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THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"The Standard" is an exponent of the principles and a weekly record of important facts affecting social problems and rational politics. It especially advocates the following great reforms:

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THE STANDARD FOR 1891.

In accordance with the announcement made by Henry George in last week's issue, I shall, on January 1, become editor and proprietor of THE STANDARD. I shall at once change its form and increase the number of its pages, and I shall endeavor to otherwise improve the paper by carrying out plans that experience has suggested to me during the year or more that I have practically been its editor.

Of course THE STANDARD will continue to be the organ and exponent of the single tax. It will give the news of the movement and keep a sharp lookout for everything related to it. On the other hand, it will be a weekly review of public affairs and an exponent of current thought on social and economic problems from the standpoint of "The New Political Economy."

In order that this may be accomplished, and, in fact, in order that anything worth doing may be done, the paper must pay its way, and it cannot be profitably produced at the present price. The existing subscription price might have proven satisfactory if it were not for the fact that the readers of the paper distinctly prefer to buy it at the newsstands instead of subscribing directly for it. More than half of the edition is thus disposed of, and that portion of the circulation has never yielded any profit worth considering.

This could not be otherwise. The mere cost of handling and distributing the paper in this way absorbs a large proportion of the money received for it, leaving a narrow margin of profit to publisher, news company and newsdealer. Hereafter, then, the price of THE STANDARD per single copy will be TEN CENTS. This change necessitates an increase in the subscription price to THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, since newsdealers will not consent to handle a paper which is mailed to subscribers at about five cents a copy and offered on the stands at twice that price.

This change will not take effect, however, until January 1, 1891, and until that date subscriptions will be received at the old rate of \$2.50 per year or \$1.25 for six months, in advance. As I am forced to increase the subscription price because of the necessary change in the price of single copies, I shall be glad to have as many of the old readers of the paper as possible take advantage of this offer. Make all checks payable to THE STANDARD.

I fully anticipate that the action thus announced will call forth much criticism, and in some cases work hardship. It cannot be helped, however. If the single tax men of America wish an organ and exponent of their principles maintained on the high level on which THE STANDARD has been conducted, they must make such an organ not only self-sustaining, but sufficiently profitable to enable its editor to command the services of a wider circle of writers, and thus, through its general merit, reach a larger constituency. I believe that our friends are ready, even at some sacrifice, to sustain such an effort, now that the responsibility is on them. I promise them, if they do so, to give to the paper new attractions from week to week, and thus assure it a more general circulation that will greatly broaden its influence in propaganda work.

I have had several offers of money to "help the paper." I do not desire that kind of help. Let these kind friends subscribe for the paper for themselves and others. Such help counts both for the paper and the cause.

W. T. CROSBY.

EDITORIAL.

We fear that some of our friends are disposed to think that the national committee is large enough to carry on the work of propaganda "all by itself." Up to the present time the regular subscriptions in support of the committee's work have not equaled those of last year to meet the cost of the enrolment committee's work. Considering the enthusiasm of our friends over the work of the September convention, this is surprising, and must be due to a failure among single tax men generally to understand how urgent is the need for liberal and even generous contributions to the fund of the national committee.

Whatever else is neglected, the work of this committee must be sustained if some apparent ground is not to be offered for the false boasts of treacherous renegades, that the single tax movement is dying out. Of course, those familiar with the facts comprehend the really marvelous progress that our ideas are making in unlooked-for directions, and they also know that the organized movement goes steadily on, constantly making converts; but this is not enough. The work thrown upon the national committee must be carried forward with increased vigor now that the opportunities for propaganda work are visibly widening. The national committee is not only carrying on the work of the old enrolment committee and the newspaper work of the Memphis committee, but the demands on it for literature, and especially for literature for circulation among farmers' alliances, are constantly increasing. In addition to this, there is a great opportunity now offered for extending the newspaper work of the committee that will probably be lost for lack of funds. This is too bad, and the situation calls for prompt action.

The committee needs immediate contributions, but it also needs pledges of regular contributions. It cannot carry on work systematically unless it can make some reasonable estimate of its income. There are a number of people in the movement who could easily afford to pay from \$25 to \$50 a month, a much larger number who could pay from \$5 to \$20 a month, and thousands who could afford to pay \$1 a month each. Again, there are others who could use the contribution cards to secure pledges of a few cents a week and engage to collect and send in these amounts. Everybody understands this, but very few have gone about it. It is time to throw off apathy. If your state member of the national committee is not stirring you up, you had better stir him up. Get to work, and remember that the first thing to do, and by all odds the most important thing to do, is to see to it that the national committee has sufficient money to carry on a vigorous educational campaign in behalf of the single tax.

Sitting Bull has been killed in the struggle between his followers and the Indian police. The immediate effect will probably be the cowing of the Indians now excited by their ghost dances, while the death of this notorious and belligerent chief will have a tendency to promote more peaceful relations between the savages and the whites. Looked at from

the standpoint of the immediate present, all those interested in the western country will doubtless be disposed to regard the death of Sitting Bull as a good thing, and yet his "ugliness" was nothing but a persistent desire to avenge the real wrongs that his people have suffered, while the whole ghost dance excitement is centered round a strange belief that a new Messiah is coming to restore to the Indian race the possession of their old hunting grounds. The unrest among the savages is therefore a longing for what they regard as justice, and the fact that killing some of them seems to be the only way to settle the difficulty raises a serious question. Is this gradual process of extermination the only condition on which our race can occupy a land inhabited by an inferior people, or is it a new indictment of the land policy to which the English-speaking race has adhered so tenaciously? One thing is certain; with a different land policy all of the necessities of our people could easily have been satisfied without sending any white people to Dakota to freeze and starve and without depriving the Indians of hunting grounds.

There is again a rumor, and this time it seems to have a pretty solid foundation, that a serious combination has been made to overthrow the power of Boss Platt in the republican party in this state. This is an enterprise that deserves the heartiest commendation from all friends of good government, but precisely what these same friends of good government are to expect from the overthrow of Boss Platt when they learn that the movement against him is engineered by Warner Miller of Herkimer and James J. Belden of Syracuse, it is difficult to say. The republican party in this state is certainly in a bad way when it is compelled to choose between such leaders as Miller and Belden, on one hand, and Platt and Hiscock on the other. It will not do, however, for the democrats to make faces at them so long as David B. Hill is the undisputed master of the democratic machine in this state.

The loose-jointed people who always seek to compromise serious differences by an agreement to pretend that fire is water and water is fire, or that black is white and white is black, have turned up in the Irish controversy with propositions for compromise. How can anybody propose to compromise with a man who is frantically destroying the political structure he built up, who is rushing around Ireland like a madman, abusing his late followers and instigating ruffianly assaults on newspapers offices and on public meetings? The differences between the two factions are irreconcilable, and they ought to be irreconcilable, because any set of men willing to submit to the sort of dictatorial tyranny that Mr. Parnell has displayed during the past few weeks are absolutely unfit to participate in any serious effort to promote the establishment of free government in Ireland or elsewhere.

"The story of a corner," told by Mr. J. E. Gorse of St. Louis in this issue of THE STANDARD, is interesting in itself, and it suggests a kind of work that should be undertaken by our friends. All that is requisite is a taste for investigation, accompanied by a little industry, to find in every city pieces of property the history

of which will prove highly instructive and interesting.

Mr. Hill's friends are representing that the mugwumps are exceedingly desirous of the governor's election to the senate. The New York Times of Tuesday filed a protest that such is not the state of mind among the mugwumps, for whom it can speak, and that, on the contrary, the conviction among such people is universal that Mr. Hill is absolutely unfit for any high public position, and peculiarly unfit to represent this or any other state in the senate. If Mr. Hill has been disposed to make himself candidate for the senate because of some recently acquired deference to mugwump opinion, we hope he will accept the Times's disclaimer as authoritative, and feel relieved from any obligation to make the sacrifice.

The Commercial Advertiser has issued, in the shape of a two-page supplement, the letters written to it by members of the Reform club on the subject of taxation, a condensation of which appears in this issue of THE STANDARD. We have had some call for copies and will sell them over the counter at one cent a piece or send them postage paid, at the following prices:

One copy 2 cents.
Ten copies 12 cents.
Twenty-five copies 25 cents.

As the Commercial Advertiser is not a single tax paper it may command attention from some people who would refuse to read any paper committed to our principles.

THE REFORM CLUB AND THE SINGLE TAX.

The inquiries of the Commercial Advertiser addressed to members of the Reform club have called forth responses which are not merely surprising to the editor of the Commercial, but almost equally so to many single tax men. Twenty-three of those who answered are known single tax men, as are also several of the twelve single tax men, limited, who replied to the inquiries. The surprising thing, however, is the evidence given in the replies of others which go to show that there has been a very general consideration of the taxation of land values by people who were not known to be interested in the subject. Twenty-two declared in favor of a tax on land values for national purposes, though most of them were in favor of other forms of taxation. Five declared themselves in doubt and twelve were non-committal. Sixteen were opposed to it, but of the latter but three indulged in the old and foolish chatter about communism, etc. Three who favor raising revenues by a tariff declare in favor of the single tax for raising state revenues. One declares in favor of it for municipal revenues. One declares that it seems to him to be a system of great merit which he has not fully studied. Another that says the system is preferable to any other, though he thinks it would be unjust to apply it immediately; and still another declares, queerly enough, that he is in favor of a continuous tariff for revenue only, but believes that ultimately the single tax will, and ought to, supersede all other taxes.

It will thus be seen that of eighty-two who made some mention of the Commercial's inquiry concerning a tax on land values, the great majority were in favor of some such tax and thirty-five were for the single tax, limited or unlimited, while the remainder were evidently considering the subject. This is a matter of far greater importance than the number who are committed to any particular view of the question. The Commercial Advertiser's queries have thus far demonstrated that the members of the most important political and economic club in

America are seriously considering the single tax, along with other questions, and that a very small minority among them holds to the old and foolish opposition to the system as something dangerous and revolutionary.

It is fair to say that the opinions probably do not represent the average sentiment of the members of the club. The greater part of the single tax men have replied, while that large body of members of the organization, who practically take no part in its many activities, have apparently paid no attention to the circular letter propounding the queries. The Commercial is trying to obtain further answers, and we shall be greatly surprised if the proportion of believers in the single tax is maintained.

THE THIRD PARTY FOLLY.

The sudden change in the programme that caused the Farmers' alliance at its Ocala meeting to adopt the sub-treasury scheme is attributed by some apparently well-informed newspaper correspondents to a political intrigue. The resolution was passed, it is said, by the votes of men really opposed to it, and for the specific purpose of raising an issue that may alienate the alliance men in the south from the democratic party. The men participating in this scheme were ex-republicans, who want a third party, and the regular crowd of "third party men" who always appear in every new movement, and who apparently want a third party that they can themselves lead more than they want the reforms that such a party would profess to seek.

If these people have really gotten hold of the Farmers' alliance, the "hayseeds" will wake up some day to a realization of the fact that they are again the victims of their astonishing affinity for bunco steers.

We do not mean by this to intimate that all third party men are dishonest, nor that the time may not come when such a party will be needed. No one can safely prophesy concerning the mutations of politics. The great body of those who desire a third party are really honest enthusiasts who take counsel of their emotions rather than of their common sense, and they cannot be depended on even as factors in the final accomplishment of ends that they honestly desire. Mingled with such men, however, are a number of dishonest selfseekers who systematically sell out their deluded colleagues, and others who lack character and conviction and who seek notoriety rather than gain, though not averse to pecuniary reward for their activity.

Such men will never organize a new party, even when such a party is needed, for they are incapable of the common sense, the fixity of purpose or the loyalty to chosen leaders that make parties possible. Just at present, however, a new party could accomplish no possible good, and it would simply be a nuisance and an obstacle to progress. The one issue that now commands the attention of the American people is that of taxation. This may not strike enthusiasts as a very high or noble subject for thought, but it is nevertheless just what people are now thinking and talking about. On this question, neither of the two great parties has yet reached a correct conclusion, but the democratic party is tending that way, while the republican party has constituted itself the desperate defender of an oppressive system that helps the rich and crushes the poor. The Farmers' alliance was called into existence by sufferings and hardships due directly to a senseless and ruinous system of taxation. Its first business is to fight these evils and the system that caused them, and it finds at hand, in the democratic party, a vastly more powerful agency than it can itself

build up, ready and eager to carry on that fight. No rational and honest man will counsel it to neglect the opportunity thus presented.

The first business of all who seek any great reform is to join in annihilating the republican party as a political factor. So long as it is in existence the sectional issues that ought to die will be kept alive to prevent a union of all Americans who are of one mind in behalf of any one thing. The Farmers' alliance has already shown a consciousness of this fact in many ways, and notably in its protest against the force bill. With the republican party once out of the way, the issue of taxation may, and probably will, broaden out into one of human rights. If the democratic party is content—as it probably will be—to rest on the laurels it has won in the fight against the protection superstition, from within its ranks as well as from without them will be recruited the new liberal party that will then take up the task that the democrats have laid down. This party will carry forward the work of solving the social problem to its only just, and, therefore, final conclusion. When that time comes the third party men of to-day, if living, will doubtless still be out of the swim, playing the role of big fish in little puddles apart from the current that sets toward the practical establishment of true freedom.

ARE THE POOR PUBLIC ENEMIES?

The Citizen Soldier is a little paper recently started in the interests of the state militia, or, as those composing it call it, the National guard. It copies approvingly from the Seventh Regiment Gazette a map of the lower portion of New York city, the greater part of the center of which is shown white while the edges are in deep black. The white represents the business district of the city and a considerable portion of the residential neighborhood. The reader is asked in the text to observe that "the most valuable residences, the public buildings, the financial institutions are all located in a narrow canyon between two tremendous walls of poor humanity, overshadowing the canyon, and threatening it as no grand canyon of the west overshadows and threatens the little stream flowing between its walls." Precisely why the grand canyon of the west should "threaten" the small stream that caused it to exist we cannot see, but such things are probably clear to the brain of the average militiaman. The Home Guard writer thus continues:

Ask yourselves how long it would be before the overflowing tide of human beings, dammed up on each side of Broadway, needing almost everything a human being can need, tainted with socialistic doctrines, and debased by poverty, crime and rum, would break the barriers of restraint, if the law, backed up by a hedge of glistening bayonets and the policeman's club, did not prevent it. "No need of a National guard!"

This gives us a pretty clear conception of what the numerous young men who take pleasure in playing soldier think of their own mission. They regard themselves as a sort of substitute for the European standing armies that are depended on to repress the people. They assume that those who are "tainted with socialistic doctrines," "debased by poverty, crime and rum," etc., are constantly eager to break into the banks and stores, and would do so if it were not for the repressing influence of the redoubtable National guard. Now, as a matter of fact, one policeman with a club is worth three boy soldiers with guns for the purpose of preserving public order, but there is no reason for supposing that the poor of this city are eager to sack the houses of the rich or raid the banks and warehouses. This militiaman insults the mass of the people by his argument, and the men who enjoy playing

soldier had better suppress such utterances if they want the people's representatives to continue to appropriate the people's money to the erection of armories and the maintenance of the National guard.

THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

The course of Mr. Parnell in Ireland savors strongly of madness. His forcible seizure of the United Ireland office, his wild boasting of his own superiority to all his former colleagues, his violence in speech and the uncertainty of his movements, which perplexes his friends and confuses the reporters, indicate madness. Whether it is actual insanity or that continued ungoverned fury that is closely akin to insanity, it is difficult to say, but that the judgment of the once cool and imperturbable leader is completely upset is clearly apparent.

This would be a matter of little consequence from a political standpoint, if it were not for numerous indications that a very large portion of the Irish people—perhaps a majority—are ready to follow this mad leader. For all practical purposes, Mr. Parnell is now as completely deposed from his former proud position as leader of the united Irish people as if he had been formally and legally adjudged insane. The only power left him is as a fomentor of discord, and whatever support he receives will merely weaken the position that the Irish people have won through their unity of action and purpose. If Mr. Parnell is sane, he must see this in his cooler moments, and he must therefore be consciously trying to destroy the home rule movement, now that he no longer can lead it.

Many English liberals have jumped to the conclusion that this means an end to that movement. Perhaps this is true as to the movement on the lines thus far marked out, but there can be no end to the Irish demand for such home rule as is consistent with the continued integrity of the empire—home rule of the kind that is guaranteed under the federal constitution to the states of the American Union. Any larger measure of home rule than this has never been possible, and the Americans who pretend to favor a demand for complete independence for Ireland are merely pretenders, since they would, to-day, refuse to grant such a demand by any of our own states as strenuously as they did refuse it to the southern states in 1861.

The home rule movement led by Mr. Parnell has, however, accomplished a wonderful work. It has brought home to the English people, as it never before was brought home to them, an appreciation of the fact that English rule in Ireland has been disgraceful to England and ruinous to Ireland. It has brought the Irish and English democracies into closer sympathy. It has softened the asperities and obliterated some of the differences that have in the past made bitter and senseless foes of those whose interests are identical and whose wrongs are due to the same cause. The Irish agricultural peasant has been accustomed to attribute his hard lot to absentee landlordism—dwelling with emphasis on the word "absentee." The English peasant whose attention is once aroused to the question finds that his lot is almost or quite as hard, despite the fact that his landlord is not an absentee. Both must conclude, in the end, that it is landlordism itself that is their curse, and that its effects are but slightly modified by the presence or absence of the man who is entitled by law to tax men for permission to earn a living by hard toil.

The present crisis in Irish politics seems likely to hasten the day of more perfect union between the democracies of the two countries. The mere fact that the necessity for a continued alliance

with the English liberal party is the strongest argument of the majority of the Irish party in their contest with their mad or treacherous leader, points to the possibility that in the not distant future the contest in Ireland will be identical with that in England—that is, one between a liberal party drifting steadily toward a democratic programme and a tory party, shifty, crafty and insolent, fighting step by step for the maintenance of privilege and caste. The more completely Mr. Parnell succeeds in segregating that portion of the Irish people who care only for the political independence of their island from those who seek chiefly the relief of the people from the monstrous burden of landlordism, and who will gladly make common cause with their landless brethren in Great Britain, the sooner will begin the final contest which will give the Irish people what they need and assure to the British republic that which was sought by the framers of our own constitution when they ordained and established that instrument "in order to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity * * * and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

THE FORCE BILL NEARLY DEAD.

The vote of the republican senators in caucus to prolong the sessions of the senate from 10 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night indicated a determination to compel a vote on the force bill before the usual holiday recess. No attempt has thus far been made by a resolution of the senate to give effect to this determination. Perhaps the desperate members of the majority have received notice from some of those who declined to attend the caucus that their project will encounter sufficient republican opposition on the floor of the senate to defeat it.

Be the cause what it may, it is now freely intimated in important circles that the monstrous bill invented by Rowell, named in honor of Lodge, fathered by Harrison and championed by the fretful Hoar, will soon be laid aside forever in order that the senate may get to work at some of the business that must be transacted this winter if an extra session is to be avoided. This will bring a great sense of relief to the country, for the bill is the most outrageous attempt to overthrow popular government ever made in time of peace in this country, and the persistence in the attempt to pass it, after the recent popular condemnation of the republican party and its policy, was in all but form as flat and unblushing treason to the sovereign power as ever sent better and braver men to the gallows.

It is a pity that the debate dragged on long enough to subject what is left of William M. Evarts to the infamy of urging such legislation. This old man, though probably overrated, at least had the reputation, at one time, of possessing a political conscience and a decided preference for American ways and constitutional methods. He took opportunity, however, in this debate, to show that he no longer deserves such a reputation and to degrade himself to the pitiful level of the feeble and fretful Hoar. It is of course a source of sincere satisfaction to know that Mr. Evarts will be succeeded by a democrat. It would, in view of recent events, however, be a comfort to know that he will be succeeded, with comparatively little regard to whom the successor might be.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The Dakota Ruralist prints in full the address of President Loucks before the Farmers' alliance of South Dakota. Mr. Loucks declares that from all parts of the Union come the same reports of

agricultural depression, and he says that "in any country where the natural opportunities are as great as they are in the United States this should not be. With such splendid natural resources as we have the men who work sixteen hours per day should be rolling in wealth instead of being in straitened circumstances." Mr. Loucks says it is the mission of the alliance to inquire into the cause of this state of affairs, and he declares that he is satisfied, so far as the tariff question is concerned, that the more it is investigated "the more plainly will it appear to be a sectional measure in the interest of a favored class." He sees through the humbugger of the famous farmers' schedule and declares that the substantial benefits are conferred on the manufacturers, while only imaginary benefits are thrown to the farmers as a sop to keep them quiet.

This trick of the republicans does not appear to have fooled anybody out west, and very few in the east. Little Delaware, however, seems to claim the proud distinction of having the most asinine farmers that have thus far taken opportunity to demonstrate their gullibility. The State grange met there last week and reported in favor of a number of propositions, some good and some bad, but speaking from the standpoint of the farmers, it applauded the features of the McKinley bill that pretend to accord protection to certain agricultural products. The grangers resolved not to form a third party. Manifestly they do not need one. The republican party will do for the men who framed this silly resolution.

BUELL PROPHECIES.

If you will kindly permit me to go into the business of a prophet for a moment I will suggest what seems to me to be the path of least resistance, and the one that the incoming democracy will be most likely to follow.

The next congress will be confronted by "a condition, not a theory," but the condition will be a deficit, not a surplus. With the sugar tax gone, and with the certainty that numbers of articles that now bring considerable revenue will be placed on the free list, the next congress, as Mr. Shearman has pointed out, will find it impossible to frame a tariff that will bring revenue enough without reimposing duties on some of the articles now on the free list. They won't dare to do this, and there are single taxers enough elected to prevent it if the attempt should be made. The income tax will be proposed, and perhaps tried, but it will fail. There is but one constitutional method left, and that is to apportion some of the taxes for the support of the national government among the states, to be assessed and collected by our local officers and forwarded by each state treasurer to the national treasurer. This method is simple, constitutional and has been used numerous times, so that precedent is in its favor. Having started in this path, it will be easy to go farther. One after another of the tariff taxes can be done away with and the deficit made up by apportioning more and more taxes among the states.

What will be the basis of such apportionment? For the immediate present the United States constitution answers that question for us. "Direct taxation shall be apportioned among the states according to population." True, as Mr. Mills pointed out to me some weeks ago, this would not be perfectly just; for the population of the states is not in exact proportion to their land value. To quote Mr. Mills, "Texas has a population about half as large as New York, but her land value is not more than one-tenth as much." While I admit Mr. Mills's objection to such apportionment, taxes raised in that way would be much more just than any system of tariff taxation that could be devised. And then, to quote Mr. Mills further, "When a sufficient number of states had adopted land values as a

basis of taxation, an amendment to the national constitution could be easily secured that would permit national taxes to be apportioned among the states according to the value of the land instead of according to population, as now." If my foresight is worth anything the course pursued will not deviate much from the path outlined above. C. J. BUELL.
Minneapolis.

THE NEW PARTY ITCH.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Since the success of the alliance in the recent election some short-sighted though well-meaning single tax men are again attacked with the new party itch. The smarting and burning liniment of bitter experience does not seem to cure them of this malady; it seems to break out when least expected. Having had some experience with this disease, and having worked faithfully and earnestly with tongue and pen for seven long years to give a new party itch to others, I think I am at least entitled to a hearing on the subject. I was a hard worker and member of the greenback party, and I think I have some knowledge of the expense, labor and anxiety, to say nothing of patience, it takes to build up a new party.

And what was the result of the hard effort to build up that party? We elected just one man to the house of representatives, Murch of Maine; all others were elected on fusion tickets. Had we taken the same course we are taking to-day and allied ourselves with the democrats, who were our friends at the time—for eighteen of our state conventions declared that greenbacks should be substituted for National bank notes—there would not be a bank note in existence to-day. We would have carried our point with half the expense and labor. Let us profit by past errors.

But what is the chief reason given for a new party? That both old parties are corrupt and in the service of monopolies, and that they are opposed to reforms, and their leaders thrive upon present evils. It is true that neither of the old parties are composed of saints, but where are the saints to come from to compose the new party? The act of joining a new party or any organization does not change the natures or dispositions of men—they are the same erring beings they were before. But what makes the old parties corrupt? Is it not the selfishness, ignorance and indifference of their members? Certainly it is. And as the new party must necessarily be composed of those who now compose the old, what right or reason have we to hope that the new party will not soon become as corrupt as the old?

Under our form of government, there is no place for a new or third party. We can only have an affirmative and a negative. New parties may spring up in the future as they have in the past, but they will accomplish no more than their predecessors have. Party prejudices are chains which bind their members to them, and the masses will prefer to march in the ranks of the old parties until they are weary and footsore rather than ride in the procession of the new. Go to our political grave yard and you will see the head stones marking the graves of fifteen new parties, and the inscription, "Died for want of support," is written upon them all. Parties are no supernatural powers. They are but means or vehicles to carry certain ideas to their destination, and it is worse than folly for us to go through the long and slow process to plant an acorn and wait years for it to grow up into a tree to make a vehicle to carry our ideas when such a vehicle is already made.

As for a new party absorbing an old one, that can only happen once in a century. The g. o. p. absorbed the opposing elements of the democratic party; but how long did it remain pure? Let the class legislation of the past answer. There is not an evil in the form of a combination or legalized extortion that cannot be laid to the door of this party of moral ideas. Party leaders, under whatever name, will only do what the honest,

intelligent voters compel them to do. By giving them to understand we will only help those who will help us, and by uniting to help our friends, they can succeed and help us; but by any third party we can only scatter our strength, waste our time and efforts and not help us or others. Let us continue to work as we are doing and organize clubs wherever and whenever possible, and as soon as we have 2,000 or more members in each congressional district the leaders of both parties will vie with each other to do our bidding.

MATTHEW KIRSCH.

Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

THE STORY OF A CORNER.

At various times between 1807 and 1814 Jean Baptiste Charles Lucas acquired the property which is now embraced between the following streets in the city of St. Louis: Fourth street, Jefferson avenue (which is now Twenty-fourth street), Market street and St. Charles street. This bit of ground is twenty blocks long and five blocks wide. It is the heart of St. Louis. Mr. Lucas paid for it \$1,364 in "hard money of the United States." Up to the time of his purchases, shaved deerskins at two and one-half pounds to the dollar had been the medium of exchange. "Hard money" was preferred and was not plentiful. The purchasing power of a "hard dollar" is difficult of comparison with the money of to-day; but it was probably worth in St. Louis from forty to fifty per cent more than the dollar of 1890. Accepting the latter, Mr. Lucas's land cost \$2,046.

His title to this land was made good by an act of congress, which confirmed the inhabitants of St. Louis in their title to common field lots adjacent to the city. In the French settlements in the west and south all colonists located in towns. They were courageous only in numbers. They cultivated the ground adjacent to the town in common so long as they were not too numerous. When the population of a town grew too large for the convenient continuance of this practice the commons were divided into family portions. The head of each family holding a lot in the town—and town lots were only worth the improvements on them—was entitled to a strip of the common field one arpent front and forty arpens deep.*

The community did not, however, part with the title to this tract. The head of the family took it for use, and on his failure to use it the tract became common to all again.

A fence was built about the common fields adjacent to St. Louis in 1764 and maintained for many years. A syndie and eight umpires were charged with the care of this fence and the keeping clear of the water courses. The eastern line of this fence ran along what is now the middle of Fourth street, and for many years was the western limit of the town of St. Louis.

With the incoming of Yankee ideas the idea that the community owned these fields faded, and the Spanish lieutenant-governor made grants of the one by forty arpens tracts to persons who were then cultivating them. After the acquisition of the territory by the United States a land commission (of which J. B. C. Lucas, who was the first United States judge appointed in the territory of Louisiana, was a member) threw out the claims to this land on the ground that the claimants were not living upon it, and the records of grants were either imperfect or not obtainable. Congress reversed this decision. Mr. Lucas in the meantime had bought for a song what afterward proved to be the heart of the fifth largest city of this country. He bought the claims of the cultivators for what was, I suppose, considered a fair price.

In 1816 Mr. Lucas added by deed a strip of ground, five by five blocks, to the town, but it was some years before the limits of the town extended to include this addition. I think it was about 1826 when the western limit was moved from Fourth street to Seventh street, and about 1843 when it went west to Twelfth

*The arpent (plural arpens) is, roughly, four-fifths of an acre.

street. If I am right about the last date, and I think I am, the southeast corner of block 183, which is bounded on one side by Chestnut street and on another by Seventh street, was not within the city limits when, in 1835, James Brotherton bought it from J. B. C. Lucas for \$1,596 hard money of the United States.

This little bit of ground was just 1-400 of the ground Mr. Lucas had bought between nineteen and twenty-eight years before for \$1,364.

Mr. Brotherton conveyed this quarter block to his sister, Mrs. Matilda Settle, for \$5, in 1844, and her husband several years later built upon it a row of five brick houses fronting on Chestnut street and two frame houses fronting on Seventh street. The exact date of this building and the cost I am not able to state. The brick row must have been very handsome for its day, but whatever its cost, I am quite sure that tenants paid the whole bill, all charges and a very handsome interest on the investment. In 1874 the two frames were renting for \$600 per year. The corner brick house (used as a saloon) returned \$1,000 per year, and the other four houses in the row returned \$600 per year each. That was not less than twenty-five years after the houses had been built. They had deteriorated through age and use, but the loss in these directions had been made up by the growth of the city about them. How many years they had been earning \$1,400 I do not know, but it is reasonable to suppose they never earned much less.

Before these houses were built there were two locust trees there. A negro, who killed a popular constable in attempting to escape arrest, was tied to one of these trees and burned to death by a mob. Judge Lawless charged the next grand jury not to inquire into this horror and argued, in effect, that the people were as liable to emotional insanity as individuals, and as excusable for deeds committed during the frenzy. Elijah Lovejoy was then editing a religious newspaper in St. Louis. He denounced the deed and the judge. A mob wrecked his office, and his backers deserted him. He was driven from St. Louis and went to Alton, Ill., to establish an abolition organ. A mob threw his press in the river. He secured a second press and landed it in Alton. The mob demanded it that it might be broken. Lovejoy and a party of friends defended it until Lovejoy was killed.

A meeting was called in Faneuil hall, Boston, to denounce the murder of Lovejoy. Pro-slavery orators got possession of the meeting and Lovejoy was denounced, until a young lawyer, till then unknown to fame, mounted the platform, and by his eloquence turned the tide. That man was Wendell Phillips, and that was his introduction to his life work.

In 1866 the quarter block, with all of its improvements, was assessed for taxation at \$26,330, and paid state, county, school and military tax amounting to \$419.68.

George T. Settle inherited this property from his parents, and in 1870, when a commission was looking for a site for a custom house in St. Louis, he offered this for \$80,000. The commission agreed to buy, but changed its decision and bought a block two blocks away. In 1874 Mr. Settle sold the property to Henry Corwith of Chicago for \$60,000. It was assessed that year at \$50,550, the taxes amounted to \$700.11, and the income was, as I have said, \$1,400 per year.

Mr. Corwith spent little for repairs, but the city required \$162.23 in special taxes for the improvement of the two adjoining alleys, and \$2,344.14 for the paving of the streets on twosides of the property with granite blocks. The assessment fell off to \$38,050 in 1881 from \$50,550 in 1874; but the tax rate had been increased, and while in the earlier year the amount was \$700, it was now nearly \$1,000. In 1884 the assessment had advanced to \$50,400, and the taxes to \$1,385.20. In 1886 the assessment fell \$400 and the taxes \$35.20.

Jay Gould bought the property in 1887 for \$83,000. The buildings on it were

very poor, but were still renting for between \$2,000 and \$3,000. Mr. Gould was then asking favors of the municipal assembly for his railroads, and to conciliate St. Louisans he caused an announcement to be made that he intended to build a ten-story structure on this ground. To give color to this he caused the old, unsightly buildings to be removed.

In 1888, when the assessment was made, the quarter block was bare, save for some worthless foundation stone, and had no more value, apart from its nearness to large numbers of men and to centers of trade, than it had when Pierre and Joseph Becquette, Louis Ride, Rene Kierceau, Louis Bissonet and Joseph Gamache cultivated that and adjacent land in the fear of Indians and sight of the fort. However, the assessors, probably taking into consideration the fact that Mr. Gould had paid \$83,000 for the property, assessed it at \$60,030, and the tax bill that year was \$1,380.69. The land yielded Mr. Gould nothing. He would have paid the same amount of tax in 1889, but before the taxes for that year became due he sold the property to Daniel Catlin for \$90,000. He had held the property seventeen months and had a gross profit of \$7,000 out of it. If you charge against that the \$1,380.69 taxes you leave \$5,619.31, which is equal to seven per cent on Mr. Gould's investment.

Mr. Catlin did even better. He paid the tax bills of 1889 and 1890—the latter amounting to \$1,535.16 on an assessment of \$69,780—though on May 29, 1890, he had sold the property to Mrs. Catherine D. Wainwright for \$127,400. He had a gross profit of \$37,400, and a next profit—leaving out of the calculation agent's commissions—of \$34,484.15, in eight months, on an investment of \$90,000. In the eight months of his ownership he had done nothing to the property. Gould had cleared it. Catlin left it cleared. From the fall of 1887 to October, 1890, three full years, this property was bare and unproductive. Yet its value increased more than fifty per cent. The community (that is, the city and state) took of this, in taxes, \$4,296.54; Gould and Catlin took \$40,103.46.

Mrs. Wainwright, having paid the penalty, has broken ground for a big building, and out of her tenants must come interest on the sum of her investment.

JON E. GORSE.

STANLEY AND HIS CIVILIZING INFLUENCES.

At the conclusion of his remarks in his address at Chickering hall, Mr. Stanley says:

I turn to Africa, and lo, there, in the darkest continent on the globe, I see a brilliant light shed on its hitherto darkest recesses! Twenty-three years ago not one white man was to be found in all that vast belt neighboring the African equator, except the aged and impoverished Livingstone; and now I see the upper waters of the Congo churned by the paddles and screws of a fleet of steamers, its banks studded by stations, political, commercial and religious. There are three railroads in process of construction to connect the center of the benighted land with the sea. There are over a thousand Europeans laboring within that late neglected area, forging in various ways those bonds which shall unite it with civilization until the end of time. There are over twenty-five millions of dollars invested in legitimate and noble enterprise. And, if you will examine into the causes of this great change by which the Ethiop land is being redeemed, you will find that they are the outcome of unflagging zeal in the performance of my duties and devotion to that law which commands that whatever noble work you undertake you should perform it with your utmost might.

History is ever repeating itself, and civilization so-called is but a blot on the escutcheon of justice. The humanizing influence of three or four powerful nations grabbing the vast continent of Africa to civilize its benighted inhabitants by despoiling them of their land and foisting on them the principle of land monopoly, is but the repetition of sixteenth century Spanish atrocities in South America. Though rivers of blood have been poured out to free the black man from chattel slavery, his condition as a wage slave is far worse to-day. To what end is this so-called civilizing influence but to enrich a few speculators and leave the savage, as the white

man has ever done, more degraded than when he found him? Civilization must be founded on justice and the recognition of human rights, from the greatest to the very humblest. Civilization rails at the drink curse, at the same time busies itself with shipping the vilest compounds to intoxicate the black man in order that it can take advantage of its own infamy and rob the poor, besotted savage of all it can get. Millions upon millions are spent to regenerate the benighted African, while the cry for justice of the starving poor in its midst is unheeded, and homeless and houseless does the civilized white man wander in the land of his birth, unthought of or uncared for.

Tell me, spirits of wisdom, what is civilization that starves its own people and takes by force the land and the home of the savage who has never known the want of either. To what end are Stanley's great journeyings and the atrocities and horrors of the rear column? Have these men taught the black man aught that is good? If not, where does the civilizing influence come in? Steamboats and railways can carry cargoes of slaves. That is what these poor unfortunates will become, nothing more and nothing less. The stolen jewels that glitter on the breast of a pirate and his gaudy wardrobe of plunder are just as much marks of civilization as are the railroads and steamboats and the presence of the land pirates in Africa.

To have and to hold and to keep is civilization's motto, and the iniquity of such performances as those in Africa is only doubled when they are done in the name of Him who shared His last crust with the poor and laid down with them in their humble shelter. Justice cries out in vain so long as the aim of might takes from the weak and helpless and ignorant their birthright—the land by which and on which and through which their manhood and independence, their moral and social elevation can alone be accomplished and maintained.

WILLIAM SAUL.

Jersey City.

"WHAT CAN I DO?"

NO. 1.—WOMEN.

Correspondents constantly ask: "How can I help?"

I have tried the following ways of working, and all with good results.

All are not suited to everyone, but every woman can try these. Capacities, inclination and situation differ, but no one who does what she can do on these lines will be without work enough for all the time and strength that can be spared for single tax missions. To begin with, do not be discouraged by the small number of single taxers whom you know or know of.

It is not necessary that we should convert the majority of voters. Aim high! We want the leaders; if we get them the ranks will follow. Not ten per cent of the voters in New York knew what ballot reform was until it became a law. But the press called for it, the best of the leaders wanted it, and it is a law; now everyone knows what a benefit it is—it is a settled fact.

Attack those who show energy; newspaper men, anyone who writes for the press; clergymen, those who are active in Christian work; speakers, those who show an interest in other men; popular men and women, anyone who talks to everyone they meet. Work along the line of the least resistance, by talking, sending tracts and writing to those who seem disposed to parts of our views.

Try to see what they think, agree with them as far as possible and try to lead rather than to drive and you will get instruction as well as give it.

It is through the sympathies that converts are most easily gained. Women are specially capable of influencing the feelings. A man will always give favorable consideration at least to what he hears from a woman. Hence the vast anti-tariff influence of women in the late election. Women are more earnest and enthusiastic, and less likely to be put off or led off by sophistries, or by by godless arguments about the propriety of misery

and the necessity of having two unemployed classes. Do not let yourself be drawn into argument. There are few women, or men either, who are competent to give a short, gentle and convincing answer to an argument. No other is of any material use. It is not necessary, however, to be able to do this. Even command of all the pros and cons, however desirable, is not necessary to gain adherents. A woman can get all her acquaintances to sign the petition by merely asking.

Everyone admits that our present system of taxation is very bad, or at least defective.

Mention of the McKinley bill or any other social evil will introduce the petition; this leads naturally to a word in favor of the single tax.

Be content for the time with driving in one point. Don't overwhelm a slow thinker or a conservative mind with an avalanche of ideas which it neither believes nor understands.

If one is anxious about rapid transit show him how the problem originates in land speculation. If your friend is for tenement house reform, point out how slums come from land owning. If he lament the increase of crime, make him see how profitable employment would remove the chief incentive.

Nearly everyone will agree to any of these; then, when that is well drilled in, prove that the single tax will remove the root of the evils.

Sometimes you will succeed merely in making a violent opponent. That is so much gained. He goes about denouncing your theories and you. He is a walking advertisement. You have unwillingly or unskillfully aroused his combativeness by your zeal. Remember that he will arouse the natural antagonism of the first man to whom he denounces your ideas. "Against stupidity the gods contend in vain; apathy is its worst form."

Always choose the brightest and most influential, where there is a choice. I do not mean to undervalue any recruit; sometimes the most unpromising are the greatest acquisitions.

Talk about what you feel and you will find many a spare ten minutes, or a talk at dinner or in a railway train most interesting and productive. What I do mean is that the harvest is so vast that it does not pay to spend that time in gathering up old straw which could be spent in getting in sound grain, good for seed, and so ripe that it needs but to be shaken to fall into our hands.

Make converts now; don't wait. Talk or write to those with whom you have an influence. He that neglecteth his own household is worse than an infidel. Try your cousin, your married sister, your European correspondent. Send your STANDARDS, get subscribers, mark paragraphs in the daily papers which tend toward the single tax. Mail them to those who would be interested. Do something now. We do not want you if you will not help us. You may save your own soul by faith. The world must be saved by work.

What is the good of being a single taxer if you don't work?

BOLTON HALL.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Cooley's courteous criticism calls for some answer. My letter to Powderly, to which he alludes, presented what I still hold to be the only strictly accurate system of representation. No doubt, however, the ideal embodiment of the scheme follows the logic of its principles much further than would be either conveniently practicable or practically "worth while." The letter is several years old, and since its publication I have convinced myself that in two particulars the plan could be made more available for the United States without loss of its essential "virtue." I see no reason for insisting either on the wiping out of state lines, or on the power to transfer votes at any time. On the contrary, by waiving these we are enabled, without loss of principle, to retain periodical elections by ballot, and to dispense with a separate "senate." To illustrate: In October of

each year a primary or nominating election is held in every state, at which each voter within the state can cast one vote for one candidate for congress. The first or highest seven candidates on the list of votes received become the congressmen for the state; but, after it has thus been ascertained who the seven are to be, a final election is held, one month after the first, at which each voter casts one vote for that one of the seven whom he prefers for his representative, and the result of this last election determines what voting power each congressman shall have; for, in the congress itself each member casts, not a single vote only, but precisely as many votes, neither more nor less, as he has constituents to represent (as shown by the last election). And, in order to "pass," a measure must not only be voted for by a majority of the whole number of persons who constitute the congress (seven from each state), but it must likewise receive a majority of the whole number of votes controlled (as determined by the second election) by the entire membership of the congress. Though the states severally send an equal number of representatives, these differ in voting power according to the number of personal constituents they respectively have behind them, so that the seven representatives from New York or Pennsylvania (say) have just so much more voting power than the seven from Idaho or Rhode Island, as the New York or Pennsylvania voters whom the former represent exceed in number the Idaho or Rhode Island voters "behind" the representatives from those states. In this aspect, accordingly, "congress" represents the population. But in another aspect it answers to the "senate" of the old regime, since each state has an equal number of members, and no measure can pass save by the assent of a majority of persons, as well as of votes controlled. Both the representation of the people at large, and the representation of the states as equal units, are thus afforded by one and the same house far more fully, fairly and accurately than by a bi-cameral body.

Mr. Cooley's notion that Hare's "quota" representation system is that which "of all others (sic) can justly lay claims to perfection" in point of proportionality, seems amusingly defiant of mathematics to any but a devotee of the Hare cult (out of which I myself lapsed after years of study and wholly friendly consideration). As I have said, I am not concerned to vindicate the strictly national constituency, but the question between the systems arises as to the proper way to elect the delegation from each state. Surely, it is self-evident that, if seven men are to represent (as in New Jersey) 303,245 electors, the fullest representation is afforded by admitting the seven candidates who, in the aggregate, receive the greatest number of votes, letting each one "represent" all of the electors who actually support him. The "perfect" quota system, however, upon the assumption that representatives must have one vote apiece, and one only, insists upon procrustean constituencies, and forbids the utilizing of any one of the seven seats for the (perfect) representation of more than the sacred (and purely imaginary) constituency of 43,920, though many more electors would unanimously choose the incumbent to act for them, and thus leave room in the delegation for the spokesmen of groups which must else be left unrepresented, because, forsooth, they do not each comprise the arbitrary "quota" of 43,920 voters. The actual figures, by the way, show how *woulf* is Mr. Cooley's hypothesis of a "quota" of only "1,000." "One hundred thousand voters" do not always have so many as "100" seats to fill. In the last congress the "quota" was upward of 37,000. "If the voters were at all evenly distributed among candidates, there would be as many unrepresented voters as at present, since all those cast for the unsuccessful candidates would be lost." In the first place (I answer), "It depends." If only seven candidates ran at all, the distribution might be exactly "even," and yet no

voters would be "unrepresented," since every candidate would get in. If more than seven ran—under either system—all but seven out of the number would (of course) be "unsuccessful," and their supporters must be "unrepresented." How many such candidates, with how many supporters, there would be in any case, is a question of fact under any system, and only a "hare"-brained theorist would be simple enough to assume that the "perfect" plan would itself somehow insure a real distribution of the voters into such a number of "quotas" (each unanimous as to a candidate), as would substantially take in the "whole outfit." You certainly do not as fully as possible utilize the representing capacity of the seven seats, by arbitrarily declining to let the more popular of the incumbents condense, each into one seat, the entire body of his natural supporters, instead of arbitrarily forcing some of those supporters to "overflow" into, and so far exclusively and wastefully take up, a second one of the places, which are too few at best. Only an arithmetico-political Toots could treat as of "no consequence," "the element of waste in unfilled quotas," which this perverse arrangement wantonly increases instead of "reducing to a minimum."

The other horn of the supposed dilemma seems equally harmless. Mr. Cooley fears that if the votes were, on the other hand, not to be "at all evenly distributed among candidates," congress would "cease to be a deliberative body." "When Jay Gould enters a directors' (stockholders') meeting, holding a majority of the shares of stock, it (sic) is not in any sense a deliberative body." Again, I say that "it depends." If the charter of the corporation expressly provides (as some charters do) that decisions must be made by a majority of persons, as well as of shares, or (as all charters could) that every shareholder shall be heard (either indefinitely or for a given time) on every motion put, even Jay Gould would have to wait until "deliberation" had run its course. In political matters the real "deliberation"—that which affects the voting on legislation—is not the "buncombe" talk in congress, but that in which the electors participate outside, through the press, meetings, and conversation. But even the ostensible "deliberation" in congress could be secured, ad libitum or quantum suff., by a constitutional provision (such as my scheme includes) that the minority must be allowed "its say." Besides, even under my original suggestion, and without any such constitutional safeguard, Mr. Cooley assumed absorption, by "Mr. Blaine and Mr. Reed," of "ninety-nine per cent of the republican votes," need not be either so certain or so fatal as he chooses to suppose. Not so certain, because, while "most men are hero worshipers," they do not show any great tendency to unite upon one "hero," and any party which clearly controls important legislation inevitably breaks up into rival factions, with rival leaders. In view of this, the democratic and other party votes might very likely have to be "deliberated" for.

Should THE STANDARD feel unable to give further space to the discussion, I shall be glad to correspond, by mail, with all interested in the subject.

CHARLES FREDERICK ADAMS,
Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles A. Potwin, formerly of Ohio, was married on Wednesday, November 19, at Zanesville, to Miss Adelaide Wheeler Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler Stevens of Zanesville. The bridal couple are living at Mr. Potwin's new home in Seneca, Mo.

Warren Worth Bailey has joined the editorial staff of the Chicago Daily Globe. He hopes in his new position to be able to help the good cause more than ever before. The Daily Globe does not hesitate to print single tax news, and its general attitude is rather favorable to our ideas.

John H. Bakeney of Binghamton has organized a social science club in his city. Chapters from "Progress and Poverty" are being read and discussed every Sunday evening.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Burlington, Vt. Dec. 12, 1890.—I lately told a man that a land owner had no right to value in his land, which was created by the growth of the community. He answered that the growth of the community created value in a house also, and defended this statement by saying that though the value of the house depended on the cost of building another like it, this cost was greater in a larger place, because carpenters' and masons' wages were higher there. I have one answer—that the land owner had no right to his land in the first place. Have I another; and if so, what? STEPHEN T. BYINGTON.

Certainly you have another and several of them. First, houses do not cost more in larger places. A modern city home, with all its conveniences, could not be erected in a country neighborhood for as little money as it will cost in town. Wages are higher, but men work more rapidly and obtain more aid from machinery. Again, every cent of value that the house has is given it by labor. If it were to burn down, it would be a dead loss to the owner or the insurance company, or both, whereas the land value created by the community will remain as long as the community remains, and no one would think of insuring it. Your friend talks nonsense. Let him set fire to his house and find out what the community will contribute toward the value of the new structure that takes its place.

That—er—eyrie of Irish liberty, Tammany hall, has—er—not been heard from as yet—er—in connection with the present—er—complicated state of affairs in the "ould art." Perhaps—er—the air is not—er—yet clear enough; and then again perhaps—er—it isn't good—er—politics just yet to pass—er—"ringing resolutions" in favor of—er—"suffering Ireland."

On Tuesday evening, December 9, the Westchester democrats came down to the Vanderbilt hotel, this city, to celebrate the recent democratic landslide, and it was celebrated in great style. The interest in it for THE STANDARD readers centers in the speech made by E. L. Ryder of Sing Sing, who responded to the toast, "Tariff reform." Mr. Ryder is well known in this region, and in Minnesota, as a single tax man; therefore our readers can imagine what sort of a response he made, as a whole. He began his address by saying that it seemed fitting that he should respond to the toast, for he represented at the celebration a town wherein might be found the best protected labor in the country. This labor was surrounded by a high, substantial tariff wall of brick, bristling with guards and keepers for customs officers. He ventured to say that this labor which was so well protected was the lowest paid labor in the land. As if to carry out the eternal fitness of things, he knew of no other good reason, this high protected institution continued to be presided over by a high protectionist republican. He showed that the smaller the area included within tariff walls the lower was labor paid, and the larger the area the better it was paid. One of these days a wall would be put around this small planet of ours to protect ourselves from the pauper labor of the moon. He believed that the republicans who were juggling with the word reciprocity, which was another name for free trade, did it to save themselves from complete disaster. They were all at sea and in the situation of the Irishman leading the bull, which took Pat where he did not want to go. An acquaintance meeting him, asked him where he was going. "Domb if I know," says Pat; "ask the bull."

Mr. Ryder claimed that true democracy meant the greatest good for the whole number, and that it should look with abhorrence upon anything that smacked of class legislation. Angering from this he showed that protection was simply robbery and the most vicious class legislation, and should be opposed by all true democrats. When the president, in his last message, said in effect that restriction of trade added to restriction of trade gave us an enlarged volume of trade, he

simply insulted our intelligence, and it reminded him of a story:

A western farmer sold his land and went to carry away the manure. The purchaser refused to let him have it, claiming it to be real estate. The farmer carried the case into court, and it was decided that manure was real estate and went with the land. The farmer being given permission to ask a few questions, said: "Now, hay, feed, oats and such is personal property, is it not?" "Yes," said the court. "And horses and cattle and such is personal property?" "Yes." "Then how could personal property eat personal property and result in real estate?"

Mr. Ryder said he thought the time was not far distant when the high protectionist would look on the tariff very much as a business man did on a thin cat he had. Said Mr. Ryder:

This gentleman ordered his office boy to feed the feline a pound of meat. After feeding the cat it seemed as thin as ever. The gentleman weighed the animal and found it tipped the scales at just sixteen ounces. "Well," said he, in surprise, "I can see the pound of meat, but where the deuce is the cat?" The high protectionist would in time look on tariff reform—he would say, "I can see tariff reform, but where the deuce is the tariff?"

The Sing Sing Register, from which we have taken the above story, regrets that "we cannot give Mr. Ryder's excellent remarks in full, as it was one of the best we have ever listened to, and abounded in telling hits and convincing proofs of the fallacy of a high tariff and the hypocrisy of the republican party and the fat-frying bosses of the Quay and Dudley stripe." We regret it also.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5.—It is very easy to see that the entire value of the city land is created by population; but how can it be determined how much of the value of agricultural land is due to the growth of the community, and how much to the inherent productive capacity of the soil?

Land on Market street is worth \$1,000 a front foot, because of, and simply because of, its position in the center of a large and thriving community; but surely the value of farming land in the San Joaquin valley depends mainly upon the number of bushels of wheat to the acre it will produce with the same application of labor and capital.

I understand that the single tax will take only site values. Has agricultural land any site value? If so, how can it be ascertained? A reply to the above through your columns will very much enlighten and be duly appreciated by

EVERLYN REA.

It is perfectly easy to determine how much the value of agricultural land is due to the growth of the community. So long as land of high fertility is accessible to all who desire to use it there will be no land value. The moment competition for the use of the choice portions begins then land value rises, and under the existing system is measured by the selling price of the land. Everybody cannot have the best places, and some one must take poorer ones. The whole land, however, belongs to the community, and the people who enjoy the benefit of the superior locations ought to pay the community the annual value of the benefits that they enjoy at the expense of people crowded on to poorer land. Fertility is an element in fixing the relative values of different kinds of land, but this superiority results in a site or locality value not created, it is true, by the direct action of the community, but created, as are all land values, by competition between members of the community for superior sites.

Matthew Kirsch writes us that his little girl, by a slip of the tongue, alluded to the single tax as the golden tax. Mr. Kirsch thinks the child stumbled on the truth.

Mr. J. K. Calkin of Shadron, Neb., is anxious that the letter writing corps shall give attention to Mr. O. M. Kenn of Broken Bow, in that state, who has expressed an interest in the single tax.

On Thursday, December 11, Joseph L. Schraer of Newport, Ky., received a dispatch from George Washington, chairman of the committee on elections of the Kentucky legislature, in session at Frankfort, that the secret ballot bill had passed both houses.

J. D. Rockefeller must be in a sad state of mind. He testified in court a short time since that he could not swear to his

exact fortune by at least ten or twelve million dollars. * * *

A west end, London, bootmaker has had an order from an American patroness for several pairs of boots and slippers to be encrusted with precious stones. * * *

The San Francisco Examiner is doing valuable work for the single tax in discussing tariff reform, and is on the right side in regard to many other reforms now before the people. Although it does not advocate the single tax, it has shown a friendly spirit toward the movement. * * *

Samuel Gompers, president of the American federation of labor, says that during the eight-hour strike of the carpenters throughout the country, which began last May, \$112,000 were paid out to assist the strikers. Shorter hours were gained in 137 cities, benefiting 46,000 men.

GROVER CLEVELAND AT SING SING.

Captain Codman, while taking one of his horseback rides up in the country lately, was overtaken by a heavy rainstorm soon after passing Tarrytown.

Making the best possible time he soon reached Sing Sing, and, turning his horse over to the care of the hostler of the American house sought, the comfort of the big bar-room stove, around which he revolved, until, with the aid of some internal application, he found himself none the worse for his wetting.

"It appears likely to rain all day and, perhaps, to-morrow," the captain said to the landlord, "and so I think I will take the next train for New York. I know my horse is always well cared for here."

"Of course he is," replied Mr. Sennison. "Please register your name."

"Register my name!" exclaimed the ancient mariner; "what for? I told you I was going down to New York."

"Never mind that," quoth the host; "I like to have names on my register."

So the captain walked up to the desk and scrawled in large letters "Grover Cleveland," adding, "You know what that means?"

"Yes, I do," said Mr. Sennison, chuckling audibly, "and I'll have some fun out of it."

The visitor to the wayside inn had scarcely departed when one of the habitués strolled in and glancing over the register, cried out: "Grover Cleveland! Is he here?"

"Yes," said Mr. Sennison.

"Did he come up from New York or down from Albany?" asked the patron of the bar.

"Neither one," was the reply. "He came over the road and I heard a man who was with him say he passed the night with a friend at Irvington."

The customer gulped down his whisky straight, and then rushed out into the street to inform the whole village that the ex-president was at the hotel.

In a few minutes the people began to congregate, and in less than a half an hour the office and the barroom were filled.

"Where's Grover?"

"What's the number of his room?" were questions in everybody's mouth, to which the landlord replied, "He is in his own apartments, where he will have his dinner served, and I don't want you to travel over my premises with your muddy boots."

"Ain't he coming out at all?"

"Yes, I guess he will before long. They say he gets his drink three times a day, and if you wait long enough you'll see him get it."

So they waited, and occupied the time by taking many drinks themselves, keeping the barkeeper so busy that he was obliged to call for assistance. It was a good humored crowd, whose curiosity surpassed their impatience. At last, to their great joy, the landlord opened the door and shouted:

"Now, gentlemen, is your time if you want to see Grover Cleveland! Harry is just taking him out to water, and I'll bet every one of you will agree with me that no finer horse travels this road." Whereupon Mr. Sennison skipped up two stairs at a time to the garret, where he remained till his disappointed guests had sadly filed out into the street and hoisted their umbrellas.

THE CONFERENCE PICTURE.

No. 165 is Richard Eyre, Johns'own, Pa.; No. 141 is James Mackintosh, not S. B. Walsh; 198 is S. E. Clarkson of Pennsylvania, not Rogers of New York.

A VAGUE SORT OF CONNECTION.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Alice C. Fletcher, who has been making personal studies among the Indians, says the "ghost dance" is largely due to the fact that their crops had failed. In this some one will see a vague sort of connection between the McKinley bill and the ghost dance among congressmen at the last general election.

THE NEW IRISH LEADER.

A CANDID ESTIMATE OF JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S ABILITIES AS A LEADER.

The London Star of November 29, before Mr. McCarthy had been formally chosen as the leader of the Irish party, printed the following sketch of that able and versatile gentleman:

During the past week Mr. Justin McCarthy has been playing a part which, though it must have been personally distasteful to him, has been of great service to his country and his cause. He has brought the weight of his personal character, his upright life, his consistent politics, to the support of a principle which is just now seriously at stake. It is not surprising that under these circumstances his name has been freely mentioned as the possible successor of Mr. Parnell in the temporary conduct of the Irish parliamentary party. For that position Mr. McCarthy has both qualifying and disqualifying faculties. His name is familiar to Englishmen. His books are to be seen in most middle class households. His novels have a vogue among all classes. His career as an Englishman, a journalist and a man of letters is familiar. As a political figure he commands respect. As a man he has no enemies. As a politician he has displayed the essential virtue of consistency and firmness, and in spite of his literary and artistic attachments he has never lost touch of the national sentiment.

An Englishman by association, he is an Irishman by birth and attachment. No one would expect to find in him the combination of qualities which made and makes Mr. Parnell great—in some respects perhaps one of the greatest men of his time. In London life Mr. McCarthy is a familiar figure. He and his son and daughter, Miss Charlotte McCarthy, are perhaps the three most familiar figures at first nights in our theaters. His son, Justin Huntly, with his slight figure and face of the aesthetic stamp which is set on so many young men of culture, carries on literary traditions which he derives from his father, and embodies them in deft and musical imitations of Persian poetry, sparkling bits of dramatic work, and a certain flavor of rather modern French culture, which gives a piquant taste to much that comes from his pen. Mr. McCarthy's own work is perhaps of a less distinctive character, but it is very good of its kind. Novels like "Dear Lady Disdain," "A Fair Saxon," and the other products of a long literary partnership with Mr. Campbell Praed will not soon be forgotten. His "His History of Our Own Times" is a most readable, compact and interesting bit of journalism of the higher sort, rising every now and then to brilliant monograph work well deserving the name of history.

Fair, temperate and lucid as Mr. McCarthy usually is, he has, more especially in his earlier days, been able to impart a certain mordant touch to his style. Looking over an old volume of his sketches the other day, including one on the prince of Wales, we were surprised to find how outspoken was the sentiment, how powerful and inspiring the touch. His career as an old leader writer on the Daily News, in association both with Mr. Frank Hill and Mr. Robinson, is well known and is never likely to be broken, though his earlier career as editor of the once blazing Morning Star is less generally known. It will probably be true to say that Mr. McCarthy's leading interest in life is literature. In private talk he is sometimes given to mourning his association with politics, and to declare for his earlier and constant love for letters. He possesses, no doubt, a capacity for seeing two sides of the question, or, indeed, all sides—the Hamlet-like hesitancy which is the characteristic of the man of thought as opposed to the man of action. As a speaker his efforts are somewhat marred by a monotonous delivery, but at their best they are thoughtful and inspiring.

Some of his most successful utterances in the house of commons have been on the occasion of the death of some distinguished member, and his eulogy on John Bright was the best of the series. But Mr. McCarthy is seen at his best as a speaker at the dinner table. As an after dinner speaker he is one of the most graceful and delightful performers in England. A genial and good-humored wit, whose flavor is soft and temperate, like that of good wine, is his special characteristic. In private talk, without being brilliant, he is interesting and varied. He is a thoroughly upright and charming man, wanting the touch of power which belongs only to two or three figures in our political life, but possessed of all of the qualities that make for uprightness.

THINKING IN DOLLARS.

St. Louis Republic.

It is a rule inferrible from modern progress in invention that the greater the reduction in the labor cost of articles in common use the greater the possibilities of increase in the wages of labor.

The whole object of benevolent and disinterested intellectual effort in a progressive civilization is, as it applies itself to the material side of life, to reduce the labor cost of living.

What stands most between this benevolence and its objects; between actual progress and the forces which make for progress, is, now and always, the ungrammatical ten-

dencies of the mind. The worst of the privations and miseries which we unnecessarily suffer are directly due to grammatical blunders—to wrong use of language; to the use of words as synonymous which convey different ideas.

It is ungrammatical to confound labor cost with wages, or wages with dollars; yet that blunder is constantly made; and when it is made, political systems are based on it, supported by custom house officers, tax collectors, police clubs, bayonets, combinations of capital, political economists, campaign funds, stump speakers, able editors and skillful manipulators of elections, until bread is denied the earner of it; until the poor are condemned to a perpetuation of their poverty; until hunger and privation of every kind breed disease and misery; until misery breeds crime; until we fill the penitentiaries and the graveyards with the victims of our grammatical blunders and distortions of language.

Of all of these, none is worse than the habit of thinking in dollars—as the reality of existence. Benevolent men through many centuries work with their minds through painful nights while John Doe sleeps the sudden sleep of overtaxed muscle. Their work all tends to reduce the labor cost of John Doe's coat for him, so that he can live with less labor; so that he can be a freer and a nobler man, more intellectual, more spiritual, dependent less on the muscle that is the brutal part of him, and freer with the freedom of the mind that may be developed in him with infinite possibilities. When all the long intellectual labor of centuries begins to culminate in steam, in electricity and in yet unknown forces by which mind saves the deadly wear of muscle, the labor cost of John Doe's coat is cut down seventy-five per cent. That is, where John Doe had before to work ten days to make or get the coat, it might cost him now only two days and a half of his lifetime and his muscular wear to keep from freezing to the extent to which the coat protects him. And as with the coat, so with every other article where mind in machinery and invention can do the work of muscle.

As a result, the prospect brightens that John Doe is not much longer to be a slave—and a numskull because he is a slave. His freedom is proclaimed to him. Thereupon his masters make him speeches, or hire others to make them, telling him that it is his most valuable privilege to be a slave; that his enemies are trying to reduce the labor cost of what he works to make, and that if they succeed he will have less work to do. Then, John Doe being a numskull, concludes that everything depends on his being kept at hard labor, and in order to keep himself from resting his body so as to use his mind, he votes to put on as a tax on labor what has been saved in the labor cost of production. And this tax is collected by the men who own the machines which have come from the mental travail of the centuries. They accumulate immense fortunes, which represent the lives and sufferings and labors of thousands like John Doe, who, after all that mind has done for him, must give as much of his lifetime as before for the bare privilege of living—of living hard, under untold privations. And this because John Doe thinks of labor cost as wages and of wages as dollars.

He cannot help it at present, but he is learning. When light comes into the world from science and progress it finds its way at last into even the darkest places. So John Doe begins to see realities, if only "as trees walking," vaguely and obscurely. Some day he will see that his wages are the amount and kind of lifetime he gets for the deadly wear of muscle it costs him to live. Then he will see that whatever saves his labor saves his lifetime, and gives him some capital of lifetime in which to make himself a man instead of a mere suffering, struggling beast of burden. Numskull he may be, but he has on his side all the forces which move the world forward; all the forces of science, of invention, of progress in every direction. All are working to enfranchise him by making his labor less and his lifetime longer, freer, less shackled with deprivation. And under these forces he is to be enfranchised at last from involuntary servitude to those who use invention, made to save labor and suffering to all, that they may transmute the labor and suffering in the lifetimes of all into dollars for themselves—dollars which, held as property, where they are not tokens of a man's own labor and deprivation, undergone for the sake of something better, are tokens of the labor, suffering and deprivation of others, unnecessarily and wrongfully inflicted on them.

THEN HE BECOMES A TARIFF REFORMER.

Chicago News.

It is when Baby McKee sets forth on his Christmas shopping tour and asks for quotations on tin rattlers—then, oh, then it is that the historic halls of the White house will resound with the eloquent philippics of a newly made and red hot tariff reformer.

THE REASON HE DON'T SEE IT.

Boston Globe.

President Harrison doesn't see the sense in making all this fuss about a little advance in prices. Very likely not; but then President Harrison gets as much salary for one day's work as some poor working women can earn in a year.

THE LAND MUST BE FREED.

THE APPEAL FROM A TRADES UNIONIST TO HIS BROTHER UNIONISTS TO STUDY THE SINGLE TAX.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Workman.

Of all men in the world trades unionists should study the principles of the single tax, for its application would accomplish permanently what even the strongest unions can only hope to accomplish partially and temporarily at most, and this only at great cost and sacrifice. Trades unionism resists the encroachments of employing capital by the organization of labor; it meets combination with combination, the monopoly of capital by the monopoly of labor—and it is only in so far as the labor market can be cornered and controlled by the unions that their battle against the encroachments of the monopoly of bossism is successful. When the labor "corner" is for any reason broken the unions are practically at the mercy of their employers who, by the fierce strife of soulless competition, cannot show mercy except at the imminent risk of being driven into bankruptcy themselves.

Monopoly in its various forms is the root of the evil industrial conditions—but the monopoly which corners and controls the bounties of nature, which furnish the raw material for all production, is, as compared to all other monopolies combined, as a mountain to an ant hill. For it is in the monopoly by some men of these bounties of nature which belong of right to all men that all the other great monopolies are chiefly based or buttressed.

These "bounties of nature" are defined by the term "land," which, used in its economic sense, includes land, water and all the natural elements. Wherever land is monopolized so that access can be had to it only at high cost, there will be found great wealth and gaunt poverty side by side. And wherever, in a civilized country, there is free and easy access by all to fertile lands, while there may be an absence of great wealth, there will also be an absence of that worst of all want—that poverty which in these days so often comes to men and women anxious to work, but who can find no work to do.

Look at it. Under kings, emperors, czars or presidents, under empires or under republics, the condition is practically the same. Wherever the price of land is high, over-wealth and abject poverty exist side by side. Wherever land is plenty and to be had for little or nothing, there involuntary poverty has practically no existence. Why? Simply because everything that goes to support life—all the necessities, comforts, luxuries, even life itself—is in the ultimate drawn from the land, and land being free, or of easy access, men cannot be ground down in mills and factories, for they would swarm out on the land to make a living from the soil.

The labor problem, the world over, is the land problem; and the solution of the labor problem must come through the solution of the land problem—and no permanent solution of it is possible in any other way. The land is the inalienable heritage of the people, the whole people, and the landed system which permits the exclusion of the great mass of the people from the God-given right of access to the land for the purpose of making a living by labor, is as economically rotten, immoral and destructive of real liberty as was the accursed system of black chattel slavery.

The single tax on unimproved land values offers a simple, easy, practical method for the abolition of that industrial slavery for which trades unionism at most can afford only partial and generally only temporary relief. As you love your families, fellow unionists, and would provide for those whom you leave behind, study this great land question and the single tax.

Do not understand me as belittling trades unions. No man recognizes their absolute necessity more than I do—nor their power within certain limits. Every effort should be made to extend and strengthen them. But while doing this do not forget the wiping out of land monopoly is an absolute necessary condition precedent to any permanent solution of the labor problem. Land monopoly can be wiped out by the single tax, and by that alone. "And don't you forget it."

STRONGER THAN DEATH.

Boston Globe.

One of the best stories illustrative of the interest taken by the masses in the tariff question is told by Congressman Outhwaite of Ohio.

During the campaign a worthy citizen of one of the small towns in his district was called hence, and at the funeral a new minister, who had been but a few weeks in the neighborhood, officiated. Not having had the pleasure of the deceased's intimate acquaintance, he said in his discourse, he could not praise his virtues and good deeds with that degree of particularity and understanding which he thought appropriate, and after making some general remarks invited the deceased man's neighbors to step forward and say something of his character and his services to society and his family. But no one arose.

There was a long pause, and then the minister repeated his invitation.

Still no response.

Finally an old farmer, sitting in the rear of the room, got up somewhat timidly and said: "It pears no one has anything to say for the corpse, an', therefore, be it all the same to you, I will make a few remarks on the tariff."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CALL TO WOMEN TO ENROLL.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: The growing interest among women in the single tax is shown by their letters to THE STANDARD.

A number of earnest, enthusiastic women have written to me in answer to my invitation extended through THE STANDARD a few weeks since, and it has been decided to issue a call to all women interested in this movement, more especially to the isolated ones who have been working alone, that all may join hands and work together—not necessarily to form an organization, but as a general introduction to each other, to learn our present strength and how best to add to it, and to form a kind of enrolment committee among women. We would like for every woman who is interested in the single tax, and willing to work to forward it, to send her name and address to Miss C. Estella Bachman, Mauch Chunk, Pa., who has kindly consented to act as secretary, and will give any desired information to all who wish to become acquainted with each other and the work to be done. It is desired that each one should offer suggestions how best to unite the strength of those already interested in the cause, and propose methods for advancing this great work, that a definite plan may be fixed upon. Will all who favor this call please respond promptly?

Mrs E. Q. NORTON.

Mobile, Ala.

SINGLE TAX AND EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Why does Sarah Millin Gay think that "the majority of single tax men don't care whether women have the ballot or not?" For my part I don't see how any man can have any clear conception of the economic philosophy underlying the single tax movement, and at the same time oppose woman's right to the ballot. The right to vote is a natural right independent of all human enactments. Statutory law may abridge it or deny it, but can never confer it. The right to participate in making the laws by which we are to be governed is higher than legislative majorities, and knows no distinctions of race, color or sex. Human laws cannot confer rights of any kind. They may be so framed as to deprive some people of rights and confer privileges on others. They may recognize natural rights, and sometimes do, but the great body of statutory enactments disgrace the men who frame them, because they show how little lawmakers know of the higher principles of equity and justice which their laws usually contravene. No; all true single taxers must recognize the right of woman to the ball.

Minneapolis. C. J. BUELL.

HE WOULD MAKE WOMAN FREE.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: I noticed in this week's STANDARD an article by S. M. Gay, in which she says the majority of single tax men do not believe in giving women the right to vote.

I must say I am an out and out single taxer in every sense of the word, and I believe in making women free and place them on an equal plane with man, either at the shop, in the home, on the street, or at the ballot box, or wherever she may be found.

Let the single taxers speak up and encourage the women. I think they would be a power in our leagues as members of the same, working with us. I do not believe in sending them off by themselves unless they choose to form a club of their own. I do not think I am alone in this belief, neither do I care. Those are my honest convictions.

FRANK BERRY.

Haverhill, Mass.

SUGGESTING A SCHEME.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Not one of the least gratifying results of the last election is the great success of ballot reform as reported from the several states where the experiments have been made. In those states approaching nearest to the Australian system even former enemies are praising the reform as being greatly superior to the old methods. Such acknowledgements, alike from friends and foes of the great success of ballot reform, are not only inspiring to reformers individually, but will be a very enticing precedent for other states to follow. We of the Lone Star state hope to have something done in that line by the incoming legislature, which meets early in January, 1891.

Is there not a seasonable hint for single taxers in the methods and success of this ballot reform propaganda? Suppose we should select that state most favorable to the adoption of the single tax, and, concentrating our forces, attempt to carry it into practical operation? Could we not have greater probability of doing so than to attempt to sweep the whole country at once?

And what a precedent to have one or more states prospering under the single tax regime? Of course, I have not a word to say against the work being done by the national committee in getting signatures to the congressional petition; on the contrary, I would be glad to see a round million of them showered on the Fifty-second congress. But is this in the line of least resistance? Would not the object lesson of a state prospering under the single tax regime be more impressive with the mass of the people than five years' agitation in congress? I would like your opinion on this point.

ALBERT PHILPOT.

Saint Jo, Texas.

MR. GROH'S PLAN WON'T WORK.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: I have read with interest Mr. Groh's proposed remedy for the present form of ballot, and I think I can show that his plan is not any better than the present one.

All that is necessary in order to identify votes under Mr. Groh's plan is to compel the bribed voter to write the whole of his ballot on the blank part of the official ballot, and to scratch all the names on the printed part of it.

Then, when the two parts of the ballot are separated, as Mr. Groh describes, the printed part will be cast aside as void, and the written ballot, with the voter's name in place of one of the candidates, and the rest of the ballot to suit the briber will appear as the votes are counted in presence of the briber.

So, there you have the same old game again.

THOMAS G. GILLIGAN.

New York.

FOR CANADIAN READERS.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: The single tax association of Toronto is exceedingly desirous of sending a circular of very great importance to every single tax supporter in the Dominion of Canada. We would esteem it a favor if every one who reads this would kindly send me all the names he knows of those who are favorable to the cause, in any part of Canada. A post card sent me at once will be of great assistance in the spreading of our doctrines. We have already a list of a goodly number of supporters, but there must be many hundreds whose names we do not know.

J. L. DAWKINS,

97 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

MISTAKES NOT TO BE REPEATED.

A STREET RAILWAY PRESIDENT SAYS HIS COMPANY COULD PAY FIFTY PER CENT OF ITS RECEIPTS FOR A FRANCHISE.

Minneapolis Times.

Mr. Yerkes, the president of the Chicago street railway lines, is a very frank and nervy sort of highwayman. In the controversy between his company and the city authorities over the payment of compensation to the city for certain new street car franchises, he does not hesitate to inform the city council committee that he is not working for the people and don't want the people to work for him. He says he is working solely for the interest of his corporation, and further, that if he chose he could pay to the city fifty per cent of the receipts of some of his lines and still make a handsome profit. The Chicago council should imitate Mr. Yerkes's frankness and inform him that they are working for the interest of the people, and Mr. Yerkes and the street railway company are the servants of the public, and not the masters; and that the city will not throw away or give away its equitable share in the increment of the value of new street car lines. If the present street railway lines are so immensely profitable, as Yerkes admits, the city council will be shamefully remiss in its duty to the people of Chicago if it fails to take every precaution to preserve its legitimate share in the future value of other lines as population increases. About every city in the Union has committed the grave and costly blunder of giving to corporations street railway and other franchises which increase of population have made enormously valuable, and which yield vast incomes annually to their shareholders, a large portion of which equitably belongs to the people, and should go into the public treasury. No such mistakes should be made in the future.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Worthy Master Rhone of the state grange, Patrons of husbandry, says in his annual report that the agricultural depression "is so great and general that not one per cent of the farms of the state are holding their own and paying interest on the investment. This fact is respectfully submitted to the tariff artist of the New York Press. It seems to us that an excellent tariff chromo could be drawn from it.

IT "LIFTS" HIM BOTH WAYS.

Toledo Bee.

Twenty-five cents a bushel tax on potatoes is a big lift to the farmers! When the crop isn't short, as rarely happens, he has potatoes to ship. When the scarcity comes, as this year, he must pay the duty on Canadian potatoes for seed.

THE AERIAL PROBLEM SOLVED.

A DESCRIPTION OF PENNINGTON'S WONDERFUL FLYING MACHINE.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

The inventor of the air ship, which is attracting so much attention, is Mr. E. T. Pennington, formerly president of the Indianapolis machine works at Fort Wayne. About a year ago he removed to Mt. Carmel, Ill., his present home. The idea of inventing an air ship entered Mr. Pennington's mind eight years ago and he at once set himself to work at it. Day and night it was uppermost in his thoughts. At last he saw his labors crowned with success and the result of his work is the air ship, which will fly through the air at the rate of 200 miles an hour, making the trip from Indianapolis to Chicago (183 miles) in about an hour.

Immediately upon making the result of his invention known, capitalists became interested in it, and a company was formed for its manufacture. The company is located at Mt. Carmel, Ill., has a capital of \$20,000,000, and is known as the Mt. Carmel aeronautic navigation company. It is now at work upon the aerostatic machine and within a few months the new air ship will be given a trial trip. The machine is described as follows:

It is to be almost entirely composed of aluminum. By the use of this metal in the construction, and the combination of ideas and the scientific principles involved, it is claimed by all the leading scientists and inventors of the United States, that the great problem of aerial navigation has been solved, and within a period of six months the spectacle of this huge mechanical bird sailing with the speed of an arrow, and with all the freedom of an eagle when it soars to the airy nothingness that is visible to human eye, will be witnessed.

The principles which the inventors combined, when understood, are very simple. The mechanical construction and the appliances for working must be seen in working order to be appreciated. Mr. Pennington, who is a thorough mechanic, has devoted eight years to perfecting these appliances. They consist of devices of all kinds, and are as novel in construction as is the aerial ship. When one looks at the cut of this ship it impresses him with the idea that of all the machines that have been constructed to travel through the air, this is the only one that is practical. There are no ropes, tackle or baskets of any description visible, and there are none used. It is more compact than a passenger train, and it flies with all the buoyancy that a bird does, and with all the comfort, safety and freedom.

The principles that guided the inventors in the construction are five, namely: buoyancy, screw, vacuum, aeroplane and parachute. By buoyancy is meant the quality of floating, to have something that weighs nothing, and to have this something in a vessel that is shaped to take advantage of all other combinations that are applied in connection with it. The screw principle is used on the ship to propel, the same as it is in water. Water is a fluid, so is air. The screw will work in air better than it will in water, because the resistance is not so great. The vacuum principle on this ship is combined with the screw. The blades on the screw are shaped so that after the air is discharged on its outer diameter it is deflected at a point aft of the center of the buoyancy chamber and is utilized to force the ship in the same direction that it is traveling. The vacuum is formed by a peculiar curvature of the blades on the screw and it has a suction or attraction for any portable object that is in proximity to it. It is used on this air ship to attract it forward. The pneumatic tube system uses it to convey packages through pipes. The new electric railway works on the same principle, only that it uses magnetic attraction. The aeroplane principle is utilized the same way that a sail is used on water. The parachute is used to retard the velocity of the whole construction in its descent.

It will be shown in the brief description of the ship how these principles are applied. The main part of the machine is the buoyancy chamber. This, in shape, is an oblate spheroid, being large at the center and tapering symmetrically to a point at either end, and looks like a huge cigar. On the inside of this chamber are two compartments. One is a receptacle for gas and the other is used as an engine room. The engine that occupies this room is a three-cylinder rotary and propels the large wheel in front of the ship. The fuel that supplies this engine is gas, and is fed direct. The main shaft on this engine is hollow, and the large propeller is keyed directly onto it. This shaft is made hollow to allow the air to pass through it in the cylinders to keep them cool. On the top of the buoyancy chamber is placed the sail. This extends its full length and can be manipulated so that the currents will act to propel the ship as they do a sailing vessel in water. Attached to this sail is the rudder that guides the ship either to the right or left, and underneath this rudder is the tail. This tail is patterned after a bird's tail, and is used to raise or lower the ship independently of the propeller wheels at the sides. On the sides of the chamber are placed the wings. These wings are so made that when the ship is descending they improvise themselves into parachutes, which make the descent gradual. On each of these wings are placed two propeller wheels for raising or lowering the ship. It is believed that finally it will be possible

to do away with gas altogether for overcoming the attraction of gravitation on this ship and depend on these side propellers to raise and lower. However, it is used at the present time for protection. Underneath the chamber is hung the cabin, and underneath the cabin are placed the storage batteries. The floor of the cabin is thoroughly insulated, and no danger is anticipated by the passengers from currents of electricity. The weight of these batteries makes them useful for ballast and they are used to keep the ship in proper position. On the four corners of the cabin are the stands or brackets. These are cushioned, and when the ship alights not the slightest jar is perceptible.

To explain how the ship is started we will suppose a trip is about to be made. Enough gas is put into the buoyancy chamber to make the whole ship weigh nothing. The side propellers are gradually started and the ship gently raises from the surface of the earth until a height is reached above the tree tops and buildings in the course to be traveled. If there are any mountains or hills to clear a uniform height could be attained at the start, so that a straight course to the destination could be made. When it is desired to make a landing the ship's bow is headed to the wind and the rudders set so that the currents of air will place the ship at the desired point, the same way that a landing is made by a steamboat.

The whole construction being composed of aluminum makes it lighter and more stronger than if any other material were used; that is, it will take less gas to raise it, and the great tensile strength of this metal will allow it to be rolled thinner than silk and still retain as much strength as steel three times as thick. The gas engine and all other mechanical devices on the ship are patented, which gives the company the exclusive benefit of their use for a long time.

POVERTY DRIVES WOMEN TO IT.

COMPELLED, FOR A FEW CENTS, TO DO A THING AGAINST WHICH THEIR MODESTY REVOLTS.

Boston Globe.

Manager Charles A. Metcalf advertised for fifty beautiful young women to appear at the stage entrance to the Park theater at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, stating that from those who applied would be selected a number to appear in "The Clemenceau Case," to be presented next Monday in a revised version.

By 3 o'clock there were nearly 100 young women on the stage of the theater. They weren't all pretty, and it was easy to predict that the jaunty air with which many of them came into the wings would be substituted for unmistakably graver expressions in about nine seconds.

Manager Metcalf brushed hastily into the company on the stage, snatched a little notebook and the stub of a lead pencil somewhere from his pockets and business began. The girls were all gathered around in picturesque attitudes, and they cast bewitching or imploring glances at the autocrats of the wings.

In response to the point of a nervous index finger, a tall blonde, with rosy cheeks and a serious smile, stepped briskly forward.

"Ever been on the stage?" the interrogations began.

"No-o," and the pretty head shook hesitatingly.

"Any objections to wearing tights?"

"What—ah—what kind?"

Explanations began, and the bashful young man from the Globe withdrew into the shadow of a painted mountain.

There was some scribbling, some more questioning, and the young woman walked down the stage and came back again.

Then there was more conversation, and she walked away and out of the wings.

She had been told to appear Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for rehearsal.

Mr. Metcalf did the work of selection rapidly, until he had secured a score of the prettiest and most likely looking young women. Then he dashed away, and the rest of the company were told by a polite attendant with a soft voice and a sympathetic manner that it wouldn't be possible to engage any more that afternoon.

There were some very pretty young women among the applicants. They weren't all young, and some might be called middle-aged. There was one woman who bore an infant in her arms, and there was another woman who asked Manager Metcalf if he knew her husband at such and such a theater.

Despite the careless, jocular expression that some of the young women wore, despite the showy display of cheap finery, and the poor little attempts at piquant appearance, there was apparent a hungry earnestness that nothing could quite completely conceal.

It was manifested with curious and impressive pathos in the eagerness with which the young women crowded about Mr. Metcalf and looked longingly at the lead pencil and note paper and enviously at the accepted applicants.

The reporter was informed that many of these young women worked hard in shops and at counters all day long, and "suped" at the theatres in the evening.

A HINT FOR THE HERALD.

Kansas City Star.

"No sailing under false colors," no putting in a high protectionist to represent a constituency of tariff reformers.

TARIFF REFORM OF MANY KINDS.

MEMBERS OF THE REFORM CLUB ANSWER QUESTIONS PUT TO THEM BY AN EVENING NEWS-PAPER—NOTICE HOW THE SINGLE TAX LOOMS UP IN THE ANSWERS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, some three weeks ago, sent a circular letter to the members of the Reform club of this city soliciting their views of the tariff question, as follows:

Sir—The Commercial desires to find out to what extent the tariff reformers of this city believe in absolute free trade. You would confer a great favor by sending us your answer to the following questions:

1. Would you reduce or abolish taxes on raw materials?
2. Would you reduce or abolish taxes on machinery?
3. Would you reduce or abolish the taxes on necessities?
4. Would you reduce or abolish the tariff altogether?

To effect such reduction or abolition:
A. Would you favor an income tax?
B. Would you favor a tax on inheritances?
C. Would you favor a tax on land values?
We would be glad to receive a letter embodying your views on these questions.

One hundred and seven answers were received up to the time the Commercial printed the letters. Space will not allow printing them in full, so THE STANDARD has gives the prints contained in each letter briefly:

Henry T. Terry: I am one of those who believe in absolute free trade. I mean by that the abolition of all custom houses whatever; and I would substitute for such taxes, and for all taxes, with the exception of one, to be presently mentioned, the single tax on the value of land, exclusive of the improvements. I do not accord with Mr. George in his view that the taxes ought to be so great as to absorb the whole value of the land, which he believes should be taken by the state and expended for public purposes, because I do not believe that we have or are likely to have within any time to which I can look forward a government wise enough and honest enough to administer such a fund. I would, therefore, abolish the tax on raw materials, on machinery, on necessities, and would abolish the tariff altogether. I do not favor an income tax nor a tax on inheritances.

Henry W. Sackett: I am a believer in absolute free trade. This condition can, however, only be reached gradually and by many intervening steps. Hence, although in theory a radical free trader, I should temporarily favor some forms of taxation not in direct harmony with the doctrine. As to the second series, I answer that I would not favor an income tax under any circumstances; that temporarily I would favor a collateral inheritance tax similar to that under the New York statute, and that I would favor a tax on land values, as advocated by Mr. Henry George, as an ultimate form of governmental taxation. In this last, to my mind, lies the solution of the whole matter.

John W. Wikie: Economically and socially I believe in free trade, and believe that some form of direct taxation, for the expenses of government only, to be the best for any people.

Walter Mendelson, M. D.: I am a believer in the absolute freedom of trade, which can only be accomplished by freeing production of all the burdens of taxation. Hence I am in favor of raising all taxes from the value of land, and I would go so far till the whole rental value is absorbed by the community that, as such, produced it. In other words, I am a single taxer "unlimited."

Louis F. Post: I would abolish the tariff altogether; at once, if possible; by degrees, if necessary. I would raise revenues as far as possible without burdening production or interfering with trade. The income tax would meet this requirement, and I prefer that to a tariff tax. But an income tax, if men earn their incomes, is a confiscation of private property. It is also unequal and easily evaded. Taxes on inheritances likewise meet the requirement and are not so easily evaded as income taxes; but they, too, confiscate private property. The ideal tax is that on land values.

Albert Matthews: I would not "abolish the tariff altogether," but I would advocate measures which would surely bring us to the standard of a "tariff for revenue only." I would begin by the reduction of all extreme duties imposed for the sake of "protection" purely. I would never favor a tax by the general government on "incomes, inheritances or land values," except when necessary for revenue, during foreign or domestic war, or other public calamity.

John J. Hopper: I am in favor of abolishing the taxes on raw materials, on machinery, on necessities, in fact, I favor the abolition of tariff taxes altogether. I am not in favor of an income tax nor of a tax on inheritances, but I am in favor of a single tax on land values. I don't think the government has any right to take from a man the products of his own labor, but it should pay the expenses of government by taking the increased value of land due to social growth, which rightfully belongs to the government.

Harold Russell Griffith: I favor a tariff strictly for revenues only; that I would abolish all tariff on raw materials, the tariff on machinery and necessities as far as possible,

and—if necessary to remedy the deficit in the revenues caused by these tariff reductions—would increase the tariff on luxuries, excepting all works or instruments of art or education—which should in any civilized community be the last articles to be taxed. I most certainly would not favor either a tax on income, on inheritances, or on land values.

H. C. Schwab: I believe in a tariff for revenue only, which I should like to see derived from articles of luxury and a few others, such as tea, coffee, etc., where the burden would not be so very much felt. Of course, I should not advocate a sudden change from our present protective tariff system to one of absolute free trade, except on articles suitable for a revenue tax. Modified by above remarks I would answer your questions, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 affirmatively, and No. 4 negatively. As I believe the necessities of the general government can be readily met by a revenue tariff, answers to your other three questions are hardly necessary.

Osgood Smith: As a means of raising revenue I would have direct taxes, of which an income tax seems to me wise if placed upon incomes not derived from the recipient's own labor, manual or mental, unskilled, skilled or professional, and not from incomes above the mere comfortable living standard, say \$500, with a greater amount exempt when the recipient has other persons dependent upon him. An inheritance tax on the general model of the English law seems to me eminently wise. On the "single tax" question, "limited" or "unlimited," I have no opinion. It is attractive, but seemingly founded on a priori reasoning, and hence requires more careful study than I have had a chance to give to it.

Herbert B. Turner: In theory I am an absolute free trader. I believe that no government barriers should be interposed between the buyer and the seller. Practically, I do not think the country in a position for immediate free trade. I do not favor an income tax, or a tax on inheritances, but I favor a tax upon land, including in that term all buildings, and I would also tax corporations, and would impose that easiest of self-collecting taxes, the stamp tax. I would impose a tax upon many articles of luxury, expensive furniture, silver, jewelry, etc., payable when sold, and compel the shopkeepers to make monthly returns of their sales of such articles, and pay the tax upon such sales.

Henry George, jr.: I would leave to the individual the whole fruit of his labor. I would abolish all taxes that fall on industry or the fruits of industry, whether tariff, internal revenue, personal or income, and place a single tax on land according to its value, exclusive of improvements. This one tax would fall upon a value which no individual made, but which was due to the growth and improvement of the whole community, and would in effect be simply to appropriate for common purposes a common value.

Roger Foster: Import duties on raw material should be immediately abolished. Import duties on machinery should be at the same time reduced proportionally to the reduction of the cost of domestic machinery caused by the abolition of duties on raw materials. They should gradually be abolished altogether. I believe the people of the United States will never submit to a national taxation directed exclusively to land or land values. It is my belief that state and local taxation should immediately be restricted to land, monopolies and perhaps collateral inheritances. I think that some time hence the states will seize through taxation the unearned increment of the future; that is, the future increase in the value of land due to the improvements of the community around and in no respect caused by the improvement by its owner of the particular piece of property taxed. Beyond that I am not prepared to go.

Robert Ludlow Fowler: I believe tariff for revenue is essential to our federal system of government. But I would reduce the tariff to a minimum. I would favor reduction and, if possible, abolition of tariff duties on necessities. I am, therefore, in favor of the abolition of tariff duties on raw material produced in and imported from those countries where we enjoy relatively reciprocal privileges. The income tax is an odious and unnecessary tax. A danger in the total abolition of tariff duties would seem to be that it will demand a new system of taxation and may give rise to a series of socialistic, compensatory taxes. This must engraft on the tax laws those ideas promoted by Mr. Henry George and other social reformers of communistic type.

Arthur V. Briceant: The central government should abstain, as far as practicable, from all interference with the private business enterprises of the people, and should, therefore, confine itself to the collection of such taxes as will enable it to pay its way as it goes along. A tax on inheritances would address itself favorably to my judgment, because it would take nothing from any individual which that individual already possesses; it will only cause the property taxed to be less when it reaches the heirs who did not earn it and who did not count upon it in their business enterprises.

Robert M. Donaldson: I would state that my connection with the Reform club was not on account of its tariff reform principles and actions, but to help along other reforms.

Theo. H. Pierce: I favor a modified form of protection for the higher class of manufacturers only, and a single tax upon land only.

J. N. A. Griswold: I would reduce the tax on some and abolish it on other raw materials. The same about machinery. I would abolish the tax on all necessities. I would favor an income tax if necessary to meet the reasonable expenses of the government under the above revenue tariff. I would not favor a tax on inheritances unless absolutely necessary to pay expenses of the government. I would not favor a land tax under any circumstances that I can now conceive probable.

George L. Cheney: Taxes on all raw materials should be abolished, except on such as can be produced in this country, and are needed to insure independence as a nation. Such a tariff on machinery should be maintained as to insure the production in this country of all necessities that can be produced here. The tariff should not be abolished. Such a surgesion is foolish; and no income tax, no inheritance tax, and no land value tax is necessary to "effect" a reduction.

William A. Dunning: I should abolish the tax on raw materials—that is, the raw materials of the most prominent industries. I should reduce the taxes on machinery. I should tax what are commonly regarded as necessities less than what are commonly regarded as luxuries. I should reduce, but not abolish the tariff altogether. To effect the reduction I should favor an income tax, a tax on inheritances and legacies and a tax on land values.

E. J. Donnell: I would free all raw materials and other materials to such an extent as will enable our manufacturers to export their products freely and profitably and to compete successfully with the foreigner both at home and abroad. I would reduce the tariff on machinery to the lowest rate levied on any manufactured article of which iron is the principal material. After putting on the free list all articles the cost of which enters directly into the cost of production in any important department of the national industry, I would place a minimum revenue tariff on other commodities, as few of them as possible. I would not favor an income tax, or a tax on inheritance at present, because I am satisfied that public opinion would not tolerate new taxes just now. Nor would I favor a tax on land values; by which I suppose you mean what is called the single tax; first, because it would be unjust; next, because it would necessarily amount to confiscation of private property in land.

W. G. Peckham: I would be glad if congress should gradually abolish the taxes on raw materials, on necessities and on machinery, and gradually reduce the war tariffs. A further tax on land would seem preposterous, in the light of the fact that in the country land already pays almost the whole of the taxes, and land is already becoming an almost unmarketable property, outside of communal lands and mines.

F. G. Ireland: 1. 2, 3, Abolish. 4. Reduce, but not abolish. A. No income tax. B. Tax inheritances. C. No tax on land values.

Raphael Moses, jr.: The burden of taxation, like a physical burden, can best be borne if supported by the whole body where it will least impede circulation. As the right to dispose of property after death comes from the state, I think the state should only allow such portion to be disposed of as was found unnecessary for its own expenses, and taxes on inheritance might well be one third or even more of the sum to be received.

Raymond L. Perrin: The proper course is absolute free trade, because it gives to all mankind an equal chance in the struggle for existence. I we are to discover how to make our income suffice we must find out how to stop the manufacture of paupers.

William C. Dreher: Abolish at once all duties on raw materials. Do the same thing with machinery. "Necessities" is too expansive a term to answer categorically. Coffee and tea are "necessities" in a civilized country; yet a duty on them would be far better than one which, as in the iron and steel schedule, put \$3 into the pockets of protected interests for \$1 into the treasury. While not committing myself either for or against an income tax or a tax on inheritances, both are to be preferred to the present system. I favor a tax on land values. It is in the direction of getting rid of drones and of giving every laborer that which he produces.

Thomas H. Shearman: I am in favor of the immediate, total and unconditional abolition of the entire tariff. This, of course, involves the abolition of all taxes on raw materials, machinery and necessities of life included in your other questions. It also involves the abolition of the entire present internal revenue system. I am in favor of any actually direct tax in preference to any indirect tax. I should for the present only favor a tax upon inheritances and successions. This tax cannot be so easily evaded as the income tax, and would involve much less false swearing. I am unequivocally in favor of one tax upon the annual value of land alone, to the exclusion of all other taxes, and especially to the exclusion of all taxes upon personal property, or upon improvements of land. Economic rent, or, as it might be more simply termed, ground rent, is, in my opinion, nothing but a form of taxation, delegated by the state to private individuals for

reasons of convenience, but without at present any proper reservation of return to the state. Ground rent represents accurately the fair market value, to the land occupier, of all the benefits afforded by government or by society. It ought always to have been reserved to the state, if it could possibly have been collected by the state directly. I do not believe that this case was, or ever will be practicable; and therefore I believe in the private appropriation of land, subject to the collection by the state of all its needed revenues from governments. It may interest you to learn that a considerable number of members of the next congress are believers in the single tax limited, as here expressed. Hon. T. L. Johnson of Cleveland, who was elected by 3,400 majority, being over 2,000 in excess of the democratic majority in 1888, goes even further than this and is in favor of the single tax unlimited. I do not know whether any other members concur with him in this extreme view; and I do not feel free to mention the names of those who have privately informed me that they are in favor of the single tax as I have stated it. But there are at least twenty such members in the next congress, while probably fifty others have open minds upon the subject, and will, I believe, be fully convinced of the soundness of the doctrine before congress actually meets. As there will unquestionably be an enormous deficiency in the national revenue, as compared with current expenditures, when the new congress meets in December, 1891, and it will be utterly impossible to supply this deficiency through any form of indirect taxation, the question of direct taxation is rapidly coming to the front as the most important of political issues.

Edward N. Vallandigham: I believe in absolute free trade, and in no tax save one on land values. It is every individual's natural right to buy and sell where he will, and the intermeddling of governments to restrict that right is a tyrannical impertinence. A tax on land values is the only proper tax; first, because it is the sole tax that takes from the individual what rightfully belongs to all, and applies it to the common good; and, second, because without touching upon the rightful possessions of the individual this tax may be made sufficient for all public needs.

Matthew Daly: I should favor the abolition of all taxes imposed for purposes of protection. No means of enforcing such a tax with fairness to all seems yet to have been devised, and its demoralizing effects during the late war have not been forgotten. The same objection applies, although in a less degree, to taxation of personal property, but not to that of land values, which should bear, with imports, their due share of the public burdens.

William F. Hull: I would abolish the tax on raw materials; reduce the tax on machinery; reduce the tax on necessities; abolish the tariff altogether as soon as it could be done without danger of panic. I would favor an income tax in order to educate the people for the single tax. As long as we had the income tax I would favor taxing the income from an inheritance. I consider the tax on land values the only just tax, and the only tax that could be collected without fraud and corruption and gross inequality which, under our present system or under the income tax, allows the rich to escape.

William S. Kahnweiler: I would abolish at once all taxes on raw materials; abolish at once all taxes on machinery; abolish at once all taxes on necessities, because I am in favor of abolishing all taxes. I am opposed to an income tax. An inheritance tax is one of the least hurtful of taxes, but it is unjust; therefore I am opposed to it. I am in favor of a single tax on land values (based on the full market value, not some fictitious assessed value, which is never uniform), and believe it to be the only just and true way to raise revenue.

William T. Croasdale: I would abolish taxes on raw materials, first, because that is the easiest step to take, and, secondly, because its effect will be to demonstrate that our manufacturers can successfully compete with all comers in the world's markets, thus destroying the protection delusion. I would abolish taxes on machinery for the same reasons. I would abolish the tariff altogether. I do not favor an income tax or a tax on inheritances, because a man is entitled to all that he honestly earns and has a right to turn it over to whomsoever he pleases. I favor a tax on land values, because land values are the result of growth of population and the advance of civilization, and they necessarily equal the demand for public revenues arising from the causes that create land values. This fund being sufficient, taxation on the products of labor is unnecessary, and I hold, with Grover Cleveland, that "unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation."

E. Yancey Cohen: I would abolish the taxes on raw material, the taxes on machinery, the taxes on necessities, the tariff altogether. The single tax on land values not only will yield the greatest net revenue to the commonwealth, but will remedy those monstrous inequalities in the distribution of wealth that are the great menace to our civilization.

W. J. Atkinson: I favor trade as absolutely free between the nations of the world as it is now between the states of this Union. As all taxes on incomes and inheritances tend to promote lying and perjury and to repress enterprise, industry and thrift, I cannot

favor them. As the single tax on the rental value of the bare land would encourage production, can be more easily and cheaply collected than any other, is the only tax that is absolutely equal, and takes for the support of the government only the values created by the community as a whole, leaving to every individual the full reward of his labor, I am forced to favor the single tax.

S. C. T. Todd: I believe in protecting, only as far as necessary, industries already established, and do not believe it now a wise policy to attempt to build up new industries by protective duties. I do not favor an income tax, nor a federal tax on inheritances. I believe all property, real and personal, should bear an equal share of the burdens of taxation.

August Lewis: I favor absolute free trade with all the world, such as now exists between the states of our Union. I would like to see taxes abolished save one tax levied on the value of land irrespective of improvements.

Edward S. Kaufman: I am in favor of an entire abolition of all tariffs levied for purposes of protection. I believe the system of fostering the enterprises of one class of the community at the expense of another to be unqualifiedly vicious. I favor the abolition of all tariffs and restrictions of every kind upon trade, and would raise the necessary revenues for the support of the government from an income tax, taxes on inheritances and internal revenue taxes. I would raise all revenues for municipal purposes from taxes on land.

William C. Fagg: I would abolish all duties on imports and let the people go free forever. An income tax is unequal and unfair in its working and makes men swear falsely; a tax on inheritances cannot be objected to where it is imposed on other than the immediate descendants. If by a "tax on land values" you mean what is now agitated for as "single tax," I would say that any alliance of the free trade movement with communism is not only as ruinous as it would be unnecessary and illogical.

Walter S. Logan: I am in favor of abolishing the taxes on raw material, machinery and necessities absolutely and at once. I am not in favor of an income tax or a tax on inheritances or a tax on land values. I think the ideal method of taxation is a direct and equal tax on all property, land values included.

George A. Miller: I favor the complete abolition of the tariff, and a single tax upon land values.

Alfred Bishop Mason: I believe in gradually reducing, until we abolish, the duties on raw materials, machinery and necessities. I would, therefore, abolish the tariff altogether as soon as we can get along without its net revenue—a much smaller amount, by the way, than its gross revenue. To take the place of the necessary revenue lost by these successive steps I would tax inheritances and land values (not improvement values). I would take by taxation the whole "unearned increment" of land from a fixed date subsequent to the passage of the law.

Montague R. Leverson: I would abolish all the taxes mentioned in your four questions and replace them by a single tax on "land values," including in the term "land values" franchises and all natural facilities capable of being monopolized.

Read Gordon: In reply to your third question, "Would you favor a tax on land values," I say, unqualifiedly, yes.

Joseph L. Myers: I would reduce or abolish altogether taxes on raw materials; reduce or abolish altogether the taxes on machinery; reduce to the lowest minimum the taxes on necessities. I would not abolish the tariff altogether, as moderate protection of this kind fosters and encourages industries. I would favor an income tax with a moderate limit of exemption. I would not favor a tax on land by the federal government, since I believe it would prevent the improvement which now goes on.

Thornton F. Turner: I would favor gradual reduction and in a few years abolition of tariff on raw materials, on machinery and on all necessities. I believe in direct taxation and not in a tariff for revenue or for anything else. I consider income and inheritance taxes impracticable. I should not oppose a small tax on real estate, if it increased directly in proportion to the amount of land held by one individual.

Hjalmar H. Byesen: I am unqualifiedly in favor of abolishing all taxes on raw materials. I would greatly reduce the taxes on machinery. I would greatly reduce all taxes on the necessities of life. I believe in a tariff for revenue only. In order to effect such reductions I would, if necessary, favor an income tax. Also a tax on inheritances (if required for the revenue of the government). I am not a single tax man and have no well defined opinions on the taxation of land.

Seth L. Terry: I am in favor of abolishing all duties, except to an extent necessary for the support of the government economically administered. I would reduce or abolish the duty on machinery. I should be opposed to any tax on incomes or inheritances.

George Alexander Brown: I favor a tariff for revenue only, and not for protection so-called.

Anson P. Atterbury: I would favor gradual reduction of taxation all around, with the hope of absolute free trade in the judgment.

future. I would favor a tax on land values, probably inheritances, but would oppose income tax.

Lewis Sanders: A tax on raw materials is a premium on foreign labor. A tariff for revenue only seems to me to be the only one permissible within constitutional limitations. This also is a tariff which will bring the least injury to the greatest number. A tax upon land values per se is a form of materialism, and is not sound economics.

W. S. Clark: I would abolish the taxes on raw materials and machinery. I would abolish the taxes on necessities except in case of sugar, on which article I would impose a duty of not less than one cent per pound, believing that such a tax would be more evenly distributed than any other possible tax, and that it would yield the largest revenue at a minimum cost for collection. I do not favor a tax on land values.

John Codman: I am in favor of abolishing the duties on what are technically termed "raw materials" but as that alone would merely give our home monopolists a greater privilege than they now possess, I would couple with it a reduction of the duty on imported manufactured articles, sufficient to balance the benefit conferred on the manufacturers here. I would abolish the duties on machinery. I am in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and of the total abolition of protection of any kind. If the revenues derived from taxing sugar, tea, coffee and luxuries proved insufficient for the expenses of government I would impose an income tax, a tax on inheritances and on land values.

E. McG. Hawkes: I am in favor of a tariff—but for revenue only. To abolish duties altogether would necessitate either a direct tax by the federal government or a large increase in the present internal revenue receipts.

Hiram and Stephen C. Howard: As our head office and work, as well as our homes, are in New England, we are naturally interested in New England progress, but in answering your questions we shall endeavor to treat the subject from a non-sectional standpoint. We consider that it would be better for the manufacturers of New England, as well as for the consumer and wage earners in all parts of the country, that the taxes on all raw materials should be abolished, especially those levied upon wool, iron ore and coal. We should not consider it wise to abolish all taxes on machinery, but in our opinion the tariff duties on this commodity should not be greater, on the average, than twenty-five per cent ad valorem. We are in favor of reducing the taxes on the necessities of life to the lowest point, as we think that articles of luxury should bear the heaviest burden of taxation. We should regard it unnecessary and unwise, as well as dangerous in the extreme, to abolish the tariff taxes altogether; for the reason that a sudden and sweeping measure of that character would destroy a large number of the manufacturing industries of this country. We are heartily in favor of an income tax and a tax on inheritances. As regards a tax on land values we would say that we are not sufficiently familiar with the single tax theory to venture an opinion concerning the question.

Charles J. Senerwald: The duty on all articles should be reduced as fast as is consistent with their maintenance in this country, until we reach a revenue duty; and then taxation should be so adjusted between imports and home products, etc., as to distribute the burdens among all citizens according to their means, and so as best to promote the interests of the country.

James A. B. Dilworth: To your final question, "Would you favor a tax on land values?" I answer: I think that such a system of taxation could be made to be the most perfect tax system ever devised, because such a system is practical; is economical and productive of economy; is absolutely just; is easily collected, and from which there is no escape; is simple and is easily comprehended, and as it offers no chance for men to escape taxation by false swearing and secretiveness, it at least does not tend to debase man's moral nature.

George M. Phelps: I would abolish taxes on raw materials; abolish taxes on machinery; reduce taxes on necessities as rapidly as possible, with a view to their ultimate extinction; abolish all customs duties by a gradual but now too slow process. I would favor an income tax. I am inclined to think it would be expedient to tax heavily inheritances of large amount. The single tax, upon land values, seems to me to possess great merit from several points of view.

Henry Holt, the well-known publisher, while disclaiming any special knowledge of the subject, believes in a gradual reduction to zero of every tax but that on land, and a correspondingly gradual increase of the tax on land. "To make these reforms gradual," says Mr. Holt, "may in practice be impossible, just as the gradual abolition of slavery was impossible. In that case, I am willing to bear my share of the disasters which making them suddenly would entail."

H. H. E. Deming finds our questions a new catalogue of opinions which should be qualified, enlarged and explained to be of real value. So far as they go, however, he answers that he would abolish the taxes on raw materials, machinery and necessities, and reduce the tariff immediately, and as

soon as practicable, abolish it; in the meantime getting revenues very much on the English tariff plan. He is opposed to the income tax, because it cannot be enforced with justice, and would favor a tax on inheritances and on land values.

J. P. Cranford is a single taxer, and says: "I believe that whenever our country will answer these questions in the same way, not only will a righteousness prevail that does not now exist, but a greater prosperity also."

L. E. Opdycke would abolish the taxes on raw materials and machinery and reduce the rest of the tariff. He considers an income tax unconstitutional and incapable of equitable collection. He is in favor of a tax on inheritances and of a state tax on land values.

N. Clark considers the present system of taxation in England as near perfection and justice as human nature and conflicting interests can make it.

John Brooks Leavitt would reduce the tariff, but not abolish it at present. He favors a tax on collateral inheritances and on land values, as well as corporate franchises and other property. As to the income tax, he believes it to be an abomination of abominations, and says the poor man would pay the bulk of the taxes still, for the rich would evade payment. In his judgment taxes should be raised out of those things which cannot get away, and such he considers land corporations, public franchises and such kinds of personal property as are visible or tangible.

Thomas M. Dillingham, M. D., would not abolish the taxes on raw materials; would not abolish the taxes on machinery; would not abolish the taxes on necessities, and would not abolish the tariff altogether. Although he favors an income tax, a tax on inheritances and a tax on land values, he says: "Mr. Blaine's ideas of the tariff suit me exactly. To reduce the tariff would be abuse, not reform."

Bolton Hall, who is a single tax advocate, calls special attention to the fact that the ordinary intelligent reader knows less about the tax on land values and is more excited about it when anyone explains it than about any other subject whatever.

Benjamin Dublin is most decidedly opposed to any tariff, and is not in favor of an income tax, for the reason that it offers a premium upon perjury, is inquisitorial and would, in effect, demoralize the community. He considers the tax on inheritance socialistic. He is heartily in favor of a tax on land or site values, and says it is a tax which cannot be shifted, evaded or denied. It is easy and sure of collection; but, above and beyond any of these considerations, it is a just tax. Mr. Dublin closes a very interesting letter by saying: "I am an absolute free trader. I would not have external or internal trade taxed, and while, perhaps, it is not pertinent to the subject, I would say in conclusion, that I am not a foreigner or importer, but an American citizen and land owner on a small scale."

Edward P. Doyle favors a tariff for revenue only, and would abolish taxes on raw materials and machinery. He considers such a tariff to involve a lighter burden than either of the other three methods suggested.

James Gaunt believes in free trade absolute, and that this means one tax only, and that a tax upon land values.

J. F. Moore would abolish taxes on raw materials, machinery and necessities, but would only reduce the tariff in general. He is opposed to the other forms of taxation suggested.

George Foster Peabody would abolish the tariff, and favors taxes upon inheritances and land values.

J. M. Heard believes that when trade is allowed to take its natural course a greater aggregate of wealth will be produced by the same amount of labor than if government or any other authority attempts to interfere with its freedom. He believes that the expenses of our government should be curtailed to a very great extent, and would abolish army and navy and custom houses, and repeal all pension laws except those for aged and infirm veterans. For the rest he believes that a revenue tax on liquors and tobacco would be sufficient. But if not, would favor a slight tax on land values. As Mr. Heard is a land owner, and is not a total abstainer, his view upon the question is unselfish.

J. Aspinwall Hodge, jr., favors the abolition of taxes on raw material and a reduction of the rest of the tariff. He is opposed to taxes on incomes, inheritances and land values.

F. C. Lloyd favors a tax on land values and would abolish those on raw materials and machinery.

J. T. Hubbard, jr., would reduce the tariff. He is opposed to an income tax, in favor of that on inheritances and in doubt as to that on land values.

Lemuel Skidmore believes in a tariff for revenue only, to be imposed, as far as possible, on articles of luxury only.

H. H. Tyndale wants to abolish the tariff. He favors an income tax only in case the tax on land would not be sufficient to support a strictly economical government; is strongly opposed to the tax on inheritances, which he considers unjust and at variance with frugality and common sense. He favors the tax on land values.

George T. Knight answers "yes" to all our queries, and considers a tax on land values the only reasonable solution of the whole matter.

Irving Putnam would abolish the tariff altogether; is opposed to an income tax and to a tax on inheritance and favors a tax on land values.

F. N. Goddard would abolish the tax on all raw materials not the natural products of our country; would treat machinery the same as other manufactured articles of similar materials; would abolish all tax on necessities which are not produced to advantage in this country and favors a greater reduction of the tariff in general, preferring specific to ad valorem duties. He considers the income tax a school for dishonesty; favors a moderate tax on inheritances and is opposed to a tax on land values.

A. E. Douglass would abolish the taxes on raw materials, reduce those on machinery, abolish those on necessities and reduce the tariff in general. He opposes the income tax and favors a tax on collateral inheritances as well as one on land values.

Roland Holt would abolish the tariff except a slight tax on wines and rich clothing materials. The income tax, in his opinion, should be merely nominal on the incomes under \$10,000. He is opposed to the tax on inheritances and favors a slight tax on land.

John H. Jacquelin wants a tariff for revenue only and none for protection. Manufacturing industries must stand on their own bottom or not at all. He is emphatically opposed to an income tax, which only the honest men and poor men will pay. He is in favor of a tax on all land, productive and unproductive; also favors a personal tax on all tenants, the same as the tax on the property in which they live. A tenant in a \$50,000 house ought to pay the same tax as the property. The tariff for revenue should be on luxuries, tobacco, wines, etc., and all such commodities as the wealthy classes use and as are not required by the farmer and the laborer.

Frederick Bruce would neither abolish nor reduce the taxes on machinery, nor would he abolish the tariff. He favors the land tax, but not those on incomes and inheritances.

W. R. Janvier answers "yes" to all the questions, excepting the abolition of tariff.

A. H. Saxton believes in a tariff for revenue only.

Charles Biggs would not entirely abolish the tariff, and is opposed to the income tax. He favors, however, the taxes on inheritances and land values.

W. J. Swift, M. D., answers "yes" on all points except the income tax, to which he is opposed.

S. F. Johnson would certainly reduce, but is doubtful about entirely abolishing the first three taxes, and would not abolish the tariff. He opposes the income tax.

J. D. Craig would make the tariff about the same as in England, and rather than the present iniquitous tariff would impose the other taxes suggested.

James Potts, jr., is one of the few who favor the land tax and also that on incomes. He would not entirely abolish the tariff, and is opposed to a tax on inheritances.

Charles H. Graef would reduce the tariff as far as possible, but is opposed to the other methods of taxation—considering the income tax unconstitutional. He thinks that a tax on land values should be left to the states as at present.

Frank L. Wing would not abolish the tariff in this century at least. He thinks that to suddenly tax land values against owners who had purchased their holdings, with no thought of such a revolution as this, would be extremely unjust. In theory, however, he believes such a tax to be far and away preferable to any other form of taxation that the general government can impose.

J. seph Offenbach would abolish taxes on raw materials, machinery and necessities, and would gradually reduce the tariff except on wines and tobacco. To effect this, he would favor an income tax collectable on the system which now prevails in Prussia, and also taxes on inheritances and land values.

Walter H. Page favors only direct taxes; but on precisely what they should be placed he considers a subsequent controversy.

E. L. M. Bristol, M. D., answers "yes" to all our queries, and says that this solution would cause the stimulation to excel to be greater than now.

J. L. Halsey would abolish the taxes on raw materials and necessities, but is not so sure about machinery. He is opposed to the abolition of the tariff and to an income tax, but favors a tax on inheritances and on land values.

L. Odin would reduce the tariff to a revenue point, but would do it gradually. He is opposed to the income and inheritance taxes and favors that on land values.

W. Creighton, sr., answers the first three questions affirmatively, and is in doubt as to the fourth by favoring the taxation of luxuries. He also approves of graded income and inheritance taxes.

Antonio Bastida is a simon pure Henry Georgeite.

P. H. Hidreth would gradually reduce and finally abolish the tariff, and favors all three of the substitutes suggested.

C. M. Marshall would abolish the tariff as

far as possible, and would abolish it altogether if he could. He favors a tax on land values and such other taxes as may seem least injurious to production.

Cornelius B. Smith answers only those questions upon which he has decided convictions. He would abolish the taxes on raw materials and reduce the tariff and is opposed to an income tax.

William Church Osborn would abolish the taxes on raw materials and machinery and reduce the rest of the tariff. He favors an income tax if it be practicable, and also one on the inheritances. He is opposed to the tax on land values.

Alfred Pell is in favor of a tariff for revenue only, abolishing, as far as possible, duties upon articles produced in this country, duties which increased the cost to the consumer, without yielding revenue to the government, except on the imported articles, and would retain duties on articles not produced in this country. He does not know what raw material is, except air and water, and questions the definition of necessities. He would abolish the duties on machinery, and is opposed to the direct taxes mentioned as substitutes for the tariff.

Gustave Legras has no doubt as to the advisability of abolishing the taxes on raw materials, machinery and necessities. As to the tariff in general he says: "I should retain a reasonable duty in the cases of existing industries, which gave promise of success and ultimately of substantial independence of protection; but I should find it difficult to favor the harboring of any new industries. The great majority of the present duties that I have heard of are, in my opinion, exorbitant." To effect these reductions he favors the tax on inheritances and the land tax, and thinks that there are other taxes both proper and practicable. He is opposed to the income tax.

Manning C. Wells would reduce as far as possible now, with a view to ultimate abolition, the taxes on raw materials, machinery and necessities. He would not abolish the tariff, considering it to a certain but limited extent a proper source of revenue. He favors a tax on land values as ultimately, and when we are prepared for it, the only proper source of taxation.

With the final installment of letters the Commercial prints a table which gives the opinions elicited by its letters as follows:

Would you reduce or abolish the tax on—			
	Yes.	Doubtful.	No.
Raw materials.	100	0	0
Machinery . . .	87	20	4
Necessities . . .	79	27	3
All imports . . .	48	43	17
To accomplish this would you favor a tax on—			
	Yes.	Doubtful.	No.
Incomes	33	9	70
Inheritances	51	11	50
Land values	70	13	20

The consensus of opinion on the single tax contained in these letters has rather startled the editor of the Commercial, as is shown in his leading article:

As to the direct taxes which the government ought to rely upon to furnish part of the national revenues the answers showed that the English and Farmers' alliance programme of income taxes is not popular with the club. Thirty-two favored income taxes, while thirty-six opposed it. The taxation of inheritances and legacies is more popular. Forty-nine favored these, while but forty-eight opposed them. The most surprising answer of all was to our final question, whether the taxation of land values should be substituted for tariff taxes. Here sixty-six answered in the affirmative, and but thirty-three in the negative.

Of the one hundred and seven answers which were received, three favored the reduction of the tariff along protective lines. An overwhelming majority demand a tariff for revenue only, while nearly one half avowed that tariff abolition was the goal toward which they were working.

The first question related to the taxes on raw materials. Ninety-five favored their abolition, three opposed it and eight wished only a reduction. The second question, concerning the abolition of the taxes on machinery, was answered by eighty-two in the affirmative, one in the negative, while nineteen favored only a reduction. The third question, as to the abolition of taxes on necessities, was answered by seventy-five in the affirmative, three in the negative, while twenty-five favored merely a reduction. The fourth question, as to the abolition of the tariff altogether, was answered by forty-six in the affirmative, seventeen in the negative, while thirty-nine declared that reduction to the lowest revenue basis was the policy desired.

Among the sixty-six over thirty showed by their letters that they accepted the single tax platform of Henry George. The remainder favored a general tax on property, a general tax on real estate or a land tax, together with income or inheritance taxes, to prevent the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few. The number of answers, however, which favor the immediate abolition of all taxes which fall upon the wages of laborers and the substitution of a single tax on land values shows the importance of having a definite programme for the solution

of the great social problem of to-day. The prejudices of the people of this country are all in favor of the progressive taxation of large holdings of property as embodied in the direct tax of 1793, or the income tax, or the inheritance taxes, as urged to-day by the liberal parties throughout Christendom. But in spite of this, the fact that the single tax advocates alone have had a tangible solution of the question constantly before the public has enabled them to make converts in a way that is almost startling. The publication of these letters will have accomplished its purpose if they lead the advocates of tariff reform to formulate more definitely their line of march.

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

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

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

Five subscriptions	\$1 00
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THE STANDARD,
No. 12 Union square, New York city.

LEAD US FURTHER.

Frances M. Milne in San Francisco Weekly Star.
"And we of the great republic—to-day we are looking toward Australia; to-day we are taking counsel of your experience; to-day we are following in the path you have outlined. Men of Australia, lead us further!"—[Henry George, in Sydney, N. S. W.]

Men of Australia, lead us further!
Shame the slow, reluctant pace
Of the Great Republic—halting
In the rear guard of the race.
She whose star rose clear and splendid—
Dawn's red planet, mounting high!
Dim her glory, shrouds her vision,
Let the world's great march go by!

Oh, of old, a recreant people,
Traitor to their sacred trust,
Blotted from the scroll of nations,
Bowed their honor in the dust.
Wept Jerusalem, the golden—
City of her sons adored!
Temple of Shekinah's glory,
Trampled by a heathen horde!

Promised land we too inherit—
Fairer land than Israel knew!
Trust as sacred, ours for guarding—
God! shall we the forfeit rue?
Lo! o'er fane and mart there lowers
Darker storms than Judah saw!
And the cohorts of oppression
Rome's dread legions overawe.

Can it be? The spirit falters
In the anguish of such doubt;
Is it gray of dawn or twilight
That the sky reveals without?
Rise! the nations wait to follow—
If they may—Republic Great!
"First is last, and the last is foremost"—
Shall such augury read thy fate?

Men of Australia, lead us further!
Light the skies, O, Southern Cross!
If we recreant be to answer?
God forefend such shame and loss!
Youngest born of all the peoples,
Joined like brothers for the fray;
By our past, and by thy future,
March we forward to the day!

BEN THINKS HE KNOWS, YOU KNOW.

Harrisburg Patriot.
The National farmers' alliance, the Patrons of husbandry, and, in fact, all agricultural organizations have declared that the farmers are not prosperous, but the president of the United States says they are. Probably, however, he means that they raise a large number of mortgages every year.

HOW TO BECOME A PIRATE.

Buffalo Courier.
"Pa," said Jimmy, "I want to be a pirate when I get big." "Well, James, all you will have to do will be to join the McKinley republicans."

THE TARIFF AND CHRISTMAS.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Increased tariff taxation will decrease the Christmas delights of the little ones.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THAT HALF MILLION EDITION.

One of the most powerful reasons for pushing the 500,000 edition of "Protection or Free Trade" at once is that every dollar spent in this way now will save a hundred in 1892. More, it will gain thousands of voters that will be unattainable at any cost in 1892, when political passions obscure reason and eyes and ears are sealed to the truth. Every single taker (man or woman) has some friends he can influence more easily than anyone else. One way in which this edition can be made a success is for clubs to subscribe (say) for ten thousand copies and then sell them either at the full retail price (twenty-five cents) or at some reduction from it; thus aiding the cause and filling their treasuries at the same time. The subscription blanks themselves may be used as an entering wedge to introduce the whole subject. Very few men will refuse to avail themselves of the chance of getting such a book for ten cents, and having paid for it, reading and conversion naturally follow. As these books will be read on an average by at least six persons each, we can count on at least one protectionist convert to each book issued. Would not five hundred thousand converts be cheap at ten cents apiece? Subscriptions and pledges of assistance are coming in encouragingly, but it is only by our united efforts that the edition can be made a success. Remember, these copies will be "unabridged," printed and bound in the best manner, and will cost but ten cents each to advance subscribers. Copies will be sent direct to subscribers, to any list of names furnished with subscriptions, or to lists numbering millions of names in selected states, as ordered. Ten cents per copy includes the entire cost of mailing, wrapping, addressing and postage, as well as the book itself. Subscription blanks, circulars, etc., can be had by addressing W. J. ATKINSON,
12 Union square, New York.

THE REFORM CLUB WILL CELEBRATE.

A DINNER TO BE GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE NOVEMBER CYCLONE.

The Reform club will celebrate the great democratic cyclone last election by a banquet at Madison square garden next Tuesday evening, December 23. The following toasts have been assigned to the speakers named:

"The campaign of education," Grover Cleveland of New York. "Popular government," John G. Carlisle of Kentucky. "Our new allies in the northwest," Horace Boies of Iowa. "The place of New England in the pending contest," William E. Russell. "An awakened country," William U. Heusel of Pennsylvania. "The Fifty-second congress," William L. Wilson of West Virginia. "Reciprocity," Roger Q. Mills of Texas. "Issues change and parties must change with them," Thomas Wilson of Minnesota. "McKinley's discovery," Tom L. Johnson of Ohio.

All the speakers have promised to attend the dinner and respond to the toasts assigned them, with the exception of Governor-elect Russell of Massachusetts, whose official duties are now so exacting that he cannot give a positive promise. However, if he can possibly get his inaugural message into such shape that he can come he will do so, and it is expected that this will be the case. The indications are that the banquet will be a great success.

THE EFFECTS OF THE HIGH TARIFF.

McKINLEYISM REDUCING WAGES IN THE PROTECTED INDUSTRIES OF NEW JERSEY.

Dispatch to New York Star.

TRENTON.—The inconsistency of the ultra protectionists was never better illustrated than it has been here in New Jersey during the past week. The deep and sincere love of the republican employer for the workman under him, that has been prated about from republican platforms and through the republican press for so many campaigns, was manifested, and if the conduct of the various employers is called affection, the American wage worker will prefer that enmity which is charged to the democracy.

To begin with, the pottery manufacturers of this city reduced wages last week from ten to forty per cent. They did this in the face of the fact that the McKinley bill gives the potter a protection of sixty per cent. Before the recent election the manufacturing potter told all their operatives that a golden era was awaiting them under the new tariff, and urged them to support the party that was going to add to their material prosperity. This plea was an old one, and was pretty generally disregarded by the men, because they had been told the same thing in 1880, 1884 and 1888, and had voted as they were told in two presidential campaigns, only to learn the fallacy of auto-election pretenses.

This year proved no exception. In fact the increased duty on pottery ware has resulted in the biggest reduction of wages since the business became established. The

McKinley bill has, in reality, made a monopoly of the Trenton pottery trade, and has enabled the manufacturers to grind down labor. A strike may be avoided, but it will only be because the operatives feel themselves too weak for the struggle. The worker in crockery is a skilled operative, and can earn nothing to speak of in any other trade. He has to take lower wages or be entirely without work. Yet he perceives his employers, who ten years ago were nearly as poor as he is, building handsome residences, and showing other evidence of accumulated wealth.

In Newark another magnificent tariff object lesson has been shown in the shut down at the Clark thread works. These works have always furnished a theme for the high-tariff orator. Blaine, in his stumping tour two years ago, used the alleged harmonious relations between the employers and employed in the thread works with much effect as an example of the prosperity caused by protection. Yet, within a fortnight of the holidays, the works are shut down and nearly 3,000 people are peremptorily informed that they can return to work or not, as they choose, after the mills are ready to start up again.

Paterson is one of the silk producing centers of the country. Silk has received adequate protection for years, and is to-day given the benefit of a high tariff. Yet in one week the weavers in several silk mills have struck rather than submit to a reduction of wages amounting to from twenty to twenty-five per cent. Unless the reduction is accepted by the weavers the mills will be closed. The strikers may yield rather than endure the sufferings consequent upon being out of work just as winter has begun.

"PRICES" AGAIN.

PROTECTION NEWSPAPER ASSERTIONS AND THE COLD FACTS.

New York Times.

The high tariff papers still cling to their old assertion that the "cry about higher prices" was only the work of democratic conspirators who sought to deceive voters before the election. We have recently quoted the remarks of the Philadelphia Press, Cleveland Leader, Hartford Courant and several other journals to that effect. We add now the following:

The falsehoods uttered by the democratic press as to "higher prices on account of the tariff" have spent their force; nor is it likely that they will be renewed.—[Chicago Inter Ocean, December 7.]

The whole thing was based on misrepresentation and misapprehension, and can never be repeated. But from the democratic standpoint it was "a good enough Morgan" for one election.—[Cleveland Leader, December 8.]

The commercial travelers and the merchants raised the cry of high prices, and thus imposed upon the family and the farmer.—[J. S. Clarkson in the New York Tribune, December 14.]

The high tariff papers appear, however, to have given up as hopeless their attempt to convince their readers that the prices which were increased a few days ago by the manufacturers of carpets in this country were the prices of imported carpets only. We direct their attention now to the following statement in the American Wool Reporter's review of the market, published on the 11th instant:

The advance in ingrain was far from satisfactory, and it is hoped that a further rise, commensurate with the increased cost of yarn, will be obtained after January 1.

In Hardware, on the 10th inst., was published an article concerning "the tariff on scissors," concluding as follows:

The recent legislation will thus be seen to fix the rate on scissors at a higher figure than any preceding schedule. It is understood that the leading firms have increased prices, in consequence, about ten per cent. The charges imposed upon cartons under the customs administration bill have also had an effect upon the prices of these goods.

It may be said that this advance relates to imported goods, but it will be recalled that we have published the notices in which two domestic manufacturers of shears and other cutlery announced that they had increased their prices.

The price of lard in tin pails or cans, as well as the price of canned meats, has been increased by one-quarter of a cent per pound. This advance appears to have been made by all the packers, and it is stated by a well-known firm in Philadelphia that it will affect one-third of the lard business of the country. The change is made in anticipation of the new and higher duty on tin plate, which will become operative on July 1. Possibly it was not warranted by the present cost of tin plate, but the cause assigned by the packers is the higher price soon to be paid for the material out of which the pails and cans are made.

The Register of Rockford, Ill., a Republican paper, publishes the following notice received by a Rockford merchant from the firm of W. G. Hitchcock & Co. of this city under date of November 17:

Dear Sir: We have your order this day for two pieces of S. W. Henrietta, which we execute at old prices. Hereafter, and until further notice, the price of Henriettas will be advanced ten per cent.

The same merchant received on November 20 the following from the carpet department

of the Chicago house of John V. Farwell & Co., in which Senator Farwell is a partner:

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 19th, will say that the body Brussels samples we sent you yesterday have advanced five cents per yard more.

The Dry Goods Economist has procured from several merchants their opinions as to the effect of the new law with respect to hosiery. The following remarks are taken from the letter of Augustus Treadwell, representing the house of Klein, Harriman & Co.:

The general average of prices compared with prices before the new tariff was enacted is an advance averaging fifteen to twenty per cent. Many old goods are still in the market, but in general an advance is being asked for them equal to the bare cost of the new importations, while importations under the new tariff have to bear a still greater increase in price. The trade that have been using foreign goods still demand them, even at the advance, in preference to the domestic article. As a result, the consumer pays more, and will still have to pay additional advanced prices after all the old tariff stocks are cleared. The quantity of foreign goods in this country, or likely to be here early enough for the spring season, is small compared with what the demand will be, and this fact will strengthen prices and make business brisk.

"The campaign of 1892 now is opened," says the Chicago Inter Ocean, "and it will be fought on the lines of the tariff. The old falsehoods cannot serve the free traders again. The people cannot again be terrorized with the cry of 'high prices on account of the tariff.'"

IT HIT THE "FIRST LADY."

A DANGER THAT "BENNY" WILL HAVE TO USE SAFETY PINS—MRS. HARRISON'S SHOPPING TOUR SPOILED BY THE MCKINLEY BILL.

Chicago Post.

The laugh is on the administration. To-day a little story leaked out that is not only funny, but as true as gospel. The McKinley bill is responsible for it. By good democrats everything evil under the sun is ascribed to this "Napoleonic" piece of legislation. Nobody, not even the most pious republican, expected that there was a haw-haw in the thing. But there is.

Mrs. Harrison, "the first lady of the land," is the heroine of the story. That estimable lady, accompanied by Mrs. Dimmick, went over to Baltimore the other day a shopping. Mrs. Harrison always goes over to Baltimore when she wants to buy anything—she has an idea that Washington merchants are in a conspiracy to swindle her. There may be some ground for this, for most Washington merchants know a White house customer at a glance and improve their opportunities. When Mrs. Harrison goes over to Baltimore she goes incog. She does not wear her best gowns nor does she wear her worst. On this trip to Baltimore she was dressed quietly in a tailor suit of brown cloth, with a brown bonnet to match, and a handsome but ordinary everyday wrap. Mrs. Dimmick was dressed becomingly and modestly, as she always is.

The two ladies went over to arrange for some new winter gowns and to lay in some small household supplies of linen, etc. Mrs. Dimmick also wanted a line of hosiery, and Mrs. Harrison wanted some pearl buttons for Baby McKee. Both ladies went over with their accustomed economic notions and with that keen eye to thrift which ever characterizes the members of the thrifty Harrison household. They first went into the swell dry goods establishment of Baltimore and spent a long time looking at the beautiful French gowns and wraps displayed. When Mrs. Harrison began to price some of the dress goods she was astonished to find that those of the finest quality had gone up just thirty per cent. Her large black eyes glittered inquiringly at the handsome clerk, and she expressed her astonishment in no uncertain way.

"Why," she said, "three months ago this same class of goods you quoted to me at \$2.40, and now you ask \$3.20 a yard. Why is it?"

"Why, my dear madam," said the clerk with a modest look, "it is the McKinley tariff bill. On these goods the duty was formerly ninety per cent—now it is 107 per cent. On this other material which I quote to you at \$2.80 a yard the duty was formerly sixty-five per cent and we could sell it at \$2.25. Now the duty is eighty-five per cent, and we must have one-fifth more."

Mrs. Harrison looked at Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Dimmick looked at Mrs. Harrison. Neither of the ladies dared do more than exchange glances lest they should reveal their identity. They, however, made a purchase or two, but did not buy as extensively as they had intended. Then they went over to the hosiery counter. Mrs. Dimmick wanted some hosiery, for which she had formerly paid at the same counter \$10 a dozen. She found the price marked up on her to \$12 a dozen, and then it was her turn to open her eyes. She expressed her mind to the salesman in a way that women do sometimes, and was informed by that gentleman with a bland smile that it was the McKinley bill. He said that duty on that class of goods had formerly been forty per cent and that now it was sixty-five per cent. He remarked further that a cheaper line of goods which last summer sold for \$5 a dozen was now selling at \$9 a dozen, and added:

"In fact, ladies, the further we go down the scale in prices the greater has been the advance."

Mrs. Dimmick bought a half dozen of the kind of hosiery she wanted in the place of the whole dozen that she had intended buying.

Before leaving Washington, Mrs. Dimmick had promised to buy a new dress for her maid. She wanted some sort of woolen stuff such as ladies in the ordinary walk of life wear, and she went to look at some Henrietta cloth. She expected to pay eighty-five cents a yard and was dumfounded to find that the price had been increased to \$1.10. The salesman at the counter did not wait to be asked the reason for the rise—he volunteered the information that it was the McKinley bill. Last summer the duty on that class of goods was sixty-one per cent; now it is 125 per cent. Mrs. Dimmick heaved a great sigh, but having promised her maid a new dress she bought it. When it came to buying pearl buttons for Baby McKee's small clothes, Mrs. Harrison got angry. Last summer she had bought these buttons in the same store for ten cents a card, two dozen on a card; now the salesman unblushingly charged her twenty-five cents a dozen for the same buttons.

"I suppose," she said, with sarcasm, "that this, too, is the result of the McKinley bill?" "It is," said the salesman, with politeness. "The McKinley bill has put a duty on these goods, my dear madam, of 1,500 per cent upon their cost price in Europe. It is a prohibitory duty, and I think [the salesman did not know, of course, whom he was talking to] it was done to enable that old hypocrite, John Wanamaker, to carry out a purpose he had in view of establishing a pearl button manufactory in Philadelphia."

Mrs. Harrison winced, and with a slight and very cold bow left the counter without buying any pearl buttons. As they left Mrs. Dimmick remarked facetiously to her sister:

"I am afraid Benny will have to use safety pins hereafter instead of buttons."

Then these ladies went to look at some handkerchiefs. When they got to that counter they were more discouraged than ever. They found that everything in the way of linens, from the finest fabrics to the coarsest crash, had gone up from forty to sixty per cent. As a consequence they cut their purchases down fifty per cent in volume.

Tired and more or less disgusted the ladies left the store and concluded to do no more shopping that day. They took the afternoon train for Washington, and, although Mrs. Harrison did not say so, it has leaked out from the White house that her opinion of Major McKinley is not what it was before she went on her shopping expedition.

THE MCKINLEY PRICES ON CIGARS.

THE GENTLE CONSUMER CAN SEE HOW HE PAYS THE TARIFF.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Sentinel reader at Centerville, Ind., sends us a circular recently issued by Sprague, Warner & Co., the well known Chicago jobbers of groceries, from which we quote:

Referring to the increased tariff on imported cigars which became effective under the McKinley bill, thereby enhancing the cost from \$15 to \$35 per thousand, according to weight of goods, we beg to call your attention to a limited quantity we are now unpacking, dated October, embracing many new and desirable brands of excellent quality and workmanship, which we offer the trade from \$10 to \$15 per thousand below new tariff values. For those who are in need of imported cigars this opportunity should not be neglected. The quantity available is not large, ranging in value from \$85 upwards, except in opera size, averaging \$15 to \$25 per thousand, and cannot be duplicated, except at full tariff rates.

We will be pleased to make you selections or execute your orders for small sample shipments.

As the demand is exceedingly active, prompt action is necessary in order to obtain desirable goods.

We can only accept orders subject to goods being in stock, except at full tariff values. For your guidance we enumerate these special brands below, showing price we are willing to supply the trade at, also comparative value under new tariff law. We also inclose our general price current for regular line of imported, Key West and domestic cigars for your reference, based on new tariff values for imported cigars only. Whatever selection you make, we will give you close figures on.

Any further information desired we will cheerfully impart.

Accompanying this circular are lists of prices under the old tariff and Mr. McKinley's tariff. The schedules are interesting. Cigars which have been sold at \$70 are now quoted at \$80; those which formerly brought \$80 are now priced at \$90, \$98 and \$100; those which were \$85 are now \$92 to \$94; those which were \$55 are now \$100 to \$110. On more expensive grades prices have been advanced as follows:

Old pr's.	New pr's.	Old pr's.	New pr's.
\$88	\$103 to \$105	\$94	\$110 to \$114
90	105 to 110	95	110 to 120
92	108 to 114	98	112 to 120
93	108 to 115	100	125
110	116 to 128	105	125
115	124 to 139	132	145 to 150
120	130 to 139	135	152 to 161
122	132	138	152 to 161
125	140	175	188
128	143	180	192
130	143 to 150	205	219

It will be said, of course, that these imported cigars are expensive luxuries, and

that the increase in the price of them falls only upon those who can afford to pay it. This is true. We have no special grievance against the McKinleyites for increasing the cost of imported cigars. But it is to be remembered that this increase involves a corresponding increase in the cost of domestic cigars. When the full effect of the McKinley law is felt every smoker, whether he consumes imported or domestic cigars, will have to choose between paying more for his cigars or using a poorer quality.

Messrs. Sprague, Warner & Co.'s comparative price lists are interesting, also, because of the bearing they have upon the question: "Who pays the tariff tax?" It is evident that the cigar manufacturers in Cuba do not pay the increased McKinley duties, else the prices to consumers would not have been advanced. There is no room for doubt that the American consumers pay the tariff tax—and all of it—on these cigars. And the tariff works the same way with other articles that it does with cigars. It is a tax—always a tax; and the consumer pays it—all of it—every time.

HOW THE WOOL TARIFF IS GROWING.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

While some of the largest woolen mills in the country are failing under the new tariff and turning multitudes of workers adrift without employment, others, like the Radcliff mills at Birmingham, Conn., have cut wages fifteen per cent and produced strikes. These mills find that the increase of their protection to forty-five or fifty per cent from thirty-five does not compensate for the increased cost of the raw materials under the heavy additional taxes on the same. It is true the wool tax has failed to raise the price of wool in this country, and the wool growers are as much disappointed as the mill bosses. But by excluding foreign mixing wools from our market it has not only made our own clip less available at home, but has given foreign manufacturers a larger and cheaper supply of wool to draw upon—an advantage which enables them to still undersell with our hampered manufacturers in our own markets in spite of the higher duties on imported woolsens.

THEY MUST ADOPT THE SINGLE TAX

THAT IS THE ONLY HOPE LEFT TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Boulder, Mon., Ariz.

The sweeping change evidenced by the returns of the election was not the result of democratic teaching during the campaign, but was the result of a general and thorough disgust on the part of the people with the practical robberies of the people's earnings perpetrated through the republican party, and the people simply threw themselves into the arms of the party which promised to be satisfied with smaller stealings because there seemed to be no other means of relief. But the democratic leaders do not realize this. Already they are sending out the warning notes that the democrats must be cautious and conservative in legislation if they want to retain the fruits of success and add to them at the time of the presidential election. In short, the people must be content with only a small reduction in the amount of which they are annually robbed.

On the other hand, the republican leaders can see in the result of the election nothing but unqualified condemnation of the course which they have been pursuing of late years. It is evident that the great republican states of the west—the states which made possible the abolition of human slavery in the United States—will no more submit to industrial slavery than they would to chattel slavery. This fact recognized by the republican leaders—as they will recognize it—they will be quick to adopt that political idea which appeals to the honor and the hearts of the people, that idea which maintains that every man born on the earth shall have a chance on the earth, and that when he gets that chance it shall be all his own, and he will not be compelled to part with some of it for the benefit of the people who preceded him on the earth. This political idea is enunciated only in the single tax principle, which the republican leaders will readily grasp, and the Age expects to see the republican party a single tax party before many years roll around, just as it became an anti-slavery party years ago. The democratic party is a bourbon party yet, and the victory which has come to it without its advocating a principle will only conform it in the idea that there is no such thing as principle in the people. It will forget that the people saw no other means of relief, and it will accept no other ideas than those which have controlled it for the past fifty years. So it will again be left in the rear in the future fight for industrial freedom because its leaders never learn anything.

A MIRAGE.

New York Post.

Our efforts to obtain exact information as to any case of a rise of wages because of the McKinley law have as yet met with no reward, but we shall continue to search with as much hopefulness as possible.

LOOKS BAD FOR THE HERALD'S CANDIDATE.

New York World.

We not only think but are quite sure that the next senator from New York will be a democrat.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Nothing seems more certain than that the next congress must seek for new sources of revenue to fill the treasury which reckless republican profligacy has so rapidly emptied. The income tax is urged by many and seems likely in some shape to be resorted to. This gives us an opportunity for effective work in pointing out to the senators and representatives of our own states (and so far as possible of others) how immeasurably superior the single tax is, not only to an income tax, but to any other form of taxation. In addition we can write to:

Hon. Sidney M. Owen, Minneapolis, Minn.—Late alliance candidate for governor and today the most popular man in Minnesota. A free trader, who has some inkling of the single tax.

Rev. H. M. Simmons, Minneapolis, Minn.—Liberal, profound, a free trader. Leans toward the single tax.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, London, England (postage five cents).—Recently said: "Preachers are living in a fool's paradise, drivelling theology instead of saving souls." He asks for correspondence for the purpose of learning what people think of the pulpit and its methods.

Post, Washington, D. C.—On December 11, in an editorial commenting on William Lloyd Garrison's recent address in Brooklyn said, in conclusion: "Mr. Garrison does not tell us how to revolutionize the new slavery out of existence. Neither did his father proclaim any other than peaceful plans for the extermination of the slavery that is dead. Yet it naturally and necessarily went out in blood. Would the younger Garrison pave the way for a similar revolution?"

Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio.—On November 29 said: "We will be glad to give Henry George or any of his followers an opportunity to explain the advantages of the peculiar system of political economy that would place all taxes on land alone. We have studied the theory carefully in 'Progress and Poverty' and believe it to be a delusion and a snare."

Rev. Thomas Dixon, Twenty-third street Baptist church, New York city.—Refers to the sufferings of the poor as due to their violation of nature's laws. To this indictment we should enter a plea of not guilty, and point out the real sinners.

Do not forget to tell your friends that it costs nothing to join us, and that every addition to our number multiplies our efficiency. Every letter writer is asked to assist in arousing interest and obtaining subscriptions for the half million edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" at ten cents per copy to advance subscribers. Please address me at present at 12 Union square, New York.

W. J. ATKINSON.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE U. S. NATIONAL COM., 12 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1890.

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 widespread 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.

The attention of officers of single tax organizations is called to the resolution adopted at the national conference to the effect that all organizations subscribing to the national single tax platform shall be eligible for membership in the league. Thus far but very few clubs have formally subscribed to the platform and enrolled themselves in the league, and officers of organizations that have agreed to make no move in the

matter are earnestly requested to bring the question before their clubs and apply at once to the secretary of the national committee for enrolment.

As the space accorded to this committee for the advertisement of single tax organizations is limited, the present club list will soon be withdrawn, and a new list made up only of clubs enrolled in the league will be published.

Subscriptions toward expenses of this committee's work for week ending December 16 are as follows:

Thos. Edwin T. Clark (add.), Malden, Mass. \$3 00
Subscriptions previously acknowledged 1,298 00

Total \$1,301 00

Cash contributions for same period are as follows:

D. Sheldon, McIntyre, N. Y. \$ 25
R. B. Hollingsworth, Shiner, Texas 2 50
Jas. Daily, Mobile, Ala. 1 00

Total \$3 75

Cash contributions previously acknowledged 771 16

Total \$774 91

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week 93,824
Signatures received since last report 415

Total 94,239

For news budget see "Roll of States."

Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

S. B. CLARKE TALKS TO THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS—THE LIST OF DELEGATES WHO HAVE SENT THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Mr. S. B. Clarke was the lecturer before the Manhattan single tax club last Thursday evening. He had not had time to prepare himself for his address, so he substituted for it the annual address of James C. Carter before the American bar association last August, entitled "The ideal and the actual in the law." Mr. Clarke's endeavor was to show the obstacles in the way of the realization of the single tax idea. A short debate followed the address.

While the lecture was going on the annual election of officers was being held in the rear room. At 10 o'clock the polls closed, and close on midnight the election inspectors announced that the following had been elected: President, Louis F. Post; vice-president, William McCabe; secretary, A. J. Steers; treasurer, W. D. Williams; directors—Benjamin Dobbin, George W. Everett, John Brown, Jerome O'Neill and J. J. Pender.

There will be given to-morrow evening a stereopticon entertainment. The committee in charge invites all lady and gentlemen friends to come. This class of entertainment has been very successful in the past.

In answer to the request of the house committee for photographs from delegates to the national conference, 103 pictures have been received:

Alabama—Edward Quincy Norton, Mobile.
Delaware—George W. Kreer, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Charles Fred Adams, Washington.

Indiana—C. A. Kersey, Richmond.

Illinois—J. T. Ripley, Ernest J. Foord, Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago.

Kentucky—S. H. Edgar, Louisville.

Maryland—L. M. Pruzan, William N. Hill, M. D., Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Edwin M. Chamberlin, E. H. Underhill, Hannin Garland, W. A. Verney, Boston; John Adams, Israel Hey W. L. Crossman, Dorchester; Jesse K. Hiseock, Rosindale; S. H. Howes, Southboro'.
Michigan—L. W. Hoch, Adrian.

Missouri—Henry S. Chase, St. Louis; Chas. E. Reid, Kansas City.

New Jersey—Benjamin Urner, Elizabeth; James MacKintosh, Janvier; George R. Webb, Orange; John T. Abbott, George Adams, Richard Carroll, John Alexander Craig; William Gray, James Hill, Martin Hughes, James McNamara, Charles M. Mick, Jacob Mick, jr., William Moseley, Frank Poirier, John Ridgway, David White, Paterson; J. J. Streeter, Vineland.

New York—Martin Battle, J. Hickling, Thomas B. Preston, Brooklyn; Charles H. Govan, Brooklyn, E. D.; Anthony Schramm, Buffalo; D. C. Beard, Andrew Craig, James F. Dirmour, J. J. Fox, M. D., Theodore E. Lane, H. F. Stahlmer, Flushing; George P. Rix, John Rix, Lion; H. B. Brown, Islip; Bert C. Huieist (child), Charles Huieist, Lansingburg; Charles H. Fuller, Middletown; Lester M. Clark, Charles W. H. Dishon, New Brighton; Daniel Cavanagh, John Harnwell, Geo. St. J. Leavens, August Lewis, William H. Mathews, William McCabe, William T. Croasdale, E. J. Sariver, New York city; J. H. Root, Fort Byron; R. Schakenbach, P. R. Richmond; E. J. Ryder, Sing Sing; Louis B. Perry, Troy; Altona A. Chapman, L. E. Wilmarth (Brooklyn), New Churehman's single tax league; J. B. Sabine, (New York city), Telegraphers' single tax club.

Ohio—James Semple, Cincinnati; A. W. Johnson, Tom L. Johnson, L. A. Russell, L. E. Siemon, John Quinlan, Cleveland; A. R. Wynn, Henry George Wynn (child), Toledo; Richard Hughes, Billy Radcliffe, Youngs town.

Pennsylvania—J. J. Ruythe, Edwarddale,

Claude M. Johnson, Johnstown; H. D. Albright, W. J. Atkinson, Richard L. Atkinson, Samuel E. Clarkon, H. V. Hetzel, Oscar F. Roller, Edward G. Rhoads, M. D., Henry J. Woodhouse, M. D., Philadelphia; C. Brunton, jr., Pocopson; Charles S. Prizer, Reading; Duncan Wright, Scranton.

Rhode Island—David Harrower, John J. Reavey, Pawtucket.

South Dakota—W. E. Brokaw.

Tennessee—Malcolm H. McDowell, J. S. Menken, Memphis.

West Virginia—W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg.

There are still 306 delegates to be heard from. The committee hopes they will respond soon. It is intended that a large album shall be made to be fastened to a wall of the club room in such a manner as to enable any one to see all the pictures by simply turning large leaves. The various suggestions contained in the letters sent with the pictures will all be respectfully considered.

The Metropolitan single tax association of New York has elected the following officers: President, John H. O'Connell; vice-president, John J. Cronin; secretary, Frederick C. Keller; treasurer, Daniel Cavanagh; executive committee, Daniel Cavanagh, Thomas G. O'Hagan and Joseph Silbernuk. Mr. Silbernuk will address the association at its next meeting on Saturday, the 20th inst.

BROOKLYN.

A. H. STEPHENSON OF PHILADELPHIA LECTURES IN BROOKLYN—THE WOMEN'S SINGLE TAX LEAGUE TO MEET FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

J. Hickling.—Mr. A. H. Stephenson of Philadelphia delivered an able address at Avon hall, Sunday evening last, in advocacy of government control of transportation. He showed that the railroad system of the United States was tending toward a gigantic monopoly in the hands of a coterie of magnates like Jay Gould and Vanderbilt, which made it easy for them to control legislation. The lecturer handled his subject with great skill, and applied the single tax to the solving of the problem of the proper use of public lands and franchises.

Messrs. Netterden and Swan of the Harmonia club kindly rendered several excellent selections on the mandolin instrument, accompanied by Mr. H. Lindner on the piano.

The last of the series of lectures at Avon hall will be delivered Sunday evening, December 21, by Horace Deming on "Independence in politics."

The Women's single tax club will meet at 193 Livingston street on Tuesday evening, December 23, at 8 p. m., instead of Friday afternoon, as heretofore, as it is found more convenient for those who are engaged during the day. It is hoped there will be thirty or forty in attendance. "Rally 'round the flag," girls.

Altona A. Chapman.—The twelve signatures inclosed, together with the six names I sent in last week, bring the total number up to 103 secured since the middle of August. I consider that I have had at least a dollar's worth of entertainment out of this canvass, so I inclose that amount toward the inevitable expenses of the national committee's work. Meantime I am going to work on that second hundred with increased confidence and determination.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE SINGLE TAX BOOMING IN PITTSBURG.

Mark F. Roberts, Pittsburg.—The single tax is beginning to boom here now. The daily papers treat us pretty fairly, the Pittsburg Post (dem.) especially so, the weekly edition having a full column from the pen of J. B. Sharpe, who is one of our most active members. At the last meeting, December 8, we had the largest audience since our tri-weekly discussions were inaugurated. Mr. C. F. Knight of Frankfort Springs, Pa., was the orator of the evening. His subject was "The persistence of poverty amid advancing wealth." Mr. Knight's address was a masterly exposition of the causes of the unequal conditions in society, and how the single tax would bring about that equality of opportunities which is the very basis of true liberty and happiness. Questions are always in order after the discussions, and we generally draw out the opinions of our visitors. To show the changed condition of things here I inclose twenty-four petitions gathered in the factory where I am employed. Only one year ago I could not get one of these signatures; this year, if these men had the chance, they would vote for a single tax candidate in preference to any other.

J. M. Wilson, Cochranston.—I have sown the seed of single taxism and hope to reap a rich harvest in the form of a good sized, earnest working single tax club. My neighbor has come to think well of the single tax, and has had some talk with a number of farmers who have become interested and want to know more about it. I have had some talk with the editor of our local paper, and he has since asked me a number of questions in regard to the movements of Mr. George, and thinks that the single tax would be a good thing if the true value of city property can be reached.

There are many here that don't want pro-

tection, either with or without a string tied to it.

"Uncle Tom," Bryn Mawr.—Inclose eleven signatures to petition as my share to make up the 100,000. Expect to get more in a few days. Four is a rank republican, a workingman, who swears by the G. O. P., although to make a living he is forced to have his nose on the grindstone 365 days every year. I have been fishing for him the last sixteen months, but he only "bit" the other day. Since the election he has not much to say and wears a most angelic expression, beautiful to see.

E. D. Burleigh, Germantown.—I met a young real estate man to-day and had quite a discussion with him over whether houses advanced in value as the lots do on which they stand. He seemed to think that because he dealt in real estate he must know all about it. He thinks, with Professor Walker, that both houses and lots advance, and I could not get him to admit his error. I am not so sure he did not see it.

Richard Eyre, Johnstown.—I inclose two signed petitions. Our work for the winter has been begun. Following Mr. Moxham's lecture of last month Mr. Cyrus Elder, the most prominent lawyer and advocate of protection in the town, will speak in opposition to us on the 15th of December. We have also secured space in our morning paper (democratic) each week. This we use for local gossip mainly, and hope to get something out of it before long.

OHIO.

THE CINCINNATI CLUB AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WILL PRESENT A REMONSTRANCE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

B., Cincinnati.—The executive committee of the Cincinnati single tax club, the conference committee of the Amalgamated council of building trades union and district assembly No. 48, K. of L., have adopted the inclosed remonstrance. As the question at issue is one of amending a state law this remonstrance concerns any citizen of Ohio just as much as it concerns the citizens of Cincinnati. If there is any better opportunity than this affords to push our cause throughout the state this winter we do not know what it is.

Our executive committee desires to have the matter recommended to all friends in Ohio as a very ready means of doing effective work.

The remonstrance is as follows:

To the Legislature of the State of Ohio: Having seen in the Cincinnati daily papers that the real estate exchange propose to petition your honorable body to so amend section 3,235 of the revised statutes of Ohio that corporations shall be permitted to deal in real estate, we, the undersigned, citizens of the state of Ohio, desire to remonstrate emphatically against such an amendment. Wage workers as a class, have already experienced too bitterly the burdensomeness of monopoly in land.

Already numerous individuals and syndicates are holding on speculation large tracts of vacant land in our cities, waiting for the industry and enterprise of workers to make this idle property more valuable; and the high prices at which these speculators are able to hold vacant lots are extremely burdensome to the common people. Any enlargement of this land grabbing privilege would be an additional check to production, an oppression to all honest industry and an especially odious multiplication of obstacles in the way of every poor man who desires to earn a home of his own.

We are uncompromisingly opposed to any plan of enabling aggregated wealth to levy the private tax of ground rent upon us, thus facilitating larger monopolies in land than those which already exist. We, the people, by growth of population, have created these land values, and we hold it is not only dis-regarding sound economy and wise statesmanship, but violating natural rights, to compel us to pay the tribute of ground rent to speculators in those values which we ourselves have created.

The claim that capital is waiting for the opportunity which such an amendment would provide to invest largely in the erection of new and handsome buildings may be entirely true, but the primary object of investments is not to beautify cities or give employment to labor (nor would it be if corporations were permitted to deal in real estate). The primary object is to make money, and as all investors naturally desire a maximum profit for a minimum investment, we do not see any likelihood that corporations would be more liberal in the matter of improvements than individuals and syndicates now are.

We do not object, however, to this amendment on the ground that it would enable corporations to make profitable investments; we do not object to anybody making a profit equitably; and we should not object to this amendment if there were an adequate guarantee in our system of taxation that no injustice could follow in consequence of it. But we do object to creating the possibility of a larger monopoly in land, and we object to furnishing corporate wealth with stronger inducements for seeking to evade taxation of land values by rendering it even more profitable than it now is to bribe assessors, boards of equalization and other public servants.

We, therefore, pray your honorable body not to confer enlarged powers of monopoly in land and create more dangerous opportunities to corrupt government and society by thus enabling corporations to deal in real estate.

A. R. Wynn, Toledo.—I commenced circulating the petition at the very start and find it much easier now to obtain signatures than ever before. Our late election has made

people hurrah for "Free trade, free land, free men," that never hurrahed before.

ILLINOIS.

INTERVIEWING ASSEMBLYMEN ELECT ON VARIOUS QUESTIONS RELATING TO PROPOSED LEGISLATION—ROBERT CUMMING MAKES AN OFFER WHICH HE HOPES WILL CREATE A DISCUSSION.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago. — Mr. Charles W. Phillips failed to appear at our meeting on Thursday evening, owing to a sudden call out of the city, and so we were deprived of an anticipated pleasure in listening to his paper on socialism. However, he will be heard January 8, when he may expect a lively discussion of his views. On January 15 the speaker will be Henry D. Lloyd, whose book on "A Strike of Millionaires Against Miners," has been so widely read and so highly praised. His subject will be "A conservative view of the labor question." Mr. James Malcolm will address the club January 22 on "The taxation of personal property," in relation to which he has collected a mass of valuable statistics which will be of peculiar interest to single tax men throughout the country.

Owing to the illness of Mr. George all arrangements for the proposed lecture have been suspended. We still hope, however, that we will be able to carry out the original programme.

The Daily Globe has been printing this week a number of interviews with the members-elect of the general assembly. The honorable gentlemen were asked as to their views on the various questions relating to proposed legislation, and the tone of their replies is decidedly hopeful. All of them unequivocally indorsed the Australian ballot system, and regarding taxation their attitude was promising.

Representative-elect Stephen D. May said he was in favor of municipal lighting, and would vote to give the city the power to establish and maintain plants for the supply of gas and electricity as it now supplies water.

"On the question of taxation," Mr. May added, "I have not reached a conclusion. However, my mind is open to conviction and I shall cheerfully support the proposal that a special committee of the legislature shall be appointed to inquire into the expediency of a reform of the state revenue system, which is undoubtedly defective in many of its essential features."

Representative-elect James H. Farrell said he had not fully made up his mind as to municipal lighting, but would cheerfully give the proposed legislation in that interest his best consideration. "But on the question of taxation," said he, "you may quote me as saying that I am emphatically in favor of abolishing the tax on personal property and that I will favor the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the expediency of radical changes in the revenue code. Whether I would be prepared to indorse the conclusions of such a committee is, of course, another question, but I am certainly in favor of an investigation."

Representative-elect Joseph J. O'Donnell said that he was more interested in a reform of the state revenue laws than in everything besides. "The revenue code is an abomination," he declared, "and I want to see it swept away altogether. I want to see the tax laws so framed that the burdens of government will be fairly and equitably distributed. As things now go the poor bear the heaviest portion of the load. They pay the bulk of the taxes, while the rich go practically free. How would I remedy the evil? Well, I have not formulated any bill myself, but I have urged upon the Taxpayers' association the duty of preparing a measure on this subject, and I believe the matter has been placed, or that it will be placed, in the hands of competent legal talent for necessary consideration. I have every reason to believe that a bill dealing with the revenue question will be ready for submission to the general assembly when it sits, and it shall be my business to promote its consideration and a reform of existing abuses in taxation. As to the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all taxes on personal property and improvements and the substitution therefor of a tax on the value of land, of course I would offer no objection to it, although I am not prepared to say that I favor the idea of exempting personalty and improvements from taxation. Yet I am open to conviction; and if, on inquiry, it should appear expedient to make so radical a change in our methods of raising revenue, why, I would cheerfully yield my present convictions."

Representative-elect Jacob J. Kern said he would unhesitatingly support the proposal for a special committee to inquire into the expediency of reforming the revenue code, but he did not care to express an opinion on the subject of taxation. He would give any proposed reform his best consideration. He inclined to favor municipal lighting and would work to secure ballot reform.

Representative-elect Clayton E. Crafts, who will probably be elected to the speakership, is drawing up a ballot bill modeled on the Massachusetts law. He said he favored municipal lighting and the appointment of the special committee asked for by the Illinois federation of labor to inquire into the expediency of adopting the single tax. Mr. Crafts said he thought the people were ready

to wipe out the personal property tax, but not ready to go much further.

Senator-elect Noonan and several others were also interviewed and all of them spoke in much the same strain. They were conscious of the evils of the present system of taxation and ready to promote an investigation with a view to devising one more simple in its details and equitable in its effects.

Ernest J. Flood, Chicago. — I inclose eleven more petitions, No. 1 being a republican, who up to a short time ago would not listen to anything flavored with free trade and single tax. Now, he declares for it, and I have captured him—as another staunch advocate of our glorious cause. He is reporter for the Amusement News here, and says he wants no more protection of the kind McKinley & Co. manufacture. No. 2, another heretofore straight republican, is ours for the single tax; 3 is my butcher; 4, railroad conductor, and so on down the list.

We are sorry to hear that our leader, Mr. George, is to withdraw from THE STANDARD as its chief, but feel that after all it is for the best, both for him and us, for he is needed, as he himself says, in other branches of the service; and we all feel such confidence in the man he has left at the helm, William T. Croasdale, that we have no fears for the future.

Robert Cumming, Du Quoin. — I inclose twenty-one signed petitions. A number of them are signed by commercial men. I am in a good place to secure the signatures of such gentlemen. One at my elbow is at this moment absorbed in Shearman's great speech, "The menace of plutocracy," which I handed him to read preparatory to asking his signature.

A social reform club has been organized at Sparta, about thirty miles west of here, for the purpose of discussing the leading social and political questions of the day. Mr. Barker, ex-mayor of that city, is president of the club, which is composed of merchants, bankers, lawyers, teachers and a few plain, hard working men. A goodly number of ladies attend. I visited their club the last two meetings they had, and by request gave them a single tax talk each evening, answering questions which I invited at the close of my remarks. Promptly at 9 o'clock, though the interest was at its highest, the meeting, according to an established rule, adjourned till next Friday evening. Before the members dispersed I made a proposition for the purpose of encouraging investigation and establishing confidence in the single tax. I offered a prize of a ten-dollar gold piece to any one who would, to the satisfaction of a majority of the Sparta social reform club, disprove the justice of the single tax proposition as I shall state it, the correctness of my statement of the proposition to be unqualifiedly indorsed by THE STANDARD or the money forfeited to said club. The meeting at which said contest shall take place is to be regularly announced at least one week in advance, the audience to have the privilege of discussing the question when the speaker has done, I to participate no further than simply to state the proposition before and after the address of the speaker.

This offer, as before said, is open to every one, and there is not in the club, which is to act as jury in the case, a solitary single tax member, man or woman, to my knowledge. The discussion of free trade and protection doubled the democratic vote in Sparta. The traveling salesman to whom I handed Shearman's speech as I sat down to write has signed the petition, making twenty-two this time.

MISSOURI.

A KANSAS CONGRESSMAN WHO WANTS LESS TAX.

Frederick McIntosh, Kansas City. — I am glad to see all the good news in THE STANDARD. Kansas City is moving along slowly, but still more rapidly than ever before in the number of men friendly to the single tax or openly advocating it.

Henry Ware Allen, Kansas City. — Inclosed please find eighteen more signatures. No. 1 is manager of the Live Stock Indicator, a paper of wide circulation among stockmen. This gentleman is a thorough single taxer, and his paper is open to economic discussion while favoring free trade. No. 2 is proprietor and editor of the Christian Era, and although not as yet completely indorsing the single tax, he is willing to print communications on the religious phases of it. No. 3 is a lady of refinement and culture, of whose conversion I am justly proud. She has read many of the tracts, takes great interest in THE STANDARD and has solicited signatures for the petition. Nos. 4 and 5 are teachers in the public schools here, and whose interest in the question is largely due to Mr. Herne.

Sixteen signatures that I have sent are from men in the Merchants' national bank, some of them strong republicans—so strong, indeed, that they do not think the investigation will help free trade or the single tax.

In conversation with me, John Davis of Kansas, member-elect to the Fifty-second congress, declared himself to be one of us, as may be inferred by his utterance, that "the least tariff we have the better," and that he would "take all taxes off of improvements." He said he had received several letters

from single taxers (the letter writing corps), and I believe his name is one of the happiest suggestions that Mr. Atkinson has made. Davis is to Ingalls what the "Abe Lincoln" type of statesmen is to Tammany. Davis and Simpson may be counted upon to support Tom L. Johnson when the petition is presented.

MINNESOTA.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL.

W. A. Carpenter, Minneapolis. — Our second meeting was addressed by an Episcopalian clergyman, Reverend William Wilkinson, who, though an Englishman, does not believe in the so-called free trade of England, but in the real free trade of the single tax advocates. Among those who spoke after the minister's interesting remarks were over was an old sea captain, who evidently seemed to know something about the causes which have swept our shipping from the ocean. He also advanced the theory that when we send our goods abroad it is for the purpose of getting other goods in return, and not to get a lot of foreign coins, and that the value to us of the cargo brought back is greater than that of the outgoing cargo, while the value to the foreigners of the goods exported by us is greater than that of the goods they send us in return. By reason of this exchange of commodities both parties are gainers, and this, Captain Mayo thought, is nature's way.

Last Tuesday evening we were addressed by J. R. Barrett of this city on "The fallacies of the single tax."

Next Tuesday evening Mr. Hiram Vandervoort intends to show us the beauties of protection, and he does say that he intends to rake the free trade ship fore and aft. Meanwhile, we of the league are preparing for our funeral.

C. J. Buell, Minneapolis. — Perhaps one of the best results of the overwhelming democratic victory in this "safe republican city" is the establishment of a bright, clean, independent democratic morning paper, the Times. It favors separate bills to place on the free list articles that are controlled by trusts, such bills to be pushed to passage one at a time.

E. Herrmann, St. Paul, Minn. — Sunday afternoon, at the Labor lyceum, Mr. H. C. McCarty, our president of the club, read a very able paper on the single tax. The discussion that followed was rather tame, and those who did speak approved of the paper and the single tax. This, however, did not satisfy me, and I was determined that those who were present and did not agree with our system must say something. I at once started out to criticize the labor organizations in the futile attempt to improve their condition by such useless laws as they propose to get enacted in the next session of the legislature in this state; their useless strikes and combinations to induce men to refuse to accept less than a certain sum for their daily earnings, etc. These remarks brought them to their feet, and a wagon load of oratory was dumped upon me in order to convince me of the great good they have, by their ways, accomplished. My object was gained, the meeting lasted longer, and was one of the most interesting single tax discussions that has ever taken place in this city. At the close of the meeting I requested those present to sign our petition to congress. The twenty-seven signed was the result which I inclose herewith.

TEXAS.

A TEXAN WHO "GOES FOR" SENATORS, LAWYERS, REVIVALISTS OR ANY OTHER GOOD SUBJECTS FOR CONVERSION.

J. J. Magrath, Palestine. — Inclosed please find thirty-eight signatures to petition. I used several of my blanks as posters, posting them up in conspicuous places. Many per-

sons when I would ask them to sign would request the privilege of taking two or three home to show to their friends. As a general thing that was the last I heard of them, but I did not hesitate about distributing them that way, as I thought, the single tax being printed on the back, it would tend to introduce it to their notice.

By the way, I have captured the editor of our leading weekly, but he is shy of letting me occupy his space. He is hardly to be blamed, seeing the neighborhood he is in. I struck Old Hayseed (Hon. John H. Reagan), our United States senator. I sent him a petition and asked him for an expression of opinion. Well, he lit into me, and I went back at him with six closely written pages. It is ten days since and I am still sighing for an answer; but he had a good excuse, as he was getting ready to go to Washington. Probably he will think it worth while to answer from there, but I doubt it. Anyway, I hope Tom L. Johnson and John De Witt Warner will freeze onto him when they get to Washington.

I have not made any attempt as yet to organize a club. I don't like to be in too big a hurry.

I intend to hit our leading lawyer, T. Gam-mage, with a petition to-morrow. I hope he will stick to it better than Reagan.

Rev. Sam Jones, the noted Methodist revivalist, has been holding a protracted meeting here. I got tired listening to him one night, so I went home and mailed him Shearman's "Single Tax" and Henry George's "Justice the Object, Taxation the Means." He is so fond of dealing with effects that I thought I would give him some causes to think about. No doubt you think I have gall, but can't help it. It's the nature of the beast.

R. B. Hollingsworth, Shiner. — Inclosed find thirty-one petitions. No. 1 is a banker, the first I have been able to get to sign the petition, and also an ex-congressman from this district. No. 2 is a prominent attorney. No. 3 is county attorney of this county. A considerable number have agreed to investigate the single tax. I am lending my feeble effort to advance the good cause, though I find some of those who most need the change are the hardest to convince now they would be benefited. Mr. George's tour has put quite an impetus to the movement, and caused a great many to begin to study, though his lectures were but little known of in the country districts before they were delivered. I hope to report good results in the future.

KANSAS.

"THE SPELL OF PARTISAN POLITICS IS BROKEN."

J. J. Wilkes, Crainville, Republic county. — Inclosed twenty nine signatures to petition. I have not done anything toward getting signers for a good while, for it was a poor field for the purpose. But now the Farmer's alliance have created such a breeze, which became a cyclone on the 4th of November last—the result you already know. The spell of partisan politics is broken, and we are now in the transition stage which makes a splendid field for the work. Some good speakers in Kansas this winter would secure the state to our cause. I got these signatures in two afternoons that I went to town. I was astonished at my success. One man said to me, "I will sign, for there is more in the single tax than one who has not studied it is aware of." Many signed, as they wanted an investigation.

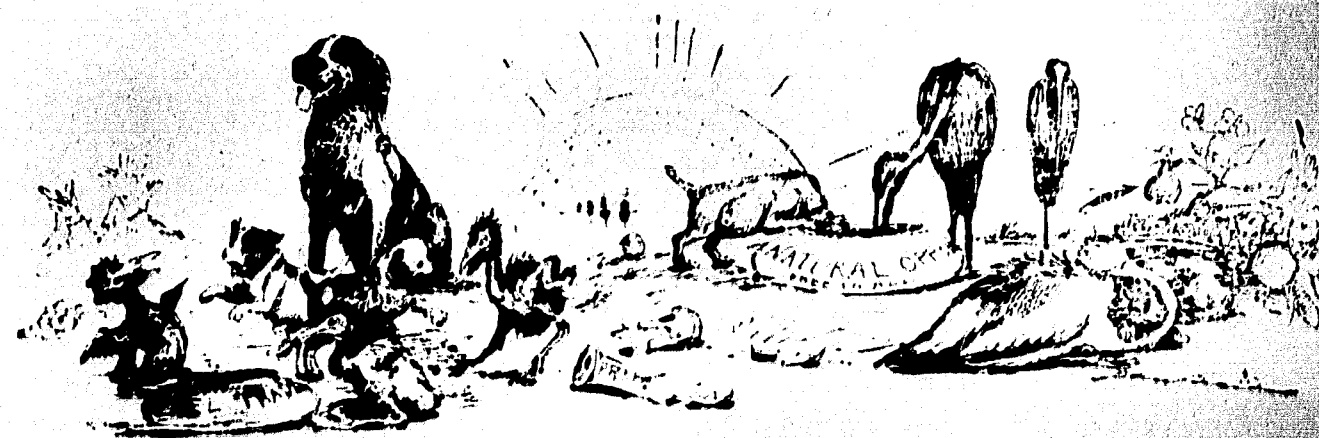
William Crow, Wichita. — Inclosed please find twenty-five slips. Will send more in a few days. No trouble to get signers here.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

AN INTERESTING ARRAY OF FIGURES—GETTING SIGNATURES.

W. E. Brokaw, Watertown. — The "official" returns are out, and I note a paradox. There

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were thousands less laborers employed on the farms of South Dakota this year than last. No less than 6,000 families left the drought-stricken districts of the state between the elections of 1889 and 1890, and yet the total vote of the state for governor was 77,012 this year as against 77,804 last year, a gain of 108 votes. It seems a little strange that about 10,000 voters can leave a state containing but 80,000 voters in one year and there be more voters than before they left. There has been very little immigration, and I doubt if very many thousand young men reached their majority in South Dakota within the past year. Returns came in slow from the most doubtful districts. In my humble opinion there is a "nigger in the wood pile," and that if we had had the Australian ballot system there would not have been 70,000 votes cast—nor a single republican elected on the state ticket.

Isaac Howe, Redfield.—Inclosed find eleven signed petitions. No. 1 was the candidate for state auditor on the independent ticket at the late election; No. 2 a lawyer and the present state's attorney for this county; the remaining nine intelligent thinking farmers and mechanics.

WASHINGTON.

WHY A PROTECTIONIST BECAME AN ABSOLUTE FREE TRADE SINGLE TAXER—A BRITISH FREE TRADER—FOREIGNERS WHO MISS HOME ENJOYMENTS—THE GOVERNMENT RESERVE AT PORT ANGELES TO BE OPENED TO SETTLERS—A SINGLE TAXER BATS THE COMMON COUNCIL.

A. J. Gray, Seattle.—Heretofore my work in the single tax movement has not been in the line of getting signers to the petition, for the reason that I have not thought myself a good solicitor. I inclose two petitions, both signed by florists. One signer, Mr. H., is part owner and manager of the Washington floral company, which is the largest place of the kind in Seattle. Heretofore he has been a republican, and he voted for Harrison in 1888, but he now says that he will not again vote the republican ticket, for he has become a believer in free trade and the single tax. He is one of those liberal minded, independent Germans who follow their convictions rather than the party to which they at first become attached. He became a convert to free trade and the single tax through object lessons in his own business experience—a study of markets and conditions, as it were—and not through the study of maxims. A little more than a year ago he purchased two lots, on which he has built four greenhouses, a house and office, barn, tank, etc.; and when he found that his space was too limited for his rapidly growing business he went to the owner of the adjoining property—his place being surrounded by vacant and unused land—and was told that he could have three adjoining lots for \$1,600. He then wrote to his partner, who resides in Pittsburgh, Pa., and he immediately forwarded a draft for the amount, and with this draft in his pocket Mr. H. went to the owner of the lots and informed him that he was then ready to take them. You may judge of his surprise and disappointment when the lord of the soil informed him that he then asked \$3,600 for the three lots. He can now see clearly that the single tax would make it possible for him to get all the land which he wants to use, and get it at a reasonable figure; and he can see that his is but an example of the manner in which land speculation cramps or crushes out many industries. For his object lesson on the tariff question the McKinley bill is responsible. While that measure was being discussed in congress he was engaged in building a new greenhouse, and he had made inquiries and learned about what the material would cost him; but, alas! for calculations, however close, made when law makers are juggling with tariffs! The McKinley bill passed in the interim, which marked the commencement and completion of his greenhouse, and, with the passage of that bill, glass advanced from \$2.65 to \$3 per box, and this taught him, as no theory ever could, that the tariff is a tax which is paid by the consumer, and it made a free trader out of a protectionist; for, when he once had brought home to himself a practical illustration of the effect of protective tariffs, and realized that he had been deceived by the teachings of his party, the inertia of his displeasure with his old party and its false position on the tariff question carried him far beyond all policies of mere tariff reduction to the more firm ground and the more logical position occupied by free traders. Not only the glass which he had to purchase, but the gas pipe, which he uses in heating his greenhouses, and other material advanced in price upon the passage of the "McKinley measure to advance the interests of free trade."

Mr. C. is, by birth, an Englishman, and having lived in England under a policy of free trade he knows what it has done for the laboring men of that country; and having brothers and sisters now residing there, with whom he corresponds, he knows what it is now doing for them, and he believes that it would do as much if not more for the laborers of America, so he is a free trader. He has, with his father and brother, purchased ten acres of land across the sound from Seattle, for which they have contracted to pay \$200 per acre. Think of it! In a section which people of the east will cite as a place where "plenty of land can be had for the

taking," farming land, seven miles from market, is obtained by the actual farmer only by parting with the fruits of as much of his labor as he can procure \$200 with for each acre. And since this land was purchased speculation has increased the price asked to \$300 per acre; and yet when the purchasers of this land wanted to borrow money on it conservative money lenders would advance no more than \$200 on the entire tract, and that only when it should be all paid for. This land cannot be paid for out of that which can be raised upon it. It will take the labor of the best part of the lives of the purchasers to enable them to pay for this bit of land, and it is no more productive than it would be had they obtained it for nothing. I have met a great many foreigners here who have assured me that they were better off in the old countries than they are here. They admit that they get more money for their labor here, but they say that which they have to buy costs them much more, and they have none of the social enjoyments which they had in the old countries; and, after all, are not such enjoyments the better part of that which we must count as our real wages?

W. R. Van Dolah, Port Angeles.—Inclosed find sixty-six signed petitions; the most of them were secured while I was in Greeley, Colorado. Since I have been away from here, which is about a year, the town of Port Angeles has had a phenomenal growth.

The government reserve at this place is attracting considerable attention, as the people have petitioned congress to throw it open to settlement. There was some blundering action taken on it, but it is expected that the subject will be settled definitely this winter, and next July it will be appraised and the settlers will buy it. The provisions by the association are that each individual or head of a family is to have only 100 feet front by 140 feet deep, each one to locate a lot and register the number and block, for which is required a fee. For those living here the fee is fifty cents; for outsiders, I think, it is a dollar. Already the speculator appears to be the main factor. Many houses are built on the land and many at present are being built.

By the way, the single taxers in this neck of the woods are neither dead nor asleep. At one of the recent meetings of the town council a franchise was given to a Victoria party to put in a one-hundred-thousand-dollar water plant, although it had been suggested to the council that it be left to a vote of the people as to whether the town should float \$50,000 and put in its own water plant. But this proposition was ignored; was laid on the table. So last night, through the influence of two of our best single tax men, a meeting was had in the council chamber; and, great guns! but the council was indignant, and tried, with three heelers, to bolt and adjourn the meeting, and even made a motion to that effect, the vote standing 22 to 23, the one being in favor of "we." One old Scotchman took issue with what one of the councilmen said, which was that it would not be right to let the question go to a vote of the people when there were so many poor people who had no property and did not pay any taxes. The old Scotchman, although a republican, threw a shell of pure single tax doctrine right into the enemy's camp by telling him that labor paid all taxes. He met with the heartiest applause of the evening. As far as the meeting went it was a success. So everywhere you see the good work goes on.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Frank Berry, Haverhill.—Inclosed please find one signature to the petition, which I got after a two weeks' tussle. The signer says he is with us on the single tax, but don't believe in free trade that will come later.

W. L. Crosmen, Boston.—The Social license club held a public debate on "The land question" at Barnard memorial, 10 Warren street, on Saturday evening. Mr. L. H. Turner and several other single taxers showed, in a clear and able manner, the injustice of private property in land and the benefits to be derived from the adoption of the single tax. Several socialists vainly endeavored to refute the single taxers' arguments with wild assertions. Their ignorance of the matter under discussion was exhibited when one of them asserted that under the adoption of the single tax economic rent would be taken from the men using valuable land and given to men using less valuable land.

NEW JERSEY.

M. J. Flynn, Camden.—I am engaged as an agent for the Prudential insurance company of America, and I have come to the conclusion to leave a petition at every house I call at, and I am in hopes that it will have a good effect. I began last week in Haddonfield, the home of Mr. W. J. Atkinson, and it would not be surprising to me if he should happen to hear the mewing of the kitten more plainly in the future in that neighborhood than he has in the past. At any rate, let us hope so, for I think he will be partial to that kind of music. Inclosed you will find four signatures.

GEORGIA.

F. Warder, Brunswick.—Inclosed find signatures. I am trying hard to get our forces together, but nearly all belong to other

associations, which drain what little energy there is in their southern natures.

OREGON.

S. B. Riggen, Portland.—Everything is progressing well. We have just had the pleasure of a most brilliant lecture from our talented friend and co-laborer, Mr. Herne, which was listened to and thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by the most intellectual audience that has assembled in our city since Mr. Thomas G. Shearman was here over a year ago.

CALIFORNIA.

Ignatius Ferlin, Virginia, San Diego County.—Inclosed find forty-two signatures. I got them mostly November 29 in San Diego by talking to a body of workmen in explanation of the single tax.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Isaac McCloskey, Pawnee.—I send five more signed petitions. My opportunity for getting names is not good. The majority of the people I meet are Indians. The few whites that are here are government officials, nearly all of them, and their greatest concern seems to be to hold on to the seat. I shall try to give them something to think about soon.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Astor family possess a gold dinner service that is the envy of every woman who has ever seen it. It is one of the most costly in this country. It is valued at \$50,000, and is now the property of Mrs. William Astor. It has been in the family's possession a long time; it would be hard to describe, as it was made in different parts of the world and was picked up on odd occasions. It is unique, and has been talked about more than any other dinner set in this country. The larger dishes consist of an immense plateau and center piece, end pieces, candelabrum, wine coolers and pitchers. In the design is represented fruit of all description, together with the unicorn and lion in repousse work. Mrs. Astor uses a white linen table cloth of the finest texture, made especially for her, with a wide lace border showing a lining of pink satin. Her table is always decorated with Glorie de Paris roses, their exquisite shade of pink matching exactly the satin underneath.—[Foster Coates, in Ladies' Home Journal.

The bishop of Bedford has startled England by a proposition to have the state shut out from matrimony all clerks who do not earn a salary sufficient to keep a wife with respectability and independence. The bishop estimates that there are 150,000 junior clerks in London offices and warehouses whose average pay is about seventeen shillings, or \$3.50 a week, and thousands more who do not earn to exceed \$5.25 a week. This will not maintain a family, and the deficits accumulate until crime and the poorhouse is the end.—[Chicago Inter Ocean.

Fine handkerchiefs delight all women. They are now made of sheer linen with real lace edges and the monogram or crest made very small in one of the corners. Others are embroidered daintily but not too lavishly in simple dot patterns. All those included in the trousseau of the Princess Victoria are of ordinary size, for use, not to pin somewhere about the dress with the fancy borders sticking out four different ways. Such small follies would not appeal to a German woman.—[New York Evening World.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 13.—Albina Leblanc was found at 9:30 o'clock, Thursday evening, by Harry Dunlap, asleep on his doorstep in Belvidere. She was aroused with difficulty, and said since her discharge from a house as servant she had not obtained employment. The girl was kept in the police station Thursday night and was allowed to go yesterday morning. Last evening the young woman was found again asleep in a doorway in Boylston street. She was so overcome with the cold that it was thought at one time she would die of the exposure. She will be sent to the city farm hospital to-day.—[Boston Globe.

Prayer books this season are works of art, as witness the jeweled book that was rather ostentatiously displayed by a richly dressed woman in a Back bay church a few Sundays ago. This woman's prayer book must have been very costly. Its covers were of the finest brown seal and the corners and clasps were gold. The gold corners were beautifully chased and were jewel studded. Each corner had a ruby in the center of a crescent of small but very clear diamonds. The center ornament of the brown seal cover was a golden paschal lamb. The general effect of this elaborate cover, with its mingling of riches and religion, was peculiar. The book could not have represented an expenditure of less than \$800.—[Boston Record.

Norwich, Conn., Dec. 10.—This morning

Stephen Corcoran was found by Dr. Harriman dead at his home on Cliff street. His wife, who was sick with consumption, was in a bed near by calling for her husband to aid her. In another room on a mattress was a stepdaughter of the dead man, delirious with fever, and she did not know her father was dead. There was no fire in the house, and evidences of the most abject poverty were on all sides. Coroner Park had the women removed to the almshouse, and the body was taken in charge by an undertaker. The young man who called the doctor was Herbert Spencer, who has been an inmate of the house occasionally. Spencer has been arrested, and the coroner is investigating. The dead man was a member of company K, Fifth Connecticut volunteers, and fifty-five years of age.—[Boston Globe.



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SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

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

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

OAKLAND.—Single tax club No. 1 meets every Friday evening at St. Andrews hall, 1055 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Haskins.

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

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

COLORADO.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

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

SHARON.—Single tax committee. Chairman, J. Ryan.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Pres., Geo. W. Kreier; sec., Frank L. Reardon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific hotel. Pres., Warren North Bailey; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 835.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax committee. Pres., John Black, box 512.

SPRINGFIELD.—Sangamon single tax club. Pres., Joseph Farris; sec., James H. McCrea, 603 Black ave.

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

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Meets every Sunday afternoon, 3 p.m., room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. Fifth and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec., Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

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

CLINTON.—Single tax club. Sunday afternoon, 8 o'clock, Argus office. Pres., Isaac H. Strain; sec., L. O. Bishop.

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

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

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

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. E. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. Riche, 915 South 4 st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month 805 N. 5th st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mosena, 555 Hedge ave.

DES MOINES.—Single tax club. Pres., E. E. Allison, box 4; sec., J. Hallangee.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:30 p.m.; 794 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Stevenson; sec., L. Kinnahan, 324 W. Broadway.

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

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

WYOMING.—Single tax committee. First and third Monday each month. Pres., Jas. A.

Ford, 316 Nebraska st.; sec., H. H. Hoffman, Hotel Rooge.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Single tax club. Open every evening, 504 W. Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolt; sec., W. W. Daniel, 803 Franklin st.

KANSAS.

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

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

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

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

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

MARYLAND.

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

BALTIMORE.—Single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p.m., at Industrial hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 739 Franklin st.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

BOSTON.—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland, 12 Moreland st.; sec., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEWPORT.—Merrimac assembly. Saturday evenings, 48 State st. Pres., Dennis F. Murphy; sec., W. R. Whitmore, 336 Merrimac st.

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

HAVERHILL.—Single tax committee. F. Berry, chairman, 11 Harvard st.

WHITMAN.—Tax reform club. Sec., R. Scott.

MICHIGAN.

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

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

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Weggenier; sec., Jas. Duffy, 303 State st.

MINNESOTA.

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

SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS.—Single tax club. Wednesday evenings, at 1809 E. Lake st. Pres., A. M. Goodrich; sec., P. F. Hammersley.

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

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax club. Tuesday evenings at 307 1-2 Pine st., third floor; business meetings first Monday of each month. Rooms open every evening. Public meetings addressed by prominent citizens will be held the first and third Thursday of each month at Bowman's hall, Eleventh and Locust streets. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2735 Gamble street.

WEST END.—Single tax club. Pres., J. H. Dillard; sec., W. B. Addington.

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

KANSAS CITY.—Kansas City single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 8 p.m., at Bacon Lodge hall, 1204-6 Walnut st. Pres., Curtis E. Thomas; sec., Warren Wasson, 110 E. 15th st.

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

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

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

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

MONTANA.

STATE.—Montana single tax association.

Pres., Will Kennedy, Boulder; vice-pres., J. M. Clements, Helena; sec., Wm. McKendrick, Marysville; treas., C. A. Jackson, Butte; ex. com., C. A. Lindsay, J. R. Knight, Samuel Mulville, all of Butte.

NEBRASKA.

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

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 642 Newark ave. Pres., James McGregor sec., Joseph Danr, Miller, 223 Grand st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BAYONNE.—Single tax committee. Chas. man, Wm. R. DuBois.

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

NEW YORK.

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

METROPOLITAN.—Single tax association. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 490 Eighth av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred C. Keller.

NORTH NEW YORK.—Single tax club. Every Tuesday at 8 p.m., at 2540 3d ave. Pres., James R. Small; sec., Thomas F. Foy.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 11 Willow st.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—Single tax club. Meetings first and third Mondays, 254 Broadway. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 S. 9th st. South Brooklyn; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

EAST BROOKLYN.—Single tax club. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., 408 Evergreen av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., James B. Connell, 448 Central av.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p.m., at 253 Evergreen ave. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Pecten kof, 253 Evergreen ave.

TARIFF REFORM CLUB OF FLATBUSH. Kings Co. Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., Town hall. Pres., H. G. Seaver; sec., Geo. White.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom club. Meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwalenberg's hall, cor. Union and Borden aves. Sec., G. W. A. King, 600 Academy st.

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

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

ALBANY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Sunday evening, Beaver block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec., George Noyes, 308 First st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COHOKS.—Single tax committee. Pres., P. C. Dandurant; sec., J. S. Crane 123 Ontario st.

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

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

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

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio single tax league. State executive board: Pres., W. F. Bien, 1638 Wilson av., Cleveland; vice-pres., J. G. Galloway, 263 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, room 3, 348 1/2 E. High st., Columbus.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p.m., rooms 301-2 Arcade, Euclid avenue. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Simon, 7 Greenwood st.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robert-

son's hall, Lincoln's Inn court, 227 Main st (near P.O.). Pres., James Semple, 478 Central av.; sec., W. H. Beecher, Carlisle st., Mt. Auburn.

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

COLUMBUS.—Single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3:30 p.m. Pres., H. B. Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

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

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

TOTZDO.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 119 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., Wm. Adelsperger.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OREGON.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p.m., 1341 Arch st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut.

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

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec., E. D. Burleigh.</

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HOW LONG WILL THE BLIND LEAD THE BLIND?

Detroit News.

One cannot read the past proceedings of the American Federation of Labor without realizing that it is the blind leading the blind. Some of the members know what they want, but very few know how to obtain it. It may be said, in a general way, that they want plenty of work and good wages—all their labor is worth. This is well. This is nothing more than they deserve. How do they go about getting this? By attempting to deprive other people of the opportunity of working, by demanding that no one shall work as long as he pleases, by insisting on debarring the employer from hiring whom he pleases—yes, even insisting that the employer must not work himself in his own shop. What is the result? Relief in one quarter is only obtained at the expense of suffering in another quarter. Restrictions produce, not plenty, but poverty. They breed monopoly, and monopoly breeds care for some, starvation and want for others.

On the threshold of another convention let the delegates to the federation pause for a moment and reflect. What they want is plenty of the good things of this world. Now, the route to plenty is not through the tortuous byways of restriction, but by the highway of liberty. Given an opportunity to work, the time and the pay will quickly rise to full value. Employers will fall over each other in their search for laborers, wages will rise, and the cottages of the artisans will be the abodes of happy husbands and wives and merry children. So that, if the federation will search out the way to give their members the opportunity to employ themselves, their entire class of restrictive legislation will be found unnecessary and even harmful.

Of course the federation will not do this because the plan is so simple. The members might be compelled to study political economy, which is much more laborious work than damning employers or chasing some poor devil of a "scab" out of town. Yet, if the federation does not do it, and speedily, it will go the way of all other kindred organizations that have outlived their usefulness. The leaders will be compelled to give way to the thinkers in the unions who are here and there already making themselves felt.

ORGANIZED 1851.

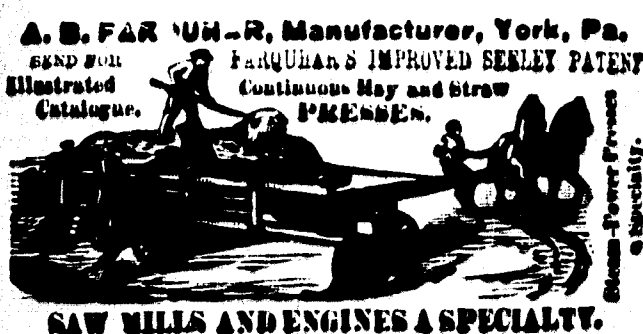
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