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The movement in favor of the Australian system of voting is steadily progressing. The democratic convention in Minnesota has adopted a plank pledging the party in that state to it; and the Pioneer Press and other Minnesota papers, commenting on it, say that the republican convention, in session as we go to press, is sure to do the same thing. In Rhode Island a ballot reform association has been formed which is circulating a petition, reproduced on another page, giving a succinct statement of the plan and its advantages; and there is a good prospect that at the next session of the legislature of the corrupt little state, bribery and intimidation of electors will, by this simple system, be made impossible. It is now certain that the reform, although it has as yet passed into law only in Massachusetts, has taken such a hold upon public attention that its adoption all over the Union is only a question of a little time.

In New York the republicans have declared for the reform, and the democrats, seem likely by the renomination of Governor Hill to declare against it even more emphatically than they could by resolution. There is yet some little hope that this nomination may not take place; but the men who propose to vote for Cleveland and Thurman because they stand for economic reform, might as well be in readiness to vote against the head of the local democratic ticket for the same reason.

A public meeting of citizens who propose to vote for Cleveland and Thurman is to be held in Cooper Union on Friday evening, September 7, to protest against the nomination of Mr. Hill, and to give public expression to their determination to vote against him. Did the state election stand alone, it would not be worth while to make any such protest. But in the concurrence of the national election with the state election, opposition to Hill, if he is the democratic candidate, will in some sort weaken Cleveland; and the men who, while determined to do their utmost to elect Cleveland, are also determined to do their utmost to defeat Hill, ought to give the best notice they can of their intention.

Nothing more incongruous than the running of Cleveland and Hill by the same party at the same election can well be imagined. The one stands for the democracy of Jefferson; the other for the democracy of Tweed. The one by his courage, and his faith in the people, has compelled the machine politicians of his party to yield a reluctant assent, or rather submission, to the placing it, in the national campaign, as the representative of vital reform. The other, the chosen of the machines, must stand in the state campaign for all that blocks the way of reform. The bitterest opponent of Mr. Cleveland's election in New York state today is Charles A. Dana of the Sun. He is also the warmest supporter of Mr. Hill's nomination.

If any of Mr. Cleveland's friends are consenting to the nomination of Mr. Hill because they imagine that the failure to nominate him would injure Mr. Cleveland through the resentment of Mr. Hill's friends, their calculation seems to me a superficial one. Mr. Hill is an astute and active politician in a small way, and no one, probably, knows better than he how to make a "keen sense of favors to come" bring him supporters. But without the

nomination he would be powerless to hurt Mr. Cleveland, while with it he would possess immense capacity for mischief. The elements that are clamoring for his nomination would cease their clamor if he should be defeated in the convention; while should he be renominated, they would unhesitatingly "knife" Cleveland for his sake, if opportunity offers, by adopting the usual trading methods at the polls.

This, however, is a matter for the politicians to consider. As for the men who propose to vote for Mr. Cleveland, not because he is the democratic nominee, but because he represents a great principle and stands for vital reform, they, if the democratic politicians persist in nominating Hill, will have no option but to vote for the democratic electoral candidates and the republican gubernatorial candidate. If there are enough of us to carry the state for Cleveland and Thurman, and at the same time to defeat Hill, it will be the greatest of victories.

The number of men who will vote because of principle and irrespective of previous party affiliations will be greater this year than has been the case for a generation. The disintegration of parties, to which Mr. Cleveland gave so powerful an impulse when he wrote his tariff message, is going on faster and faster as the contest becomes warm. He will unquestionably lose many votes that he received in 1884. But his gain will be more than his loss.

The interviews and letters showing the previous affiliations and present political feelings of single tax men, which THE STANDARD has been publishing, and of which we give a considerable installment in this issue, are extremely interesting and suggestive reading. They show incidentally how deep is the opposition to Governor Hill among a large body of men who will cast their votes for Cleveland and Thurman, and they show how largely the single tax strength is drawn from republicans. I am satisfied that further west a still larger proportion of our single tax men are drawn from the ranks of those who voted against Mr. Cleveland four years ago. This is a force that the political calculators who are figuring on the election take little notice of. But it is none the less real. And many times exceeding in number those who as yet avow themselves single tax men, are those who silently hold the doctrine or are strongly influenced by it. The strength we will bring to Cleveland and Thurman is not a fixed quantity; it is steadily and rapidly increasing. Not merely is the single tax idea spreading now more rapidly than ever before, but in the hand to hand discussion that is going on, our single tax free traders are shattering the superstition of protection in thousands of minds that they do not at once win to the beauties of complete freedom.

This is true of the whole discussion. It is telling quietly but steadily, and day by day free trade ceases to be a bugaboo, and Mr. Cleveland grows stronger. He is going to be elected, because, as William Lloyd Garrison expressed it, his tariff message has turned the whole country into a debating club. It is an essential quality of truth that it always makes head against error whenever issue is fairly joined. Falsehood and superstition can retain whatever mastery they have gained only so long as the appeal to reason is not made. When that appeal is made, they are doomed.

Mr. Randall, Mr. Dana, and "democrats" of that sort have been the strongest bulwarks of protection in the United States. By preventing the question of the tariff being brought into political issue, they have prevented discussion. Mr. Cleveland has done the greatest thing for his party and the greatest thing for the country that any one man could do, by bringing on discussion. The protectionists would have been wise if they had declined it, even by surrendering at discretion to whatever the democrats of the committee of ways and means could be brought to ask. But they were "between the devil and the deep sea." There is no such thing as a coherent theory of protection. Protection is not a theory, it is a swindle. Its primary strength lies in the combination of utterly selfish interests, to take the subsidy from any one of which would be to turn it into an enemy of subsidies to the rest—a policy as dangerous as for a gang of thieves to refuse a share of the spoil to any of their number.

This suggests something that Mr. Mills is probably thinking about when he takes such pains to protest that he is not a free trader and that his bill is not a wicked free trade bill. There is not one of the protected interests that would not gladly wel-

come free trade in everything else if it could only keep its own protection. The spirit of all the "infant industries" was expressed by Mr. Gratz of St. Louis, when the other day he remarked to the house committee on trusts, "I am a free trader in everything but cotton bagging." The Mills bill is framed on the policy of divide and conquer, and it puts the temptation of cutting off the protection which lowers their profits, while retaining the protection which enhances their profits, before the most powerful protected interests. This will increase Mr. Cleveland's strength, or rather weaken the opposition to him, in a way that is not much talked about, and probably accounts for the alleged difficulty the republican campaign committees are experiencing in the process of "frying the fat" out of the men who get all the benefit of "protection to American labor."

One of my correspondents writing from Weatherford, Texas, says that quite a number of single tax men in that vicinity will vote the prohibition ticket, though if they were at the north they would vote for Cleveland. But they say that Texas is sure for Cleveland anyhow, and they think that votes cast for the prohibition ticket will have a general reform tendency and help to stir up thought on new issues. My correspondent incidentally mentions that there are four or five hundred single tax voters there. This is good indeed for Weatherford, which is credited with a population of not five thousand, and it furnishes strong evidence of the work that the single tax memorial is doing in Texas.

I hope, however, that our friends in Texas will do as the north are going to do, and cast their votes for Cleveland. Even though he is sure to get the electoral vote of the state anyhow, he ought to have also the biggest popular vote we can help to roll up. And above all things, our friends in Mr. Mills's district ought to do their utmost to send him back to congress with an increased majority. He has made a reputation and done a work in congress which make it an honor for any constituency to be represented by him.

The Ohio legislature at its last session appointed a joint committee to prepare and report amendments to the constitution. It also appointed a joint committee to consider the system of taxation, with the view of suggesting some remedy for the gross injustices and inequalities shown by the discussion of the subject last winter to attach, all over the state, to the attempt to tax personal property. It would seem that this committee on taxation, though they have not yet reported, have come to the conclusion, which must be reached by any one who fairly investigates the subject, that it is utterly impossible to tax personal property with anything like fairness, and that such taxes inevitably fall with great weight on the poorer classes, while the rich, and especially the very rich, "walk out from under them." They wish, therefore, to get the constitutional amendment committee to propose an amendment abrogating that clause in the Ohio constitution which requires the equal taxation of all property. This would be the first step toward the single tax on land values. Whether the committee will report directly in favor of the single tax is not yet known, but here is a most significant paragraph from the Columbus dispatch to the Cincinnati Times-Star, a paper whose sympathies may be seen from its motto: "Patriotism, Protection, Progress."

The legislative committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the present tax system will have a conference with the constitutional amendment committee. The implied duties of the former committee are to draft, if found necessary, a bill making such changes in the mode of taxation as may be advisable. It finds, as an obstacle to the changes it would propose, the constitutional requirement, that all property shall be taxed uniformly. The two committees will tell each other what constitutional changes are needed, and the constitutional amendment committee will doubtless take proper action. Senator Massie of the tax revision committee states that the committee invited the views of a number of prominent gentlemen in various parts of the state as to the best methods of providing revenue for the state government, and EVER-ONE with a single exception, expressed a preference for the Henry George theory of land taxation. That is a straw in the wind.

A straw! rather a haystack!

One little incident that makes for the probability of Senator Massie's statement, and indicates how rapidly single tax ideas are spreading below the surface, occurred at the formation of the free trade club of Cleveland. At the preliminary meeting which resulted in the formation of this most vigorous club, twelve gentlemen met together. They had not talked long upon the subject of the tariff before they discovered, to the astonishment of each, that every one of the twelve was a single tax man, although among the twelve there were but two who had ever openly avowed that faith.

This free trade club of Cleveland, started by single tax men, is doing good work in this campaign, and work that looks beyond. It is saying nothing about the single tax, but it is avowing and promulgating uncompromising free trade principles which have but to be carried to their logical conclusion to lead to the single tax. Here is its platform:

We hold that universal freedom of trade is a natural right.
A protective tax falls unequally. It has a purpose apart from needful revenue and it is unjust, unjust and not warranted by the constitution.

A tariff, delusively called protective, raises the profits of the home producer, and such increased profits come solely from the home consumer, who is thereby shut out from the benefit of free competition.

An import duty on goods operates as an export tax on the goods and agricultural products given in exchange.
We deprecate a system which compels us to surrender the trade in manufactured goods with the 1,500,000,000 of the people on the earth to the nations of Europe in order to enable a few protected monopolies to extort double prices for their products from 60,000,000 of American tax payers.

A protective tariff in our country has been productive of a long list of evils.
It has tended to centralize and unify, not to diversify, industries.

It has raised prices and thereby limited the ability of the common people to get and enjoy the necessities of life.

It has affected unequal and unjust distribution of the fruits of labor.

It has made the few very rich at the expense of the many.

It has crushed small fortunes and industries, multiplied millionaires and created tramps and trusts.

It has corrupted legislatures and fed a corrupt lobby, to the general demoralization and discouragement of the people.

It has lowered wages and diminished their purchasing power.

It has made business unstable and employment irregular, subjected both to dread of congressional action and taught the people to distrust and fear their representatives.

It has inflicted its grossest wrong upon agricultural industry, an industry in which almost one-half of the people are employed. It has destroyed the finest merchant marine the world has seen and made our flag a stranger to the open seas.

We approve the American system of interstate free trade and insist upon its application by the United States in their relations to the world.

With a firm and patriotic faith in the justice and wisdom of free trade we associate together and invite to co-operate with us all who want no special privileges themselves or are unwilling to labor that a favored few may be protected.

The officers of the club are: President, W. S. Kerruish; first vice-president, Samuel D. Dodge; second vice-president, H. C. Buntz; secretary, Frederick Green; treasurer, Manly Tello. Executive committee—E. J. Blandin, Frank N. Wilcox, Edmund Walton.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—In a recent private conversation had with Mr. Cowdrey considering the relative importance of "free trade" and the advantages that would accrue to laborers by the abolition of any part or the total suspension of all tariffs, I held that what the protective tariff did do was to shield the "protected" from naturally higher wages in the United States. The argument whereby I claimed that the laborer would gain nothing in purchasing power by the difference between the present inflated price of certain commodities and the free trade or natural price of the same articles, and this increase of purchasing power would so increase the demand for labor to make them, calling into activity the unwillingly idle, that wages would also advance in dollars and cents—was that wages tend to equal the amount that a man can produce on free land, while Mr. Cowdrey thought that this would be met by an increase of rent as the ability of the laborer to pay rent advanced. This statement, I hold, is not in harmony with the law of rent. On the hypothesis that all advantages cannot be localized and are universal in character, operating with equal force in all localities, both inside and beyond the line that bounds rent bearing land, conferring equal benefits to the laborers on both sides of the rent line, such advantages could not become an element of rent. And as the basic level to which competition forces wages is the amount that the laborer can produce for himself beyond the rent line, so every possible advantage (such as goods with the artificial value squeezed out of them), that extends its benefit to the laborer beyond the rent line will have an ultimately equal beneficial effect on all laborers in all occupations, and extend to the laborer even in the tenth story of a New England factory, and the tendency would remain the same if all Europe came over. Mr. Cowdrey finally said: "If you can maintain your hypothesis that all advantages that cannot be localized, and apply with equal force on both sides of the rent line never can be taken by a landlord, but go to the laborer, I shall be disposed to materially change my views on the wisdom of maintaining a free property right. Therefore I hastened to get Mr. Cowdrey's consent to lay the whole matter before you."

CLARENCE MOELLER.

To go no deeper, Mr. Moeller, in contending that the advantages of free trade would go to labor, leaves out of consideration the influence of speculation. When land at the margin of production could be had free, then any improvement which was not localized would only increase economic rent in so far as it, by increasing the demand for land, it pushed downward the margin of production. But in a country where all the land was held by an individual or combination determined to get for its use all that the active factors of production could pay, it is manifest that any general improvement in productive power could be taken by the owners of the indispensable natural element of production. No one individual owns the land of the United States, and its owners are so many that anything like effective combination between them is practically impossible. But in the confident expectation of the increase of land values by the general growth and im-

provement of the community there is something that has the same effect. Value does not attach merely to land which will yield more than the ordinary return to labor and capital as it would were the value developed by the growth and progress of the community taken for the use of the community. But beyond this actual value extends a speculative value, based on expectation of future demand. Wherever there is a town lot or an acre of agricultural land likely ere long to be needed there the speculator has planted himself in the hopes of appropriating the earnings of labor by compelling the user to pay him a price. And the increased prosperity which free trade would bring would increase these speculative prices. Land being treated as we now treat it, the ultimate benefits of free trade, like the ultimate benefits of all general improvements, would accrue to land owners, except, of course, in so far as they may be appropriated by intermediate monopolies, such, for instance, as railroads.

Mr. Cowdrey is right if he says that free trade (in its narrow meaning and by itself) would ultimately not improve the economic condition of men who live by selling their labor. But he is not right if he leaves out the word ultimately. For the effect of abolishing the tariff restrictions upon trade would be to give a stimulus to production, and to bring about a prosperity in which all classes would at first share, and which it would take some time for the advance in land values to make over entirely to land owners.

During this time the masses of our people would have something like pause and breathing space—an interval in which to gather courage and press on to new reforms. For it cannot be too often repeated, that it is not by making things worse that they can be made better, but that improvement leads to improvement. The very poor are even a greater obstacle to social reform than are the very rich.

But the great benefit that would come by free trade, or even by any advance toward it, would be the clearing away of the fallacies, the destruction of the superstitions, which now prevent so many of the men who suffer by restrictions upon natural freedom from seeing what hurts them. In short, in the practical politics of the present national campaign the idea that social improvement is only to be gained by freedom meets squarely the idea that social improvement is to be gained by restrictions upon freedom. Mr. Cowdrey must know all this. He is a free trader, and must understand all that is involved in the struggle for free trade, else he would not have wasted time in writing free trade articles. He has allowed himself to be betrayed into a false position in accepting a ridiculous nomination for the presidency, which, if he is apprised of the temper of those who support him in New York—the only place where he can have hope of any votes—he must by this time understand can have no other purpose than that of making him a petty stalking horse for protection.

Charles H. Litchman, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, has written an open letter to Senator Quay, chairman of the national republican committee, in which, condensing all the stupid nonsense with which protectionists appeal to workingmen, he declares that he cannot remain inactive in the conflict now going on, and offers his services in any position in which they may be deemed useful to "the success of Harrison and Morton, the representatives in this campaign of the American idea of protection to American labor."

After the publication of this letter, Mr. Litchman resigned.

Mr. Litchfield should rise in public esteem because of this action. It is much more manly that he should take part in the discussion, than that he should sit still in his office, and try to head it off. It is perfectly true, as he says, that "in the gigantic political struggle now begun side issues count as nothing, except to aid or hinder one of the principal combatants in the political arena," and that a man who has definite convictions as to which side represents the true interests of labor, has "no right to remain silent." If Mr. Litchman really believes that "protection" is to the interest of the men who have trusted him and honored him, then he would be false to the highest duty if he did not come to the front and say so.

Mr. Litchman's example is to be commended to Mr. Powderly. Let the general master workman of the Knights of Labor take the part either of man or mouse. It is unworthy the dignity of one who is at the head of such an order to be indirectly preaching protection,

while refusing to take part in the active struggle now going on. Nor can anything be gained by such a course. The question now before the American people is one that is fundamental to any organization for the improvement of the condition of labor that goes beyond the narrowest trades unionism. It is a question of direction on which there can be no compromise—the question whether the emancipation of labor is to be sought by improving restrictions or by destroying restrictions and securing freedom. The divergence has commenced and it is too wide to be straddled. The Knights of Labor can continue to exist as Knights of Freedom or as Knights of Restriction; but not as both or neither.

The enrollment blank is still printed in THE STANDARD, and though signatures to it are coming in well, it seems from various letters that many of our friends imagine that all the committee desire is the names of our friends in this section of the country. This is a mistake. We want the names of those who are in sympathy with its purpose, no matter where they may be.

If even our friends in Great Britain and the continent of Europe, in South America, in Australia, in China, Japan, Siam—for we have friends now in all parts of the world, will send us their names on these blanks, it will conveniently serve the purpose of registering them, though of course, they will not be counted as voters.

A London special to the Evening Post says:

An anonymous correspondent of the Times, endeavoring to show that property is no longer safe in these democratic days, says that Charles Crocker of California told him he had trained his sons to earn their living, adding that he would not give twenty years' purchase for any piece of property in the civilized world. The correspondent who quotes this private conversation does not feel at liberty to publish Mr. Crocker's reasons for his opinion.

Mr. Crocker's reasons may, however, be readily imagined. They undoubtedly sprang from a consciousness of the injustice of the methods by which fortunes like his own had been accumulated, and a vague feeling that in an age where everything is tending to foster the idea of the essential equality of men, the gulf between rich and poor would not long go on widening without bringing catastrophe.

When I first saw Charles Crocker he was behind the counter of a little dry goods store measuring out some goods. In a few years he was one of a triumvirate who controlled a railroad empire, and died rich, as it would have appeared to his earlier imaginings, "beyond the dream of avarice." He did not grow rich by virtue of superior energy, in duty and thrift. Many men his equals, if not his superiors, in all these qualities, have died poor, or are yet struggling in their old age for a mere existence.

He grew rich by acts which, on a petty scale, would have been called crimes. His millions, in far greater part at least, were not earned—they were appropriated. This is not to say that Mr. Crocker was—still less felt himself to be—a bad man. On the contrary, he was a pillar of the Episcopal church; and, according to the code of morals prevailing among his associates in his day and generation, as eminently respectable as he was rich. But looking back on his own career, noting the change that had come in his own time, and seeing the sweep of the accelerating tendencies to the concentration of wealth, it is no wonder that he sometimes thought, "After me, the deluge."

But there is one thing of which Mr. Crocker probably never thought that may prevent this—the recognition of the true nature and rights of property. When it is recognized that there can be no private property in monopolies—in the power of levying a tribute on others—then will the "sacred rights of property" in the things produced by labor be secured, modern civilization be saved, and the cause of monstrous fortunes and of still more monstrous poverty cease to act. If Charles Crocker's sons have to work for their living in that state of things instead of being able to live on the work of others, as he was in this, they will be far happier, and, in the command of all that conduces to the fullness and freedom of life, far richer than was their father.

The second single tax Cleveland and Thurman meeting in New York will be held in Cooper Union on next Tuesday evening, September 11, when Louis F. Post and Hugh O. Pentecost will speak. This meeting will be followed by others. I shall speak in Jersey City, Brooklyn and Philadelphia on dates to be fixed as soon as our friends in these places can make arrangements, and about the close of this month or the beginning of next shall make a trip as far west as Iowa, speaking in as many of the larger cities as I conveniently can along the route.

HENRY GEORGE.

go farther than he first intended. Will I vote for Hill? Not by a jugful."

WILL VOTE FOR CLEVELAND AND WORK AGAINST HILL.

S. S. Dorrance, 17 West Forty-second street.—"I voted last year for Cleveland, although before that I generally voted the republican ticket. I will vote for Cleveland because I firmly believe it is for the interests of the entire country that he be re-elected, as he promises to carry out a thorough reform policy. I believe that the 'protective' policy of the republicans is a great curse to the prosperity of this country. I believe that ninety per cent of those who voted for George in 1887 will vote for Cleveland, and for Harrison about five per cent. Free trade is working along very favorably. There is a growing desire for electoral reform, and much dissatisfaction was caused by Hill's veto of the bill passed for that reform by the last legislature. If he is re-nominated he will be cut by a large majority of the laboring class, and by many of the better class of democrats who voted for him before. Will I vote for him? Indeed I will not; but I will work all I can to turn others against him."

THANKS TO "THE STANDARD," HE HAS SEEN THE LIGHT.

William C. Spahr, 163 Essex street.—"I voted for Blaine in 1884, but will vote for Grover Cleveland this year because I am a free trader. I was born and brought up as a republican and protectionist, but, thanks to *THE STANDARD*, I have seen the light and intend to spread it as best I can. I find that about seven-eighths of my acquaintances will vote for Cleveland and the other eighth is divided between Harrison and Cowdrey. Free trade is gaining, and the single tax is also, as the best argument is made from the latter standpoint. You cannot argue for free trade unless you are in the single tax doctrine. Electoral reform is favored by almost every voter that I meet, except the political heeler. The former will vote against Hill and the latter for him. No, I will not vote for Hill, but I will vote the contrary, do all I can to defeat him."

WILL SUPPORT NEITHER HILL NOR WARREN MILLER.

Jose A. Healy, 275 Ninth avenue.—"I voted for Grover Cleveland in 1884. I shall cast my vote for him again this year, because I believe that his policy of tax reduction, as embodied in his message to congress, is a sincere expression of his desire to relieve the people of an unjust and burdensome taxation, which will ultimately be the means of bringing forward the single tax. As far as I can ascertain at least two-thirds of the George voters of 1887 will vote for Cleveland. By vetoing the electoral reform bill I think Governor Hill has lost a great many votes. Notwithstanding this, I believe he will be re-nominated and re-elected. I could not consistently vote for a man who opposed a measure to reform the present corrupt system of voting. Nor shall I vote for his opponent, Warren Miller, whose only qualification, from a party standpoint, is his immense wealth."

A PARTISAN IN 1884, BUT NOW A SINGLE TAX MAN.

James W. Healy, 309 West 27th street.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884. I intend voting for him again this year, but for entirely different reasons. In 1884 I voted as a democratic partisan. Since then I have learned to cure very little for either politicians or parties, except as means to an end. Believing in the single tax and free trade, I shall support Cleveland and tariff reform this year, as a step in the direction of their ultimate adoption. And I think that the main portion of those who voted for Henry George in 1887 will also support the democratic nominees. The question of free trade is slowly but surely gaining ground. This I know from the fact that plenty of those who at first were loud in their advocacy of a protective tariff, have lately signified their intention of voting against it. The majority of voters with whom I have conversed, are loud in their condemnation of Governor Hill's action in vetoing the electoral reform bill, and in my humble opinion it will cost him many thousands of votes. I would not vote for him under any consideration as I regard him as a 'professional politician' and a man of very little principle."

DEMOCRATIC VOTERS WILL SCRATCH HILL.

Frederick C. Leubuscher, 35 West 181st street.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884, and I will vote for him this November because thus only can I give practical concrete expression to the truth that within me, and for which I voted in 1880 and 1887, I should judge, the majority of the George vote of 1887 the large majority will go for Cleveland. Free trade without a doubt is gaining, and the new converts, with the enthusiasm of their kind, are more likely to go to the bottom of the question than old time free traders. To my own knowledge the number of bona fide single tax men has largely increased since Cleveland's re-nomination. The feeling in favor of single tax reform is more widespread than the politicians believe it to be; and I think the democratic voters cast against Hill on this state issue will more than offset the additional votes he will receive from the liquor dealers. I will not vote for him."

HILL'S BLUNDER WILL HURT HIM.

Jose Silvetti, 80 Eighth avenue.—"I was not a citizen in 1884, but I now have a vote, and will cast it for Cleveland on account of his tariff reduction policy. I think he will receive over sixty per cent of the votes cast for Henry George in 1887, and Harrison possibly ten per cent. The blunder of Hill in vetoing the electoral reform bill will not only hurt him, if re-nominated, but will tell strongly against the democratic party of this state. An active, intelligent movement should be started to tear Hill to smithereens."

"THE STANDARD" CONVERTS THEM.

John P. Davis, 424 East 122d street.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884. I shall vote for him this year because of his sterling political honesty and courage, especially exemplified in forcing upon his party the issue of tariff reform. I observe a weakening of protectionism all along the line. By presenting *THE STANDARD* or any of Henry George's writings I do not find it hard to make converts to the single tax idea among people who are in the habit of thinking. I am heartily in favor of electoral reform, and would not vote for Hill under any circumstances. I have always voted the republican ticket, from Fremont's nomination for president in 1856 down to Cleveland's election for governor. Now I rejoice in being an independent in favor of the single tax, electoral reform and workmen's rights."

From Brooklyn.
Another Blaine Man for Cleveland and Against Hill.

Aug. Wolf, 417 Fourteenth street, South Brooklyn.—"James G. Blaine received my vote in 1884. I shall vote for Grover Cleveland this election for, as a single tax man, I am in favor of the abolition of all taxes save the one on land values, and now that the democratic party is going in our direction I shall give it all the support I can. When we have got a tariff for revenue only it will be an easy matter for us to tear the last of the Chinese wall down. Half the vote cast for George last year will go to Cleveland, the other half to Harrison. The majority of voters of both parties in my neighborhood are in favor of electoral reform, and I think the candidate for governor who favors it will gain many votes. I will not trust Hill a second time, no matter what he may promise."

FOR FREE TRADE AND ELECTORAL REFORM.

Charles M. Skinner, journalist.—"I voted in 1884 for Blaine. This year I will vote for Cleveland because I want to see free—or at least free—trade. I imagine that a decided majority of the last year George voters will vote for Cleveland, not because of any loyalty to the man, but because in this campaign a principle is involved. There is an unquestioned demand for electoral reform, and if only the best class of people could be compelled or induced to do their duty we should be rid in a day of thieves, rings, bosses and baronies. I can not vote for a man like Hill for any office. It is a public calamity to have a creature like that in power."

A BUTLER MAN FOR CLEVELAND AND AGAINST HILL.

John F. Lutterell, 483 Park avenue.—"I voted for Benjamin F. Butler in 1884. I shall take great pleasure this fall in voting for Grover Cleveland, as every consistent believer in the single tax should. Among the members of our ward association (Seventh ward united labor party of Kings county) I find that over four-fifths will support Cleveland. Among my shopmates protection has slightly the best of it at present, owing chiefly to the false position taken by some of the so-called democratic organs. But wherever a man has been led into a study of the question from a single tax standpoint we get him. It appears to me that democrats and republicans alike are anxious for electoral reform. I will not vote for Hill."

FREE TRADE GAINING—HILL WILL BE CUT.

Antonio Bastida, 82 Livingston street.—"Did not vote in 1884. I shall vote for Cleveland this year for the reason that I don't believe in protection. The free trade side in the contest is gaining, where free traders are making any light. High protectionists become absolute free traders and don't go back again. There is a strong feeling in favor of electoral reform. Hill, if re-nominated, will probably be scratched largely. No; I won't vote for Hill. It looks to me at present as if the democratic party intended to let the election go by default. Their cowardly policy, if persisted in, will give the protectionist party a victory."

AN ABSOLUTE FREE TRADER, WITH NO USE FOR HILL.

A. Van Dyke, 238 DeGraw street.—"I voted in 1884 for Cleveland. I shall vote for Cleveland this November because I am an absolute free trader, and Cleveland has taken the first step in the right direction. I have not less than eight personal friends who voted for Blaine in 1884 who this year will vote for Cleveland. They have not become democrats, but absolute single tax free traders. They are, with two exceptions, mechanics and shop workers. They report further gains. I push the single tax idea on every occasion. Cleveland is gaining steadily among those I meet. Practically all whom I know will vote against Hill. The demand for electoral reform is general. I shall vote against Hill if he is nominated."

CLEVELAND, BUT NOT HILL.

John Paul Nordgren, 162 Twelfth street.—"I would have voted for Blaine in 1884 had I not moved prior to election day. This year Cleveland will get my vote because he is taking a step toward the abolition of taxes on labor and its products. About two-thirds of the votes cast for George last year will go for Cleveland this year. Free trade is pushing ahead, and the single tax is having a very potent influence in this discussion. Hill's chances of election in case he is re-nominated are very slim. I shall not vote for Hill or anyone else who is opposed to electoral reform."

THINKS HILL WILL BE DEFEATED.

Michael J. Hurley, 235 Fifteenth street.—"I had no vote in 1884, but I have this year, and it will be cast for Cleveland on account of his free trade ideas. One-half of the voters for George last year will vote for Cleveland this year; one-fourth for protectionist Harrison and one-fourth for Cowdrey. The one-fourth for Cowdrey will count for Cleveland, for if the united labor party did not nominate Cowdrey, they would vote for Harrison. Protectionist ideas are growing on account of the cowardice of the democratic party. I think Hill will be defeated if nominated. I will not vote for him."

FOR CLEVELAND AND FREE TRADE.

William McKenna, 60 Lewis street.—"Cleveland received my vote in 1884, and he will receive it this year because I am a free trader. Free trade is gaining without question. I never knew a free trader who became a protectionist, but I have known many protectionists who have become free traders. Even if Cleveland is defeated I think the result of the campaign will be to advance the cause of free trade, though the question I have heard discussed is simply whether the protective tariff has accomplished its pretended object to raise wages. I think the majority of voters not already free traders will get little beyond the solution of this particular question in this campaign. Electoral reform has been regarded with favor by every one whom I know to whom it has been explained. Hill's record in this regard will hurt him, but I do not think there is sufficient influence of party ties as yet to insure his defeat should he be re-nominated. I think half a dozen people who voted for him last time who will not this year. I voted for him last time, but I will not vote for him again."

OF COURSE HE WON'T VOTE FOR HILL.

Peter J. Constant, 724 Prospect place.—"I voted for Cleveland as a mugwump in 1884, and shall vote for him this year. It seems to me as a single tax man that there is no other way to vote, as the democratic party is going our way, and I think it the duty of every single tax man to make this victory as complete as possible. The greater that victory the easier it will be to complete our work and show them that any tax on the product of labor is wrong. There is no doubt in my mind that free trade is gaining ground every day, and I find that once you get a man to admit that free trade is right, it is easy work to make a single tax man of him. I think his veto of the electoral reform bill will defeat Hill. Of course I won't vote for him."

"PROGRESS AND POVERTY" BROUGHT HIM OVER FROM BLAINE.

Andrew Valentine, 171 Norman avenue, Greenpoint.—"I voted the Blaine ticket in 1884, and would probably be shouting for the same party now if I had never read 'Progress and Poverty' and Henry George's other works. My intention now is to vote for Cleveland, unless he should follow the cowardly course of the democratic leaders since his nomination and endeavor in his letter of acceptance to show to the country that he does not want free trade, but is just as good a protectionist as his opponent. In this ward about one-half who voted for Henry George last year, or nearly every man that really believes in the single tax, will vote for Cleveland. Free trade and the single tax idea are both certainly gaining, though slowly. There is not much interest manifested at present in regard to electoral reform. I will not vote for Hill if he is re-nominated."

THE PATH THAT ENDS IN THE MAIN ROAD TO FREEDOM.

Herman R. Simpson, 1005 Lafayette avenue.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884, and as I am a true George and single tax man, and an absolute free trader, I shall vote for Cleveland this year; not because he is Mr. Cleveland, now at the head of the democratic party (or rather at the head of a party of cowards), but because he is Grover Cleveland, a man with pluck, able to stand erect and show his

party and all the world the narrow path which ends at the main road to freedom. As for David, if re-nominated I and my friends are against him. About four-fifths of the George voters of last year will vote for Cleveland this year."

STUMBLED ON "THE STANDARD" AND BECAME A SINGLE TAX MAN.

William Rogers, 117 Sumner avenue.—"I came here eighteen months ago from Indiana, where I had lived and voted the republican ticket for thirty years. In 1884 I voted for James G. Blaine. Accidentally stumbling on *THE STANDARD* I became interested, read up on the questions it deals with, and am now a single tax Cleveland man. I am decidedly against Hill in case he is re-nominated."

THE STANDARD BEARER OF DEMOCRACY AGAINST PLUTOCRACY.

Henry H. Moore, 360 DeKalb avenue.—"I grew up strongly prejudiced in favor of the party of moral ideas, but its 'immoral practices' induced me to cast my first presidential vote for Cleveland. I shall vote for him again this year, not only because he has shown himself to be a strong and safe man, but because of his efficient and disinterested duties during years when good sense and firmness of purpose have been needed rather than brilliance and dash, but because he is now the standardbearer of democracy against plutocracy, of the people against the monopolists, of the great majority of consumers against the small minority of producers, of low taxation and governmental economy against high taxation and wasteful expenditures. In opposing any reduction of the tariff the republicans have at once stultified their progress and thrown themselves into political trickers' snare to sacrifice true statesmanship for the sake of a demagogic slogan and the chances of getting office thereby. They are now the real barons of the country, appealing as they do to prejudice, selfishness, ignorance and dead issues. I think a majority of those who voted for George will vote for Cleveland, but what's the use of trying to disguise the fact that many of those who voted for George both in 1884 and 1887 were ignorant men who were half understood what they were voting for, and who will be likely to swallow the 'protection to workmen' bait of the republicans this year. Free trade is gaining among people who are studying the single tax. I see the tariff discussion is generally conducted without any reference whatever to the single tax idea and in innocent ignorance of it; one thing at a time is enough for most of our people. I shall not vote for Hill, but I see the republicans are making a greater demagogic appeal, and that they can't do, for he doesn't exist in this state."

From Other Parts of the State.

SINGLE TAX MEN SHOULD WORK FOR CLEVELAND.

Robert Baber, 178 Madison avenue, Albany.—"I did not have a vote in 1884. This year I shall vote for Cleveland because, as a thorough single tax man, I think it is our duty to do all in our power to elect the man who has had the courage to attack that brazen system of fraud, misnamed 'protection.' The discussion as to whether protection does or does not protect is becoming warmer every day, and it is inevitable that some will decide to look elsewhere for government revenues. I think that seventy-five per cent of the George vote of last year will go to Cleveland, and this number may be considerably increased if the democrats assume a more radical position."

PROTECTION IS LOSING GROUND—SO IS HILL.

James Bolan, 36 Frazer street, Auburn.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884 and believed in protection; but my views have since undergone a change, for, while I shall vote for Cleveland this year, it will be because he favors a reduction in the tariff. I believe Cleveland will receive sixty-five per cent of the vote cast for George in 1887. In the discussion of the tariff question protection is losing its strength among workmen, a great many of whom are studying the single tax. I will not vote for Hill if he is re-nominated, because he is not in favor of electoral reform."

ALBANY SINGLE TAX MEN ORGANIZING.

M. W. Norwalk, 199 Central avenue, Albany.—"Inclosed please find single tax Cleveland enrollment blank with signatures of myself and friends. We single tax men in Albany will shortly organize for active work. I was one of the advocates in the local press last year of electoral reform, and this year does not find me any the less ardent. If Hill is re-nominated I will surely dip under him unless he stands on the single tax, and then I will come out openly for that principle."

ALL HIS FRIENDS WILL VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

V. D. M. Anson, Albany.—"I voted in 1884 for Cleveland. This year I will again vote for him because I believe a reduction of the tariff is a step in the direction of free trade. I know of no one among my friends who will not vote for him. The free trade idea is steadily spreading and it is strengthening the single tax idea."

ANOTHER PROHIBITIONIST ENLISTS.

Albert A. Utchick, Mount Vernon, Westchester county.—"I cast my first vote for John P. St. John in 1884. I will vote for Cleveland this fall, for in this way I can help to forward the cause of free trade. Protection is losing its strength. For instance, one of forty-eight journeymen masons here, thirty-five are for free trade. Two years ago only ten of them favored free trade. This change is due to 'Progress and Poverty' and 'Protection or Free Trade.' Governor Hill made a mistake in vetoing the electoral reform bill. I voted for him in 1884, but I shall not vote for him again."

CLEVELAND A DEMOCRAT IN FACT.

Richard Walton, Mount Vernon, Westchester county.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884 because he was a democrat in name. This year I vote for him because he is proving to be a true democrat in fact. Of twelve men I have spoken to, all resolute single tax men, ten will vote for Cleveland, one will vote for Harrison, and the remaining man feels such strong objections to the names of the parties he has been fighting for so many years, that he cannot bring himself to vote with either. He thinks he will vote for Fisk. Protection is gaining ground on account of the vigorous fight the republicans are making; and so half hearted is the fight of those who form the greater part of the opposing army that, unless the real free traders come to the front, Cleveland will be defeated. I hear it said on every side that the veto of the Saxton bill will hurt Hill if he runs again. I shall vote against him."

DON'T LIKE THE PARTY, BUT WILL VOTE TO WARD FREE TRADE.

Harry D. Gawn, 17 Magnolia street, Rochester.—"I cast my vote in 1884 for Cleveland. Will do so this year, not because I like Cleveland or the party, but because Cleveland is on the track that leads to free trade. I have always voted for Hill, but I have again, and will use what little influence I have in defeating him if nominated this fall."

FREE TRADE GAINING, SLOWLY BUT SURELY.

Frank C. Stevens, 192 Hudson avenue, Albany.—"I voted for James G. Blaine in 1884. I was merely a Fourth of July patriot at that time with me. I voted the republican ticket only because I thought, 'of two evils choose the least,' and I believed that to be the least. I will vote for Grover Cleveland because he has taken a step in advance. I have always voted the republican ticket until last fall, when I voted for Mr. George. I never took kindly to protection, though I had the delusive idea that it was a necessary evil. But I see now that it is founded on sel-

fishness, and is nothing more or less than a popular prejudice. It seems to be so deeply seated, however, that it takes two good points for free trade to knock down one weak point of protection. I am not scared when you say anything of free trade. It takes more thinking than the single tax question, as it is more complicated. I think about three-fourths of those who voted for Mr. George last fall will vote for Cleveland. I know of some of our men who will vote for Cowdrey because they think the democratic party don't even mean as much as the Mills bill implies, and they think Mr. Cleveland will also straddle when he writes his letter of acceptance. Democratic cowardice is our worst stumbling block. Nevertheless, I think free trade is gaining, slowly but surely. The single tax seems to take better than free trade, as there are not so many fair tails of pauper European labor to fall against it. Electoral reform seems to be universally desired, but some democrats (who are democrats because their fathers were before them) try to say something against it because Hill vetoed the bill. These men think they can do nothing wrong. I am neither a knave nor a fool, and therefore I will do all in my power to defeat Hill. If he should be re-nominated and elected it would be a big disgrace to New York state."

WAS A PROTECTIONIST UNTIL HE TOOK TO THINKING.

J. C. Roschit, 27 Third avenue, Albany.—"I voted for Blaine last presidential election. I was a protectionist until I studied political economy. I am now a free trader and will remain one until they protect me. I have a barber shop and I want a law passed compelling every one in my ward to get shaved at my shop, and if they don't pass that law and protect my infant industry, I won't vote to protect anybody else's infant industry. Most of the men who voted for George last year will vote for Cleveland and Thurman this year. But they won't vote for David B. Hill. I am wearing my tongue out in discussing free trade, but I don't mind that, as my words are telling. I think most of the men of my craft will vote for Cleveland."

HIS FRIENDS WILL VOTE AGAINST HILL.

Alexander Campbell, Lafayette street, Albany.—"B. F. Butler was my choice for president in 1884. Grover Cleveland is my choice this time because he is on the road to the single tax. All of my acquaintances who are single tax men will vote likewise. I think free trade is pushing ahead. It gives us a chance to bring in the single tax ideas. All most all my friends, regardless of politics, will vote against Hill for his anti-electoral reform record. Will I vote for Hill? I will not."

STILL ANOTHER CONVERT FROM BLAINEISM.

John Dixon, Waterloo street, Albany.—"Blaine was my candidate in 1884, but this year Cleveland will get my vote. I think he will get seventy-five per cent of the men who were for George in 1887. Free trade is gaining in this light and is helping the single tax movement. I don't know how Hill's veto of the Australian ballot bill will affect his support, but as for myself I will not vote for him under any circumstances."

FREE TRADE THE ENTERING WEDGE.

D. C. T. Albany.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884. I will vote for him in the coming election because I think free trade is an entering wedge to the single tax principle. I have seen very few among my acquaintances who will not vote for Cleveland and tariff reform. Free trade seems to me to be gaining very fast, and it is preparing men's minds for the single tax idea. All of the single tax men here are against Hill. For my own part I will vote for the republican candidate as against Hill."

FOR CLEVELAND AND AGAINST HILL FOR GOOD REASONS.

P. J. Hensel, 294 South Pearl street, Albany.—"I voted at the last presidential contest for Grover Cleveland. I will vote against this year for him, because he advocates tariff reform, which is an approach to free trade. The free trade side is gaining decidedly. It is but a question of time when a large majority of the people will favor it. I believe that a majority of the people want electoral reform, but the 'machines' which govern the action of the parties are opposed to it. Therefore, the party out of power will vote for Cleveland and reject the man in power. I will vote against Hill on account of his refusal to make the Saxton election bill a law."

OPPOSED TO HILL AND BOODLE.

Jacob Jordan, 78 Congress street, Troy.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884 as a republican who favored progress and reform. Again I shall vote for Cleveland because he is the representative of free trade, to which I am a firm adherent. While it is true that he has not declared himself in favor of absolute free trade, I nevertheless believe that such will be the final result of his action. You cannot direct public attention to a system of fraud without making the fraud apparent. And if people once see that protection protects a few to the injury of many—down it goes without delay. There can be no doubts that free trade is gaining favor with the masses, and that the single tax is coming prominently to the front. The discussion of tariff and free trade almost invariably lead to the question, Where shall we obtain the revenue with which to defray the expense of government? and the single tax free trader never wants to see the justice of the single tax more readily than the benefits of free trade. The fact must not be lost sight of that Troy is one of the highly protected centers, and that for many years past people here have been trained to believe that high tariff is their only salvation. Out of four daily papers published here only one, the *Daily Press*, is fighting the battle of tariff reduction. Another daily paper, the *Evening Standard*, avowedly championing the cause of labor, has thus far bid its brilliant thoughts in silence. The remaining two are stanch protection papers. Taking into account these circumstances and the inactivity heretofore displayed by the democratic party, I am surprised to see the free trade idea making any advance at all. The sentiment in favor of electoral reform is most pronounced among the republicans. Democrats seem to ignore the question entirely, and I do not believe that Governor Hill, if re-nominated, will lose many votes in this county on account of his vetoing the electoral reform bill. In fact, he is very popular and if re-nominated would add several thousands of votes to his tally in this part of the state. Personally I am strongly opposed to him because I think an election should be decided not through boodles, but conviction; not through intimidation, but the free use of the ballot by independent citizens."

ELECTORAL REFORM GAINING GROUND.

Albert O. Young, Tackahoe.—"I will vote for Cleveland and Thurman because I believe that a reduction of the tariff, however small, is a step in the direction of absolute free trade. Articles added to the free list involve so large a moneyed interest that the impulse in favor of the abolition of all other duties will be strengthened. If the duty is removed from lumber, for instance, the lumber interest will fight for free trade in other products on the principle of self interest. Free trade is gaining I believe. The feeling in favor of electoral reform is spreading, and will affect Hill's chances unfavorably, but, considering the large support he has in the liquor interest, this feeling will not be strong enough to prevent his re-election. I will not vote for Hill."

VOTE FOR HILL—THE QUESTION IS AN INSULT.

J. B. Lutzberg, Mount Vernon.—"I will vote for Cleveland because of his free trade tendencies. Protection is gaining and is making the single tax man scarce, for it is keeping out those who are not thoroughly single tax men. The feeling is very bitter among the more educated and honest voters against Governor Hill for his vetoing of the ballot reform bill. Will I vote for him if nominated? Your question is an insult to an honest man. I shall vote for his opponent."

FOUR VOTES FOR BLAINE IN '84, FIVE FOR CLEVELAND IN '88.

Joseph Sutcliffe, Yonkers.—"In 1884 myself and three sons voted for Blaine; this year myself and four sons will vote for Cleveland—not because we love the democratic party, but because Cleveland has had manhood enough to make a slight move in the direction of the single tax reform. From 90 to 95 per cent of those that voted for Henry George in 1887 will vote for Cleveland this fall. About one half the remainder will vote for Harrison and the balance will probably not vote or else vote the prohibition ticket. All other issues are of minor importance to me, and we invariably come out best and in favor of the single tax. As to Governor Hill I think he would be the worst candidate the democracy could put in the field. A certain element here is already offering to trade off Cleveland for Hill votes. I will certainly not vote for Hill. Neither will any of the single tax men here vote for him, nor any other person for governor or assembly who will not pledge themselves to support the electoral reform bill."

WORKINGMEN WANT ELECTORAL REFORM.

George Hamwell, Whitestone, L. I.—"My first vote was cast in 1886 and I voted for the republicans. This year I intend to vote for Cleveland and Thurman because, as Mr. Peacock would say, I think that is best. I know a great many who will do the same. I believe free trade is gaining rapidly. There seems to be a general feeling among workingmen who think for themselves that electoral reform is much needed, and Hill, had he done nothing else, would, if he ran, lose many votes for vetoing the electoral reform bill; but he also vetoed the Saturday half holiday repeal bill, and that is an offset. Some say he means well and should have another chance. If re-nominated I shall not vote for him."

FREE TRADE GAINING IN ULSTER.

Theodore M. Romney, Kingston, Ulster county.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884. I will vote for him this year for the reason that I am a believer in absolute free trade and in Henry George's theory of taxation, and I can see nothing better for me to do under the circumstances. I think four-fifths of those who voted for George in 1887 in this county will this year vote for Cleveland. In the discussion of the tariff question, free trade is gaining. I don't think the vote for Hill will be materially decreased on account of his position on the electoral bill. But I will not vote for him."

ELECTORAL REFORM MUST BE PUSHED.

James Willis, Cornwall.—"Cleveland was my choice in 1884, and I will vote for him this year because he comes nearest to my views. I think nearly all of the men who cast their votes for Henry George last year will cast them for Cleveland this year. Free trade is gaining. The single tax idea is progressing slowly, but both will do better as the fight warms up. Electoral reform must be pushed, and I do not think it will affect the vote for Hill so far as to defeat him if he is re-nominated. I will vote for him. I have no sympathy with the republicans. They are false practical. My desire is free trade, pure and simple; purity of the ballot box and the legislative hall free from lobbyism."

SINGLE TAX MEN OF '87 WILL SUPPORT CLEVELAND.

William Chadeayne, Cornwall Landing, Orange county.—"In 1884 I voted for Grover Cleveland. I shall vote for him again in the coming election because I consider that his election will be a victory for the policy of tariff reduction and a movement toward raising government revenues by the single tax. If I thought his election would mean an opposite result I should vote against him. I think nearly all who voted for George in 1887 will vote for Cleveland this year. I cannot find any democrats who are afraid of free trade, and those republicans who lose faith in the protective system as a universal panacea seem to run to the other extreme and become free traders pure and simple. Several of the leading men of this place, formerly republicans, are this year Cleveland men, and some of them free traders. The single tax is gaining. I believe Hill's veto of the electoral reform bill will cost him dear. I shall not vote for him should he be re-nominated."

TARIFF REDUCTION A STEP TOWARD FREE TRADE.

Isaac Denniston, Cornwall Landing.—"I voted for Grover Cleveland in 1884 and shall do so again this fall, principally because he advocates a reduction of the existing tariff which is a step toward free trade. Most of the votes cast for Henry George last fall in this election district will be cast for Cleveland this fall. Free trade is gaining decidedly. Naturally tariff reform which leads to free trade, must also lead to some other method of levying taxes, which must eventually be the single tax on land values. Hill's veto of the electoral reform bill, so far as I can ascertain, will not cost him a single vote in this election district. While a reformation in the manner of conducting elections is desirable, the changes wrought in the bill passed by the legislature last winter were too sweeping and could not have been tolerated by the people in the country districts. I will vote for Hill if he is re-nominated."

STATESMEN, NOT WIRE PULLERS.

B. T. Hoxley, 11 Thompson street, Port Jervis, Orange county.—"I voted in 1884 for Benj. F. Butler. This year I shall vote for Cleveland and Thurman. They have proved themselves statesmen, not wire pullers. The George vote of last fall was cast almost to a unit in the light of reason. Practically, it is solid for Cleveland. A single sheet of paper would serve to list the names of all the single tax men who will vote for the monopoly candidate. Will they nominate that discredited wire puller Hill? Are the gods so far bent on destroying them? Will I vote for Hill if he is re-nominated? Not unless the gods make me stark mad."

REPUBLICANS GETTING THEIR EYES OPENED.

Horace R. Perry, South Clinton place, Syracuse.—"I voted for John C. Fremont for president and remained a republican until last November, when I voted for Henry George for secretary of state. I am fully converted to Henry George's idea of a single tax on land values, and I shall cheerfully follow the advice of *THE STANDARD* and vote for Cleveland and Thurman as a step to the single tax. In my opinion nearly all in this city who voted for Mr. George last fall will vote for Cleveland in November. Many republicans are getting their eyes opened to the fact that a tariff does not protect labor, but only gives manufacturers a monopoly of the American market. It seems to me that Governor Hill made a great political blunder when he vetoed the electoral reform bill. It was popular here with all parties, and I think he will lose many votes on account of his action. I will not vote for him."

THE SINGLE TAX ARGUMENT WINS VOTES.

C. S. H., care of postmaster, Syracuse.—"I will lose my vote this year on account of change of residence. All the George

men with whom I have talked, with one exception, will support Cleveland. The exception will vote for Cowdrey. Tariff reform is gaining strength rapidly. It is surprising to learn of the large number of absolute free traders there are. The most of them are or have been republicans. I find that when I meet an honest opponent, one who is open to conviction, that I can win him over to the support of Cleveland by a presentation of the beauties of the single tax when all other arguments fail. I can do this all the more forcibly, as my experience in Pennsylvania has furnished me with a fund of practical illustrations of the manner in which the tariff upon coal and iron has enormously increased the value of coal and iron deposits, while decreasing wages and the returns to legitimate capital. I think the

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A NEW ARGUMENT FOR PROTECTION.

Mr. Edward H. Ammidown, a philanthropist who benefits his fellow men by allowing them to work for him in his manufacturing establishment over in New Jersey, and charitably fills his mills with foreigners when he feels that American labor is in danger of a surfeit of employment—Mr. Edward H. Ammidown has been writing an essay for the *Independent* on what he terms "the American policy of protection," in which he takes up an entirely new position. Manufacturing pays better than agriculture, anyhow, Mr. Ammidown tells us; therefore, true statesmanship requires that our government should do everything in its power to encourage American citizens to engage in manufacturing. Here it is, in Mr. Ammidown's own words:

But another still more fruitful advantage of this policy may be found in the fact shown by the census, that labor when applied to manufactures is many fold more productive than in agriculture, due to the larger utilization in manufactures of steam and water power as productive forces. The seven millions of farmers of this country, in 1879, produced at high prices about three billions of dollars in value, while about three millions of manufacturers at the same time produced more than five billions of dollars in value.

Hence the importance of promoting the growth of manufactures by laws restricting competition from nations producing under inferior conditions, as to wages, or superior conditions as to other elements of cost of production.

Now if 7,000,000 farmers produced \$3,000,000,000, each farmer must have produced \$428.57; and by a similar operation in the rule of three it is easy to calculate that each manufacturer produced \$1,666.66. According to these figures, manufacturers could afford to sacrifice three-quarters of their products, and still be no worse off than farmers. But such is the stupidity of Americans that they would never think of leaving a business where they could earn \$1 for one that would return them \$4, unless they were fairly driven into it by the tax gatherer. At least, so Mr. Ammidown pretends to think.

Of course, Mr. Ammidown's figures are absurd. Most protectionist statistics are. But they nevertheless involve a true statement of the protectionist idea—that the many ought to be taxed for the benefit of the few.

The seven million agriculturists, whose industry Mr. Ammidown so naively avows his desire to discourage, have a ready market awaiting their breadstuffs and provisions on the other side of the Atlantic. Great Britain would gladly take all the wheat and corn they could send her, and not Great Britain alone, but France and Germany as well are eager for their hog products. But two parties are necessary to a trade. If a storekeeper won't take his customer's money, the customer must go elsewhere to buy; and if the American farmer will not, or may not, take what Europeans offer in exchange for his products, why Europeans must go elsewhere—to Russia, to India, to Australia, to New Zealand, to Chili—for their food supplies. And the cardinal principle of the Ammidown system is to forbid the American farmer taking anything that his customers offer to pay him with. Steel rails, tin plates, silks, calicoes, velvets, bibles—it makes no difference what it may be, the moment the customer offers it, and the farmer shows a disposition to accept it, Mr. Ammidown and the rest of the gang step forward, shrieking, "You mustn't take that; we can make it for you (at twice or three times the price) and the sacred home market must be preserved." And so, if the poor farmer takes steel rails for his wheat, the Ammidown system fines him nine-tenths of a cent on every pound; if he takes shoes, it fines him 30 per cent of their value; if he takes a sewing machine, it fines him 45 per cent; shingles, 35 cents on every thousand; horse shoes, 2 cents a pound; stockings, 40 per cent—why extend the list; it is enough for him to show a willingness to accept anything, for the Ammidowns to say he mustn't have it. And the climax of the whole absurd system is reached when we find the transatlantic purchaser paying for his wheat and bacon with cabbages and potatoes, and even these subjected to a custom house fine. No wonder that manufacturing pays better than farming. So does robbery pay better than honest work.

Help us build up our industries, say the Ammidowns—pay us half as much again, twice, three times as much as other people would sell the same goods for, and we'll buy your wheat, and your flour, and your bacon, and your lard. And they do buy

them, what they need of them, at their own prices. And when the farmers' boys and girls grow sick of the hopeless struggle of the farm, Mr. Ammidown and his fellows open their mill doors and tell them, "Come right in here and we will give you work! You'll have to compete in wages with the Hungarians and Italians who come to us from Castle garden, but that's a natural law of trade. You'll have to work hard (except in the intervals when we lay you off), and live in close, unwholesome rooms, but that's because of overpopulation. Come right in, and thank the protective tariff first, and next, and God last of all, that you're allowed to exist on any terms whatever."

Mr. Ammidown remarks in another part of his *Independent* essay that "the protective system has the advantage of encouraging the healthy growth of agriculture." If Mr. Ammidown's personal growth had been encouraged on the same system he would long ago have found a fitting place in Barnum's show as the smallest specimen of adult humanity on the planet.

At the grangers' picnic at Williams's grove, Pa., last week, the *World* interviewed a large number of farmers on the tariff question with satisfactory results. Some of them were protectionists, some were for revenue tariff with incidental protection, a great many were revenue reformers, and several were outright free traders, and didn't care who knew it. Harvey W. Hames of York county showed that he was not a horny minded thinker if he was a horny handed farmer when he said that "agriculture is the basis of wages, and as a high tariff depresses agriculture it must depress wages in general." W. W. Wonderful of Cumberland county started by saying he thought the tariff should be reduced, and closed by confessing himself "something of a free trader." D. F. Dietrich of Lycoming had no fault to find with the Mills bill except that it didn't reduce the tariff enough. J. A. J. Smith of the same county favored the Mills bill, but would make it stronger; and Joseph Lishman, also of Lycoming, wants things to come free of all tariff. Robert Leshner of Northumberland looks upon the Mills bill merely as a long step in the right direction. Caleb Brinton of Chester thought that "any legislation which favors one class at the expense of another is unjust and ought to be wiped out," while J. B. Davis of the same county looks upon the tariff laws as calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. "Peter Pentz goes in for free trade and thinks the Mills bill tends in the right direction; and J. A. Grundy of Union, "when he argues the thing out in his mind, comes pretty close to free trade." George W. King of Washington didn't know much about the question, but his wife did, and when he said he thought he would vote for reduction she emphatically remarked, "Well, I should think you would." These interviews among the farmers of Pennsylvania give an idea of the drift of sentiment in that monopoly straddled state. A radical free trade campaign among the farmers, miners and mechanics of the land of Pennsylvania would secure its electoral vote for Cleveland.

Lord Clanricarde is said to be one of the most unpopular men in London. He is detested by the liberal unionists, and even the coercionists shudder at the mention of his name. By virtue of British law, which does not differ in this respect materially from American law, Lord Clanricarde owns part of Ireland. If any one is to own part of Ireland there is no particular reason why it should not be Lord Clanricarde. It is no harder for Irishmen to pay him for the privilege of living and working in Ireland than it would be to pay somebody else. But because Lord Clanricarde insists on having his tenants pay or quit he has made himself unpopular. Why should he be unpopular for insisting on his rights—if they are his rights? If Irishmen don't like to pay rent to Lord Clanricarde let them get off his land. No one compels them to stay on Lord Clanricarde's land. It is a matter of free contract. He offers them land for so much. If they are willing to pay, well and good. If they are not willing to pay no one forces them to. There is other land in Ireland besides Lord Clanricarde's. True, other people own it and these other people want rent for it, precisely as Clanricarde does, but then if they don't like the terms of these other people, they needn't agree to those terms. Let them come to this splendid country. Here we have land in plenty, ripe for the plowman. They would have to buy or rent here too; but again there is no law to compel them to pay more than they want to, and if they cannot or will not pay what it is worth let them—but what right has any man on this earth who has no land of his own, and isn't willing to pay for other people's land what it is worth?

Lord Clanricarde should be honored instead of despised. He is doing a good work in teaching landless people that if they want to stay in this world they must pay the owners of the world what the privilege is worth. If it were not for courageous men like Clanricarde, the whole landlord class might be impoverished by pestiferous people who insist on using the earth without paying for it. Chauncey Depew gives an instance of what might be a general condition. He dined with an Irish landlord, who frankly admitted that he was pinched for money, and said: "This is the first time in nearly a year that I have been able to have champagne at my table for dinner." See

that, now! What if all landlords were reduced to such a pass, not able to have champagne for dinner more than once a year! And that in spite of the fact that they own big slices of the earth which other people use and won't pay for. Such things must not be. Let Lord Clanricarde go on with his pious eviction crusade. If he does not succeed in preserving the dinner champagne of landlords, he may set people to asking why landlords, as landlords, should have any champagne at all, or, indeed, any dinners, and that would be something gained.

It is impossible not to admire the simple candor of the *Press*, which so often furnishes in its news columns the refutation of its editorial "facts." Reading its editorial articles on protectionism, in which the magnificent wages of this protected country are compared with the pauper wages of England, one might well doubt some of its news stories. Stories like that of last Sunday, for example, in which the wrongs of working women who apply to the protective union for redress are told. Here is a seamstress employed for seventy-five cents a day who asks the help of this charity to collect \$1.70 of her wages; and another who made flannel and cheviot shirts at fifty cents a dozen, working from four in the morning until ten at night to support herself and four little children. No doubt "free trade" London can show hard cases of poverty among the workers, but not much worse than these examples of "protected" New York.

But such instances of candor in its news columns barely exceed the occasional candor of the *Press's* editorial department. In its answers to "tariff queries" it recently encountered a conundrum from a correspondent who asked, "If protection makes high wages, how about the Russian prices for labor?" to which it replied, "We are not dealing with the difference in rate of wages between countries centuries behind the United States in development, enterprise and government, but between all of these countries and the United States. A tariff protects the products of American labor against the products of all Europe, not of a part of Europe." Why a tariff is necessary to protect us against the products of all countries that are behind us in development, enterprise and government, any more than against one such country, is not explained. Neither is the correspondent informed why it is that wages are lower to protected Russia than in free trade England. The fact is that when a protectionist is nailed down to the point he is compelled to admit that it is not protection, but something else that makes differences in wages.

The legislature of New Jersey last winter passed a local option liquor law, which permits the different counties to vote for or against the sale of intoxicating liquors, the result of the vote to be the law of the county for three years. The effect of a negative vote is not to wholly prohibit the liquor trade, but to abolish bar rooms and saloons. Some of the counties have recently had pretty warm campaigns on the subject. In behalf of the liquor interest a variety of considerations have been urged, chief among which is the assertion that prohibition would reduce the value of land. This is supposed to be a strong point with the farmers, and the temperance people urgently combat it with assurances that instead of diminishing land values prohibition would increase them.

The temperance people are probably right. It is not necessary to be a teetotaler to see that the bar room and the saloon, as usually conducted, are blights upon the prosperity of any community; and while they may give a good value to their particular locations, their effect on land values in the neighborhood must generally be depressing. To prohibit them, therefore, is apt to increase those values. But are those temperance people who advocate prohibition on the ground that it will increase land values quite sure that their argument is effective of their purpose? In this section of the country there is a large and increasing class to whom increase of land values is a positive injury. These are the farm tenants, farm hands, mechanics and clerks. Suppose temperance advocates should say to them, in plain English, vote for prohibition because it will increase your rents. As to those who act from the higher motives of philanthropy, the appeal might not repulse them; but this appeal is not addressed to higher motives. It is confessedly addressed to self interest, and with voters who are actuated in such questions by self interest, the appeal has but to be understood to become a boomerang. It can be effective as an appeal to self interest, only with men who own land and want to make money by leasing or selling it; but never with men who, owning no land, want to rent or to buy.

The *Mail and Express* disposes of the outcry against the protective system which has enabled Andrew Carnegie and a few others to acquire millions at the cost of other men's labor, by announcing that "if the man who complains of Andrew Carnegie's wealth will go to work with the same intelligent comprehension of the demands and needs of the country as governed Carnegie, he also may rent Cluny castle, or even a cottage at Lenox."

If by "the man who complains of Carnegie's wealth," the *Mail and Express* means the man who complains of the system which made Carnegie's wealth possible, we fear its statement of possibilities will not hold water. Not to mention other weaknesses, it may suffice to point out

that if fifteen or twenty millions of men should want each a Cluny castle or a Lenox cottage, the result would be such an advance in land values in Scotland and Lenox as would compel the imitation Carnegies to either give up their castle and cottage aspirations, or reduce themselves to poverty again.

C. H. Kenyon & Co. of South Coventry, Conn., who have shut down their woolen mill, pretend that they were compelled to do it on account of "the uncertain situation due to the Mills bill." Translated into every day English this means that if the Mills bill becomes a law woolen goods will be cheaper, and customers do not want to give orders at present prices while that measure is in abeyance. It is the delay in enacting the Mills bill, not the Mills bill itself, that makes the situation uncertain. And who is causing the delay? Not the house of representatives, which has passed the bill, nor the president, who is ready to sign it; but the protection senate which, in the interest of monopoly, would like to defeat it, but in fear of public opinion dare not.

The moment that Mr. Cleveland's pen wrote to congress that the internal revenue system should stand, and that future reductions in revenue should be made by reducing the tariff, the democracy, in so far as it was committed to Mr. Cleveland, became committed to free trade.

All democrats should vote for Cleveland and Thurman because they are the regular and unanimously nominated candidates of the democracy.

The *San* believes in protection to American industry, as it believes also in the protection of American interests of every sort.

The *San* is for the unanimously nominated democratic candidates.

If Mr. Cleveland's policy in dealing with the situation is to be followed, the protective tariff must practically be swept away.

These quotations are all from the editorial columns of a single issue of the *San*—that of September 1. They carry their own comment with them.

In England they think Blaine is running for president, and General Gresham, who is in London, has said some pretty sharp things about the policy of allowing the uncrowned king the prominence that has given rise to this impression abroad. The same impression prevails here to a considerable extent, and we take this occasion to assure the public that it is not Mr. Blaine but a General Harrison of Indiana whom the protectionists have nominated.

The Reform Club Against Hill.

A special meeting of the Reform club was held on Tuesday evening of this week to consider the nomination of Governor Hill for re-election. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Hinman declaring that the governor is among the most prominent opponents of the state and municipal reforms to which the club is devoted, and especially of electoral reform, urging the democratic party not to nominate him, and resolving that in that event the club would call on all good citizens to join it in voting against him. The resolutions were supported by E. J. Shriver, John Dewitt Warner, George Havens Putnam, R. R. Bowker, George Foster Peabody and W. J. Gibson, and opposed by E. R. Whitney, E. F. Doyle and George Byrne. As it was claimed that the notice of the meeting had been too short to secure a representative attendance, final action was postponed until Saturday, September 8, at eight o'clock, to which time the meeting was subsequently adjourned. Prior to adjournment a motion was adopted, by 54 to 4, recommending the resolutions to the adjourned meeting for adoption.

At the Reform Club Meeting.

W. L. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency, spoke at the regular Friday evening meeting of the Reform club last week. He said he was for neither "absolute protection" nor "absolute free trade," but for what Mr. E. B. Bingham, in a pamphlet in 1882 in support of the Morrill tariff, defined as "qualified protection." But it was significant that the speaker was only applauded when he gave expression to general principles as much opposed to "qualified protection" as to "absolute protection."

Wiping Up the Floor with Protection in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—We had a lively meeting at Delancey Saturday night. Mr. Hetzel of our club wiped up the floor with Mr. Torry in the joint debate on Protection vs. Free Trade. The audience took very kindly to simple tax doctrines, and all of us agreed that had it been merely a "George" meeting, not one-tenth of the audience would have turned out. We are now satisfied that Mr. George's decision to support Mr. Cleveland was best considered merely for the opportunities it gives to get to men with our doctrines.

W. J. ATKINSON.

The U. L. P. in the Tenth District.

The Tenth assembly district association of the United labor party has disbanded. Its members are now organized in its stead as the United labor party of the Tenth district, and will be formed either a single tax Cleveland campaign club or a branch of the Free trade club for that congressional committee.

Campaign Work.

The single tax Cleveland campaign committee has engaged headquarters in THE STANDARD building, 12 Union square, where visitors may obtain signature blanks or any information relative to the movement. Work is being pushed for the big single tax mass meeting in support of Cleveland and Thurman, to be held in Cooper Union on Tuesday evening, at which Henry George will preside, and Hugh O. Pentecost and Louis F. Post speak.

Campaign Work in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn single tax men are busy arranging for an active campaign there. They propose not only to hold big public mass meetings at which the best speakers in the movement shall appear, but also, in co-operation with the Revenue reform club, a number of smaller meetings in the different wards. The work of enrolling Brooklyn single tax men who intend to vote for Cleveland and Thurman is being pushed rapidly ahead.

How the Contract Labor Law Works.

Dispatch to New York Herald.
HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 29.—The Portuguese brigantine *Natima* arrived here ten days ago from Funchal, Azores, bound to Boston, with fifty-five female Portuguese immigrants on board. It was said that she came in to procure water, but it has just been discovered that she put into Halifax to land the women, who were forwarded to their destination by rail to evade the American law. Had the vessel taken the women to Boston they could not have landed there, as they had previously been engaged to enter service in the United States.

CAMPAIGN LETTERS.

The following are some extracts from the mail pouring in upon the single tax committee. While they show the enthusiasm of our friends, they are significant of the very large percentage of republicans which the single tax cause will this year bring into line for the democratic candidates:

George M. Scott, Chicago, Ill.—I am an old time greenbacker, but seeing that the land question is the fundamental question in the industrial pyramid, and also being a staunch free trader, and hearing that your ideas of the government issuing all money, corresponds with mine, I have decided to cut loose from my old moorings so as to stand squarely on fundamental principles and thus be able to build from the ground up.

Adam W. Hoster, Middletown, Pa.—Accompanying this is a list of voters who will support Cleveland and Thurman. I was a dyed-in-the-wool republican in 1884. But now, after reading "Progress and Poverty" and "Protection or Free Trade?" I have become a single tax free trader.

F. S. Arnold, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—I send you with this a list containing seventeen signatures. Many more will come. We single tax men here are working in with the democrats who welcome our aid, but are a little afraid of our extreme views. One of our most prominent members spoke at one of their flag raisings to an audience of three or four thousand people, and another has just been off to address tariff reform farmers at a similar meeting in eastern Dutchess.

Edward Killian, Corning, N. Y.—Find on the enclosed slip my name as a supporter of Cleveland and Thurman on the grounds set forth in THE STANDARD. Four years ago I was a protectionist, and, of course, voted for Blaine, but I have since had my eyes opened.

Phil T. South, Dayton, O.—Inclosed find five signatures for your roll of single tax Cleveland men. Four of them last presidential campaign were republicans.

Six voters in Portland, Mich., subscribe their signatures to the enrollment blank with the following proviso: "But if the democratic leaders abandon the issue of tariff reform (as some of them now seem disposed to do), so that the election of the democratic candidates will not be a step toward free trade, we, the undersigned citizens of Portland, Mich., will not vote for Cleveland and Thurman at the coming election."

Joseph L. Schraer, Newport, Ky.—I have personally made at least eighty converts for Cleveland out of the republican ranks. I have been an absolute free trader as long as I have been able to think. I went to the United labor party convention at Cincinnati, held May 15 to 17, from the Sixth district of Kentucky, prepared to protest against putting a national ticket in the field, but as I was unable to attend on the third day when the business came up, I lost my opportunity. We are circulating a petition for single tax voters.

Charles Tanner, Elgin, Ill.—Inclosed find blank with my name attached for enrollment as a supporter of Cleveland and Thurman, but not for the democratic party. The way they are dividing the electoral reform bill in New York disgusted me with the democrats.

J. S. Woodstock, N. Y.—The postmaster here tells me that for fifteen days after the president's tariff message was published the democrats thought it was a mistake, but they now see the beauty of it and are working with light hearts. He also tells me that he has not yet heard of a democrat's changing to republicanism, while he has heard of several republicans who have come into the democratic lines. There is good opportunity for effective single tax missionary work. I have done some myself in a small way.

B. D. V. Reeve, Pueblo Col.—I have always been a republican, and voted for Blaine in 1884. It has been hard work for me to pull away from the G. O. P., especially as the democracy have hardly peeped here since the campaign opened. But here is my sign-manual to my political death warrant and the emancipation of my manhood. I'm not occupying a back seat any more. I wish you would send me any other names from Pueblo receiving THE STANDARD.

A. F. Stauffer, Sterling, Ill.—A protectionist four years ago, I am a free trader now. THE STANDARD did it.

David Henderson, Wolcott, Conn.—I subscribe my name as a single tax man who will vote for Cleveland. I voted for Blaine in 1884.

J. Skelding, Akron, Ohio.—Please add my name to the roll of single tax Cleveland voters. The people here are getting waked up on free trade and single tax. Tuesday night the democrats had a pole raising, and Thursday another one with an audience of several thousand persons. They asked me to address both of these meetings, and I did so, and was never more convinced that the stand Henry George has taken was the right one. The people just drank in our doctrine as a thirsty man will drink water. But the best meeting of all was held on Saturday when Billy Radcliffe came down from Youngstown with his banjo. He gave us two or three songs and then a little talk on the Australian system of voting, with illustrations, and then another little talk on the single tax and then one on free trade, after which I took the platform and spoke on the relations of the tariff question to the single tax. We gave half an hour for questions and we got them as fast as we could answer them. We routed the enemy horse and foot, and the audience seemed satisfied. If such open air meetings were taken up by single tax advocates everywhere from now until election time in November we would find the woods are just full of converts.

R. Leslie, South Orange.—The sixty-four votes cast here last fall for our labor candidates for the assembly will be cast this year for Cleveland. Fifteen of these men voted for Blaine in 1884.

B. B. Martin, Troy, N. Y.—I shall have been in this state just long enough to be entitled to vote. I shall vote for Cleveland. Last time I voted for Butler. Before that I was a republican.

H. W. Benedict, Auburn, N. Y.—I inclose herewith a short list of single tax Cleveland men who will vote for Cleveland and Thurman and against Hill, in case of his renomination for governor. Tariff reform sentiments are constantly gaining ground in this section.

Sidney S. Polley, Holyoke, Mass.—I inclose the names of six men who will vote for Cleveland and Thurman and the single tax this fall. All of them voted for Blaine in 1884. Holyoke gave Blaine a small majority four years ago, but it is conceded that Cleveland will carry the city this year, though the democrats have as yet done nothing to deserve success, while on the other hand the local republican club is very active, and the home market club is flooding the state with "protection" literature. We single tax men were there and you may be sure that we will lose no opportunity of spreading the gospel of free trade and the single tax.

James Cassidy, Philadelphia, Pa.—I send you ten signatures for the enrollment list. Seven of these men were formerly republicans.

John V. Gallup, Ashtabula, O.—Please enroll my name. I have hitherto voted the republican ticket, but have been brought into the light through reading "Progress and Poverty" and THE STANDARD. There are plenty more of us here.

Charles Willeg, Wilmington, Del.—I inclose my own name and that of another for enrollment. I have been a reader of THE STANDARD since it started. I voted for Blaine four years ago, but I believe now that the only road to the promised land is through the door of free trade.

A. A. Mulnix, Dows, Iowa.—Please add my name and the name of my brother to the list. We both admired James G. Blaine four years ago, and have both voted the republican ticket for ten or twelve years respectively. Free trade has turned us for Cleveland, as it has many others in this "banner republican state."

John Fraser, Warren, Ill.—I send my name as a single tax man and a free trader "from away back," being a signer of the petition for the repeal of the corn laws in England. My father was a charlatan at a time when it tried men's souls to avow their principles.

P. C. Dandurand, Cohoes, N. Y.—I have at last, through reading THE STANDARD, decided that Henry George was right and will swallow the democratic pill. I was a republican before last fall.

James F. Sweeney, Audenried, Pa.—I have never voted before, having just attained my majority, and I am happy to think that my first ballot shall be cast for principle, not party.

F. W. Beals, Auburn, N. Y.—With this I send you thirty-six names to be added to the list of single tax men who will support Cleveland and Thurman. They are just as I picked them up and I can vouch for them. Many of them are old time republicans.

D. B. Gray, Weir City, Kan.—The union labor party is so well organized here that there is a regular stampede to it from the republican party. If it goes on at this rate all over the state Cleveland will carry Kansas.

Fred H. Mayhew, Buffalo, N. Y.—Please add my name to the list. My first vote was cast for James G. Blaine in 1884. Before becoming converted to the single tax idea I was among the loudest howlers for protection. Inclosed find two other names which I am authorized to send you. One of these men has always been a republican.

THE CAMPAIGN "STANDARD" FUND.

NORFOLK, Va.—Inclosed find check on bank of New York for \$5.00, of which \$5 is for fund and the remainder as per inclosed order. I regret Virginia should be so far behind in the movement, and trust it will not be for long. Believe me with you till the end.

EDWARD K. ROBERTSON.

LA PORTE, Ind.—Inclosed please find \$5, being another installment of my subscription. I do not sign an "enrollment blank" as I am without a vote this year. I voted for Blaine in '84, believing then that I was voting for "protection" to American industries. I am still for American industries, but have learned that the way to foster them is by unshackling them.

HERMAN KUEHN.

PATERSON, N. J.—Please find inclosed \$1 as my contribution to the single tax campaign fund to be used as you see fit. I am sixty-six years old to-day, and cannot celebrate the event in a more befitting manner than by contributing my mite to the grand cause in which we are engaged. I have been a republican ever since the Fremont campaign. I voted for Blaine in 1884, but will vote for Cleveland next election.

JAMES HILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Miss Kate Kennedy sends you \$5 with the request that you send THE STANDARD, tracts, etc., to the accompanying addresses.

P. J. KENNEDY.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Inclosed find check for \$5 on account of STANDARD distribution fund. Will send more later. Please mail THE STANDARD during the campaign to the inclosed addresses.

J. L. BARKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 30.—I inclose a dollar for the campaign fund. I voted for Benjamin F. Butler in 1884. I was a state socialist until I read THE STANDARD and "Progress and Poverty," with the rest of Mr. George's works, when I came to see that his was a far more practical scheme and one that could be carried out without prejudice to the socialist idea. I do not think the socialist scheme an impossibility, but I can now see that it will be much better to let it come about of itself, as it were, by a gradual growth and development, and by the voluntary organization of the people among themselves, spreading until it embraces the whole nation, or the entire world for that matter.

HENRY J. WOODHOUSE.

PRITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—Inclosed find \$1 for the campaign STANDARD fund. A year ago I believed in protection, but in reading "Protection or Free Trade" and the sledge hammer editorials and arguments in THE STANDARD, I had the wool pulled from my eyes. At the coming election I will cast my first vote for president. It shall be cast for Cleveland and Thurman.

GEORGE DATCH.

These letters, like many of those we print elsewhere, show how efficacious THE STANDARD is as a means of bringing men to see the truth. It needs no labored argument to induce men to follow freedom; it needs only that sufficient light should be thrown upon the path. And it is difficult for any man to read a single issue of THE STANDARD—all but impossible for him to read a few consecutive issues—without seeing clearly in what direction the road to freedom lies. Our advantage in the present conjuncture is that men are interested in economic questions as never before, and that when THE STANDARD, or any other single tax literature reaches them, they will read it, where heretofore they would have thrown it carelessly aside.

It rests with you, readers of THE STANDARD, to say how far this opportunity shall be improved. There are thousands upon thousands of men who will listen to us now, who a few months ago would have refused to hear us, and a few months hence may again be equally indifferent. If you swell our campaign fund sufficiently we can reach these men with single tax literature that may convert them. If you withhold your contributions the opportunity may be irretrievably lost.

Here is a statement of the past week's contributions, and the present standing of the fund:

E. W. Nellis, Paterson, N. J.	\$1.00
James Hill, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
Herman Kuhn, LaPorte, Ind.	5.00
Louis Frantz, Boston, Mass.	5.00
F. S. C. Barker, Iowa	2.00
J. L. Burlington, Santa Barbara, Cal.	5.00
P. J. Kennedy, San Francisco, Cal.	5.00
C. P. Myers, Providence, R. I.	5.00
A. H. Stephenson, Philadelphia	10.00
Francis S. Buttrill, Rochester, N. Y.	6.00
J. Woodhouse, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Edward K. Robertson, Norfolk, Va.	5.00
George Datch, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
S. and W. Menelson, New York	10.00
Jose Gros, Morrisstown, N. J.	2.00

Previously acknowledged.....\$25.32

Total to date.....\$125.32

MEN AND THINGS.

The story of the jute bagging trust is about as clear and pertinent an example as could well be devised of the monopoly fostering effect of the protective tariff.

Jute bagging is a fabric whose principal use is for cotton baling. It is strong, durable, very moderately inflammable, and can be produced at small cost. Nothing has yet been found to take its place. It is a *sine qua non* of cotton culture. The planters must have it if they want to market their crop.

One would suppose that congress, especially when guided by paternal and protective principles, would have done all in its power to foster and protect the great cotton raising industry, by encouraging the production of jute bagging, and so lightening the expenses of the cotton planter. Jute butts, or stalks, out of which the bagging is made, are grown in India, where the natives are eager to exchange them for drills made in American mills from American cotton. The bagging itself is very largely manufactured in Dundee, Scotland, where the people gladly exchange it for American wheat, corn, pork, beef, and other products. Thus, whether we find it most economical to produce butts from India and manufacture the bagging ourselves, or to produce the bagging ready made from Scotland, there is absolutely no difficulty to be encountered. We have cotton drills in plenty, we have lots of grain and provisions, we even have the ships in which to complete the process of production to our shores—not many of them, it is true, but enough to carry all the butts and bagging we likely require. Surely a wise policy would encourage merchants, ship owners and manufacturers in the useful industries of producing jute butts and jute bagging by removing all restrictions to their labors. Such a policy would not only lessen the expenses of cotton production, but increase the demand for cotton drills, or food products, or both, as well as give employment to the American merchant marine. In fact, it would send a moderate but perfectly definite and wholesome thrill of industry through the whole community, which everybody, from shoemakers to market gardeners, would feel in some degree.

But this is by no means the sort of protection and encouragement that our protectionist rulers propose to give to American industries. Encouraging the industry of cotton planting, for example, is something that doesn't enter their minds at all. What they want to encourage is the industry of taking from the cotton planter as much as possible of the money he makes by his planting. So, as the cotton planter needs plows and hoes to plant and work his crop, they force him to buy them from certain people, or forfeit forty-five per cent of their value. As he needs rope to tie his cotton bales with, they clap a thirty-five per cent duty on that; or if he uses hoop iron instead of rope, they mule him in an extra cent a pound. And finding that he needs something like fifty million yards of jute bagging every year to bale his cotton in, they force him to buy it from a few high priced domestic manufacturers by forcing him a cent and a half on every pound of bagging he may buy in Dundee; and with a refinement of torture provide that if bagging goes up in price to more than seven cents a yard, the fine shall be two cents a yard. Altogether they have exploited the cotton grower pretty thoroughly; not as thoroughly as the wheat grower, perhaps, but quite thoroughly enough. And then, by way of striking a blow at the American mercantile marine and the cotton drill industry, they clap a duty of five dollars a ton on jute butts; and so thank God for that they have been enabled to establish the industries of jute bagging making and jute culture in the United States.

And now observe how this protection to the industry of robbing the cotton planter works. Men with capital to invest, seeing that they can get an extra cent and a half a pound for jute bagging by manufacturing it in this country instead of producing it from Scotland, invest largely in bagging mills, and make big profits—which the unfortunate cotton planter, and others through his agency, have to pay. Other capitalists, eager to share these profits, put up other mills, and still others. Competition comes into play; the price of bagging begins to fall. Down come the wages in the mills, and still the competition goes on, and the price of bagging falls and falls, and wages with it. At last the smaller mills are forced out of existence, and the surviving mill owners lay their heads together, and the protective tariff gets in its full and perfect work. Protected against foreign competition by the tariff, and with home competition discouraged by the recent ruin of the smaller manufacturers, the few remaining jute bagging makers have but to combine and agree to sell only at fixed prices to have the wretched cotton planter completely at their mercy.

The whole story was told to a committee of congress the other day by Mr. Anderson Gratz of St. Louis. Mr. Gratz spoke with engaging, almost playful, frankness. He is a member of the firm of Warren, Jones & Gratz, manufacturers of cotton bagging and cotton ties, and knew precisely what he was talking about. He didn't tell the committee any nonsense about encouraging American industry and furnishing work to American workmen. He said, frankly, that he knew the whole protective system was a humbug and a fraud; but considered that no reason why he shouldn't take advantage of it for his own profit. In short, he was a very extraordinary witness indeed.

The number of firms engaged in the jute bagging business, Mr. Gratz testified, has been reduced from fifteen in 1887 to eight at the present time. The price of jute bagging had fallen from 11½ cents in 1880 to 7½ cents in 1887. It now stands at 12½ cents.

Mr. Gratz further testified that the rise in the price of bagging had been brought about solely by combination and agreement between the eight firms and corporations which have united to form the trust. The present price, he said, was higher than the figure at which bagging could be

imported, even with the duty added; but the East Indian mills were four months away, the Dundee mills were unprepared to meet a sudden abnormal demand, and the cotton planters must have the bagging now. And with a confidence in the security of his position which spoke volumes for the true inwardness of the protective system, Mr. Gratz explained to the committee that the trust had the cotton planters in their power, and proposed to squeeze them without mercy.

This is the sort of robber combination that Mr. Blaine first asserts is a purely private affair, not to be legally interfered with, and now declares to be totally unconnected with the protective system. Mr. Blaine will do well to read Mr. Gratz's testimony before he makes another public deliverance on the trust question.

How well the men most interested understand the true source of the jute bagging trust's strength, may be judged from the following bill, introduced by Representative Wheeler of Alabama, with the avowed purpose of striking a deadly blow at the monopoly:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act bagging for cotton, and all other manufactures suitable to the uses for which cotton bagging is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth, or other material, when imported, shall be exempt from duty.

Sec. 2. That all articles mentioned in the first section of this act which are now in bond or in bonded warehouses may be removed free of duty.

Sec. 3. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. It only needs that this bill should be amended so as to permit the free importation of the jute butts of which bagging is made to make its enactment into law the death knell of the bagging trust and the birth pangs of a legitimate bagging making industry. American ingenuity and American energy have shown themselves equal to far more difficult tasks than the making of jute bagging in competition with the Scotchmen of Dundee. A fair field and no favor is all they need.

Congressman William H. Sowden of Pennsylvania, whose constituents in the Lehigh valley recently rebuked him so emphatically for his vote against the Mills bill, has been defending his conduct in an interview with the Philadelphia correspondent of the Tribune. According to Mr. Sowden's notion, the Mills bill was a mere side issue, in which democratic principles were in no way involved; and the meeting that condemned his conduct was composed of "thieves and drunkards." "It is a pretty state of affairs," says Mr. Sowden, "if my democracy is to be measured by my views on economic questions." The Tribune is quite right to extend a welcoming hand to Mr. Sowden. A man who thinks that political parties ought to have no views upon economic questions will feel at home only in the party whose uncrowned king can see no connection between trusts and the national fiscal system.

While Mr. Blaine is explaining that the much abused trusts really are very harmless affairs after all, and at all events have no connection with protection issue, General Harrison is telling the American people that though doubtless there's a good deal of money pouring into the national treasury, yet so skillfully has the burden of taxation been adjusted by protectionist wisdom that the people of the United States actually don't realize that they are being taxed at all. The taxes are taken, says General Harrison, "so indirectly and so subtly that these, our plain people, don't know that they are paying them at all"—a remark which brings to mind Othello's speech about the blessings of ignorance, and establishes General Harrison's reputation as a Shakespearean scholar, albeit woefully ignorant of political economy and the actualities of life.

The protectionist managers must put an extinguisher over Mr. Blaine, and keep General Harrison at home. What with the plumed knight's flippancy, and the candidate's grandchild like ignorance, there is no telling what harm they may do if allowed to go unmuzzled.

The English law for the regulation of food adulteration is seriously interfering with certain American industries. The law by no means forbids the sale of wholesome adulterations or imitations. The British grocer may sell oleomargarine, and the British consumer buy it, to their hearts' content. But they must sell it and buy it for what it is; if the grocer calls it butter, his stock is confiscated and he himself punished.

Now the lard manufacturers of the United States have got into the habit of making and shipping to Europe what they call "refined lard," which isn't refined lard at all, but lard mixed with cotton seed oil or stearine. This compound the English authorities have begun to seize in the grocers' shops on the ground, not that it is a deleterious mixture—which it really isn't—but that it is sold as a genuine article, when it is really an adulteration. The result will probably be that the English consumer will be able to take his choice between genuine refined lard at a higher price and imitation lard at a lower; just as he already has his choice between dairy butter and oleomargarine.

This is a sort of legislation that would be well worth imitating on this side of the Atlantic. We tax out of existence a perfectly wholesome product like oleomargarine, which could be sold at a much lower price than dairy butter of equal quality; and at the same time we allow to go unchecked adulterations of which the best that can be said is that they are not absolutely poisonous. If dealers were compelled to sell imitations as imitations, and people were allowed to buy them without being specially taxed for the privilege, the result would be to raise the standard of quality of both the genuine and imitation articles. Were oleomargarine sold freely for what it is, our dairymen would make better butter and our manufacturers produce better oleomargarine. And the same law, by compelling frankness on the part of dealers, would speedily crowd out of existence a whole host of adulterations,

which now find a sale only by means of absolute falsehood.

The Tribune continues its recital of the horrible results of the passage by the house of the Mills bill, the direful spring of woes unnumbered. Its latest effort in this line is the story of the Rossie iron ore company.

The Rossie iron ore company has its local habitation in the village of Keeneville, in the state of New York. Its business is to operate three small iron mines in the vicinity, in which it benevolently gives employment to about 200 men. It also, we believe, owns the village of Keeneville, and charitably allows its "hands" to live there, on payments of a sufficient portion of their earnings. Up to the fateful moment when the Mills bill was passed, life in Keeneville was like a poet's dream. The happy miners rose with the lark, ate their frugal meals, and departed for the gladsome holes in the ground where the good mining company permitted them to work on condition of surrendering pretty much all they produced. They worked all day and returned at evening to their families, washed themselves, ate supper and went to bed. At intervals they received from the good iron ore company wages, calculated at \$2.25 per day, less rent and the amount of their little accounts at the store. In short, they were as happy as so many cat horses, and the Rossie iron ore company rejoiced in dividends.

Then, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, came the awful Mills bill; and like a second lightning stroke, the nomination of Grover Cleveland followed. The Rossie iron ore company felt that there was altogether too much electricity in the air, and something must be done. So they at once reduced their miners' wages from \$2.25 a day to \$1.75, announced that not another blast would be fired unless they received orders for ore, and proclaimed that while they had no wish to influence their miners' votes, they felt it only right to say that if Cleveland should be elected their mines must be closed. All this the Tribune gives as a good reason why every true patriot should cast his vote in favor of protection.

Well, we suppose all this is good protectionist argument, because if it wasn't the Tribune wouldn't use it. Still, one can't help a lingering desire to know something more about that reduction of wages. Whatever the future may have in store, there is no question that the iron ore industry has plenty of protection now. And as the only object of protection is to maintain wages, how did the miners come to submit so tamely to a reduction of twenty odd per cent?

And, incidentally, we would also like to know what the Tribune really thinks of working ten hours or so underground for \$2.25. Is that really a satisfactory sort of life for an American citizen? Would Mr. Whitelaw Reid, for example, be willing to illustrate the blessings of protection in his own person by working in an iron mine for \$2.25 a day? Or does Mr. Reid consider that there are two kinds of breeds of American citizens, one formed by nature to wear purple and fine linen and live sumptuously every day, and the other to wear overalls and jumpers and eat dinner out of a tin bucket? Strange, isn't it, that the tin bucket breed of Americans, for whose benefit and protection Mr. Reid and his fellows are for ever thinking and legislating, should get so very very little, while the purple and linen chaps, who are so eager to protect them, get so very very much?

For a generation or more the protective tariff nations of continental Europe have been endeavoring to establish the industry of sugar refining within their respective borders, of course—though they haven't risen high enough in the protectionist school to say so—to the end that they might maintain the standard of French, German, Austrian, Italian, Spanish and Russian wages, and save their working people from sinking to the level of the free trade pauper laborers of England.

The problem that these European protectionists had to solve was rather more complicated than that which confronts the good geni who have evoked the American sugar trust. They wanted not only to protect their home markets, but to get hold of the foreign markets as well. Every nation wanted to sell to all the rest, and felt sure that only in that way could prosperity be secured. Of course they could secure their home markets by the simple process of fining everybody that brought refined sugar into the country, but what about the foreign markets? That was where the great sugar bounties system came in.

This was the way of it: France had a beet root sugar industry and a cane sugar refining industry. Both had to be protected. So she laid a heavy duty on raw cane sugars by way of protecting the beet root sugar men, and clapped a heavier duty still on refined sugars for the benefit of the refiners. That covered the home market. Then to secure the foreign trade she arranged to pay a bounty on every pound of refined sugar exported, equal to the duty collected on an equivalent amount of raw cane sugar. It all looked very pretty—on paper—and Germany, Austria and all the rest followed suit.

But before long it appeared that it was considerably cheaper to make refined sugar from beet root than from raw cane sugar, and the imports of raw sugars fell off accordingly. But the bounty was continued just the same. Refiners made beet root sugar, exported it, got the bounty on it, and were able to sell it in the foreign market for less than the cost of making, the difference being made up by the bounty. Of course it came pretty heavy on the tax payers, having to pay a big sum every year for the sugar that foreigners consumed; but the protectionist orators pointed proudly to the sugar refineries dotting the country all over, and asked if any price could be too great to pay for such a wonderful development of industry. So the free traders shut up and went on paying big prices for their own sugar and paying for a part of the foreigners' sugar besides, as contentedly as might be.

But where did the refiners find their

foreign market? Germany levied a duty on French sugar which more than balanced the bounty. France returned the compliment, and Austria, Italy, and all the rest of them did likewise. Everyone of them wanted to sell, but not a single one was willing to buy. Where then did the refiners get their foreign market?

Alas! perfidious Albion and the wicked Cobden club are always on the lookout for just such chances. Great Britain bought the sugar, let it in duty free, shut up her own refineries, and with the advantage of cheaper sugar than any other nation could command, developed the industries of jam and preserve making to an extent which drove continental Europe completely out of the field. So great was her advantage that she even forced her way over the thirty-five per cent barrier that guards the sacred American market; and American housewives, who buy Keiller's marmalade for seventeen cents a jar, and wonder how it can be made so cheaply, are far from understanding that they owe their good luck to the bounty of Frenchmen and Germans, and that by buying marmalade at a low price they are actually aiding to build up the industries of continental Europe.

However, Great Britain has seen the folly of her ways at last; and the sugar bounty system, and the cheap marmalade are going to come to an end after September 1, 1891. A good many of the continental nations have been anxious to put a stop to it for some time. Germany felt that she really couldn't stand it any longer—this protectionist prosperity was altogether too expensive. Austria felt the same way. So did Italy and Russia and other countries. The trouble was that unless all the bounty-paying countries would agree to put an end to the system, the countries that kept on paying bounties would control the English trade, which of course was a thing not to be permitted. France and one or two others held out; and the idea that France should keep on selling sugars to England for less than cost, after Germany had stopped, was repugnant to the whole theory of protectionist economies.

But Great Britain has settled the matter. The tory government—whose protectionist principles are ably represented in this country by the New York Press—have decided that the British industry of sugar refining must be encouraged even if every Englishman has to pay an extra penny or two a pound for his sugar. So they have signed a convention that after September 1, 1891, they will not admit to their ports any refined sugar, molasses or glucose from any country which has not solemnly agreed to abandon the bounty system. After that date, therefore, the English refiners will do a brisk business, and American housekeepers will cease buying Keiller's marmalade, which will of course be a grand thing for American working people.

STRAWS WHICH SHOW THE WIND.

Wages always were higher in America than in the Old World, and until this country becomes crowded with population as are the countries of Europe, they will remain higher. The opportunities for employment are greater here, and will so remain until the country is populated as the European countries.—(Washington Post.)

Not much is said about freedom nowadays. Some remember the song:

"Free speech, free press, free soil, free men,
From out liberty."

It would not do to-day. Free speech is being questioned by those who have reason to fear the truth. The free press struggles for an existence. Free soil is being monopolized by land sharks, and free men are responsible for it all.—(Providence Independent Citizen.)

In the last analysis the benefits of the present tariff will be found to be monopolized by a few owners of the great sources of raw materials—coal mines, iron mines, timber lands and the like—and by such manufacturers as are able to concentrate huge masses of capital, and thereby crush out competition.—(San Francisco Examiner.)

We have now been publishing the *Workman* nearly three years, and during that time we have lost some subscribers by publishing free trade articles; but we are glad to say, as compensation for the loss of every individual who is too narrow minded, bigoted and intolerant to listen to free discussion, we have gained at least ten intelligent readers.—(Dayton, Ohio, Workman.)

To tax the result of labor is to tax labor itself. Every interference with labor lessens the demand for it. Our system of taxation is a line on sobriety, prudence and good morals, and a premium on vice, indolence and drunkenness.—(Easton, Pa., Sunday Call.)

The secret ballot must come. The politicians will oppose it, for it means death to their chances of trickery and fraud. The Journal rightly declares that this reform like all others will have to be forced by the people against the opposition of the machine politicians of both parties.—(Providence, R. I., Independent Citizen.)

While there is no man in the order who has ever aspired to the position of general master workman who is so well fitted, all things considered, as Mr. Powdery, yet his practical abandonment of the impregnable position he once took on the land question has unquestionably weakened his influence.—(Mariette, Wis., Eagle.)

The socialists of the Tenth assembly district, who have been so numerous, apparently the loudest shouters for Harrison and Morton. Republican banners hang before all the saloons where they meet, and the most rabid socialists who formerly were the leaders of the so-called "progressive labor party" now bow themselves before Harrison and Morton. Now, then, why should we not for a change have a republican-socialist-monopolist "side-show"?—(New York Staats-Zeitung.)

The water for irrigation ought to be provided by the state; and natural gas being a gift of nature should also be controlled by the community; but the American people are not prepared to assume responsibilities of this kind, and so rich and enterprising men will get possession of these natural monopolies and tax the community for their own benefit. So among the rich men of the future are to be reckoned not only the railroad magnates, but the principal owners of trusts, of irrigating works and of natural gas wells.—(Real Estate Record and Guide.)

A single tax man said to a republican citizen the other day: "We single tax men propose to abolish all taxes on the wealth producers, tariff taxes and all other taxes as well." "Then how will you support the government?" asked the republican. "By putting all tax on the value of land and as we now have to pay this tax to the land owners anyway, then the land tax would be all we would have to pay, which would be just the same as abolishing all our present taxes which are now collected by the government, thus making a saving to the wealth producers of the United States of about \$800,000,000 a year."—(Cedar Rapids, Iowa, New Era.)

Looking Backward.

From the struggle and the heat
Of life's conflict where we meet
Foot to foot, and hand to hand,
Look I backward, many a mile,
Where the skies of morning smile
On fair childhood's sunny land.

In youth's blithe republic there,
Happy citizens we were,
Owners free of earth and sky;
And the more, the merrier made,
Work or play, in sun or shade—
Comrades generous rivalry.

Oh, the grass was soft and green,
And the steps were light, I ween,
That the golden daisies pressed;
And no birds that sang and flew
In the radiant depths of blue,
Blither than ours confessed.

What was wealth, and what was rank?
Up and down the woodland bank,
'Twas the bravest climber won;
And the "barefoot boy" was king
Who the ball could farthest fling,
Who the race could swiftest run.

Never factory bell rang out,
Clangor rude, to still the shout,
Silver clear, of childhood's joy;
All unnumbered sped the hours—
One were we with birds and flowers,
In sweet nature's glad employ.

Did the ripe nuts clustering fall,
It was joy for one and all;
(Innocent of manhood's greed.)
Here the berries rich and red,
Quick the gleeful summons sped—
Calling earth to share at need.

Spent and vanquished from the fray,
Look I backward here to-day,
O'er the miles that stretch between,
And my spirit thrills anew
With a heavenly hope and true—
Brighter than the morning sheen.

In our midst—rebuking wild,
Selfish strife—a little child;
Doth the patient master pet:
(If ye would the kingdom see,
Such as this ye still must be—
Love alone is conqueror yet.")

And the silver echo run
Round the earth, as round the sun—
It doth ceaseless circuit keep;
Hark! the music of the spheres,
Soft and clear, the spirit hears
Thro' the starry spaces sweep.

Somewhere, in the depths of time,
Shall be born the day sublime—
Making earth and heaven new;
And at one with nature's heart,
Man shall find the better part—
Love shall prove her triumph true.

San Luis Obispo, California.
(Written after reading T. L. McCready's
"What Might Have Been" in THE STANDARD
for August 11.)

PERSONAL.

Kasson's Herald of Des Moines, Iowa, is a little folio lately started which advocates free trade and a heavy tax on unused lands.

R. R. Gaskill, chairman of the state central committee of the united labor party of Kansas, has resigned, and as a single tax man has come out for Cleveland and Thurman.

Mr. F. Bentley, a dairy farmer of Potsdam, this state, who has always voted the republican ticket, comes out in the *Opportunity* Advance in a three-column article against protection.

H. Martin Williams is stumping Missouri for Cleveland and Thurman. It is needless to say to readers of THE STANDARD that under his ministrations the democrats of Missouri are getting a good deal of free trade and single tax with their "tariff reform."

J. L. Caldwell and W. P. Zuber are having a controversy in the *Voice*, Tex., *Plainsdealer*, the former in favor of and the latter opposed to the single tax. It is very evident that Mr. Zuber is opposed to the great reform because he does not understand it. He should study "Progress and Poverty."

In his paper of the 8th ult., the editor of the *Jasper, Texas, Weekly News Boy*, makes a very plain in a three column article in opposition to the single tax that he thoroughly misapprehends the effects of a tax on land values. He should read "Progress and Poverty" and try again.

Rev. S. H. Spencer, the author of one of the tracts of the land and labor library, is associated editor of the *New Christian*, one of the New Church papers. Discussions of the single tax and the land question from ethical and political standpoints are frequently admitted to the columns of the paper.

The Mauch Chunk Democrat says: "The Hazleton Sentinel calls Mr. W. B. Estell of Freedom, 'an ungrateful wretch,' because he has left the G. O. P. and heartily supports Cleveland. This region is full of just such 'ungrateful wretches,' who rise above mere party by supporting the great cause of the people." Mr. Estell is a single tax Knight of Labor who is making good use of his speech and pen in spreading the light.

Rev. Albert Watkley of Manistee, Mich., in stating his reasons for supporting Cleveland and tariff reform, says in the *Democrat* of that place: "This discussion of tariff brings in its train the blessings of a hundred other reforms; and the reason this reform ought to be pushed to the forefront of all others is because it is the nearest at hand, the one we can most readily and soonest accomplish." Mr. Watkley has written several well directed free trade articles for the *Democrat*, and he ought to continue his good work.

Professor William W. Folwell of the Minnesota state university delivered a speech at a picnic of the K. of L. building association of Minneapolis recently on the single tax doctrine. He could not agree with Mr. George that private ownership of land was wrong, but he thought that a wise public policy would divide among the people the great wealth that is now held by a few individuals, as he did not believe in the seizing by a few capitalists of the coal lands of Montana and Idaho to levy tribute on posterity, and he protested that no veneration for the institution of property should tolerate an eternal monopoly of the coal and petroleum deposits of Pennsylvania or the salt wells of New York and Michigan. But Professor Folwell omitted the very important matter of showing the difference between coal land and iron land, or timber land, or copper land, or wheat land, or city land.

A Single Tax Poet.

BRACEVILLE, Ill.—There are a number of active single tax men here, not the least among them being Robert Cumming. At a recent meeting of the St. Andrew's lodge of the independent order of good templars he read an original poem, the last verse of which reads as follows:

Strike all restrictions from our laws,
Let freedom breathe in every clause,
Then, wrong shall be redressed,
For freedom is our only friend,
And only as her laws extend

Untrammelled, we are single.

BEST SINGLE TAX.

SOCIETY NOTES.

On Sunday of last week the police arrested twelve little boys for selling lozenges in the Central park. One of them, Otto Berger, aged ten years, lives at 160 Attorney street. His father is a tailor and gets \$7 a week. There are five children, making seven in the family, and they therefore live on a dollar a week apiece for food, clothes, rent, medical attendance, etc. The boy was trying to earn a little to help support the family. Another of the boys, Henry Landeau, aged ten, lives at 211 East Houston street. His mother is an invalid widow with three children, which chief support is the wages of her eldest daughter, who gets \$4 a week for sewing flannels. Henry sells papers on week days, and thought he would try to sell lozenges the Sunday he was arrested.

Andrew Carnegie's income is computed to be, for

One year	\$1,500,000 00
One month	125,000 00
One week	23,000 00
One day	4,130 35
One hour	343 40
One minute	5 73
One second	95

Benjamin Herschberg, about thirty years old, jumped from the dock at the foot of Fifth street into the East river last evening and was drowned. His coat was found floating in the water. In the pockets was a German passport, issued in Berlin, and a letter to his wife addressed to her in Berlin, which said: "I can get no work, though I have tried hard enough. I am sick and tired of life, and if I had money I would return to Germany and to you. This is no country to live in, and it is better to be at home and to live on a crust than to be here and to get a crust of bread. For at home one can always be sure of one's crust, while here, if one does get a loaf and meat once in a while, it does not come steadily."—[New York World, Aug. 30.]

Mr. George Law is president of the Ninth avenue railway company and the owner of a large amount of real estate in this city and on Staten island, and has an estimated income of \$200,000 a year. Mr. Law also ranks as one of the boys. His bosom friend is a pugilist Joe Coburn, who accompanies him in his urban and suburban jaunts and sees that no harm comes to him. Millionaire Law is in the habit of startling the community occasionally by some Lucullan entertainment of his friends, involving the expenditure of a good slice of the \$200,000 income. The last was at Saratoga. Mr. Law was seated in the room of the Grand Union hotel a few days ago, surrounded by his friends, Messrs. Johnny Saunders, John Halleck, Capt. Pike, and Achates Coburn, when Jacob Dreiser, a jeweler, came in and asked him if he did not want to buy some jewelry. He said he wanted to make his friends some little presents. So Dreiser brought a lot of his costliest gems. While they were being distributed, Mr. Law's other friends, Pat Sheedy, Col. Pat Duffy, Lobbyist McKeen, Mrs. John Duna and Dan Murphy came in and were invited to take their pick. Pike got a ring and a pin, the former an emerald surrounded with diamonds, the latter a crescent of diamonds and sapphires, worth \$150,000. The faithful Coburn got a \$750 diamond solitaire ring. Murphy took a \$500 ring. Johnny Saunders chose a ring set with rubies, sapphires and diamonds worth \$450. Jere Linn got a \$1,000 diamond collar button and a \$650 ring, and the other gifts were on the same princely scale. The jeweler's bill was about \$5,000. Mr. Law had a fortune left him by his father, which being well invested has grown rapidly of late years.

Last year there were 4,158 burials in this city's potter's field; the year before 3,927. Of these about 1,500 a year were the dead of the poor in tenement houses, and many of them bodies of strangers from boarding houses and cheap hotels. The morgue furnishes about 250 drowned people and the rest come from hospitals and public institutions. When there is a death in a family too poor to bury the body notice is given at the nearest police station, or if there has been a death certificate the physician's certificate of death is sent to the superintendent of the outdoor poor department. He notifies Bellevue hospital for the dead wagon, which takes the body to the morgue while the doctor's death certificate goes to the board of health for a burial permit. The last resting place is in trenches dug in regular rows, forty-five feet long, fourteen feet wide and ten feet deep. Each of these trenches will hold 150 coffins, which are laid three deep in six rows of twenty-five each, and every coffin is plainly marked with a lumber scribe, so that it can be identified as long as the piles last.

It is said that Mrs. Hopkins-Searle has bought fully \$250,000 worth of paintings in Paris for her mansion at Great Barrington, Mass.

The average price paid the average Iowa "schoolmarms" by the year is said to be \$212.45. Presuming that her board and cost of her outfit at \$3 per week and her clothing and incidentals \$50 a year more, she will then have a surplus of \$54.45 a year to build up a bank account, which in twenty years of hard work would amount to a little more than \$120.

To Single Tax Men of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 3.—A meeting of all single tax free traders in the Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards is called to meet on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11, at the residence of A. L. Voorhees, 1243 Herkimer street, near Rockaway avenue, for the purpose of forming an organization for practical work in the present campaign. It is necessary that we single tax men should make the best possible use of our position in the political world, to advance our cause and we have no time to lose. If there are any that cannot be present on that evening, I will be pleased to hear from them by mail. A. L. VOORHEES.

At the County Democracy Meeting.

New York Star.
The chairman introduced Johnny Newton's quartet, who sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and then Johnny Newton himself mounted the platform and sang a bright campaign song about the single tax. The quartet took the house by storm, and Johnny had to sing again. He was accompanied by two banjos and a guitar.
Before Newton began singing he made a brief speech, in opening which he said: "I stand here to-night as a devoted follower of Henry George." No sooner had the last word of the sentence escaped from his lips than a perfect whirlwind of hisses arose. Then some of the three began to applaud, and there was a sudden pause in the hissing and then the whole audience seemed to join in the tremendous cheer that was given.

How It Works.

There is a duty of 71 per cent on foreign claret, and we drink a mixture of logwood, water and alcohol, flavored with dried grape pulp and some extracts. There is a duty on sardines and on olive oil, and we eat sprats put up in cotton seed or any other oil in tins labeled "Sardines on hulle d'Olive." There is a 50 per cent duty on French kid gloves, and we wear articles that dye our hands black, purple or yellow, whenever we perspire. There is a 50 per cent duty on silk goods, and we carry American flags and American handkerchiefs and wear American neckties, the silk of which grew on a Louisiana cotton plant. There is a duty on carpet wools and a duty on carpets, and according to recent statements, based on the manufacturers' own figures, American carpets are composed of four and one half parts adulterants to one part clean wool. There is a duty of 400 per cent on "spirits distilled from grain," and heavy internal taxes on the home product, and the result is the horrible vitriolic mixtures sold in our grog shops.

by Donna Platt

This fondness for sweets is only equaled by Bruin's taste for infant pig. He cannot resist the squeal of the young porker, and will run his stupid head into all sorts of traps baited with the living animal.

There is a certain lumpish activity about a bear that is extremely diverting. One must not count too positively, however, on his lack of dexterity. The late witty and

The night wore slowly away. The stars, glittering as stars can glitter only in those mountain regions, passed in their solemn march, while the deep forests of evergreens were full of strange noises to which the bear added through his eccentric conduct. My friend slept from time to time, and invariably dreamed of falling, to waken with a start, and find himself clinging to the branches of the pine. When a man sleeps in a tree, the muscles necessary to his safety do not relax as in an ordinary sleep; but when through fatigue they are about to lose their tension, the sleeper is awakened by a dream. This is one of the singular little phenomena we overlook while in search of larger ones. Who has not seen a mother in a railroad car or stage coach, holding her infant when tired

Hours were away. The noon came and passed. The excitement grew intense. At last a rumor spread and reached the tent that the sentenced man had been relieved upon the scaffold. This was confirmed by the returning crowd, that pushed in without paying and packed every available space. Hisses and cries of discontent broke out, and were taken up by the motley crew of the non-paying audience, in a high state of wrath at being disappointed in the hanging. In the midst of the tumult Professor D—— mounted the table, and, commanding silence, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, we regret deeply that a mistaken clemency on the part of the governor has robbed the gallows of its own and

Chicago, Ill.—Frank Pearson, secretary Land and Water Conservation League, 100 N. Dearborn street.
Proctor, Ill.—J. W. Avery.
Woods Creek, Ill.—A. W. Harris.
Hanksville, Okla.—J. B. Hays.
Hutchinson, Kas.—J. G. Malcolm, M. D.
Hutchinson, Kas.—J. C. Scherer, secretary State League, 216 South Main street.
Boston, Mass.—Edwin M. White, 45 Elliott street.
Boston, Mass.—C. F. Buell, Pres. antivenery society.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ben. E. Bloom, Single tax league, 3925 Locust street.
Albany, N. Y.—Robert Baker, 179 Madison avenue; antivenery society.
Albany, N. Y.—R. B. Matthews, 9 Howell street.
Brookline, N. Y.—J. J. Hickling, 41 Sidney place, Pres. Single tax league.
Cleveland, O.—Frank L. Carter, 182 Chestnut street.
Cleveland, O.—J. C. Scherer, secretary State League, 216 South Main street.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Wm. J. Atkinson, 354 Chestnut street; or A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut street, Sec. H. C. Phillips.
Memphis, Tenn.—R. G. Brown, Sec. Tariff reform club.
Nashville, Tenn.—P. H. Carroll, 238 N. High street, Sec. American land league.
Houston, Tex.—J. C. Scherer, secretary State League.
Weatherford, Tex.—William M. Buell.

The Land Belongs to the People

Prohibition of the liquor traffic will be accomplished before the close of the present century, and then this glorious reform which you so ably advocate, when accomplished (as



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'extra" con
S. Moore w
to American
ber, which i

CURRENT THOUGHT.

Abolishing Poverty by Statistics

Class I	70 per cent
Class II	59 per cent
Class III	40 per cent
Class IV	43 per cent

This is a sufficiently encouraging showing, but it is thrown completely into the shade by the comparison between 1865 and 1885-6. Within those twenty years the increase has been:

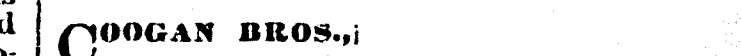
Class I	108 per cent.
Class II	90 per cent.
Class III	78 per cent.
Class IV	67 per cent.

On the whole—taking it by and large, as the sailors say—the Laputan tailor seems to have made a few mistakes in his calculations. Not only do the clothes not fit, but the figures show that they couldn't possibly do so. Mr. Atkinson's arithmetic and diagram are bosh. His estimate of the comparative values of wages is absurd. His notion that capital and labor divide be-

Two of the children attended school, but the epileptic child could not be admitted, and she was confined to her room. Her mother was a Jewess. Sometimes her mother left her locked all day in the house. Sometimes she allowed her to wander at will. The village folks all became afraid of her. She was a very wild child. She was very crazy by the time she was five years old, but she was straight and lithe, and carried herself with unusual grace. Her hair long and black, and very silent. Her dark hair was commonly tangled, and she had pathetic, beautifully shaped eyes. Hannah was very anxious to please. She was very obedient, and very near her in the mill, lest he had come to tell bad news of the little one. Her forebodings of evil experience naturally increased as the years passed, and she grew into womanhood. The mother's health began to fail under the strain of anxiety, hard work and exposure to the weather as she went to and from the mill, and she died of over-consumption. She could not wear very heavy clothing while at work in the factory, and she went into the cold winter air, and her shawl protected only her back. Her thin skirts did not prevent her limbs from being chilled even in the short walk she took

I do not know the exact details of Maggie's life, but she bore several children, and endured the frightful double burden which poverty joined to maternity lays on working women. It is quite common for mothers to work in the mill till a very short time before their children are born, and somewhat less common for them to go back to work afterward. I have been told of one woman that she went to work when her baby was only five days old. I have known of one case where the mother had moved from another town and had worked a day or two by the time that, according to her statements and to the appearance of her baby, it was a week old. This woman was a worthless creature, who wilfully neglected her children, and it would do no good to hold society wholly to blame for all the miseries in individual lives even when those lives have been

She probably was glad of the Saturday holiday, because it gave her a good chance to do her washing. Holidays, to women like her, mean little but the time to do some



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On the ground that any reduction of tariff

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TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1888.

HENRY GEORGE

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All who wish to hear a bold and thorough **discussion**

CLEVELAND VOTERS.

held at Cooper union, New York, on Monday, of all single tax men who propose to support e to have their names added to this roll can and forwarding it to this office. One blank

natures by clipping it out and pasting it on a

same on the list of voters who propose to sup-
 pressing election, on the ground that any step
 abolition of all taxes on the products of labor,

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