

THE STANDARD

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THIS IS READING MATTER.

During the present year we shall add attractive features to THE STANDARD. We have already engaged articles from Henry George, Thomas G. Shearman, William Lloyd Garrison, and Edward Osgood Brown, and are negotiating with other men of recognized ability, who never write without saying something well worth reading.

Subscriptions for this week are up to our expectations. The aggregate circulation would have been very much greater than it appears from our table in Publisher's Notes but for the fact that we have just cut off a large number of subscriptions which expired two weeks ago. Most of these, if not all, will be renewed during the next few weeks, if we may base a judgment upon past experience. Subscribers often neglect to renew upon notice of expiration, renewing only when their paper stops. But since the paper has been under its present management the great majority of subscribers have then hastened to renew. The number cut off this week is the remnant of the large list that expired early in the year. Hereafter, until mid-summer, the weekly number of expiring subscriptions will be very small, and the growth of circulation will appear more plainly in our weekly report.

We again remind single tax men who want to place the paper upon a one dollar basis that the advantage of our offer to take dollar subscriptions for the year decreases with each week. The sooner these subscriptions come in the more issues of the paper will the one dollar subscribers receive. Remember, one dollar buys the paper from the date of receipt of subscription until the last issue of next December, provided the subscriber does not already take the paper. The regular price is three dollars. The dollar offer is made for the purpose of extending circulation. If you intend to solicit subscribers, the sooner you begin the greater the benefit your subscribers will obtain. If you put off the work much longer you will be without any inducement to offer. Should this plan encourage us to believe that the paper can be supported at a dollar, and thus far it does, that will be its price next year.

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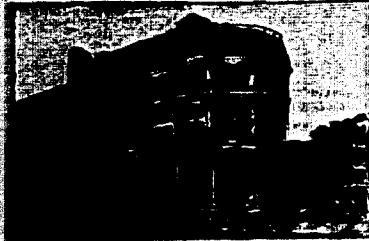
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Some letter of that after life to spell;
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And answered, "I myself am heaven and hell."
—Omar Khayyam.

THE STANDARD

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1892.

No. 3.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.—Wherever death has entered a family there is personal sympathy for the Prince and Princess of Wales in the loss of their oldest son. Nothing can allay it but snobbish efforts to give to the death of a very ordinary young man the character of a public loss. It was this, no doubt, that influenced the Miner's Congress to vote down a resolution of condolence. They saw no more reason for the adoption of such a resolution by their body than for the adoption of kindred resolutions regarding every death that is announced in the obituary columns of the daily papers. And they were right. Such a resolution would have meant more than an expression of personal sympathy for a mourning family. It would have been a hypocritical declaration of loyalty to a toy throne. It would have been like what the funereal acting of professional mourners used to be; and this is what 99 per cent. of the loud voiced sympathy of the English press and English public bodies really is.

There is genuine sorrow in this young man's household, and there is genuine sympathy among family friends. That is true of other deaths. And as with other deaths all who know of the bereavement, whether within a narrow neighborhood or over the globe, feel a touch of nature which makes all classes realize their kinship. But also as with other deaths the ostentatious display of pretended grief is a mockery that only foolish blindness to their really insignificant relations to the British public can make welcome to the royal family.

THE TIRELESS LIE.—Lies travel fast, and they travel with tireless legs. Some irresponsible space writer recently "faked" an interview at Chicago, with Henry George, in which Mr. George was made to declare that since moving around in the world he had concluded that his theories were wrong and abandoned them. The interview was so badly done that any half informed newspaper editor should have been able to detect it as spurious. But it went the rounds; and though it has been denied, and the positive statement authoritatively made not only that no such interview occurred, but that Mr. George has not been in Chicago for two years, it still goes the rounds.

SINGLE TAX CONGRESSMEN IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Single Tax Club intends to take advantage of the Congressional visit to that city, in connection with the World's Fair, to celebrate Washington's Birthday with a meeting at which the single tax members of Congress are to appear. Congressman Tom L. Johnson has agreed to speak, and is arranging for the appearance of his associates of the single tax faith on the occasion. The meeting will be an important one, both in regard to our movement and in its effect on the coming political campaign. There are a large number of single tax men in Congress, and it would be well if their single tax constituents wrote them, urging acceptance of the invitation, which is general and intended to include all who embrace the faith, whether personally invited or not. Mr. Bailey and his associates will spare no pains in making the meeting a success so far as it is within their power to make it one; but in a sense it is a national meeting, and single tax men everywhere should as far as possible contribute their aid.

WAR WITH CHILI.—It is not likely that we shall go to war with Chili. The pulse of the country has been felt, and there is no war beat in it. War would no doubt be a very nice picnic for ambitious naval officers, an opportunity to contractors for rich pickings, and to all those protectionists who imagine that destruction is the mother of prosperity, the prelude to a business boom. If popular, it would make also for the Republicans an excellent substitute for the tariff issue in the presidential campaign. But a war having nothing to justify it but the flimsy pretext that has been raised regarding Chili would be very unpopular. If the country has not loudly denounced the efforts to embroil us with that republic, it has been because it was rather inclined to laugh at their futility.

There are two reasons for fighting, and only two. Primarily Minister Egan, who sympathized with Balmaceda's government, wants the United States to revenge that dictator's downfall; and secondly, in a street fight in the Chilean capital some riotous Chileans were guilty of assault and battery upon the persons of some drunken American naval sailors. The second reason, though actually less important than the other, is nominally the only cause for war. This is due to the unfortunate state of international law, which has not yet been sufficiently developed to afford a direct remedy to Minister Egan for his grievance. And as to this second cause it appears that the courts of Chili are proceeding

with quite as much dispatch as do ours in similar cases (note the massacre of Italians in New Orleans), and there is no reason to believe that ample redress will not be offered by the Chilean authorities.

The possibility of a war is great enough, however, to make the question of reducing instead of increasing our war establishment a matter of grave consideration. We do not need it for defence; we do not want it for offence. And if recent Washington dispatches are at all reliable it is as dangerous in the hands of this administration as a self-cocking revolver in the hands of a meddlesome child.

TO REDEEM NEW YORK.—The Tariff Committee of the Reform Club has undertaken the difficult task of emancipating the Democratic party of the State of New York from the bondage in which it was placed by the abandonment of the State Committee to the Hill caucus, and the triumph of Hill and Tammany in the fall elections. Under the chairmanship of E. Ellery Anderson an address has gone out calling upon Democratic voters to attend the Assembly district primaries, and see to it that tariff reform delegates are sent to the Assembly district conventions. For the purpose of assisting in this the committee places at the disposal of the voters all the resources at its command, and offers to organize meetings, supply speakers, and distribute literature.

The importance of action of this kind is pointed out in a deliberate declaration of the address to the effect that it is the purpose of the State Committee to admit to the State Convention only those delegates who are pledged to carry out the Hill programme regardless of the will of the electors. No such declaration was really needed, for the purpose of the State Committee is plain. It has been packed with the sole object of giving to Hill the entire vote of the State in the National Convention. The programme was begun last September, when at the State Convention of 1891 all the New York city seats were awarded to Tammany Hall. Should that trick be repeated, the vast body of New York City Democrats would be ignored, for the vast body of New York City Democrats do not and will not belong to the private club known as Tammany Hall, even to secure their right to a hearing in the councils of the Democratic party.

The time is short in which to recover lost ground. But if the plan of the Reform Club be carried out the hopes of the ring, now so confidently proclaimed from the housetops, that the New York delegation to the National Convention will be a unit for Hill, will turn to ashes.

While the Reform Club is laying out a plan of campaign for the State, the Manhattan Single Tax Club has set a movement on foot in the city that will serve a similar purpose. We refer to the Free Trade League now in process of organization by Assembly districts. This is to be a body of Democratic voters demanding a national platform that at least shall declare in favor of free raw materials and a corresponding reduction of duties on manufactured goods, and known radical tariff reformers as candidates for President and Vice-President. Already nearly four-fifths of the Assembly districts have been organized, and from every one reports of sympathy and enthusiasm are most favorable.

A coalition between the Reform Club and this league would secure tariff reform delegations to the State Convention, which would be backed by such an enrollment of Democratic voters and such an expression of Democratic sentiment as to be a warning to the ring, and as would cheer the Democrats of other States who see party disaster in Hill's success. And if the warning be not heeded, and especially if the State Committee should pack the State Convention, as it is arranging to do, the fight can be carried into the National convention itself. There are limits to the effectiveness of the kind of "courage" for which David B. Hill has recently been gaining a national reputation.

ABOLISHING LOTTERIES BY FEDERAL TAXATION.—Congressman Little, of New York, has introduced a bill in Congress, which is intended to suppress lotteries by means of a prohibitory national tax. The proposed tax is 75 per cent. of the price of each ticket. It is not strange that people afflicted, as are those of Louisiana, with a gigantic lottery monopoly which threatens to engulf the commonwealth in its maw, should welcome any form of relief. But there are worse things than lotteries, and Mr. Little's bill is one of them.

By the evasive use of the taxing power of the national government this bill aims to acquire jurisdiction over a subject that by the constitution has been withheld from it. It has a notable precedent in our protective laws, which, in the transparent guise of revenue

bills, have established a system of robbing consumers for the benefit of special interests; and another in the suppression, by means of the same disguise, of state banks. One of these evasions has produced very bad effects, and the other a fairly good one; but such precedents are essentially bad. Though the proposed new evasion may have a good effect so far as its immediate object is concerned, evasive laws are immoral laws, and in the long run are certain to do more harm than any immediate good effect can counterbalance. If it is desirable to place lotteries within the jurisdiction of Congress, let it be done openly and above board, with the consent of the people, by means of a constitutional amendment. As the constitution now stands, every Congressman who votes for Mr. Little's bill makes himself guilty of official perjury as truly as a juror does when he brings in a false verdict.

Whether such a subject ought to be placed under the jurisdiction of Congress by constitutional amendment raises a question that need not now be fully considered. Something may be said for it, but much may be said against it. The principal objection is that such an amendment would lie in the direction of undermining the federation and making of these states a compact nation in which the states would be to the general Government what counties are to the states. Already amendments of the same character are being agitated. One of these proposes to prohibit the use by the states of their own money for maintaining religious establishments. The object is certainly good; but if the people of one state want to maintain religious institutions, of what concern is that to the people of other states. Another relates to marriage and divorce. But what logical connection is there between marriage laws and a federation of states.

From such amendments it would be only a question of keeping on in the same direction, until we should have the practice of law and medicine, the teaching of schools, the publication of newspapers, and a host of similar subjects made matters of national regulation.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.—At the session of the Knights of Labor of New York State, held at Albany last week, the plan of allowing every county to choose for itself the kind of taxation to which its inhabitants shall be subjected, was unanimously approved. The details of this plan are very simple. It is proposed to have all property appraised in three classes, namely: land values irrespective of improvements, real estate values which include improvements, and personal property; and then to allow the Boards of Supervisors of the different counties to decide for each county whether it shall raise its revenues, both for State and local purposes, by a tax upon either one, or any two, or all three of these classes. This plan is as just and wise as it is simple. It is not fair for the interior counties to enforce personal taxation upon the cities which object to it; nor is it fair that the cities should compel the county to tax real estate if they are opposed to real estate taxation.

It is argued that the cities would not appraise their personal property honestly if the plan were adopted, and, therefore, that the other localities would be obliged to pay more than their share of State taxation. A moment's consideration will show that the reverse would be the case. When personal property is taxed every owner has an object in undervaluing his wealth; and since in practice in cities the owner is of necessity the valuer, the aggregate value of personal property in cities is always kept down. Judged by taxation statistics New York is getting poorer in personal property, instead of richer. But if personal property were not taxed, owners would have no motive for undervaluation, and the desire to appear to be men of substance when the appearance costs nothing, would induce them the rather to overvalue. Thus there would be a tendency in the localities that abolished personal property taxation to magnify, and in the others to minimize, the aggregate of personal property; and the places that confined their taxation to real estate would pay a larger State tax in proportion to their wealth than would the places that continued to tax personal property. The real advantage that the former places would enjoy would not be in a lower proportion of taxation, but in a greater proportion of prosperity.

This home rule plan is one upon which the New York Tax Reform Association and the personal property tax people ought to be able to compromise. If they are not willing to compromise upon so fair a basis, it would appear that just taxation is not so much their object as unequal taxation.

PRESENTATION OF THE PETITION.—We direct attention to the call, published this week in the department of single tax news, of the officers of the National committee for funds with which to complete the preparation of the single tax petition for presentation to Congress. This call, made two weeks ago, has thus far been ignored by members of the committee whose duty it is to attend to it. Now is the time to present the petition. This session of Congress will not continue long and the petition ought to go in before the winter passes. Its good work did not end when canvass-

ing for names stopped. The appointment of a committee as prayed for will renew its effectiveness as a means of agitation. Each member of the National Committee can easily raise the small sum assessed upon his State, and if he has any appreciation of his responsibilities he will do so at once. We trust there may be no further delay.

MONEY MADNESS.—Among the bills introduced in Congress is one by Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, which provides that whenever the circulation of any national bank or any portion thereof shall be surrendered, the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon prepare an equivalent amount of legal tender Treasury notes of the denominations now provided by law for national bank notes. They shall be legal tender for all debts. The second section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in the event of a deficit in the revenues of the Government from a reduction of taxation, to prepare legal tender Treasury notes in amount sufficient to cover such a deficit of like denomination. It further authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be coined of the silver bullion now in the Treasury, or which may be, such an amount of standard silver dollars as he may deem necessary for meeting such notes when presented for redemption.

Mr. Culbertson's bill is intended to prevent contraction caused by the surrender of national bank notes, and incidentally it is a love message to the silver coinage people. But Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, is not satisfied with preventing contraction; nor yet with expansion. He proposes to put money right into the hands of the people. That is, of certain people. His bill is for the relief of "the people" of Indiana. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue \$100,000,000 in treasury notes directly to the people of Indiana upon first mortgage security upon any and all real estate lying within the State, to the amount of one-half the cash value of lands fixed by the Board of Lay Commissioners of Indiana. For this issue the Government is to receive a tax of two per cent. per year. Citizens to whom these treasury notes shall be issued are to mortgage their lands to the Government to secure a promissory note payable to the United States Treasury in twenty years or sooner, at the option of the mortgagor, the amount of notes to be not more than two-thirds of the cash value of the lands. For failure to pay the semi-annual tax or the principal when due, personal property may be levied on; and if this is not sufficient to pay the amount due, then the County Auditor is directed to sell the property at auction, or the lands may be rented by the Government.

Mr. Peffer's bill needs to be supplemented with one directing the Government to make an issue of money to be lent upon the security of chattel mortgages. Everybody who needs money does not happen to have real estate security. And then another issue should be made for lending on the security of ability and willingness to work, for the people who most need Government charity are those who can offer neither realty nor personalty as security.

It occurs to us that if capital is worth more than two per cent. the impoverished people of Indiana might, under Peffer's bill, make a good thing by mortgaging their farms for the Peffer loan and lending the proceeds at the higher market rates of interest to other people. If capital is not worth more than two per cent. the bill will afford them no relief. We suggest that before the bill pass, its title be changed so as to read: "A bill to make money lenders of some impoverished Indiana landowners."

LEASING OYSTER LANDS.—The people of Oyster Bay, Long Island, begin to see a light, judging by this news report in the New York Times:

The farmers and oystermen of the town of Oyster Bay, Long Island, are at loggerheads over the presumed advantages the latter enjoy over the former in the matter of taxation. The farmers' lands are all taxed, while the lands under water, off which the oystermen make their living, are not subject to any such incumbrance. At almost every town meeting for years past the farmers have introduced the much-mooted question for decision by the people's votes, and it has always gone against them. The oyster lands are owned by the town, and it is now proposed that the town authorities take possession of them on January 1, 1895, have them surveyed and marked off into one-acre plots, and that five and ten years' leases of each be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. By this means it is thought nobody will be injured, and that the dissatisfaction of the agricultural portion of the townspeople will be appeased.

PROTECTION AND WAGES.—The Tariff, of Indianapolis, selects the following from one of Governor McKinley's recent speeches:

Protection cannot fix the price of wages any more than it can fix the price of a commodity. It sometimes seems as if men in their greed to get rich fall to leaven their prosperity with the teachings of the Golden Rule, and on every pretext cut the wages of their labor.

No, protection cannot fix the price of labor; nor can it fix the price of commodities. But, though it cannot fix the price of either, it can and does affect the price of both. It raises the price of commodities by narrowing the sources of supply, and it lowers the price of labor by diminishing opportunities for employment. When

trade is brisk wages are good; when it is dull wages are poor. Protection interferes with the briskness of trade. Workingmen know these facts and are beginning to draw the inevitable conclusion.

DEATH OF CARDINAL MANNING.

HENRY GEORGE.

In the death of Cardinal Manning the world loses a man who was loved and respected far beyond the boundaries of his creed or nationality.

Henry Edward Manning was born in Hertfordshire, England, on the 15th of July, 1808. He obtained his early education at Harrow, and graduated from Oxford in 1830. In 1834 he became a rector in the Established Church, and six years afterward was made arch-deacon of Chichester. It was in this interval that he married, but his married life was of short duration, owing to the death of his wife.

When the Privy Council declared the necessity of baptism to be an open question, Manning made a vigorous protest, and in 1850 gave up his preferments in the English Church and became a Roman Catholic. It was not until 1857 that he became a priest, and in 1865, upon the death of Cardinal Wiseman, he was appointed Archbishop of Westminster, receiving his Cardinal's hat ten years later.

Cardinal Manning was an intense Catholic, and a strong supporter, on the spiritual side at least, of the power of the Papacy. But his ardent sympathy for all that tended to the elevation of men gave him the respect and love of men who knew little and cared less for theological differences; and the position that he held in popular appreciation came nearer to that of those great prelates who of old stood for the rights of the people against kings and princes than in modern times has been held by any man of our English speech.

He was an ardent advocate of temperance, and by the efficient organization which he started, and of which he was the head, did a work in that direction among the poorer Catholics of London that can only be compared with that done under the apostolate of Father Mathew and by General Booth. He was an early and steady advocate of home rule for Ireland, and an outspoken defender of political liberty and freedom of conscience everywhere. He was always ready to give his sympathy and influence to anything tending to the elevation of the masses, and it was to his support and mediation that the dock laborers of London were largely indebted for the success of their great strike in 1889, and that Cardinal Gibbons was able to prevent the condemnation of the Knights of Labor by Rome.

Personally, he was a man who inspired respect and affection, who bore in face and manner the stamp of intellectuality and purity and wore the dignity of his age and position with modest grace. I first saw him in 1884, when, at his suggestion, a prominent layman invited me to call upon him. Knowing that he could only care to see me on account of the principles I represented, I lost no time in setting those principles briefly but clearly and fully before him. He listened with the utmost attention, asking as to points that he did not fully understand.

I told him that we, who were seeking to secure the equal rights of all men to the bounties of their creator, did not venture to look for the active support of the Church, but that we had a right to protest and did protest against the statements sometimes made that our doctrines were against religion, and were opposed to the teaching of the Catholic Church. In reply, the cardinal said to me, in substance, that while most favorably impressed by what I had said, he could not fully accept our principles without closer examination; but he added, "I can say to you, unequivocally, that your doctrines have never been condemned by the Church, and as you present them, and I understand them, contain nothing whatever that is opposed to Catholic teaching. I know there are Catholics who will say so, even bishops and archbishops, but in this they are simply showing their ignorance of Catholic teaching." And then, he went on to tell me that no such doctrine would be held contrary to the Catholic faith until condemned by an Ecumenical Council or in a formal definition by the Pope, speaking ex-cathedra to the Universal Church.

And again, in a letter to a Catholic gentleman of this city, Mr. T.



B. Preston, written after Archbishop Corrigan had issued his foolish diatribe against the single tax in 1886, the Cardinal repeated that in my works, as far as he had read them, he found nothing whatever that was opposed to Catholic teaching.

The evidently unusually well-informed author of the biography of Cardinal Manning, which appeared in the New York Herald, says:

Cardinal Manning was by no means a Socialist, believing in the extension of governmental authority solely over those things which are the product of the community's growth and progress. He did not desire to abolish competition, opportunities being made equal, the point that differentiates the Socialist from the true individualist.

This seems to me too strong, for this would make Cardinal Manning a single tax man, and that I think he hardly was. For while he had great sympathy with the movement, and believed it to be on the side of the good; and while he evidently regarded with contempt such utterances against it as those of Archbishop Corrigan, I doubt if he ever saw its full beauty and sufficiency.

It will be remembered in this connection that, as pointed out by Edward Osgood Brown, of Chicago, through THE STANDARD, some months ago, the Catholic organ of Cardinal Manning's dioceses, strongly protested against Archbishop Corrigan's attempt to make ignorant Catholics believe that the Pope's encyclical on the condition of labor was binding on the Catholic conscience.

I saw Cardinal Manning for the last time in passing through England on my return from Australia in 1890, when, in company with Father Huntington, I called on him to pay my respects, feeling that it would probably be for the last time. Age and the hard work, of which he never spared himself, were evidently telling upon him, but his mind was as clear and his smile as genial as when I saw him first. He seemed greatly interested in learning of the progress of our movement in the United States and Australia, and evinced towards us the most kindly feeling. A few months ago he took occasion to verbally send me his blessing, and to ask that it should also be conveyed to Father Huntington, and at the same time requested that I should send him an early copy of the letter to the Pope on the subject of his encyclical, which he knew I was at that time writing. I, of course, did send him one of the first copies printed, but his physical powers had at that time begun to succumb and whether he ever had an opportunity to read it I do not know.

There is no regret for the death of a man like Cardinal Manning. He had done his work for man and towards God, as what truth he saw called on him to do. This is the most that life can give to any man.

PRESENTATION OF GEORGE'S LETTER TO THE POPE.

The New York Herald published a cable from Rome on the 12th denying that a copy of Henry George's open letter to Leo XIII., in reply to the Encyclical on Labor, had ever reached the Pope. It explained that Mr. George had done nothing more than to send a copy of the book through Signor Moriondo to Mgr. Carini, prefect of the Vatican Library; and it added that it was "officially stated" that this copy was never handed to the Pope, Mgr. Carini having taken counsel of a competent man who advised him that it would be *infra dig.* both to present it and for the Pope to reply to it, especially as the reply would have a commercial value. Mr. George's answer in the Herald is as follows:

I have never received any acknowledgment of the receipt of my letter by the Pope. Whether this is because he has not deemed any acknowledgment necessary, or because, as is here suggested, he is so surrounded that not even a bare acknowledgment from him can reach the person for whom it is intended without some consideration of its "commercial value," I have no means of knowing. But I do know that my letter was handed to the Pope himself.

Mgr. Carini, after first reading proofs of the Italian translation, informed Signor Moriondo, managing director of L'Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese, its publishers, of his readiness to personally present it to the Pope, and after having received a specially bound copy for this purpose he wrote to Signor Moriondo that he had presented it to the Pope in person on the 22d of October, adding that though at the moment His Holiness was too much fatigued by receiving the French pilgrims to give the matter attention, he would doubtless do so later.

This, however, was not the only measure I took to place before the Pope himself the considerations I had addressed to him.

Before the Italian translation had been made or "The Condition of Labor" had been printed in any language I sent by mail a copy to the Pope, with a respectful personal letter. These were inclosed in three separate envelopes, one within the other, each sealed and properly addressed. I did this at the instance of well informed Catholics, who said that there is in force in the Vatican an ancient rule intended to prevent the Pope from being virtually shut up by those about him. According to them the papal secretaries may break a first seal and a second seal on a letter addressed to the Pope, but are forbidden by this rule to break a third, and that a letter so addressed must be handed to the Pontiff himself, and can only be opened by him or by his order, and in his presence.

In addition to this, I also sent to the Pope, as soon as they were printed, English copies of "The Condition of Labor," accompanied by another brief and respectful personal letter.

I have thus complied with all the requirements of respectful courtesy. If with all these precautions, and with the publicity given to it by the Italian

press, it is, as is asserted by "It is officially stated," impossible for such a communication as mine to reach the Pope, then the head of the Catholic Church is, indeed, "The Prisoner of the Vatican."

EFFECT OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Perhaps the Boston Globe does not "see the cat," but it at least hears her gentle purr:

Seeing that property holders who secure betterments at the general expense are in the first place benefited by increased rents, it is utterly unjust that, in addition to this, the general taxpayer should be levied upon for the cost of a personal benefit.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

The underlying principle of the single tax—that the earth belongs equally to all, and that the best way to secure substantial justice is to tax the occupant an amount equal to the yearly value of the land—is sound.—*Journal of the Knights of Labor*, September 24, 1891.

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the ideal taxation lies in the single land tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements.—*New York Times*, January 10, 1891.

The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place; that is land.—*New York Sun*, August 26, 1891.

Every one of these taxes [on commodities and buildings] the ostensible taxpayer—the man on the assessor's books—shifts to other shoulders. The only tax he cannot shift is the tax on his land values.—*Detroit News*, November 1, 1891.

The Bee does not say that it will never be a full-fledged single tax advocate. It believes in it in theory now; it pauses only on the threshold of doubt as to the expediency under existing circumstances.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Bee*.

TO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN: The petitions praying Congress 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, is now ready for binding. As soon as that work is completed the petition will be presented in the House of Representatives. The original slips will be so arranged that a Congressman can readily turn to any post office town in his district, and inform himself without trouble as to the number and personality of the signers among his constituents, and the genuineness of their signatures. It is now necessary that the committee be put in possession of a sufficient fund to pay for binding and shipment. The amount cannot at present be definitely stated, but it will not vary much from \$10 for each State represented in the National Committee, and a call for that amount is now made. Members representing States are therefore requested to collect and forward without delay the sum of \$10 each for this purpose.

Following is the secretary's report of receipts and expenditures from September 16, 1890, to January 19, 1892:

RECEIPTS.

From cash contributions as per published statement.....	\$1,674 67
Less subscription payment credited by error to this account.....	1 50
	\$1,673 17
From subscriptions as per published statement.....	1,688 40
Less subscriptions cancelled or unpaid.....	452 88
	1,235 52
From News companies for single tax moulds.....	165 85
From sale of postage stamps.....	3 27
	\$3,077 81

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for wages.....	\$1,465 23
" literature.....	911 63
" postage.....	341 95
" printing.....	231 78
" sundry expenses (rent, stationery, etc.).....	101 01
Balance (cash on hand and in bank).....	26 21
	\$3,077 81

By the above statement, it will be seen that the finances of the committee are at a low ebb and that immediate contributions are needed to pay for running expenses of office and for preparing petitions for presentation to Congress.

Respectfully,

LOUIS F. POST, Chairman.

42 University place, New York, January 19, 1892.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

Following contributions have been received under above call:

Henry George, New York City.....	\$5 00
A. D. T. Manning, Portsmouth, Va.....	50
Total.....	\$5 50

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week.....	115,250
Signatures received since last report.....	50
Total.....	115,300

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

NEW BADGE OF THE SINGLE TAX PROPAGANDA ASSOCIATION.

The single tax means the abolition of all taxes upon industry and the products of industry, and the taking by taxation upon land values, irrespective of improvements, of the annual rental value of all those various forms of natural opportunities embraced under the general term, land. To tax labor or its products is to discourage industry. To tax land values to their full amount will render it impossible for any man to exact from others a price for the privilege of using those bounties of nature in which all living men have an equal right of use. It will compel every individual controlling natural opportunities to either utilize them by the employment of labor or abandon them to others. It will thus provide opportunities of work for all men, and secure to each the full reward of his labor; and as a result, involuntary poverty will be abolished and the greed, intemperance and vice that spring from poverty, and the dread of poverty, will be swept away.

Persons wishing to order badges by mail are requested to wait till further notice.

Persons buying badges at the store of Mr. Benjamin Doblin, treasurer,

852 Broadway, New York City, are requested to state whether they wish to join the association or not.

Qualifications for membership are agreement with the statement at the head of this notice and the payment of ten cents a year to the state secretary, and ten cents a year to the acting secretary. Where a local association exists the dues are five cents a month to the local society and five cents a year to the acting secretary.

S. M. GAY, General Secretary.

C. ESTELLA BACHMAN, Acting Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

Pursuant to instructions of the Manhattan Single Tax Club at its last monthly meeting, the managing board sent out invitations to its members living in a number of assembly districts to meet the board at the club rooms on certain evenings. The first meeting was held last Wednesday evening, and, despite the weather, there was a good attendance. Provisional committees were named to take charge of organization in named districts, as follows: Seventh, B. Doblin, John Brown and Alfred Bishop Mason; Ninth, T. J. Gilligan; Tenth, John Breunig, Paul Boesig and William C. Spahr; Eighteenth, William McCabe, T. F. Powers and Donald Bethune; Twenty-second, George Brunswick, T. C. Scully and Frederick Smith. The following evening (Thursday) members from other districts attended, but, owing to the storm, there were not enough present from some of the districts to enable the board to name full committees.

However, the following were put in charge of their respective districts, with the understanding that the district committees would be filled up almost immediately. Second, William Britigan; Fifth, A. J. Smith; Sixth, Morris Van Veen; Eleventh, A. J. Steers and W. D. Williams; Fourteenth, M. J. Murray and Louis Seidler; Seventeenth, E. D. Murphy; Nineteenth, Jerome O'Neill and G. W. Everett; Twentieth, Robert Many; Twenty-third, S. M. Jacobson.

Each organizer was given a list of single tax residents of his district, and advised to visit them with a view to securing their active co-operation; and the Managing Board recommended that for the present the organizers and their friends devote their energies to inducing people to approve the position taken by the Manhattan club, and enrolling names. Meetings for the other districts will be called this week. The committee on ways and means begs to acknowledge receipt of the following sums to assist the work: Alfred Bishop Mason, \$5; John Dunne, \$3; George T. Knight, \$10; E. J. Shriver, \$10.

NEW YORK.

John H. Blakeney writes from Binghamton: The second meeting of our Social Science Club was held last Sunday evening. The first two chapters of "Protection or Free Trade?" were read, and an informal discussion of an hour or so followed. One new member was added to the roll. Two or three others were present to see "how they would like it," and they will likely become members.

Just now a movement is on foot in several wards of this city to bring about some radical changes in municipal affairs. A platform of principles or demands has been formulated, and printed copies are being circulated for the consideration of the voters. Candidates for aldermen—to be chosen February 9—are to be pledged, as far as possible, to these demands, which are as follows: 1. The city to own and control the gas and electric light plants. 2. The abolition of the contract system for public work. 3. Laborers who are citizens of the city to be given employment in preference to others. 4 and 5. Eight hours to be a day's work of municipal labor, and the wages to be not less than \$1.50 a day. 6. The city shall not lease city parks to private individuals or corporations, or grant to such any special privileges. 7. The city shall maintain night schools. 8. The city charter to be amended so as to provide for the election by the voters, instead of appointment by the Common Council of recorder-city clerk, city-attorney, and city engineer. The movement seems to be meeting with much favor.

NEW JERSEY.

Governor Abbott's message commends the report urging that "all assessments on lands and improvements be made separately in municipalities of over five thousand inhabitants."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Charles S. Prizer writes from Reading: At the last meeting of the Reading Single Tax Society, it was decided to accept the plan of the State Single Tax Committee of Missouri for issuing a weekly local single tax paper. The new paper will be called the Globe. We are assured a circulation of 1,200 copies weekly for one year.

On Saturday evening, the School of Effort, of D. A. 130, K. of L., discussed the tariff question. The free traders carried everything. In fact the few protectionists who spoke were timid, and apologetic, in marked contrast to their old time aggressiveness and opposition to the "free competition of American goods with the pauper labor product of foreign countries." This wholesome change in sentiment on the trade question among the Knights in Reading is largely due to the efforts of Charles A. Maurer, Master Workman, of D. A. 130. Mr. Maurer is a working single taxer. We have a number of believers in the single tax here who could not be called single tax men under Mr. Croasdale's definition.

George E. Chase writes from Philadelphia: The principal feature of the evening at the meeting of the Philadelphia Single Tax Society, Sunday, January 17, was a reading by Mr. Richard Chambers, from Henry George's reply to the Pope's Encyclical on the condition of labor. Mr. Chambers opened by a glowing tribute to Mr. George's eloquence and literary ability; he then read the Pope's argument and reasons for upholding private property in land, and followed this by reading Mr. George's reply thereto with telling effect. Many strangers were present, and the rest of the evening was utilized by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Hetzel in explaining what the single tax is and answering questions.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts Single Tax League having opened permanent headquarters at 37 Boylston street, room 6, have appointed Thursday evenings as "at home" nights, when the public are invited. Short tariff talks will be in order on those evenings, and protectionists are especially invited and can have the platform on equal terms with free traders and others. The question for January 13 was "Why the Home Market Club does its printing the cheapest it can get it done, while claiming to believe in protection to American labor?"

Mrs. Eliza Stowe Twitchell writes from Wollaston Heights: The first talk on economics before the W. C. T. U. here was given last Friday. There were nearly thirty women present, and the numerous expressions of satisfaction and interest after the meeting were very encouraging. I owe this success chiefly to the president of the union, and also to a sincerely liberal Christian woman, to whom I first went for help in starting the lessons. She watched me inquiringly while I explained my plan. With an expressive face, which plainly said, "I know nothing about your doctrines, but we are not afraid of new ideas; your earnestness and sincerity incline me to your cause," she asked, "You are not afraid of questions and opposition?" When assured that my hope was to start thought and discussions upon these subjects, that each one might think for herself, she gave me her most helpful support.

The first lesson consisted in introductory remarks on the importance of the subject, and then defined wealth, and showed what its economic productive factors are.

As soon as I had finished speaking an old lady rose and said no one need tell her about these things. She knew just how men got rich. She had seen it again and again. "A man gets a piece of land; then by saving he gets enough ahead to make an investment, and this rises on his hands and he is rich," and she added, convincingly, "Some men have a talent for these things."

As the hour of the lesson had fully expired I thought it best not to oppose her then, but at the next I shall kindly explain to her that I am not talking now about possession, but production. I never expect to convince her, however, that a man is poor from any other cause than intemperance.

During the meeting of the W. C. T. U. which followed, I recalled Charles Sumner's definition of politics: "True politics are morals applied to public affairs." This, then, is a political meeting; for however one may differ with these women as to methods, they are surely working to influence morals in public affairs; and when one considers that the sun never sets on their organization, and the zeal and self-sacrifice with which they labor, one can but be impressed with the moral force they represent. Though they may have little influence on the political machinery, yet their moral strength is best seen by contrasting a woman's political meeting with a man's. The room is not filled with tobacco smoke; instead of an oath now and then, the president earnestly and solemnly asks for Divine help and guidance. Here is no one seeking office, but each one ready and willing to accept the burden, if she can do it worthily. One reported how four young women had banded together to adopt a drunkard as a brother, to reform him, and had succeeded. Another spoke of her work of teaching boys and girls the effect of alcohol on the brain and nervous system. Every week all over our land these lessons are ended by the children screaming their national motto, "Beware! King Alcohol, for we are growing up!" Can we not aid these earnest women to fight King Alcohol more effectually than they are now doing, and thus win the organization to our cause? Here is one line of least resistance, and a work for women to do.

RHODE ISLAND.

Dr. Garvin writes from Lonsdale: The single tax meeting of last Thursday evening was held in the most thickly settled portion, and in the largest hall of Cumberland. The attendance exceeded that of any previous meeting, and the interest shown in the subject as treated by Mr. Levi H. Turner, of Boston, and Hon. James C. Monaghan, of Providence, was very great.

The general assembly meets on Tuesday, the 19th instant, and on Wednesday one or more of the numerous petitions which have been in circulation will be presented, with an accompanying bill providing for local option in the town of Cumberland.

Since my last report contributions to our work here have been received from generous friends in California and Missouri.

The Pawtucket Evening Times says of the agitation in Cumberland:

At no time in the history of the town have the tax-payers been so completely interested by any one subject as they now are by single tax. That is not saying that all are in favor of the adoption of such a radical change at once, but every one seems to be talking about it. One man will button-hole another and keep him standing upon the sidewalk for an hour or so while he explains the advantages of the system over all others that ever have been thought of, and the next man that the victim meets will tell him that single tax aims at the titles in land, and that if it is adopted the town will be in a more bankrupt condition than it ever has been before the ten years that are to be mentioned in the bill shall have passed.

DELAWARE.

The Wilmington Advance, a new eight-page weekly newspaper, made its first appearance January 2. It is to be published every Saturday by George W. Kreer. In his introductory the editor says:

With this issue of the Wilmington Advance we commence the publication of the first single tax newspaper in Delaware. We shall at all times recommend the adoption of a single tax on land values as the very best means of raising revenue, both for local and State purposes, as well as Federal. * * * On national lines this paper will support the Democratic party as long as they favor reducing the tariff, and if they ever reach the point that they consider it is scaled down low enough, we will support any other party that will step in and finish up the job. On State and local affairs we shall maintain an independent attitude. We demand better nomination for office than either party has been giving us, and if the single tax men of this city, who number several hundred, will organize, we can enforce the demand.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boreman writes from Parkersburg: Straggling about our town are a lot of poor Russians who can speak no English, nor have they any money. Great strapping, healthy fellows, looking for a chance to labor, and none to be done. It is a horrible state of affairs, this monopoly of the land.

The land appraisers have just announced to us that they are single tax men as they now can distinguish between land values and land. "The land the Lord made, but the community makes the land values."

This State does not permit the county land appraisers to value railroad property. That must be done by a State board, and little the State board knows of the city squares of real estate that railroads own. They only take account of miles of road.

John Soles, Parkersburg; W. E. Sugden, Valley Mills; William Kincheloe, Tallyho; James Davis, Tallyho; William Williams, Parkersburg, are a few of the many farmers who "see the cat" plainly in this county.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey writes from Chicago: A rare treat was afforded our club at its meeting on Thursday evening, when Mr. Charles Kellermann, an amateur baritone, who has achieved high popularity in the city, appeared and sang Goethe's famous "Erl King."

Mr. Theodore Gestefeld, one of the most prominent German Republicans in Chicago, was the speaker, and his theme was "Protection." He is a pleasant talker, and he handled his subject with a boldness and candor that commanded respect. The address was one of the most curious that I have ever heard. Mr. Gestefeld said he had no figures to quote, nor any party policy or platform to defend. He extolled the beneficence of trade. It was a form of co-operation, and it resulted in the saving of labor and the increase of human happiness. But trade had developed a new and powerful force in society that was threatening the people with a worse than feudal despotism. Commercialism from the useful servant of the community was becoming an aggressive tyrant, menacing the very foundations of liberty and equality. It acknowledges no limitations; it is supernatural, and States and peoples are subjected to its untrammelled sway. It was to check this baleful power, and develop our own resources, that he made the appeal for protection. It was not for revenue that he would levy a tariff upon this destructive agency. It was not to protect labor that he would tax imports. He would have protection for the nation, and not for any class. Indeed, he denied that protection was a class affair. If it were adopted for the sake of labor, or for the benefit of manufacturers, it would be wrong. But its real purpose was to bring commercialism into subjection to the nation, that the nation might thus control it, and preserve its own freedom and integrity.

Mr. Gestefeld was listened to throughout with the closest attention, but there were very few marks of approbation to be noticed. He was applauded when describing the inestimable benefits of trade and also when he said that this government made a great mistake when, at the beginning, it recognized the principle of private property in land. But in the main the address met with no sympathy, and this was emphasized when Gen. Herman Lieb, the Democratic war-horse, rose to open the discussion and sailed into the speaker in his characteristic way. He said Mr. Gestefeld should get a patent on his idea, and the audience cheered. Its like had never before been seen. But the General thought that Mr. Gestefeld could not find a sane man in the State who would accept it. "Trade a bad thing!" he exclaimed. "Trade a thing that threatens our liberties, that must be checked and hampered and discouraged in order to save the country! The notion is absurd. Make trade free. Put no obstacle in its way. It never enslaved anybody. But the tariff makes slaves of the producers of this country, especially the farmers. They can get no possible benefit from the tax upon imports, and that tax robs them on everything they have to buy, while it discourages the demand for their products." Cheer after cheer encouraged the General in his onslaught upon the speaker, and for once the old warrior forgot to qualify his free trade sentiments by any reference to a tariff for revenue only.

And then John Z. White took the floor. He didn't proceed violently, but with grace and neat effect, the audience attesting its delight by frequent and loud applause. He said Mr. Gestefeld had brought in an old familiar friend with a new label upon it. He had introduced it as protection, but we all instantly recognized it as State socialism. The speaker was in favor of trade, but opposed to commerce. It was a fine distinction, but characteristic. It revealed the true character of the economic system the gentleman favored. It was the middleman, the capitalist, that Mr. Gestefeld attacked under the name of commercialism. He wanted trade to be taken out of the hands of the individuals and centered in the State, which should become a great shop in which all of us would be employed under the direction of captains of industry. It was the old, old scheme, the old effort to get rid of competition, and set up a paternal government in which we should all be taken care of like little children. But it wouldn't work, and Mr. White proceeded to show why it wouldn't. He exposed the mechanism of the State socialistic machine, and then explained the simple principles of the single tax.

The single tax Mayor of Rockford, Ill., the Hon. Henry N. Starr, and our good friend the Mayor of Adrian, Mich., should meet here at Chicago some Thursday night and report progress. They would find themselves in the house of friends.

Walter F. Culling will address the club next Thursday evening by special invitation. The following Thursday evening Mr. Josiah Edson will speak, and at the next meeting the lecture will be delivered by Dr. John Gibbons, the eminent lawyer.

Among our visitors on Thursday evening was one gentleman that we were particularly glad to meet. This was the Rev. Mr. Klare (or perhaps Clare), pastor of the Swedenborgian congregation at Englewood, this city. He has just located here and he promises to take an active part in the work of the club. The reverend gentleman attended the national conference and has long been identified with the movement. He says that the single tax doctrine is widely accepted among the members of the Swedenborgian communion.

Mr. Clinton Furbish spoke before the Sunset Club at Englewood the other evening, replying to some unwise but venturesome wight who had undertaken to advocate and defend protection. John Z. White was there and he says it was one of the greatest shows on earth, the way Mr. Furbish went for that misguided protectionist. Mr. Furbish was at his best, and that means that he had a fight on his hands.

Edward H. Bailey writes from Bloomington: At Peoria, this week, the County Commissioners of Peoria county entertained commissioners from McLean, Tazewell, Cook and other counties at a "grand banquet. Various subjects were discussed, among others the taxation question. The notable arguments on this subject were advanced by Mr. J. W. Hill, of the Peoria Single Tax Club, who was specially invited to attend. Mr. Hill's speech was a happy one, showing the commissioners in a very clear manner the justice of the single tax. His effort was appreciated, and many guests present showered him with congratulations.

MICHIGAN.

On January 23, 1902, L. W. Hoch and James W. Helme, Jr., will commence the publication at Adrian, Mich., of the *Lansing Weekly Advance*, a branch of the *St. Louis Courier*. They propose to offer the paper with *THE STANDARD* for \$1 per year, and to devote the full amount to extending *THE STANDARD* subscription list. The enterprise is expected to result in a strong single tax organization in the near future.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Duell writes from Minneapolis: If there is any man in the Northwest who owes his present position to what some people call "foresight," but which ought to be designated "ability to gobble unearned increment," that man is Thomas Lowry, owner of the electric street railway systems of St. Paul and Minneapolis. By well-known methods in less than twenty years he has pulled himself up from a briefless, penniless lawyer to the head of the most gigantic monopoly of the twin cities. A number of super-servicable friends of monopoly tendered this chief monopolist a grand public banquet at the West Hotel Monday evening, at \$10 per plate. The Governor of the State presided, and Archbishop Ireland made the address.

Of course the mayors of the cities were to be present and were expected to respond to toasts. Mayor Winston was present and responded. How well he pleased the gang of monopolists who engineered the thing your readers can judge by the following extract from his speech:

This banquet is given by the gentlemen of the Twin Cities in honor of Mr. Lowry for what he has done towards giving these two cities one of the best systems of street railway in the United States. Let us then "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." A franchise is a public trust, and when bestowed upon a corporation the managers of the corporation, in assuming the duties of the trust, must consider themselves public servants, to be praised for their good actions and condemned for any failure to carry out in every way the conditions imposed upon them.

And this has caused the boys to wonder if it would be possible to put Phil Winston in a place where he would not have the courage to speak out his convictions. Well, those of us who know him best trust him most.

Our league met Tuesday evening to listen to a paper on the "Graduated Income Tax," by Mr. Ulysses Hertig, who went over the usual arguments in favor of that peculiar scheme for raising revenue. The single taxers ridiculed his arguments, their criticisms amounting to this: "If these great fortunes are acquired honestly; if they are only the result of better brains and superior ability exercised under conditions of equality, then they belong to their possessors, and the State has no business to interfere. If, however, they are obtained, as all admit, through class legislation and special privilege, then the remedy is to wipe out the class legislation, and thus prevent the great fortunes from getting into undecerving hands."

Next week we have a debate on the tariff, having found a man who will undertake to uphold the protective end of the discussion.

I attended during the entire session of the State Farmers' Alliance, and made some new acquaintances, besides renewing many old ones. I found a large number of single taxers among the delegates, but nearly the whole mass were affected with the government pawnshop notion, which serves to illustrate how few people there are that think logically and consistently. Most of them are sure that the money question is far and away the most important question before the American people.

They passed some pretty good resolutions, though the central plank of their platform was the sub-treasury scheme.

They demanded laws prohibiting alien ownership of land (what difference does it make to me whether the man that robs me is a citizen of New York or London?); the restoration of all unearned land grants; demanded that the tariff be reformed so that it cannot be used for the benefit of one class to the injury of others (I guess it will have to be wiped out entirely first); Government control of all means of transportation and communication; election of Senators and President by direct vote of the people; universal suffrage without regard to sex; the immediate foreclosure of the mortgages on the Pacific railroads.

Following are some of the most important resolutions from our point of view:

"40. We favor an amendment to the federal constitution empowering the people to annul all special franchises."

"45. The constitution of the State should be so amended that every acre of land should bear a proper share of taxation, including the several million acres of railway lands (now untaxed)."

"42. We favor such changes in the laws of the State as will relegate all questions of local concern and the raising of revenue for local needs to the people of each county and thus relieve the State Legislature of the vast mass of local legislation that now hampers its action and prevents due consideration of matters of general interest."

The last of the above resolutions will probably be endorsed by all parties in this State and embodied in our laws as soon as possible.

They will

I met Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, and am free to say that she is one of the ablest and most eloquent speakers that I ever heard. She regards the land question as the most important question now before the people, but I don't think she sees how the tariff question necessarily leads to the land question. She declares herself a single taxer, but I do not think she fully grasps the entire single tax philosophy. If she did she never could favor the sub-treasury plan.

MISSOURI.

L. P. Custer writes from St. Louis: Last Tuesday night the Reform Club held its regular monthly meeting, but owing to the intense cold weather very few were in attendance. Among these was H. Martin Williams, who was a strong candidate for reading clerk in the present Congress, but went down with Mills and principle. Williams was for Mills first, last, and all the time, and exerted a great deal of influence in his behalf; this secured him the enmity of such men as Tarnsey and Hatch, who brought prejudicial influence to bear upon the Clerk of the House. Tarnsey is of the Hill order of politicians.

The Reform Club voted to discontinue meetings at the present headquarters, and for the present will join the St. Louis League and assist in any propaganda work that may be taken up. The prospect for permanent headquarters for the latter organization is flattering. One of the largest retail dry goods men of the city, B. Nugent, contributed towards the fund we are raising. We shall probably work on the Chicago plan of holding weekly meetings in a hall leased for the purpose by the year, and at present we have in view a most beautiful and well arranged hall of considerable space, located centrally and in all respects well adapted for our purpose.

We are going to secure Edward Osgood Brown, of Chicago, for an address some time in the near future, probably next month. Messrs. Bloom and Heigold, and myself called upon the editor of the *Monitor*, in his sanctum, a few days ago. This is an Alliance paper, published in this city, and its editor is committed to the Sub-Treasury idea and kindred theories, but we found him open to conviction on the single tax proposition.

The great conference of farmers and labor organizations of the country meets in this city on Washington's birthday, next month, and there will probably be more than a thousand delegates present from all over the land. The single tax men will no doubt consider, at an early day, the advantages thus offered for effective propaganda work. The only Jerry will undoubtedly be here, and he will be prevailed upon to deliver an address.

CANADA.

Robert Tyson writes from Toronto: Rev. Dr. H. A. Adams, rector of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, has lectured in Toronto under the auspices of the Toronto Single Tax Association. The lecture was a magnificent oration and aroused great enthusiasm, the audience applauding again and again. Great shouts and cheers arose when the lecturer touched on free trade. Dr. Adams is a straight out single taxer, fearless and uncompromising. The fire and fervor of an intense conviction, added to his brilliant personal qualities, and his wonderful eloquence, took his hearers by storm. The reverend doctor must be doing a great work in his own city of Buffalo.

The Legislative Committee of the Toronto City Council have reported in favor of applying to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario for a law permitting municipalities to exempt personal property, buildings, and improvements from taxation.

The Toronto Single Tax Association have an energetic, active, and harmonious executive committee, which is increasing in efficiency. We find that a strong working committee is a great power.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Division A—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., 1 Gramercy Park, New York, severely criticises the granting of public franchises to private corporations, and thinks city or state should operate them for the benefit of the public treasury.

Division B—J. W. Black, Georgetown Coll., Georgetown, Ky.

Division C—Andrew Baepier, President Concordia Coll., Fort Wayne, Ind. These two gentlemen are favorable to the platform of the New York Tax Reform Association, and should be urged to investigate the single tax.

Division D—The Workman, Grand Island, Neb.

Division L—The Thomas County Veteran, Thedford, Neb. These two papers have occasionally published single tax articles, and will probably accept further contributions.

Division E—E. P. Foster, editor *Golden Rule*, Moselle Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. A trades union and farmers organ, but will probably publish brief but clear letters.

Division F—George Corcoran, Moberly, Mo., is a blacksmith, disgruntled Republican. Explain the single tax.

Division G—Hon. Champ Clark, Bowling Green, Mo., lawyer, Democrat, and free trader. Explain that the logical outcome of free trade would be the single tax, its advantages, etc.

Division H—Smith Sears, Bloomfield, O., is a free trader and prohibitionist.

Division I—W. S. Potts, editor *Patriot*, New Lisbon, O. Send him letters showing the advantages of our plan.

Division J—J. A. Tuttle, Vineland, Jefferson County, Mo., delegate to Farmers' Congress, Sedalia, November 16, 1901. Explain single tax.

Divisions K, O and P—Des Moines (Ia.) *Leader*, editors know something of Mr. George's writings, but object to the single tax on the ground that it is compulsory.

Division M—J. D. Whipple, lock box 834, St. Joseph, Mo., is a Knight of Labor and lecturer for Farmers' and Laborers' Union. Believes the money question all important. Should be shown that private ownership of land and not the money system is the cause of our social ills.

Division N—Rev. S. M. Wilbur, Portland, Ore. Investigating social problems and wants to learn the truth.

Members will please not forget to send me all the targets possible. The redvision requires a greater number each week.

Targets will occasionally be repeated to different divisions, in order that

CHARLES B. SPAHR ON THE SINGLE TAX.

In the Political Science Quarterly for December, Charles B. Spahr discusses the single tax from the point of view of a man who believes in the equal taxation of every kind of property. Mr. Spahr thinks that nothing is simpler or easier, mere representatives of wealth being excluded and property being taxed only where it has real and tangible existence and but once, "than for every State to tax without exemption all property, individual or corporate, within its borders." It does not appear to have occurred to him that tangible property of the same class—land, furniture, pictures, jewelry, houses, etc.—varies so greatly in value that only an army of experts conversant with every kind could approximate to an equitable valuation, nor that they would be obliged to personally inspect each taxed article. And it must be inferred that he would not tax goods in stock, raw materials, business fixtures and machinery, or houses occupied by tenants, for he says that none of the burden of his form of taxation could be shifted by the owner upon any one else; whereas nothing is more elementary than that taxes on products in trade tend always to shift from the owner to the purchaser or renter.



Mr. Spahr makes but an opening allusion to the religious argument for the single tax. He summarizes it in the proposition that "land is the gift of God, and, therefore, belongs equally to all his children," and complains that those who use the argument "would inconsistently keep the land, which is the gift of God, in the possession of individuals, while the value of land, which is certainly not the gift of God, they would divide equally among all his children." That is a queer notion of consistency. When a parent leaves equally to his children property that cannot be partitioned, the law prescribes that it shall be sold and the proceeds divided. Can it be said that the law is inconsistent in taking away from the children the property that was their parent's gift, while dividing among them its value, which was not their parent's gift? True, the religious argument for the single tax proceeds from the proposition that the land is the equal gift of God to all his children—the gift of an equal right to its use; but the social necessity of unequal possession being recognized, the single tax is proposed as a mode of adjusting the equal natural right to the unequal social necessity. Though all do not equally use all the land of a community, equality is secured if each pays to all, the difference in the value of their respective advantages of possession. Where is the inconsistency in this adjustment?

But it is to the political rather than the religious argument for the single tax that our critic promises his attention. At the outset he makes two serious blunders. One is a mistaken ascription of bad logic to Henry George; the other is a specimen of bad logic on his own part. He credits Mr. George with arguing that, as land values arise from the presence of all, therefore the land belongs equally to all. And there is a touch of unconscious humor in the complacent manner in which he remarks that "a moment's examination will show that this conclusion does not follow from the premise." Of course it does not. Nor has Mr. George ever said that it does. He has said that land values arise from the presence of all, and that the land belongs equally to all, but there is not a shadow of justification for making him to say that the latter statement is a conclusion from the former one. Mr. Spahr's second blunder consists in the formulation of an elementary principle from which he argues that the right to land is not equal. To avoid any suspicion of misrepresenting him we quote his language: "The land does not belong 'equally' to all unless land values arise equally from the presence of all." The italics are ours. Had Mr. Spahr said that a house does not belong wholly to the owner unless its value arises wholly from the presence of the owner, he would have been as logical.

This unique elementary principle is followed by an argument, interlarded with statistics, intended to show that land values do not arise equally from the presence of all, in which it is asserted that some accessions to population actually depreciate land values, while others increase them in varying degrees. Since no one has claimed that land values arise equally from the presence of all, and, inasmuch as the fact has no logical relation to the proposition that land is common property, this part of Mr. Spahr's paper calls for no further comment.

His next point, though not clearly made, seems to be that land has no value. He confuses it by a statement elsewhere to the effect that the single tax on land values would result in wholesale confiscation of farm lands. How a tax limited by land values could confiscate land without value will be a mystery until we learn how rivers can overflow without overflowing. Yet we can draw no other inference from the paper in general than that Mr. Spahr regards land as having no value. After describing a "conception that in the value of the land the community has a vast element of wealth which has somehow come of itself without the expenditure of labor or capital," as a fundamental mistake of single tax advocates, who fall into "the correlative error" of assuming that "another amount equally

"except in trivial and exceptional cases" all wealth must be produced by labor. The proviso as to trivial and exceptional cases indicates that possibly Mr. Spahr allows that in exceptional cases and to a trivial amount land values exist. But, since he would not seriously dispute the proposition for which single tax men really contend, that all wealth without any exception, trivial or otherwise, is and must always be produced by labor, the thoughtless proviso cannot be said to affect his contention, as we understand it, that land has no value. Indeed, he takes pains to leave no doubt of his meaning. Concluding his argument as to the sole factor that produces wealth, he says: "The single tax plan, logically carried out, would leave society to be supported by a non-existent fund." If that does not imply the non-existence of land values it has no meaning whatever.

In view of the convincing statistics brought together by Thomas G. Shearman, and which Mr. Spahr wholly ignores, this, the latest effort to prove that the single tax would not yield sufficient revenues for public purposes, appears to be recklessly venturesome. But Mr. Shearman's statistics really have nothing to do with Mr. Spahr's theory. And though the novelty of the theory is exceeded only by its absurdity, it may be accounted for without difficulty. Mr. Spahr does not understand the meaning of the term "land value." We have no disposition to criticize the terms that any writer may employ. So long as he does not give them a double meaning, shifting them from the expression of one idea to that of another and different idea, he has a right to use any terms that may please his fancy. But when he deals with a science that has an accepted terminology, or criticizes any theory, it is incumbent upon him in the one case to use the accepted terms of the science, and in the other, those adopted for stating the theory, in precisely the same sense in which he finds them applied. To deviate without explanation is to confuse himself as well as his readers. Mr. Spahr uses "land value" in a sense differing from that in which it is employed by single tax advocates and in the standard works on political economy; and as it is not to be presumed that he has done this deceptively, we are obliged to infer that he does not understand the term.

In a statistical argument intended to show that land values are due to public and private improvements, for both of which landowners pay—voluntarily for private improvements, and in the form of assessments and taxes, for public improvements—he leads up to the conclusion that "almost the entire value of the land of Ohio * * * is due * * * to the capital and labor which has been spent in its improvement by the present and the preceding generation." In this conclusion, and throughout his argument, Mr. Spahr has misapplied the term upon the exact application of which his argument turns and the value of his conclusion depends. The resulting fallacy is somewhat more subtle than the vulgar one which confounds land value with real estate value, but it is of the same character. It confuses the value given to land by the presence of improvements generally, with the value of the improvements themselves. By supposing that the value given to land by the general presence of improvements is a product of labor and capital, and that this value, equally with that of the improvements, would be exempt under the single tax, he comes easily enough to the startling theory that land values are practically non-existent.

This misapplication of the term "land value" is in some degree explained by a false reading of the single tax phrase, "tax land values irrespective of improvements." If the phrase were "tax land values," its meaning would be clear to a political economist; but as the average business man would be apt to confuse it with real estate values, the explanatory words "irrespective of improvements" have been added. This does not mislead political economists who understand what land values are, and it makes the meaning clearer to others. But it misleads Mr. Spahr. He seems to regard the additional words as a qualifying instead of an explanatory phrase, and imagines that by the "taxation of land values irrespective of improvements" we mean irrespective of the existence of improvements in the community. What we do mean, and what we have always heretofore been understood to mean, is, irrespective of the value of the improvements on each parcel of land that is viewed for taxation.

When the old World building in New York was destroyed by fire, the vacant lot was worth over \$700,000. This value was due, in a degree more or less perceptible to the existence of improvements, public and private, in New York City and in this and other States. According to Mr. Spahr, the value of that lot was to this extent a product of capital and labor, and, as such, exempt under the single tax. According to single tax advocates it was all land value. It was a premium, due to general growth and improvement as distinguished from individual effort, which, attaching to particular land, went to the owner, irrespective of any improvements he might put upon it; and under the single tax it would have entered into the values appropriated as the basis of taxation.

Mr. Spahr's idea, which finds expression in the course of his argument, that landlords buy their right to land values by paying assessments on the basis of the private "betterments" caused by such improvements as are made, and by paying general taxes for such public improvements as are not made by means of assessments upon the benefited real estate, goes for nothing. Assessments, like all that part of real estate taxation that falls upon land values, belong in the category of the single tax. They are a deduction, for public revenues, from a fund that would otherwise go to the landowner who pays them, and to no one else. There is a difference as to public improvements paid for out of general taxes. Landlords contribute to these, not in proportion to the extra value they give to his land, but in proportion to his general liability, so far as it can be made effective, as a general taxpayer. But everybody else contributes in the same proportion. And though everybody else has the use of these improvements equally with the landowner, for which they as well as he are required to pay, such pecuniary value as the improvements produce attach only to land; and of that, over and above the common benefits in which he shares, he gets the whole advantage. In neither case does the landlord buy anything of the community that would justly entitle him to compensation if all taxes but those upon land values were abolished. Thus, Mr. Spahr's logic is

fallacy again when he argues that the single tax in Connecticut would leave the public vastly in debt to the landowners, because "the logical application of the single tax theory would require that the property owners [meaning landowners] receive back the taxes they have advanced and turn over to the public the increment that has arisen"?

Our critic's article is influenced by another but more common error. He confuses land values with the wealth out of which the rent of land is paid. This error sometimes takes the form of an assertion that a tax upon land values is a tax upon labor, because labor produces all wealth and the tax must be paid with wealth. But with Mr. Spahr it takes another form. Knowing that there is "no vast fund of wealth in the air which can be brought to earth by the touch of Mr. George's magic wand," but that all wealth is the product of labor, and understanding that the single tax is not a tax upon labor, he draws the conclusion, in confirmation of the idea evolved from his misapplication of the term "land value," that the single tax would yield no revenue. The fallacy here is almost obvious. It lurks in the assumption that a tax upon labor, and the taking of labor products by taxation, are one and the same. In fact, these two things are very different. To take labor products by taxation is to tax labor, if the amount be taken from individuals in proportion to their product—that is to say, in proportion to their wealth; but if it be taken in proportion to the value of land, the exclusive possession of which is secured to them by law, which is equivalent to taking it in proportion to the greater productive power, not of the individual but of his land—it is a tax upon monopoly and not upon labor. In either case the tax must be paid with labor products. But in the one case the products would otherwise go to the individual as laborer—as a producer; while in the other it would go to him as landowner—as the beneficiary of a special privilege. It is not the value of the land that single tax men would turn into the public treasury. That would be like pouring hydrogen gas into an upturned hoghead. They propose to make land values a measure, not an object of taxation. These values now measure the share of aggregate wealth production that is taken from laborers and given to landowners; single tax men would make it the measure of the share of wealth production to be taken from laborers and given to the community for common use.

Government, to be supported, must have wealth; and since it does not produce wealth it must obtain it by taxation. For this purpose Mr. Spahr would adopt the impracticable method of taxing every kind of wealth in sight, improperly including land in the category of wealth; and he justifies his plan to equity with the socialistic theory of the rightful part-ownership of society in every form of wealth. Single tax men, as their basis of taxation, would distinguish between the value of labor products, which are of right the private property of the producer or his successor in interest, and the value of land, which is of right the inalienable property of all—of those yet to come no less than of those now living. His plan is unjust, has always been ineffective, and is essentially incapable of operating with impartiality. Theirs, while just, simple, certain, and sufficient, is calculated to promote not impede enterprise, to remove the bonds that hold labor in subjection to monopoly, and to displace the obstructions that make competition appear to the thoughtless as oppressive.

Charles B. Spahr, the writer of the criticised article, whose portrait appears above was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1860. He went through the public schools and then to Amherst College, where he graduated in 1880. For two years thereafter he taught in the high school at Columbus, and meanwhile became one of the editors and proprietors of the Columbus Gazette. After disposing of this property, he went to the Columbia School of Political Science for one year, and then spent a year in Germany studying chiefly the subject of taxation. In 1886 he took his degree as Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia, presenting a thesis upon "The Taxation of Labor," which was published in the Political Science Quarterly. In this thesis he took the position that the instinct of American democracy demands the equal taxation of all property, and the non-taxation of labor; that in the field of direct taxation this principle is carried out with some consistency, but that in the field of indirect taxation it is completely overturned, the burden of National taxation resting upon the poorer classes, while the very wealthiest classes not only obtain tax exemption, but are enriched by the taxes imposed upon the poor. In the spring of 1886 he became a member of the staff of the Christian Union. During the campaign of 1888 he was an editorial contributor for the Nation, and in the spring of 1889 became one of the editorial staff of the Commercial Advertiser, a position that he held until the paper changed hands last summer. He meanwhile became one of the prize lecturers in the Columbia School of Political Science, the theme of his lectures being taxation and the distribution of wealth. This position, as well as that upon the Christian Union, he still holds.

LABOR'S SHARE.

The report of the Census Bureau on the subject of mining shows that "the average earnings of all persons employed at the gold and silver mines during the year 1889 were \$725 a year, while the average output per man amounted to \$1,723 a year." It does not show what became of the thousand dollars difference between output and wages.

MAKING THOUGHT.

Bellevue (Ontario) Independent.

The single tax advocates have pressed their theories upon the public attention with such perseverance and skill, that even in those cases where they have failed to make proselytes they have set in motion a train of thought which is bringing over large masses of the people to the conclusion that a change in the mode of taxation is necessary.

WHAT ARE THEY GOOD FOR.

Minneapolis Times.

In every community there are men who owe such wealth and importance as they enjoy to the general growth and prosperity, rather than to their own business abilities or efforts. The fortunes they have acquired belong almost entirely in that classification of value which Henry George calls the "unearned increment." That is to say, they have grown rich largely through the development of the community, of the rapid increase in values due to the public spirit, the energy and enterprise of their fellow citizens.

Send orders to THE STANDARD for Henry George's reply to the Page. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 50c.

TOM JOHNSON'S SINGLE TAX BILL.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

The bill which Tom L. Johnson has introduced in Congress respecting taxation in the District of Columbia is very important. It provides that from and after June 30, 1892, improvements on real estate in the District shall be exempt from taxation, and that the deficit in the revenue caused by such exemption shall be met by a higher rate of taxation on land, the land being "assessed at its full potential market value." Congress, it should be understood, is the aldermanic body of the District, passing all the local laws, which are carried out by three commissioners appointed by the President. It is, therefore, at once a local legislative body, attending to streets, sewers, parks, water, illumination, and such matters, and the legislature for the nation. Its experience regarding local matters may, and often does, govern it in national legislation, and an interesting discussion is promised over this bill by a Congress which has already done a great deal of thinking on the taxation question from the tariff side.

I find in privately talking with the Democratic members that the free trade sentiment is rapidly strengthening. The Western members take no pains to hide it, and the Eastern members, who are afraid of a free silver issue, need only a little more free silver talk to frighten them into a very radical position on the tariff. This, of course, raises the question of where the revenue is to come from, and four of the best-known Democrats on the floor of the House who have never been known to express any sympathy for the single tax idea have already privately remarked that the best place to get the revenue would be from the value of land. One of them said: "The ideal tax is the tax on land values." Of course this does not mean that these men are going to get up in this Congress and announce such views. They are politicians and wait for their constituents. But it does show how the single tax idea is getting into men's minds, and such bills as this one of Mr. Johnson's will further diffuse it.

This bill has been referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which Mr. Johnson is a member. It may never get out of the committee, as there will be strong opposition to it on the part of the great land speculators in the District, some of whom, like Senator Sherman, are members of Congress. But should the bill be favorably reported to the House, there will likely be a big fight over it, as there was over the much less important Rock Creek Park bill in the last Congress.

The Rock Creek Park bill was presented in the Senate by Senator Sherman. It provided for the purchase of two thousand acres of land on Rock Creek, in the District of Columbia, for the establishment of a park, half the expense to be paid by the district and half out of the national treasury. The bill slipped through the Senate very quietly and came to the House. Its promoters were in hopes of getting it through that body too without trouble; but hardly had the seemingly prefatory debate begun when Representative Spinola, of New York, got the floor and drew out the fact that the proposed park lay in the immediate vicinity of a large tract of land recently purchased for speculative purposes by a few millionaires, known collectively as "The California Syndicate." He wanted to know why these speculators should be benefited at the expense of the district and the nation. "Is there any reason," he demanded, "why these adjoining lands, which are to be enhanced in value by the establishment of a park, should not stand part of the burden of the taxation for paying for the park?" That question set things in the House in a ferment, and all sorts of speeches were made, most of them denunciatory of the taxation clause in the bill, which seemed specially intended for the speculators. At last Representative Payson, of Illinois, got the floor and gave notice that he would introduce an amendment that should lay the cost of the park on the lands in any way benefited by the establishment of the park. And on a subsequent day he did so; the amendment apportioning the cost "upon the lands, lots, and blocks, situated in the District of Columbia, especially benefited by reason of the location and improvement of said park, as near as may be to the benefits resulting from such real estate."

In a speech in support of his amendment Mr. Payson said that the amount of money realized by this tax ought to equal the value of the land taken for the park. He went on to say: "The principle I have endeavored to incorporate is that wherever any property in the district, however situated, is directly benefited by reason of the location of this improvement, that property shall be assessed to the extent of those direct benefits, and the money thus obtained be used toward paying the cost of the improvement."

One of Mr. Payson's colleagues, Mr. Adams, said that, speaking from the experience in Chicago in establishing South Park, he believed that if the land for the proposed park should cost what was estimated, \$1,200,000, the special benefit to the other lands in the district would aggregate about that sum.

The amendment excited bitter opposition, but it was carried by a big vote. In the conference between the House and Senate the House insisted on its amendment, and threatened to kill the bill unless it was accepted by the Senate. The Senate reluctantly accepted it, and the bill became a law. Since then only the first steps have been taken to carry out the law, as the machinery of Government moves slowly. The important thing, however, is the splendid precedent established by the Payson amendment and the debate over it. It is a wedge for the bill which Mr. Johnson now presents.

LEGALIZED BRIGANDS.

Lamar's Weekly Sun.

Brokaw, the free trade and single tax propagandist, went from Lemars to Cherokee, and seems to have fallen among thieves at that place—"not common thieves, but legalized brigands"—a sort that is getting altogether too common in Iowa. He had had some discussions on the street and sold a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" to a farmer, when the city marshal stepped up and asked to see his license for peddling books. The result of the case was (the matter is related at length in the New York STANDARD and copied in the Cherokee paper), that the city got \$2, the marshal \$2.10, and the mayor \$2.50.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

John Sherman was formally elected to the United States Senate from Ohio, for the term beginning March 4th, 1893, and ending March 3, 1899.

Chief Justice Ruger, of the New York Court of Appeals, the highest State Court, died January 14, of grip, at his home in Syracuse.

George William Curtis, Horace E. Deming, Carl Schurz, and a dozen or so of other men identified with the so-called Mugwump party, dined together recently for the purpose of discussing the political situation, and it is believed that their deliberations may lead to some sort of a third party organization aiming at tariff reform.

Three Republican Senators at Albany were adjudged in contempt for refusing to vote on a motion, and it is believed that the Democratic party will thus endeavor to coerce the minority into taking part in all legislation.

Henry G. Dowd, who is supposed to have a homicidal mania, is believed to have cut the throats of half a dozen men, one of whom died, was arrested in New York, just after he had been seen to cut a drunken man's throat. He confessed that he had a mania for killing Germans.

Polls of the Virginia and New Jersey Legislatures show that the great majority of the Democrats in those bodies favor Mr. Cleveland's nomination for the Presidency.

FOREIGN.

Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, and heir to the British throne, died of congestion of the lungs January 14. The sole surviving son of the Prince of Wales, just recovering from typhoid fever, now becomes the heir.

Between 300 and 400 lives were lost by the wreck of a steamship off the coast of China. Most of the victims were Chinese.

Cardinal Simeoni, former Papal Secretary of State, is dead.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

S. Robert White writes from Long Branch City, N. J.: I have been a reader of THE STANDARD for some time, and am consequently a "single taxer from the word go." While I am in accord with all its teachings, and striving to show them to my fellow-laborers, I am in the dark as to what is the best method of teaching.

I am a mason by trade, and even at "so good a trade" it is hard "scratching," and the class of men I come in contact with are carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, and builders in general. When I talk with them about "land monopoly," they, as a rule, do not comprehend its true meaning, or if they do, it is in such a vague sort of a way that I sometimes feel as though I might as well talk to a lot of cattle, so hard is it to impress upon their otherwise bright minds the cause of their slavery, long hours of toil, high rents, scarcity of work, and all the other attributes of this "highly protected nation."

Now, what I want to ask of you is, can you give me simple facts, figures, illustrations, bearing on the building trade, especially in the line of bricklayers, masons and plasterers, so while I am working with them I can give them practical thoughts to "chew" on.

For instance, if I tell them that every workingman produces wealth to the amount of about eight or nine dollars per day and gets less than one dollar, it doesn't strike home. They say: "What's that got to do with us?" "I guess we get all we earn." Or if I give them that tract you publish about the "Farmer and the Landlord," they again say "That only applies to farmers. What has that to do with bricklayers?" and so on.

Can you send some eloquent speaker who can sow a few good ideas, and get some of the people to think about their social condition?

Francis J. Parker, of Boston, Mass., writes regarding Captain Codman's criticism on public schools and our own remarks upon the subject in THE STANDARD of the 13th: So far as the dollars and cents of taxation are concerned, the wild development of those schools does not trouble people much. Millions are thrown away upon them, but probably they would be thrown away on something in any case. There are, however, two points worthy of attention.

First. The school system in our states has grown up into a huge machine, with the Board of Education at its head and ramifying through teachers' institutes—local school boards, school superintendents and teachers, into every hamlet in the State. It takes every opportunity to enlarge its own sphere of action and to increase its own power. The old school with its few and simple studies has ceased to exist, and the child seized by the authority of the State is delivered to the machine which, through various grades of grammar school, high school and college, grinds him out with much the same consideration for his idiosyncracies as that other machinery which takes in a pig at one end and delivers hams, sides, and hair brushes at the other. The old log school house is replaced by a palace, and in the construction of buildings—in the furnishing of them with the usual supplies—and in the payment of teachers, janitors, contractors, book publishers, etc., the machine controls an amount of patronage which may well be feared by thoughtful people.

Second. Of old, the youth who had in him a burning desire to acquire knowledge was, as a rule, obliged to obtain his education at the cost of hard, bodily work and great self-denial on his own part, and this often had to be supplemented by an equal self-sacrifice on the part of his family. Such an one knew what education had cost him, and he therefore knew its value; but besides the number of those who were willing to pay that price—to undergo what he had borne in order to get learning—was comparatively small, so that when he had obtained it he found some reward in the distinction that learning gave him. Now the school room is often a more comfortable place than the poor boy's home; the school work is less onerous than the shop or the potato field—the schoolboy has much inducement to shirk bodily labor by going to school as long as possible—and the school

machine encourages his preference. At the end of it he is only on a level with everybody.

Formerly, the church was first and the school next. Now the school is first and religion is nowhere. Once children were taught that contentment was a virtue; now, discontent is exalted to that rank.

We cannot have out of the school machinesuch men as were the founders of our republic. Read the biographies and one may be surprised to note how large a proportion of the men, worthy of that commemoration, have, in their youth, toiled by day to live and by night to learn. Such rugged characters as America has delighted to honor and whose individualism has given a peculiar tone to their country and their countrymen did not and will never come out of school houses (warmed, ventilated, furnished and adorned though they may be) such as are ruled by the present style of school machine.

PERSONAL.

E. J. Shriver was born at Cumberland, Md., February 18, 1856. His father dying while he was still in infancy, his mother removed to Baltimore, where he grew up, beginning business life at about 16 as a clerk in a bank. He came to New York early in 1878, and after a brief time of reportorial work in the Tribune office got back into commercial life, changing positions

several times before settling down as an iron maker in 1879. Two years later he was instrumental in the formation of the Metal Exchange, and was elected secretary (the salaried executive officer) in which post he has served continuously ever since.

Mr. Shriver became actively interested in politics when less than 18 years old, and when just of age was tendered a unanimous nomination as Republican candidate for Sheriff of his county in Maryland, but declined.



Although his immediate family were Southern sympathisers, he became a Republican on entering politics, and voted that ticket as a rule until the beginning of the tariff issue drove him out of the party in 1884. He joined the Labor movement in 1886, serving as treasurer of the Anti-Poverty Society from Mr. Urrer's resignation up to the time of the "split," and later as treasurer of the Cleveland Single Tax Committee. He also took an active part in the Nineteenth Assembly District organization of the United Labor party.

He takes especial pride in the fact that his faith in the single tax creed dates back to the first appearance of "Progress and Poverty" in 1879; but confesses that as a student of orthodox political economy, which seemed to offer no outlet but socialism from the unfairness of existing conditions, he was chiefly attracted to George's views by the remedy they offered for the inequitable distribution of wealth. He did not actually "see the cat" regarding the effect of the single tax in taking the burdens off from industry and opening the way to employment of labor, until some years later. As a consequence of this half-way understanding of the subject, he remained more or less a protectionist until an inside study of the working of the tariff in his own business—the iron trade—converted him to free trade, early in the 80's.

Mr. Shriver was chosen a member of the Free Trade Club's General Committee in 1885, his first share in the work of that organization having been the preparation of an address to Secretary Manning on "The Iron Duties," which was one of the earliest statements of the principle that the higher prices which result from tariff duties accrue only to land ownership, a principle which has latterly become a fundamental part of the discussion.

As a member of the Free Trade Club's committee when it organized the Reform Club, he formulated the original plan for the latter and drew its platform, substantially as it now stands; but he has never been engaged in any of its committee work.

Mr. Shriver married Miss Smith, of Maryland, somewhat more than three years ago and is now living at Englewood, N. J. He is strongly interested in outdoor sports. For some years he has served as treasurer of the Staten Island Cricket Club, and first as president and then as treasurer he has been an officer of the New York Bicycle Club and has represented that body in the League of American Wheelmen.

Hon. J. DePuy Davis, of Reading, Penn., ex-State Senator, came into a single tax meeting recently and avowed himself a limited single tax man. His great hobbies are municipal reform, and the Swiss referendum.

Charles Read, of Bloomington, Ill., a prominent hardware dealer and an old free trader, favors the single tax and talks the gospel to farmers and others who visit his store. He is a recent convert.

Ex-Assessor Samuel H. Perry, of New Bedford, Mass., is taking a deep interest in the single tax agitation.

Henry G. Seaver, of Brooklyn, keeps up the free trade bombardment in the columns of the Eagle. His last shot relates to the sugar bounty.

Augustine McCraith, president of the Boston Typographical Union, is a bold man. The union over which he presides gave a ball on January 15, and Mr. McCraith contributed to the journal, printed for the occasion, the

FAIRY TALES.

Flavel Scott Mines, in Harper's Young People.

The time I like for fairy tales
Is when the day begins to die,
Just as the brilliant sunset pales,
And twilight shadows gather nigh.

When I can lie before the fire
That blazes with a ruddy light,
And hear the tales that never tire,
Of imp and fairy, gnome and sprite.

And sometimes as the shadows fall
Across the floor from every side,
A goblin dances on the wall,
And gnomes within the corners hide.

Then as the fire-light blazes high
We see the shadows run away,
And silently again draw nigh,
Like spirits of the wood at play.

And when the embers faintly glow,
Upon the smoke I see ascend
The little folk I love to know,
Who vanish at the story's end.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Jenny (at the window): "There go Clara and Tenie. I don't like those girls." Kitty: "But you must learn to like them, dear, now that you are engaged to Tom." Jenny: "What has that to do with my liking or disliking them?" Kitty: "They have both agreed to be sisters to him."—Puck.

Talent is formed in the stillness of life, but character in its storm and stress.—Goethe.

Beggar: "Please, sir, will ye lend me a dime ter git somethin' ter eat." Gentleman: "You've got a quarter in your hand now. What's that for?" Beggar: "That's ter tip th' waiter."—New York Weekly.

Little Boy: "Mamma, the cat has eaten that seed I gave to the canary this morning." Mamma: "Cats don't eat bird seed. You must be mistaken." Little Boy: "No, ma'am. It was in the bird."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Bunker: "What's your hurry, old man?" Hill (a suburban resident): "Not a moment to spare. If I should miss this train I wouldn't get out home in time enough to take the train coming back."—Puck.

Colonel Gray: "Well, Uncle Jasper, I see you have your Christmas turkey. You must have been working right hard lately to be able to get such a fine fellow as that." Uncle Jasper: "Yes, sah, night wuk, mos'ly."—Christmas Puck.

Teacher: "Now, children, what well-known product is raised in Ireland?" Bright boy: "American citizens."—Life.

Percy: "You should congratulate yourself, my dear, on getting me. Lots and lots of the girls were after me." Isabelle (who can't see what in the world she ever saw in him): "I acknowledge, Percy, that I've got a soft thing."—Texas Siftings.

Laura: "I have heard, Irene, that Mr. Weetpit, the young board of trade broker, who comes to see you, is what they call a bear." Irene (blushing wildly): "A bear, Laura? That doesn't begin to express it. He's a perfect bear constrictor."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Jilkins: "Oh, Tom, I'm so worried about Jimmy! He's in bed, and has been all day, awfully sick." Mr. J. (after an inspection): "Pshaw! there doesn't seem to be much wrong with him." Mrs. J.: "But the circus was in town to-day, and he never even—" Mr. J.: "Great Scott! Give me my hat. I'll go for six doctors."—Boston News.

She: "Was it a mercenary marriage?" He: "Yes. They were both too poor to stay engaged any longer."—Life.

Penelope (sighing): "Ah, the men are not what they used to be." Tom: "I'd like to know why not." Penelope: "They used to be boys, you know."—New York Herald.

Little Girl: "Your papa has only got one leg, hasn't he?" Veteran's Little Girl: "Yes." Little Girl: "Where's his other one?" Veteran's Little Girl: "Hush, dear; it's in heaven."—Grand Army Bugle.

"It is terrible," said Maud. "Papa forgot that we are living in a tenth-floor flat, and not in our one-story cottage in New Jersey, and—he's—

thrown—Chapple—H-H-Hicks—out—of—the—window."—Harper's Bazar.

"Do you know Charley Scribbins?" said one young woman to another. "Oh, yes; quite well." "He wrote an ode to me." "Did he? I have often heard Charley say that he wrote poetry on the slightest provocation."—Washington Star.

The Skeptical Aunt: "What does he do, Dolly, for a living?" Dolly (greatly surprised): "Why, auntie, he does not have time to earn a living while we are engaged!"—Life.

THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.

Washington Star.

During the last two Congresses there have been a number of Representatives and two or three Senators who have used their influence in favor of boring a hole in the earth several miles in depth. It has long been recognized that an inconceivable amount of value in the shape of precious metals and other mineral substances is locked up out of reach beneath the crust of this planet. All the riches dug out of it represent merely the most superficial and ineffective scratching of the surface. Geologists are agreed that the interior of the earth is largely composed of metals. Whereas the surface matter of the planet weighs only about two and one-half times as much as water, it is known as a fact that toward the centre the average weight of things is eleven times that of water. This is due to the circumstance that while this sublunary orb was cooling and condensing, the heavier particles sought the middle. Therefore it is probable that the great mass of the sphere is iron. But there are other metals more heavy than iron, and these would naturally form an accumulation immediately about the centre of the globe. Geologist Gilbert, of the geological survey, has said that he would rather expect to find a vast accumulation of gold at that point than anywhere else, his notion being that such of the yellow metal as is found on the surface of the earth is only an accidental detritus.

JULES VERNE HAS A VISION.

M. Jules Verne has been speculating as to what will be the daily life of people 1,000 years hence. As science extends her dominions it is noticeable how increasingly ambitious such forecasts become. Nothing will satisfy M. Verne but aerial trains traveling at the rate of 625 miles an hour; a transatlantic tubular service, conveying the traveler from London to New York in 205 minutes; a "telephoto," which enables persons in different hemispheres to dine with each other, or at least to see and converse with each other while eating; accumulators for condensing and radiating at will the sun's rays. Such are the advantages to be enjoyed by the inhabitants of a certain city called "Universal City," the capital of the United States in the year of grace 2891. England by that time will, according to M. Verne, have become a province of the United States. The public will be kept informed of the latest political developments, not only upon the terrestrial globe, but upon Jupiter, Mars, and Venus. Not that they will read newspapers. The newspapers of the day will be spoken. Brilliant descriptive writers will be retained to speak through the telephone to millions of subscribers, and daily installments of novels to be continued to-morrow morning will be given by popular authors. Man is to be fed on the choicest viands, laid on as New River water is at present, and it will be sufficient to step into a toilet cabinet to be tubbed, shaved, dressed, and brushed in the space of two minutes. Even a new digestive apparatus, "warranted for two years," will be obtainable. But one thing we, or rather our posterity, are told not to expect. They must not expect to live forever. A certain Dr. Faithburn's experiment in freezing his own body and causing himself to be kept for one hundred years turns out a complete failure, so obstinately does he refuse to be resuscitated.

FREE TRADE.

Brickett's Cobden Pellets.

There are some men who are filled with fear at the thought of free trade. These are forgetful of the truth that the same Power that gave us life also gave us the desire to live and the right to earn a living. Included with this gift is the right to exchange labor with others. This is free trade—a gift from a Power higher than any law of State or union of States.

SIMILAR CASES.

Charlotte Perkins Stetson in New Californian.

I.

There was once a little animal, no bigger than a fox,
And on five toes he scampered over Tertiary rocks.

They called him Eohippus, and they classed him very small,
And they thought him of no value when they thought of him at all.

For the lumpish Dinoceras and Coryphodont so slow

Were the heavy aristocracy in days of long ago.

Said the little Eohippus: "I am going to be a Horse!

And on my middle-finger nails to run my earthly course!

I'm going to have a flowing tail! I'm going to have a mane!

I'm going to stand fourteen hands high on the Psychozoic plain!"

The Coryphodont was horrified, the Dinoceras shocked;

And they chased young Eohippus, but he skipped away and mocked.

Then they laughed enormous laughter, and they groaned enormous groans,

And they bade young Eohippus "go and view his father's bones!"

Said they: "You always were as low and small as now we see,

And therefore it is evident you're always going to be!

What! Be a great, tall, handsome beast with hoofs to gallop on?

Why, you'd have to change your nature!" said the Loxolophodon.

Then they fancied him disposed of, and retired with gait serene;

That was the way they argued in "the Early Eocene."

II.

There was once an Anthropoidal Ape, far smarter than the rest,

And everything that they could do he always did the best;

So they naturally disliked him, and they gave him shoulders cool,

And, when they had to mention him, they said he was a fool.

Cried this pretentious ape one day: "I'm going to be a Man!

And stand upright, and hunt and fight, and conquer all I can!

I'm going to cut down forest trees to make my houses higher!

I'm going to kill the Mastodon! I'm going to make a Fire!"

Loud screamed the Anthropoidal Apes with laughter wild and gay;

Then they tried to catch that boastful one, but he always got away.

So they yelled at him in choruses, which he minded not a whit;

And they pelted him with cocoanuts, which didn't seem to hit.

And then they gave him reasons, which they thought of much avail,

To prove how his preposterous attempt was sure to fail.

Said the sages: "In the first place the thing can not be done!

And second, if it could be, it would not be any fun!

And third, and most conclusive, and admitting no reply,

You would have to change your nature! We should like to see you try!"

They chuckled then triumphantly, those lean and hairy shapes;

For these things passed as arguments—with the Anthropoidal Apes!

III.

There was once a Neolithic Man, an enterprising wight,

Who made his simple implements unusually bright.

Unusually clever he, unusually brave,

And he sketched delightful mammoths on the borders of his cave.

To his Neolithic neighbors, who were startled and surprised,
 Said he: "My friends, in course of time, we shall be civilized!
 We are going to live in Cities and build churches and make laws!
 We are going to eat three times a day without the natural cause!
 We're going to turn life upside down about a thing called Gold!
 We're going to want the earth and take as much as much as we can hold!
 We're going to wear a pile of stuff outside our proper skins;
 We are going to have Diseases! and Accomplishments!! and Sins!!!
 Then they all rose up in fury against their boastful friend;
 For prehistoric patience comes quickly to an end.
 Said one: "This is chimerical! Utopian! Absurd!"
 Said another: "What a stupid life! Too dull upon my word!"
 Cried all: "Before such things can come, you idiotic child,
 You must alter Human Nature!" and they all set back and smiled.
 Thought they: "An answer to that last it will be hard to find!"
 It was a clinching argument—to the Neolithic Mind!

GOOD WAGES.

Various Governments pay their chiefs as follows: The United States, \$50,000 a year; Persia, \$50,000,000; Russia, \$10,000,000; Siam, \$10,000,000; Spain, \$3,500,000; Italy, \$3,000,000; Great Britain, \$3,000,000; Morocco, \$2,500,000; Japan, \$2,300,000; Egypt, \$1,575,000; Germany, \$1,000,000; Saxony, \$700,000; Portugal, Sweden, and Brazil, each \$600,000; France, \$300,000; Hayti, \$200,000; Switzerland, \$3,000.

ISAAC PETERKIN, LAST OF THE CHARTISTS.

Brechin (Scotland) Herald.

Isaac Peterkin the old Chartist, shoemaker, orator, and reporter, was without any doubt his own prototype. No name has been more prominent before the public in Alyth since his advent into the burgh in 1844. Mr. Peterkin was the mouth-piece of the place, both for the press and the platform. He came to Alyth in 1844 to superintend the Alyth Co-operative Boot and Shoe Society, started mainly by the exertions of Mr. Robert Chalmers, a pioneer of several schemes, both here and elsewhere. The "Shoo Sosh," as it was generally termed, did not exist for a single year. When it collapsed Mr. Peterkin took over the £1 shares for 2s 6d, paying them either by work or with goods. A wealthy Aberdonian and large shareholder was asked in after years why he allowed the society to succumb, seeing Mr. Peterkin had done so well in the same line. "Ah ha! ye ken," he replied, "Maister Peterkin kent about shoon, we kent naething about boots and shoon."

Peterkin took a leading part in the Chartist movement in his youth; with age, wisdom, and wealth he toned down from Chartist to Radical, from Radical to Liberal, and from the Liberal ranks he emerged a firm Unionist. He was present at the great Chartist gathering in Dundee when Sheriff L'Amy, in company with Sheriff Henderson, carried the Riot Act extended on two poles and read it in presence of the crowds at the junction of the Scouringburn and Locher Road, close to Pole Park Mill, and was among the number who made an advance on Forfar and defeat by Forrie Brae. He afterwards attended the Scottish Convention held at Glasgow in 1842 as a delegate from Arbroath. There were sixty places represented and sixty-one delegates—Glasgow being allowed two. Mr. Peterkin moved the motion of a petition to the House of Commons, embodying in one of its clauses universal suffrage, annual parliaments, vote by ballot, no property qualification, payment of members, and that electoral districts may be the law of this country.

One of the best known incidents in his career took place shortly after he commenced business on his own account. He gave employment to a tramp, who, to obtain board and lodgings, had to get a recommendation from his employer. The

tramp's landlady was a certain Lily Jack. The tramp, true to his instincts, walked off without paying his bill, and Lily naturally applied to Mr. Peterkin, who repudiated all liability, which left Lily no other resource than an appeal to the law. Bailie Hill, Craigisla Cottage, was the presiding Judge at that period, and next Court day found Lily in the witness-box. The bailie listened to her tale of woe. Mr. Peterkin thereafter put forth all his power of eloquence, declaiming with a vehemence worthier of a nobler cause. The bailie sat like one entranced, and when Mr. Peterkin resumed his seat a smile lit up the bailie's honest, manly face, as he gave out his interlocutor, since so famous, by remarking, "That's a very good speech of yours, sir—a very able speech, indeed, sir, but ye maun juist 'pay Lily.'" This "pay Lily" emerged into an Alyth proverb, and few, very few, indeed, if any, but knows the full import of having in various ways and methods to comply with the request "You maun juist 'pay Lily.'"

Some sixteen years ago G. A. W. Kifloch Symth, Esq., artist, and laird of Balhary, painted Mr. Peterkin's portrait in oil. The portrait is considered a faithful likeness and a splendid work of art. In getting it framed in Alyth, the tradesman stuck it in his window, and an admirer of Mr. Peterkin's happening to catch a glimpse of it, went off straight to the shoemaker's shop with the exclamation: "Lod man, Peterkin, ye wis never a bonnie man, but dagond if you picture flatters you! It mak's you an' awfu' like soule." "And where did you see my picture, William?" inquired Isaac. "Far did I see't?" replied the friend, "juist in the painter's windick, an' mony a ane gettin' a guid laugh at it." Isaac threw off his leather apron and made for the painter's shop, ordering its instant removal from the window, and had it sent home, where it was hung up with the face to the wall.

Now that Isaac Peterkin has gone to his account, we must not forget that "he trampit out mony a dub's 'ee" for the cause of reform, and, as he believed, for the public weal, and the elevation of mankind.

TO-DAY IN MOROCCO.

The National Review.

In Morocco all the officials are either unpaid or receive mere nominal salaries, and when a man assumes the position of a public employee he in nearly every case pays a smart price to some higher official, to the Sultan's ministers, or to the Sultan himself, as a bribe to get the appointment; it becomes, therefore, an understood thing that the man is to recoup himself as best he can from every other native under his jurisdiction. Thus, when fines are levied by the Pasha the amount goes to his private account. Men are continually arrested and consigned to prison on false and fictitious charges, on some *ex parte* statement made by an enemy, or, when the victim is suspected of having money, on the Pasha's simple mandate. Whether rich or poor, innocent or guilty, one thing is certain, the man arrested is not set at liberty until he resigns a portion of his wealth; and this, as in the former case, goes to the Pasha's private account. No regular record is kept of the persons in prison, of the time they have remained in durance, or of the crimes with which they are charged. If they cannot muster sufficient money to pay the officials, the wretched prisoners remain often for years untried, and ignorant of their accuser, or of the accusation brought against them.

I know one case of a man who was an inmate of the Tangier prison for seven years—he never knew for what reason, and he was never tried, but was at length released, owing to the intercession of the late English Minister, Sir John Drummond Hay. Another case came to my knowledge, a few years ago, of an unhappy creature who, as I am informed, had been simply arrested one day, and, although charged with no crime, had

remained in Moorish captivity for seventeen years. One Governor after another had exercised his functions during that long period; all record of the man had disappeared, and the Governor acting at the time I heard of the case admitted he did not know what accusation had been brought against the man or even if he had been accused of anything. A French official at Rabat, where the man was confined, had been, from motives of humanity, endeavoring to effect the prisoner's release, but so far without success; the Moorish magistrate declined the responsibility of setting one free who had been so long in prison, and quite possibly he is there still.

"That is Orpheus," said the young man; "he was a wonderful musician. He was such a forceful player as to move trees and stones." "So?" replied the old gentleman, looking at the statue in a contemplative mood; "not so bad; but you never heard that cousin of yours play. She's only a little puny thing, but they do say she's made no less than twenty whole families move, and I guess it's no more'n the truth.—Boston Transcript.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGINALD CANNING & CO.
 WHEREAS the firm of Reginald Canning & Company, composed of Reginald Canning and John S. Dodge, was dissolved January 1st, 1892, by the retirement of John S. Dodge, and had transacted business and had its principal place of business in the city of New York, and was a firm having business relations with foreign countries;
 Now, THEREFORE, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I, Reginald Canning, do hereby declare that I am the only person dealing under said firm name, and that my place of abode is in the city of Yonkers, and that my principal place of business is in the city, county and State of New York.

Dated New York City, January 21, 1892.
 REGINALD CANNING.
 City and County of New York, ss:
 On this 11th day of January, 1892, before me personally came and appeared Reginald Canning, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and being by me first duly sworn, acknowledged that he executed the same.
 CHARLES NETTLETON,
 Notary Public.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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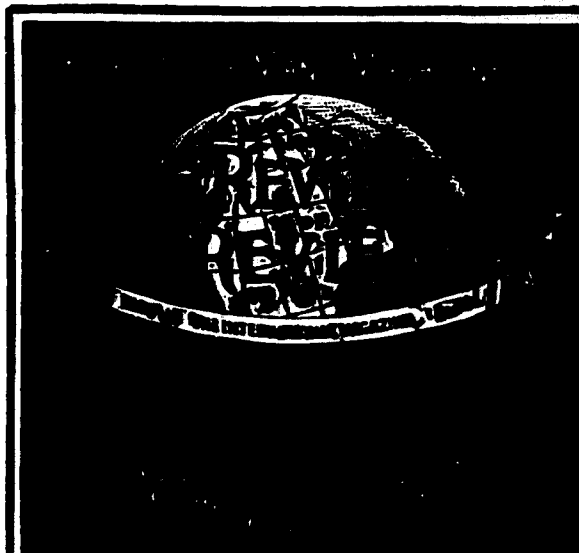
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