Single Tax by degrees—step by step.

MISSOURI.

L. P. Custer, St. Louis.—The Benton School of Social Science is holding weekly meetings at the home of "Pa" Chase, at Benton, a suburb of this city on the Missouri Pacific railroad, six miles out, on Saturday evenings. Of course the majority of those attending are from the surrounding neighborhood, but now and then some of the ardent enthusiasts who live in the city go out and enjoy themselves in the social atmosphere congenial to their taste that abounds in and around "Comfort Cottage." I attended the two last meetings held, taking my wife and child, last Saturday night, and we enjoyed ourselves as only people can who meet with those in unison in spirit and thought. "Pa" Chase's wife has gone east to spend the Summer, and he, no doubt, considers it in the light of a treat to have his neighbors and friends come each week and while away a couple hours with him while acting the role of bachelor. At the last meeting, one of the neighbors brought in ice cream and cake, and, altogether, with these edibles and the splendid selections from "Progress and poverty," by Pa Chase, a right royal feast was partaken of. Among those present, both evenings, here referred to, was Professor A. S. Hitchcock, a scholar and prominent citizen of St. Louis, and who is one of the trustees and sole manager of the Missouri Botanical Gardens (Shaw's famous flower gardens of this city), so I understand. He lives at Benton, and is interested in the subject of a Single Tax. He attends the meetings as an inquirer after knowledge on the subject, and as a lover of the social qualities there exercised. Another constant attendant and believer of what is taught at these meetings is Mr. John M. Dutro, Treasurer of the St. Louis Car Wheel Manufacturing Company, an institution of extensive operations, mention of whom has heretofore been made. Mr. Dutro is a prominent and honored citizen of St. Louis, and the Single Tax friends are justly proud of the privilege of counting him as among those of the faithful. He was a candidate for the Council (the upper house of our municipal assembly) on the Citizens', or "Independent Municipals," ticket this Spring and received some 12,000 votes—not enough to win, but a vote that dazed the political hucksters, and which was within an ace of placing that local political body in the second place, which would have given them the judges and other election officers along with the Democrats and left the Republicans without representation. The Democratic ticket was elected by something like 7,000 plurality, but they drummed up the rag-tag and bobtail element with unwonted zeal and colonized voters in the lower quarters of the city (according to the testimony of the Post-Dispatch, and which was not denied by the Democratic organs), in order to accomplish their ends.

Brother Peppoon, Secretary of the State organization, recently formed at Jefferson City, has moved to Benton and was present at Pa Chase's feasts and, of course, in common with others, enjoyed himself.

The St. Louis League holds its next meeting the first Monday evening of next month, July the 6th, probably in Bowman's Hall, corner of Eleventh and Locust streets, a notice of which will be issued later, for the purpose of reorganizing on somewhat different lines, and for the election of officers. It is to be hoped there will be a full attendance.

J. M. Allen, Louisiana, June 15.—At last the people of this city have heard the doctrines of the Single Tax proclaimed, and the remedy pointed out for the social ills which afflict this country. On last Friday night, the 12th inst., H. Martin Williams delivered an address on "Unjust Taxation," and for nearly three hours held the attention of a large audience, composed of our best citizens, while he showed the injustice and inequality of our existing methods of taxation. He first exposed the gross inequalities of our State revenue laws, and then held up the tariff and internal revenue systems in all their enormity.

As a cure for the evils resulting from our vicious and unjust system of taxation, Mr. Williams proposed the Single Tax, and made an eloquent appeal for real Free Trade, which he showed would not only involve the abolition of the tariff and internal revenue system, but the abolition of the monopoly of land and the freeing of natural opportunities.

The character and number of questions asked the speaker at the conclusion of his address, evinced the deep interest felt by those present, and this interest is increasing every day. No matter where one goes or to whom one talks, Free Trade and the Single Tax is the subject of conversation. This single speech has done much good here.

PERSONAL.

Alderman Ferdinand Amos never misses an opportunity to introduce the subject of exempt railroad property in the Detroit Common Council, of which he is a member. At a meeting of that body, held June 16, he offered a resolution, which, after reciting the well known fact that a number of great corporations in Detroit pay nothing towards the expenses of the police and fire departments, requests the Fire Commissioners to issue instructions to the officers of their department not to use the apparatus of the department for the extinguishing of fires of any property belonging to these corporations, unless they enter into a satisfactory contract with the city to pay their just share of the cost of maintaining fire protection. Three of the Aldermen denounced the resolution as foolish, which gave Mr. Amos just the chance he wanted—a chance to publicly denounce, for the hundredth time, more or less, the wrong of the State law which favors the railroad companies in the way of taxation. Alderman Jacob made a hot speech in favor of the resolution, and, when put to a vote, it was adopted. There was an exciting time over the matter; but, as the case now stands, if the great tax-dodging corporations of Detroit want fire and police protection, they will have to pay their share of the expenses of carrying on the city government. In the words of Alderman Jacob, "they must put up or shut up."

* * *

D. Webster Groh, president of the Question Club of Boston, has a letter in the Post of a late date in which he "goes for" the Hon R. G. Horr for the manner in which he answered certain questions on the tariff question put to him by the club.

* * *

The Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette of June 14 has a long letter from A. H. McCarty, of Plano, in which he shows the advantages that would inure to labor generally by the adoption of the Single Tax.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

By the time this issue of THE STANDARD reaches its readers it is likely that most of them will have received the circular apportioning to each State and town the number of new subscribers necessary to complete its proportion of 5,000 new subscribers that we are asking Single Tax men to procure for THE STANDARD. Every circular contains a stamped and addressed envelope, which its recipient is requested to use in promptly informing us as to his or her willingness to take hold of the work. After this work has once begun we shall acknowledge the correspondence connected with it in these notes, and we hope that the result will be such as to stimulate people everywhere to action. The feeling seems to be almost universal among Single Tax men that the first and most important thing to be done in the immediate present is to give THE STANDARD a circulation that will put it on a safe paying basis. Without waiting for the receipt of the circulars a number of people have already, as has been seen, been sending in subscriptions. The following are extracts from the correspondence:

H. W. McFarlane, Chicago, Ill.—I secured the three subscriptions sent you last week without the aid of either recruit subscription orders or premium inducements, my purpose being in this way to test what could be done in an endeavor to secure subscribers for the paper on its merits as an economic journal and exponent of the Single Tax alone. The result may therefore be considered as indicating that there is a substantial and genuine demand for a weekly paper which shall expound the truths of the "dismal science" in the clear light of the New Political Economy, adapted to the understandings alike of the thoughtful student, the busy man of affairs and the hard-working manual laborer. It is becoming more and more evident to everyone that each of these classes is deeply interested in the various solutions offered for the perplexing social, political and industrial problems which confront us; and you may confidently look forward to a growing demand for good literature on these subjects. In my judgment THE STANDARD can be made to fill completely this place in the journalistic field. It is already satisfying every reasonable expectation of its friends, and it needs only to be brought to the attention of those who are unacquainted with it to give it that appreciation and support which alone can enable it to attain to that degree of excellence which its editor and its most ardent Single Tax readers have set for it.

The experience I have had in procuring subscribers to THE STANDARD demonstrates to my mind that the subscription list of the paper could be doubled in one week if every present subscriber would determine to get just one new name each. There is no doubt about every Single Taxer getting one new subscriber apiece. And there is equal certainty that if every one should set out to procure that one, many would find it so easy that they would continue canvassing until they had equalled or excelled my own record of thirty-three. I deserve no credit for procuring that many. If it had not been a comparatively easy matter I would never have succeeded. I sincerely hope your appeal to our friends to engage in this work will meet with a ready and general response. I am greatly pleased with each issue of THE STANDARD and heartily congratulate you upon its progressive improvement from week to week.

Owen Duffy, Seattle, Wash.—Enclosed find \$8, for which send THE STANDARD to the following addresses. I am glad to be able to send you two new subscribers, and I hope that every reader of THE STANDARD who believes in the work that it is doing will try and do likewise and thus extend its usefulness. There is, in my opinion, no other work a man can engage in so holy or just as that of advocating the cause of the land for the people. It is simply wonderful the way our cause is marching on in this city. When I came here, a little over two years ago, I could hardly find anyone who troubled himself about taxation, or anything else but buying lots. Times have changed, everything is quiet, there are plenty of idle men and they begin to think something is wrong. Of course, Single Tax men are not slow to take advantage of the situation, and try to explain to these idle men the reason why they are idle and cannot work for themselves. Our highly protected workingmen got a good illustration of the way they are protected in this high protection State. Miners at Franklin's would not sign a contract for the Oregon Improvement Com-

pany. The company sent a man East and South and brought 650 colored men to take the places of the white miners. They armed the colored men and hired a number of Pinkertons to protect them. Who will now say that the workingmen are not protected?

M. H. Purcell, Denver, Colo.—Enclosed please find check for \$2 for two four months' subscriptions. There is nothing new here except the hard times that the fools of our country voted two years ago to bring about. I will send you a few more subscribers in a few days.

W. T. Weir, South Henderson, Ill.—Enclosed find five recruit subscriptions and \$1 to pay for the same. I received the blanks through the kindness of Frank Churchill, but I send the money to pay for them, as I may not get any of the persons whose names I send in to become permanent subscribers, although I will apply personally to each of them. One is chairman of our County Democratic Committee, a farmer and Free Trader and a most efficient party worker. He signed our petition, and I believe is looking with some favor on the Single Tax. Another is the most active Democrat in his precinct, and the third is the editor of the party organ in this county. No. 5, though one of our largest land-owners and farmers, declares that the land belongs to the people. I can report no radical converts to our views in this neighborhood, but there are a great many inclined towards the Single Tax, from what they know of it, and just as soon as it is fairly presented to them, and they have time to study the matter, they will be open advocates of our principles. When I first came out and declared my belief in Henry George's land tax policy I was regarded as holding very dangerous views, but now my land tax views are considered about the same as my radical Free Trade opinions. Wishing you success in your good work, and assuring you that we all appreciate your able efforts to give us a STANDARD worthy of the cause, I am, etc.

L. F. Weston, Cambridgeport, Mass.—I enclose another recruit subscription, making five in all. I am quite sure that one of these men will subscribe, and the prospect is good for two more. They are all young men who notice a great change. People are quite ready to listen, at least, to the statement that there is something wrong, and that is half the battle.

James S. Paton, Douglas, Wash.—I am going to obtain several subscriptions for THE STANDARD if work will get them. Two of the men whose names I enclose are lawyers and leading Democrats in this county.

C. H. Verbick, Grinnell, Ia.—Enclosed is one more recruit subscription of the three recently sent in. One person who has received the paper promises me to subscribe for a year, and says he will before long send in three dollars.

C. J. Buell, St. Anthony's Park, Minn.—Out of all these we will probably get some subscribers.

F. M. Marquis, Grass Valley, Ore.—I have written to all the persons to whom I have sent recruit subscriptions. I have heard from one of them, and he is favorably impressed though he does not promise to subscribe.

C. Estella Bachman, Mauch Chunk, Penn.—I was glad to see by the report of the Manhattan Club meeting that THE STANDARD has at least paid expenses. Surely every true Single Taxer must heartily agree with that club that all lists belonging to the Single Tax movement should be used by the paper. We simply could not get along without our STANDARD.

THE CHEAP EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

L. W. Hoch, Adrian, Mich.—Twenty-seven dollars enclosed. Don't despair of Michigan. Orders will come faster from now on.

G. N. Galloway, Monticello, Ind.—One dollar enclosed. Want these ten copies to sell at an Alliance picnic.

Oliver T. Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn.—Ten dollars for one hundred copies.

John Bridger, Juniata, Neb.—Send twenty-five more for enclosed \$2.50.

S. T. Byington, Burlington, Vt.—Two dollars for twenty more copies.

L. D. Creel, Angola, Ind.—Three dollars for thirty more copies. The others arrived all right, and my students are anxious for more. Hence this order.

M. T. Peebles, Marbleton, Tenn.—One dollar for ten copies.

J. H. White, Belton, Mo.—Two dollars for twenty copies.

S. A. Bascom, Albion, Mich.—One dollar for ten books.

J. K. McMaster, Nashville, Ill.—From what the National Democrat says of "Protection or Free Trade?" it is the very book we want. Send circulars and subscription blanks, and I'll try to send you a big list.

J. E. Martin, Conway, Ark.—I firmly believe that absolute Free Trade is the only salvation for the people of this great country. Send me fifty copies.

Benjamin W. Bacon, Oswego, N. Y.—Have read "Protection or Free-Trade?" with great interest. I consider it the best book for the present wants of the public that I have ever seen. We are contending for the principle of direct taxation as against the robbery and injustice of all kinds of indirect, i. e., "crooked," taxation, and this is the real battle. Send ten more copies for enclosed dollar.

W. T. Hunt, Chairman Democratic County Committee, Clarksville, Ark.—Please send twelve copies for enclosed \$1.20.

D. Webster Groh, Boston, Mass.—Ten dollars enclosed for 100 more books. We disposed of sixty-five copies last Sunday on Boston Common, and hope to keep up this rate for some time to come.

All orders for a thousand copies or less will be filled the day they are received, and all orders for larger lots within a week to ten days.

Within the last few weeks numerous converts made by this edition have written, ordering more books, and expressing their admiration for it, as well as their intention to assist in its circulation. Remit by check whenever possible. Please note new address.

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THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.
4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

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

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

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IN THIS, the largest American city, can be found excellent libraries, numerous art galleries, and a vast mass of information easily accessible to any one knowing where to look for it. It is our purpose to open up this information to all who have occasion to use it from time to time. We will simply send to the proper place, and obtain information about any subject of general interest that our correspondent seeks.

MERCHANDISE, PRICES, ETC.

ANYTHING that money will buy can be bought in New York. The range is from beads for savages to the finest work of art; from a stuffed titmouse to a live Bengal tiger; from a cabbage garden to a royal domain. This is the great centre of traffic, not only in ordinary merchandise but in the curious odds and ends of commerce; and it is our purpose to answer promptly all inquiries as to prices, as to where things can be found, and as to whether there is any market for things that our correspondents want to sell. Where information furnished by us leads to an order for goods we will attend to filling the order if requested to do so.

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TO THOUSANDS of people throughout the country it is often important to obtain the directory address of a person to whom they wish to write. We are prepared to furnish promptly the directory address of anyone in any city. This is all that we can do for the ordinary charge, but efforts will be made to look up changes of address when such service is desired. Of course, we cannot guarantee success in this. It is often difficult for those who desire to pass through New York to know when trains will connect, how long they can remain in the city, and so on. We will promptly furnish all such information, and answer all answerable questions concerning sailing and arrival of foreign and coastwise vessels, price of passage, etc.

WHAT WE DO NOT DO.

WE DO not solicit mere puzzles; we answer no questions having an immoral aim; we do not attempt to solve professional problems requiring the attention of a lawyer, a doctor, a theologian, or an engineer; and we answer no questions as to commercial standing which should be addressed to a commercial agency. Our work is rather in a business field not yet occupied, and aside from the exceptions named it is practically without limitations. We verify quotations, give you chapter and verse from the Bible, furnish lists of leading books on any topic, let you know their cost or where they can be consulted, and buy them for you if you wish us to do so. We give you all necessary facts concerning a voyage, or tell you the rates of board at hotels or boarding houses, or the rent charged for houses or flats or rooms. We, in short, give you the opportunity to obtain, at a moderate price, far more than you could obtain if you had a willing friend or relative with plenty of leisure to hunt up the information you need as a New York correspondent.

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR ONE ANSWER TO ONE QUESTION.

THIS IS a uniform price, and is useless to send us any letter that does not contain a remittance to this amount at least. If two or three questions are included in one, only so many of them will be answered as are paid for in advance. Let us illustrate: A man asks us what are the leading works on a great topic? He sends us twenty-five cents, which is small pay for going to a library and looking through catalogues in order to answer the query. He, also, in the same letter, asks what they will cost. To ascertain this we must send to a book store. The second service is worth another twenty-five cents; and, if both queries are to be answered, the letter in which they are made must contain fifty cents.

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SEND IN YOUR NAMES.

WE SHALL send out from time to time circulars reporting our work and suggesting new ways in which we can serve the public, and we shall be glad to receive the names of all who would like to receive from time to time these and similar announcements. This will cost such people nothing and may prove of use to them.

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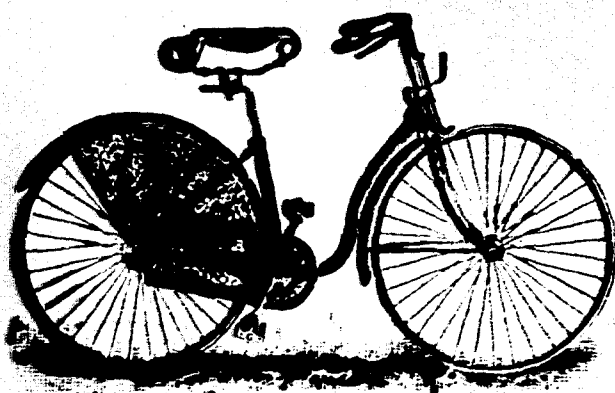
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