

THE STANDARD

NO. 198—VOL. VIII, NO. 16.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published Every Wednesday at
NO. 12 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

Entered at the post office in New York as second class matter.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR \$2 50
SIX MONTHS 1 25
TWENTY WEEKS 1 00

Advertising thirty cents per agate line.
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EDITORIAL.

The People's municipal league movement has resulted in the nomination of a very good municipal ticket. I shall vote for it. And I hope for its election. But I cannot become enthusiastic about it.

Mr. Francis W. Scott, the nominee for mayor, is exceedingly well qualified for the place by his knowledge of municipal affairs. In all the positions he has filled he has made a good and clean record, and there seems to be nothing whatever that his opponents can say against him, except that he is a friend of ex-Mayor Grace, which is certainly not to his discredit.

Mr. John W. Goff, the candidate for district attorney, is a man of force and character, who has, in the office of district attorney, where he has made a good record, won by his fairness the respect of the labor organizations, and is undoubtedly a much better man for the position than his opponent.

Mr. Abner C. Thomas, the nominee for the judgeship of the city court, is a man of clean reputation and a lawyer of ability, the author of a standard law book. Although he has not taken any active part in the movement since the election of 1887, he is a single tax man, and will be known to the readers of THE STANDARD as the author of that most effective tract, "Only a Dream."

This ticket is a politicians' ticket, in the sense of being composed, with the exception of Mr. Abner C. Thomas, of men who have sought office and held office under the old municipal political machines, and with that exception, perhaps, it contains no one who might not have been nominated by Tammany had that organization deemed it necessary to its interests, and who would not in such case have accepted the nomination, just as Mr. DeLancey Nicoll, who, three years ago, was pressed as a reform candidate against Tammany's nominee, now figures as Tammany's candidate for the same office. In fact, the nominee for Comptroller on this anti-Tammany ticket has also been nominated by Tammany for the same office, and it is to be presumed will accept the nomination and pay the assessment. And it is also a politicians' ticket in the sense of being put forward by a combination consisting of two parts political machines, whose aim is offices, to one part reformers, whose aim is good government. But it is a clean ticket, and doubtless the best ticket that, under the difficulties besetting the reformers, could have been nominated. And that it has been put in the field by a combination that consists even in one third part of men whose only motive is the purification of municipal government is no small thing. The ticket which it is pitted against has behind it no reform element whatever. It is put forward by an organization whose only motive is spoils.

It will be a good thing, as far as it goes, to elect so good a ticket as this; it will be even a better thing, as far as it goes, to beat Tammany, whose name the world over is synonymous with municipal corruption; and, as far as it goes, it is no small thing that men like Rev. Heber Newton, Rev. Father Ducey, Rev. John W. Kramer, Rev. Howard Crosby, and the other clergymen and citizens who have acted with them should have

thrown themselves into the political arena and made an effort to arouse conscience and civic spirit. But while I am glad that this ticket has been nominated, and while I shall support it as the best thing under the circumstances to do, I cannot believe for myself or pretend to others that there is anything in it or behind it that gives promise of real and lasting reform. For it is merely an attempt to put good men in office. It is merely an attempt to divorce municipal politics from state and national politics. It lacks the animating and cohesive power of anything further than this. The only thing it can do is to demonstrate that an infusion of civic spirit acting with two machines of the outs, may, under our new ballot law, suffice to wrest the municipal government from a machine of the ins.

The corruption of the municipal government of New York does not come from the fact that specially bad men have got themselves elected to office, or that specially conscienceless combinations have been formed to control office and divide their spoils, or that city politics have been combined with state and national politics. It does not come from local causes lying in the personnel of the municipal government itself, and it therefore cannot be remedied by anything that goes no further than that. There is similar corruption in Brooklyn. There is similar corruption in Jersey City. There is similar corruption in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, in Chicago, in San Francisco. There is in greater or less degree similar corruption in all American cities. And not merely in American cities, but in American states, and in the general government. Did the prodigality of the Tweed ring ever go further than that which has just flung away the surplus and piled more taxes on labor for the benefit of trusts? Was it ever more shamelessly open than that which in the McKinley bill and similar measures has just paid for campaign contributions used to purchase voters in blocks of five? It is not merely that the government of the metropolis has become corrupt. It is not merely that municipal government generally has become corrupt. It is that democratic-republican government in the United States is breaking down. The task that lies on us is a larger task than that of purifying a municipality. It is that of saving the republic!

"Let good men unite to elect good men to office!" "Let us drop all differences as to political questions and give to our city a good business administration!" This has been said over and over again in American cities, and people's parties, citizens' leagues, union reform parties, and even vigilance committees have again and again "put the rascals out," and put their own nominees in office. But in longer or shorter intervals it has proved like writing on water. Where Casey and Cora were hanged, Boss Buckley now reigns. And so it must be, as long as the change is merely of men or of parties. Any change, to produce large and permanent results, must be a change of measures.

There is something almost pathetic in the superficial way in which Heber Newton and the clergy and gentlemen his eloquence has aroused to essay the purification of the city government look on

the problem to which they had addressed themselves, as though it were a mere question between good men and bad men, between pure parties and corrupt parties.

In his eloquent sermon on Sunday last, on "What we want in municipal reform," Mr. Newton referred to Florence in the days of her glory and freedom—how there hung over the Palazzo Vecchio a great bell nicknamed the "old cow," and how "at its warning voice, the stout burghers dropped their tools, seized their arms and flocked to the plaza, ready to make short work of the adventurers who were misusing office or the traitors who were serving themselves instead of the people." This city he spoke of as a far greater Florence; and likened the address of the municipal league to another "old cow" calling burghers to arms. But, alas, where are the burghers?

In the days ere Florence had succumbed to the tyrant they were really citizens who sprang to arms at the call of the "old cow"—men who had a direct and vital interest in the government of their city; men to whom bad government meant personal loss and good government meant personal gain. Where is the corresponding class in New York? Why, in this city of princely mansions for the few and seething tenements for the many; in this city where less than four per cent of the families live in separate houses and over sixty-five per cent two families or more to the floor; where the great majority are liable to eviction from all they have of home any month or any week, and a single family owns houses enough to stretch from Castle garden to the Harlem river, if put side by side—if the voters who have any personal interest in pure and economical municipal government were at the polls to meet those who had none, they would be snowed under. A business administration of the city government! What sort of a business administration would there be in any corporation where the managing board was filled by the votes of men who had no interest whatever in the gains or losses of the business? New York is just such a corporation. And to secure and maintain a business administration for New York it is necessary either to restrict the municipal suffrage to those who have an interest in the business administration of the city, or to adopt measures that will increase their number.

It is not between little medieval Florence and this monstrous metropolis that the true parallel lies. For that, we must go to Rome, in the days when the nominal republic, its heart being eaten out by the growth of great estates, was passing toward the imperialism. In a city where a ransacked world ministered to the inordinate luxury of a few, and a great mass of tenement house population knew no other interest in public affairs than "bread and circuses," a bell like that of Florence might have tolled in vain. And so in New York. The civic spirit and the personal interest that are to keep good men in office and to maintain a pure administration, where are they to be found in a city where the rich are so very rich and the poor are so very poor—where some citizens have so much that it matters nothing whatever to them how public affairs go, and others have so little that it is to them a matter of even greater indifference? Under such conditions civic

spirit dies. And it dies even quicker among the rich than among the poor.

The gentlemen who, moved by the shameful pictures of our city rulers and the burning eloquence of Mr. Newton, started so lightly to reform our municipal government by the simple process of nominating honest men for office, must in some degree at least have found this out already. They did not form the combination with the republican machine and the county democratic machine because they originally wanted to. On the contrary, they probably all concurred, at the time the words were uttered, with the Rev. Howard Crosby's declaration that a union with any existing organization would be fatal to the league. Nor did this combination come from any realization that in the present condition of our politics, machines are necessary agencies to political success. The truth is that they were driven to call in Mr. Platt and Mr. Power, because of their own inability to make a ticket, or at least to get a satisfactory head for it. In all this great metropolis, with citizens who, by reason of their wealth and business success, are known over the whole country, some of them over the whole world, they could not find one sufficiently well known and of sufficiently high character who was willing to take the leadership of such a non-politicians' ticket as they originally contemplated. And so, not from choice, but from sheer necessity, they were compelled to fall back on the politicians.

But while it is true that where manhood suffrage is the source of political power, purity of administration can only be maintained where at least a majority of the citizens feel a real personal interest in good government, it is, thank God, not true that direct personal interest is the only thing that can move men to action. The municipal election of four years ago was a proof of this. With Tammany and the county democracy united; with all the tremendous influence of city, state and national patronage exerted in their behalf; with the influence of every liquor saloon and of every criminal under awe of the police, working with the influence of frightened rich men to back them up, and with all the great newspapers against us, I ran for mayor on the nomination of the labor organizations, indorsed by the request of 30,000 citizens. And against all these odds there were counted for me over 68,000 votes.

And in this vote there was not one that was bought, not one that was intimidated, not one that was had by any promise or understanding of place or patronage, not one that was that of a professional politician, not one that belonged to the "criminal classes" who under any banner have fattened at the public expense. But that was the strength of a principle that went to the very core of social disease and political corruption. From the first I distinctly and emphatically refused to narrow the issue to that of mere honest administration, though strongly urged to do so by those who thought that in this way I could surely be elected. The platform on which I ran was that of Jeffersonian democracy—of the equal and inalienable rights of man.

There are among the promoters of the municipal league some who acknowledge this principle as fully and firmly as I do, and Mr. Newton himself is not without recognition of it. But the only principle that the municipal league has put forth, or could in its composition put forth, is that of better men in office and cleaner administration. And how small a way this principle goes, how little it has in it of cure for the social disease of which our political corruption is but a manifest-

ation, may be seen if we ask what would result from all the general benefits which Mr. Newton sees as following purer government—lower taxes, cleaner and better streets, better transit, better schools, libraries, baths, museums, etc. Would it not be an increase of the value of land in New York.

But while for the reasons I have given it is impossible for me to feel much enthusiasm for such a reform movement as this, it is also true that it will be something to elect so good a ticket as has been put forward by the combination, under the influence of the municipal league, and that it is a good deal to have so many influential clergymen turn their attention to municipal reform. Some of them at least are likely to realize how large is the work to which they have put their hands. And for these reasons I think the ticket should be supported.

But some nominations have been made which reflect a good deal of credit on the county democracy, and which we single tax men ought to support with all our strength and ability. Mr. John DeWitt Warner, who has been nominated both by the county democracy and by Tammany in the Eleventh district (though the credit belongs to the county democracy, as this was one of the districts allotted to it in the treaty between it and Tammany as to the districts in which there should be union), is chairman of the Reform club tariff reform committee and a single tax man limited. He is thus an absolute free trader, and will make one of the nucleus of tariff abolishers which we hope to have in the next house.

Mr. William T. Croasdale, whom the county democracy has nominated in the Seventh district, as against the Tammany candidate, Mr. Dunphy, needs no introduction to single tax men. He has been an active factor in our movement since the beginning, was the editor of THE STANDARD during my absence in Australia, was the chairman of the enrolment committee and is now chairman of the national committee of the Single tax league of the United States. A man of high and honorable personal character, of large political information, a ready and able speaker, a powerful debater, a good organizer, and of great force in conversation, he is under existing conditions the ideal man to represent the true democracy of New York in the national house of representatives. As in the case of Mr. Warner, the county democracy has done itself honor and has entitled itself to our kindly feeling by Mr. Croasdale's nomination.

But the county democracy cannot elect Mr. Croasdale, for in the district in which he has been nominated it is in a large minority. If that is to be done, we single tax men must do it. And we can do nothing better, nothing more worthy of our enthusiasm in this election than to send Mr. Croasdale to keep Tom L. Johnson company in the next house. In this number of THE STANDARD is printed a map of Mr. Croasdale's district. Let THE STANDARD readers look over it and see if there is any one in that district to whom they can present Mr. Croasdale's claims. Money also will be needed to make an effective campaign, and while the single tax men of New York will do their best, if there are any of our friends in other parts of the country who find in their own elections nothing calling upon them, they can make no better use of what they have to contribute for election purposes than by sending it to help this campaign.

HENRY GEORGE.

During the campaign in which he is the candidate for congress of the county democracy and the Congressional tariff

reform league, Mr. Croasdale has suspended his editorial connection with THE STANDARD.

Somebody has worked off a practical joke on the Philadelphia Press, and its New York namesake has been taken into the same joker's camp. The joker sent a news dispatch from Vineland, N. J., to the effect, quoting from the Press, that "owing to the new tariff on pearl buttons wages were increased about twenty-five per cent," and "the workmen took a day off and celebrated their good fortune with bonfires and cannon firing." The Philadelphia Press illustrates this with a cartoon, assuming that the alleged increase of wages was due to a higher tariff, and on the same assumption the New York Press copies the cartoon. The fact, however, is that the duty on pearl buttons has been reduced from a specific duty of 2½ cents and an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent only; and it follows if wages were increased, "owing to the new tariff on pearl buttons," and if the workmen celebrated their good fortune, and so forth, that the increase of wages and the celebration were due, not to more protection, but to freer trade.

Major McKinley said last week in Chicago, while on his way to Michigan, that the McKinley law "gives freer trade than any tariff legislation that has been put upon our statute books in more than a century," because a larger percentage of articles numerically is free of duty. This is something like saying that a blind man enjoys a lower percentage of damage than a man with boils, but the suggestive fact about it is that Mr. McKinley finds it necessary before the public to defend his law as a free trade law. When Mr. Blaine opened up his reciprocity scheme it was said that he had put his ears to the ground, Indian fashion, and had heard a rumbling. Mr. McKinley also must have been putting his ears to the ground. Mr. McKinley is not a very short man, either.

Dr. G. B. Clark, member for Caithness in the British house of commons, and a thorough land restorationist, or as we should say here, single tax man, arrived in New York last week on the City of New York, and after speaking at the meeting of the Brooklyn single tax league Sunday evening, started for Washington on Monday. From this place he will go west to Manitoba, passing through Chicago and returning by way of Toronto and Montreal. Dr. Clark visits Manitoba to look after the condition of the Scottish crofters who have recently been sent there. He is accompanied by Mrs. Clark and by the commandant-general of the Transvaal republic, General Joubert, and his wife.

WARNER AND CROASDALE.

It will be of interest to readers of THE STANDARD, to whom John DeWitt Warner and William T. Croasdale are well known—the former as a limited and the latter as an unlimited single tax man—to know some of the facts upon which a judgment may be based as to the probabilities of their election.

Mr. Warner was publicly proposed for nomination in the Eleventh congressional district, and Mr. Croasdale in the Seventh, by the Congressional tariff reform league, an organization formed early in the summer by means of a union of delegates from the Reform club, the Manhattan single tax club, the Harlem democratic club, the Free trade club, the Workingmen's tariff reform league, and some other similar bodies. The wing of the democratic party in this city known as the county democracy, which

holds a half representation in the democratic party of the state—Tammany holding the other half—accepted both gentlemen as their candidates. Pending formal nominations, the state committee undertook to bring about a union of the two wings of the party upon congressional candidates, so as to avoid the possibility of any increase of the republican vote in the congressional delegation from this state. The efforts of the state committee were successful, except in four districts, including the Seventh (Mr. Croasdale's), where the democratic majority is so overwhelming that it was regarded as perfectly safe to the party at large to leave the field open to the rival organizations.

In the union thus effected the county democracy were awarded the united nomination in the Eleventh district, where they nominated Mr. Warner, who, pursuant to the harmony agreement, was at once indorsed by Tammany hall. Two years ago in Mr. Warner's district the vote for congress was as follows:

United democratic	20,073
Republican	15,619
Socialist	321
Prohibitionist	175

Democratic plurality	4,454
Democratic majority	3,958

These figures show that Mr. Warner would be certain of election if it were not for a side nomination. John Quinn, the congressman now in office from the district, belongs to what is locally known as the Voorhis democracy. Voorhis was, until the adoption of the new ballot law, a prominent member of the county democracy. But he was opposed to the law, and as his organization favored it, he broke away and formed a party of his own, which has gravitated to the level of a political striking organization. This organization now proposes to nominate Quinn, and probably before this issue of THE STANDARD has been read, will have done so. In that event Quinn will either be indorsed by the republicans or he will use his hopeless candidacy to elect a McKinley tariff law republican. In either case Warner will be elected if the opponents of high tariff in his district do not allow their confidence in the result to make them indifferent to their individual duty as voters.

As no union was effected in the Seventh congressional district, the county democracy nominated Mr. Croasdale and Tammany hall nominated Edward T. Dunphy, the incumbent. Two years ago in this district the vote for congress was as follows:

Tammany hall	10,257
County democracy	6,482
Republican	8,343

Tammany plurality	1,914
Tammany majority over county democracy	3,775

The congressional campaign here two years ago was peculiar. The county democracy candidate was not strong with the constituency, while the republican candidate was an exceptionally popular man, and his party made an herculean effort to secure the district. The majority of Tammany over the county democracy in that year, therefore, did not represent the normal strength relatively of these two wings of the democratic party. The normal republican vote was less than 7,000. The remaining 1,300 votes received by the republican candidate were nearly if not wholly drawn away from the county democracy, and a large part of the Tammany plurality was drawn from the same source. These changes alone would almost equalize the vote of the two organizations. And when it is considered that nearly 5,000 votes were cast for Henry George in this district in 1896, most of them coming from the democratic party, and that a good proportion, reinforced by other voters who have since seen the light, will go to Mr.

Croasdale this year, his election is by no means improbable. Add to this the effect of the new ballot law, which, not because it may disfranchise any one, but because on account of its secrecy it will prevent the intimidation of small storekeepers and corporation employees and the use of corruption funds, will tell strongly against Tammany hall, and there is ample reason to justify confidence in the election from that district of a representative democrat of the Jeffersonian school. The readers of this paper need no assurances that Mr. Croasdale is such a man.

FREE TRADE IN HERKIMER.

For two weeks I have been speaking for the Reform club among the cheese makers of Herkimer county. There has been a great change of sentiment in this region within the past ten months, especially among democrats, who, from being timid tariff reformers or professed protectionists, are avowed free traders.

I spoke first at a crossroads tavern near Indian Castle, along the Erie canal below Utica. The audience was composed exclusively of farmers. Here I learned of the nomination of George Van Horn for congress by the democrats. On asking an influential party manager if Mr. Van Horn was a thorough-going opponent of protection, his reply was: "If he wasn't he couldn't have been nominated." The district in which he runs is Warner Miller's and has been republican, but the tariff question has made a change of sentiment that will find expression all the stronger for the opportunity the new ballot law affords for secret voting.

In Van Hornsville the audience was small, and composed chiefly of protectionists, who, however, were anxious to hear the question discussed, and listened with intelligent attention. The other places at which I spoke were West Winfield, Middleville, Newport, Poland, Cold Stream, Gray and Dolgeville. Most of the meetings were large, and, in all, it was easy to see that only a simple presentation of the principles of free trade is necessary to awaken farming communities from the political sleep into which they have been lulled by hymns of the rebellion. Republican managers kept studiously away, but republicans came, while democrats who, less than a year ago, would have regarded the advent of a free trade lecturer as a menace to the party, were warm in their welcomes.

At Dolgeville we had a debate. This hamlet lies among the foothills of the Adirondacks, northeast from Utica. It is a village of patriarchal institutions, and Alfred Dolge is the patriarch. Mr. Dolge is a millionaire and a protected manufacturer of felt, used largely in piano making, and also used in the manufacture of felt boots and shoes. He is an advocate of a system of profit-sharing—he calls it the sharing of "earnings"—under which he pays fair wages, as wages go, retaining the remainder of the earnings of his employes and giving it to them at intervals in the form of life insurance policies, pensions, or what not, provided they remain with him a certain number of years, and he doesn't in the meantime sell out or die or change his mind. Once a year he has a reunion, at which dividends from the withheld earnings are given to such of the employes as have been there long enough to be entitled to that courtesy at the hands of the patriarchal Mr. Dolge, and on these occasions Mr. Dolge points out the beauties of this system under which the lion employer and the workingman lamb lie down peacefully together. Mr. Dolge was a democrat until Mr. Cleveland's famous message came out, and then he turned republican, because he saw clearly enough that it would not be long before the line between these parties would be drawn along the free trade issue.

When the meeting at Dolgeville was called to order the hall was full of men, some of them farmers and a large number mechanics. Perhaps a fifth of the audience were free traders, most of whom had become such by observing the effect of protection in their native Germany.

A third were protectionists, and the remainder were in doubt, with a leaning toward protection.

As the chairman was about to introduce me, a lawyer named Bliss arose, and saying that Mr. Dolge was absent and Mr. Dolge's regular attorney was absent also, demanded ten minutes to reply to me at the conclusion of my lecture. This proposition was so enthusiastically received by a large majority of the audience that I took him to be an accepted representative of protection in the community, and offered him half of all the time at my disposal.

Under this arrangement the debate began. I opened, simply explaining protection, comparing it with free trade, and illustrating general principles, but confining myself to the question. Mr. Bliss replied. Most of his speech was an excellent specimen of mere partisan stump speaking. Through him I learned that I had been hired by the Cobden club to appear at Dolgeville and create dissension between the patriarch and his dependents by inspiring the workmen with discontent. I was also regaled with a variety of stale information about the civil war and the valor of Union soldiers. Mr. Bliss did, however, give a little attention to the tariff question, and when he did he showed that he understood it. For example: He told us that the foreign article of which Mr. Dolge makes the American counterpart pays a duty of 35 per cent on its value. "This," said Mr. Bliss, "enables Mr. Dolge to sell his article for 35 per cent more than he could otherwise get." Then Mr. Bliss argued that Mr. Dolge divided this extra 35 per cent profit among his men, but the argument made no impression, while the admission, so carefully avoided by most protective advocates, that a tariff increases the prices of domestic products, was soon understood, and from that moment Mr. Bliss's case with that audience was on the wane. His subsequent answer to a question completely routed him. He had made the usual comparison of the wages of "protected America" with those of "free trade England," attributing the higher wages here to protection. Knowing that many in the audience were intelligent Germans, I asked Mr. Bliss if wages are not higher in free trade England than in protected Germany, and if so, why? To this he replied that they are, the reason being that population is denser in Germany than in England. After this it required but a word from me to show how fatal the admission was to all the tariff argument he had made, and the audience broke up in a manner that plainly showed how much more confidence they might have had in protection if its advocate had not "given it away." About the worst thing for his cause a protectionist can do is to debate it, or to answer questions about it.

Of this the protectionists may be assured, that they have not deceived the cheese-making farmer by their tariff on cheese. He knows that the cheese we import is trifling in amount compared to what we export, and that even little as it is, it is of a kind that does not compete with American cheese. And he clearly sees that a tariff on foreign cheese in these circumstances can no more raise the price of American cheese than a tariff on foreign cemeteries would raise the wages of American grave diggers. Already in Herkimer county these cheese makers are asking why Mr. McKinley, if he really wanted to help American cheese makers, did not give them a bonus, like that he gave to the sugar makers.

If the advance of opinion in country districts should be as great in the next year as it has been in the past year, there will be no trifling with percentages in the presidential campaign. It will be a square, open fight on the question of protection or free trade, and free trade will have the lead. Louis F. Post,

UNANSWERABLE QUESTIONS.

I take a large daily newspaper which devotes a column almost every day to questions and short, pithy answers. In

politics it is one of the tariff-for-revenue kind, so I thought I would ask a few pertinent questions about like the following:

1. What is the difference between tariff for protection and tariff for revenue?
2. If we use all the revenue we derive from a tariff, as we are likely to do under present management, is that not tariff for revenue?
3. In view of the unlimited opportunities for spending public moneys, is not tariff for revenue about equivalent to the expression, "as big as a lump of chalk?"
4. If a tariff is a good thing, what is the matter with it for protection?
5. If the tariff is not a good thing, can it be a good way of raising a revenue?
6. Why does taxing land make it cheaper, and why does taxing anything else but land make it dearer?

I sent these questions in more than a month ago, but no answers are forthcoming yet. They are unanswerable, except by single tax folks, and I will try to answer them myself in the brief style usually adopted:

1. No difference except where there is a surplus.
2. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. Nothing.
5. It cannot.
6. The selling price of land depends upon the difference between the annual tax on it and its annual rent. If we should tax it up to its full rental value it would have no selling price. If we did not tax it at all its selling value would be its full rental value capitalized. Therefore, the nearer the tax comes to rental value the lower the price and vice versa. But the price of products of labor is made up of the cost of production and sale, and all taxes upon those must be added to the price. Therefore, the higher the tax the higher the prices. Now since taxing land makes it cheaper, why is it not a good thing to tax for revenue, and since taxing everything else makes the things dearer, why are not such taxes bad? Why should we not raise all our revenues by a tax on the thing that taxation agrees with so well that it cheapens the thing?

J. G. MALCOLM.

Hutchinson, Kan.

WOMEN AND THE SINGLE TAX.

Every woman in the single tax ranks must surely have read with the keenest interest the debate in the conference just ended regarding her special work. To me it was a glorious assurance of the new day that is dawning for women as the equal associate and co-laborer with man. As I followed that discussion I felt more than ever convinced of what the progress of the single tax movement has long since impressed upon me—that the true road to woman's emancipation lies through her own endeavor, not in a clamoring for special rights, however justly those rights should be hers, but in a noble forgetfulness of self in the cause of humanity. To her, as to all, has come the opportunity of the ages; if her soul "has fire to mingle with the fire" on truth's altar, if she answer with the courage and persistent devotion that has so often been claimed for her, ready to do her part, great or small, then surely shall her reward be great and all generations shall call her blessed. Here is a work crying with urgent insistence for her aid; a work to thrill every pulse of her heart with new life—to call into play her finest gifts of intellect. Shall she neglect it for social "fads" and suffrage conventions? "The cry of the children" rings in her ear, and "women sobbing out of sight" stab her bosom with a sister's wrong and shame. Will suffrage prove the remedy for woes like these? If so, why do men grovel to their fellow men for leave to labor, and witness a brother's degradation in each tramp who begs their alms? I am a believer in woman's equal right to the ballot; I think the day is coming when civilized society will regard it as an almost incredible absurdity that men should have considered it as in any way to their interest to debar her from that right; but she has a grander work open to her to-day than a struggle for mere polit-

ical equality; and her equal place before the laws, her equal share in administration will come to her—as it must in any genuine sense come to the so-called masses—through just social conditions, through the destruction of the barriers which now shut out man and woman alike from their God-given right of access to nature's boundless opportunities.

That woman, to whose lot in the nature of things has fallen the heaviest share of the burdens that disgrace humanity; by whom, as daughter, sister, wife and mother, has been tested the keenest, subtlest edge of the world's misery—that she should be found wanting in such a crisis as the present! Oh, that were intolerable reproach for all time! And here is work instinct with the very spirit of a gracious womanliness. Never, it seems to me, has there been an opening for her endeavor, outside of home duties, so altogether beautifully in keeping with those duties. However much we may approve and sympathize with the plea for "woman's rights," however much we must admire the heroic courage of the women who pioneered that movement, there are certain aspects of the suffrage campaign, and certain inevitable consequences under present conditions, from which sensitive spirits shrink. But timidity and modesty personified may surely take on courage to aid a cause that calls to us in the name of home itself. "Home! sweet home!" alas, this earth has never yet seen its perfect beauty, its ideal peace and joy: shall we not help to make it possible, we who have been named the "home makers."

It is for ourselves to say; not all the most generous encouragement of our "big brothers" will avail if we do not respond. The formation of a women's single tax union seems to me an altogether feasible and opportune plan for practical work. I have carefully considered the arguments so far pro and con, and perhaps my view, as being that of one of the number specially concerned, may have some interest.

With Mr. Garrison's general argument I fully and warmly agree; the fault and the misfortune of past and present has surely been the drawing of too arbitrary a distinction between women's sphere and men's instead of the recognition of their essential oneness. But while their interests are, and must remain identical, the method of their work may vary. In the more perfected social state of the future, I believe they will more and more coalesce both as to work and method, and that "one hope, one faith," will find a common avenue of action and an ideal comradeship. But circumstances alter cases; and in our disjointed present we cannot attempt too strictly to conform to codes of procedure which make no allowance for to-day's disabilities. The difficulties in the way of an entire amalgamation of the work of both in the single tax cause—as outlined by Mr. Garland and Mr. Hicks—seem to me well and forcibly put. We cannot delay our share in the great endeavor until the evils (if they are evils) of smoking and billiards have been fully demonstrated and their practice abandoned; it were absurd for us to demand as a sine qua non to womanly assistance that single tax club rooms should banish cigars! We may well be satisfied with the great step forward made in the invited presence of ladies at the dinner of welcome to Henry George. For my part, I am for an elasticity of method that leaves both men and women free to work together or apart as circumstances seem to render most advisable. At the time of Mr. George's visit to San Francisco a lady identified more or less with the nationalists there challenged my attention to the absence of ladies at the banquet given in his honor, as a marked indignity and slight to the sex. But I did not then, and cannot now see why men should feel bound to invite women to such a gathering any more than women should feel bound to invite them to an entertainment given in special honor to one of their own sex. It would simply be an act of graceful and voluntary courtesy on either side, of which the

immediate surroundings must determine the appropriateness.

There are wrong aspects of the social question, of the gravest, most vital interest, which women undoubtedly could discuss more freely among themselves; and there is a certain brusqueness and directness which men are free to use toward one another which is often most effective, and which they would feel a natural reluctance to employ in the presence of ladies, especially when it would be, as it were, addressed to them as component parts of a meeting.

Can there not be found a way to harmonize both aspects of this question? To lose neither the advantage of association nor the freedom of independent action? The "cart-tail campaign" is certainly a good instance of how the work must, in some cases, fall exclusively to one side; and I want to say in passing that I do think women, in common gratitude, ought to rejoice to contribute what means they can to a work so arduous and often distasteful, and from whose hardships they are so wholly exempt. The letter writing corps is, on the other hand, a good instance of work where all can unite; and I would like to add here that Mr. Atkinson's recent statement of the small number of women who have responded to his appeal should be felt as a personal rebuke by each defaulter, and rouse us all to a fresh sense of duty. Dear sisters, surely it would be hard to imagine any work so entirely consonant with home life, calling for so little self-denial, and where the demand on nerve is so small; all it asks is patient, persistent "continuance in well doing."

The formation of a woman's single tax union would give to our untried strength scope and training for both special and general work; within its range might fitly come the instruction of young people and children—boys and girls; they will soon be the men and women in our places. And why should not women be also recognized as a part of the single tax forces at large? Why should not, as members of such a union, be equally welcome to the public platform with their brothers, where—as in the case of Leonora Beck and Margaret Brennan—their talents proclaim their vocation? And on the other hand, why should not women have the privilege of inviting to their own assemblies, as occasion offered, the men who advocate the same great cause? We all remember the high encomium which Mr. George passed upon that audience composed exclusively of women which had the honor of an address from him many months ago; and Judge Perry's address to the ladies of the "Atlantis" club at their special invitation. This interchange, combined with individual lines of work, must prove of benefit to both; but to women the association with their own sex would have an enormous advantage in stimulating sisterly regard for one another, and in developing latent talent and force of character. At the same time, I cannot see why, as individuals, they should not retain their active membership in the local single tax clubs or societies, taking part in all proper ways; just as in the churches identification with this or that auxiliary society in no sense interferes with congregational membership.

And just here, I would like to say one word, with all tenderness and sympathy for religious feeling: In the conduct of such society as a woman's single tax union there is, I fear, a great danger of warping it from a broad and practical enthusiasm that finds its expression in action to a narrow formula of piety that finds its goal in a routine of prayer and semi-sermon. I am not impugning the sincerity of those who follow such methods. I only question its wisdom, though such a course may draw a following for a time that seems to justify it. But with all the reverence and ardor of my soul, with the deep conviction of the fatherhood of God which Mr. George's writings have made to me a divine reality, I long to see woman, in this great movement, rising above the narrow ruts of a per-

functory observance of religious ceremonial.

Let us remember the great Master's injunction: "But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." That reward—what is it, but the strength of purpose, the pure aim, the unwearied endeavor, which proclaim to the world the faith that is in us—not through the medium of public genuflections of worship, but the practical, earnest effort that "does something" to bring nearer a great reform.

Another danger akin to this, but lesser, might be a new born zeal for organization. On that point, let us profit by the noble example of our brothers who lead the way, and use the machinery of association merely as a means to an end—remembering that in small communities, as in large, that government is best which governs least.

In writing this article I have striven as well as I could to speak directly to the subject, but I must add that it is with genuine diffidence I submit my views on the question at all. I am but a tyro in such matters, and the whole current of my life has centered in the little eddy of a quiet home.

I have not so far belonged to or taken part in any society, unless my nominal membership in the first anti-poverty society, and afterward in the single tax league, and my present honorary membership in the single tax society of San Francisco, may count as such. My share in single tax work has been, and is likely to be, of the most simple and quiet description; so that it would ill become me to dogmatize, or even to advise, on the present question of women's organization. My ideas and conclusions are only those of an obscure observer to whom it is a great happiness to feel herself, even in this halting measure, in touch with the great marsh beyond her. There must be many among our feminine ranks whose opinion would justly carry far greater weight—especially the tested weight of experience. From them I hope THE STANDARD will let us hear, and I for one eagerly anticipate the consensus of their opinion.

FRANCES M. MILNE.

San Luis Obispo, September 27.

PROTECTION REDUCING PRICES.

Time and again leading protectionist authorities have iterated that "by our protective tariff we have cheapened the price of protected articles," until by constant repetition they have persuaded both themselves and most of their unthinking followers that it is true. In proof of their assertion they cite, among others things, steel rails, crockery and carpets.

The very fact of their claiming a reduction in price as one of the resultant benefits of protection is a *prima facie* acknowledgment that the cheapening of those protected goods is a desirable thing to effect—that it is, in fact, the ultimate, the paramount, the crowning object they seek through protection to accomplish.

For under no other pretense than this eventual cheapening can they justify the present undue drafts those protected industries are licensed to make on other vocations. Hence, as the final result sought by both protectionists and free traders is precisely the same, namely, the cheapening of prices of protected articles, the only real issue between them is as to which method will most effectually accomplish this desired cheapening—protection or free trade.

Now the term "protection," as used in connection with the tariff, means, when fully expressed, protection from being undersold. In other words, protectionists claim that, placing a high tariff tax on imported goods, making them that much dearer, thereby allowing our manufacturers of similar domestic goods to collect from their customers a similar advance in price for their own pockets, without fear of being undersold, it will eventually result in making those goods cheaper than if there had been originally no tariff placed on them.

Like the homoeopathic system, which is founded on the theory that a medicine which will cause a disease will also cure it, protection, it is claimed, by causing high prices will also lower them.

Protectionists assert that, by thus keeping the prices higher than they would naturally have been—so high, in fact, that profits are higher than in other vocations—capital and labor will thereby be attracted in such large quantities as ultimately by competition to cut down prices lower than if they had never been thus raised above the normal point—that is, that the reaction from their effort to force up prices will be so great as to eventually accomplish the very opposite of their primary direct effort.

Unlike other philosophers, they reason not that action and reaction are equal, but that reaction is greater than its parent action.

They readily see that enlarged production means cheaper production, because a large wholesale purchase and shipment of supplies, a large use of machinery, the concentration of management, etc., effect numerous economies which, in a small retail way, would be impossible. They see that increased production brings reduced prices, and reduced prices in turn bring larger consumption. But they are totally blind to the fact that, in producing here what was formerly produced abroad, they have not increased the total world's product of that protected article one iota, but have only transferred the production from one part of the globe to another—from a part of the world where it took less capital and labor to a place where it takes more of these to accomplish the same results. In fact, instead of increasing they have actually decreased the total world's product, for, in exact ratio as an article becomes dearer and dearer will less and less of it be used, because of the partial substitution of something else in its stead. Consequently the direct effect of our tariff on increased prices is to restrict consumption and production and thereby actually retard, and in a measure prevent that lowering of prices, both here and abroad, that would naturally result from the larger production fostered by the lower prices that would have everywhere ruled in absence of these tariffs.

The very asking of an increased rate of duty on an article is an open confession that its price has declined more rapidly outside than inside our protected border, else there would be no need of increasing our tariff.

Yet, while claiming that our protective tariff has cheapened the price of steel rails, glassware, crockery, carpets, etc., men will come forward, and in the same breath ask for an increase of tariff on these very same articles to compensate them for that greater decline of prices in free trade England.

And these men protectionists call statesmen!

Moreover, this foreign cheapening has resulted while shorn of that larger and consequently still cheaper production which would have resulted had their production been augmented by both the quantity we made ourselves and that increased consumption resulting from the still lower prices of this increased production.

As in the whole world so in the United States there is only a given, a limited amount of capital and labor. Consequently, whatever part of it enters protected industries is not newly created thereby, but is simply subtracted from the whole bulk of capital and labor engaged in the more productive natural channels, where it can unaided produce the greatest results, and withdrawn to channels where the financial loss due to its less productive results are promised compensation by a bounty drawn from these other self-supporting vocations. That the world or a nation can cheapen goods and benefit its constituents by transferring a portion of its capital and labor from its more productive self-supporting industries to vocations where they must be pensioned on the remainder, is as improbable as that it would benefit and enrich the people of a county to place

half its able-bodied self-supporting population as dependent pensioners in poor houses and on pauper farms.

Therefore, let no self-respecting man utter as truth the false assertion that "protective tariffs cheapen prices of protected goods." D. WEBSTER GROH, Boston, Mass.

CHRONICLES.

1. Now it came to pass in the second year of Benjamin the protectionist, also named Harrison the Less, and after the envoys and messengers had returned to their own country, that the scribes and pharisees took counsel together and spake one to another.

2. Saying Great is protection, the idol we have set up, and great is the prosperity which the worship thereof has brought unto this land.

3. And the people said amen; great and mighty is protection, giver of great wages and of all things needful for the body.

4. Let us, therefore, build higher our tariff wall and greatly multiply and sharpen the points thereon, and even make them longer and more inclining, to the end that few products shall be brought over it from the nations round about.

5. And the people answered, amen; great is protection, that hath made the prosperity of the land, for without it was nothing made that was made.

6. Then said the scribes and pharisees, rulers of the people: Behold, we are in sore distress and our pockets have been greatly depleted with buying elections and casting dust in the eyes and ears of the people; and now must we have our recompense.

7. Did we not freely give and contribute of our hard earned money that John the Sanctified might enable Matthew the Expert to secure honest elections in New York?

8. Is not the workman worthy of his hire, and who maketh war at his own charges and without reward?

9. Howbeit all this was not said in the hearing of the people, but in low voice and to each other, so the people, not hearing the words, supposed an angel was speaking, and they cried with a loud voice, Great is protection.

10. Moreover, the scribes and pharisees continued and said, Have we not Tom the Giant and McKinley the Magician? And have we not John the Sanctified, and Matthew the Bold, and Blaine and Hoar and Evarts—are they not all with us?

11. And so day and night for a long time they wrought diligently to build higher the wall and to make sharper the points thereof.

12. For the points of the wall served to tear off and make away with a portion of all merchandise brought over, and all this portion was set apart, and was devoured by the scribes and pharisees.

13. And thus had it gone on since many years, and so had they waxed fat and kicked against the law of the Lord and lifted up the heel against the people.

14. But the people were dull and slow of heart to understand these things; moreover, they were greatly in fear of shadows and terrified by specters.

15. And in answer to their questionings if one should say, Cobden club or free trade, or should exhibit to them a mouldy relic of the ancient days, they were seized with great fear and trembling.

16. And as they wrought upon the wall there were heard mutterings from the east and from the west, but they were not greatly regarded.

17. But some were sore afraid; and when it was found that the surplus had gone into the hands of its friends they went and sought out James the Experienced.

18. And inasmuch as for a long time the people had had regard to him, and had been bewitched by his sorceries, they came unto him and called upon him in their extremity.

19. And he considered and said: Let the sugar tax continue, for so only can be realized many millions of dollars to fill up and smooth over the great gulf made in the revenue.

20. For else assuredly shall we stumble and fall in the pit our hands have digged.

and the places that now know us shall know us no more forever.

21. For in the day and hour that this people come to their senses and say one to another, Where is the surplus and where is our prosperity? we shall seek unto dens and holes in the earth, and shall call on the rocks and the mountains to fall on us and hide us.

22. For the people are restless and ever ready to be set on and inflamed by certain lewd fellows of the baser sort.

23. But they were greatly perplexed and said unto James, Behold, the hearts of the people are set upon removing the sugar tax.

24. And he, having considered all these things and sought counsel of the oracles, at length said, I can pacify and apologize to the people; so we will retain the tax and afterward trade it away for reciprocity.

25. And we will say to them that thus only can the sugar countries be led to lower their own wall to the end that your corn and your wheat and your swine's flesh may secure a wider outlet.

26. And some said, This plan is good and is giving benefit for benefit.

27. But others said, Beware of this man forasmuch as we know him of old, he is a great lover of James and looks only to make himself firm with the people.

28. And Tom the Giant said, These nations are Dagoes; what is this thing named reciprocity anyhow?

29. Howbeit certain men clove unto him and cried, Great is reciprocity.

30. And so they finished their wall and made it high, and gave it many and exceeding sharp points, and showed their work to Benjamin and he blessed it, and they all preyed over it and pronounced it very good and fearfully and wonderfully made.

31. But some passed by, wagging their heads and saying this is but an act to repay John the Sanctified and the rich artificers, and it ought rightly to be entitled a new way to pay old debts.

32. But some of the rulers answering said, Confederate brigadiers; whereupon the disaffected lapsed into silence.

33. And it was remarked that where costly merchandise was to be brought over, the wall had been lowered or only slightly raised, whereas at those portions where the cheaper merchandise, such as the poorer people must buy, came over, the wall had been greatly raised and the points multiplied and made sharper.

34. But unto such it was answered, We abolished slavery; and so these also became silent.

35. But the people were poorly clad and their diet was thin, wherefore some of them partly awakened from their torpor and began to murmur.

36. And to such Jay, surnamed Gold, answered that if clothing became dear then those who had kept two coats would hereafter make shift with one.

37. And all the people wondered at his mighty wisdom and marveled at his originality.

38. For in those days gold was reckoned for wisdom and silver was counted for understanding.

39. But the orators said, Glorious republic and dignity of labor, and the professor said, Supply and demand.

40. And the preachers said, Sweet by and by, and sang, Our sorrows and sufferings here will only make us richer there; and were soon sleeping soundly as ever.

Jersey City. A. J. Brown.

BULLING EVERYTHING BUT LABOR.

Henry Cabot Lodge says "the democrats are the bears of politics." It follows that he regards the republicans as the bulls. And most assuredly they are. The bulls are always trying to force up prices, and every head of a family will find during this coming winter, that the McKinley tariff act has most effectually "bullied" the market. For almost everything the people eat, drink, or wear they must henceforth pay more—thanks to McKinley, Red & Co. No one will dispute Mr. Lodge's claim that the republicans are the bulls of politics.

RIGHT YOU ARE.

Evansville, Ind., Courier.
There is no real freedom or liberty in a country that denies to the producer of wealth the right to dispose of the fruits of his labor when and where he pleases unvexed by the tax gatherer.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

It appears that the congratulations offered to the working cigarmakers by THE STANDARD in the last issue were premature. This paper, laboring under the delusion that the McKinley bill had been framed in the interests of our American laborers, and finding that the increased tariff on tobaccos would increase the cost of cigars about three cents, on an average, had presumed as a matter of course that that difference would be added to the wages of the people who made cigars. It seems THE STANDARD was mistaken. The effect has been otherwise. There has been inaugurated a strike among 1,000 cigarmakers because their demand for an increase in wages of only one-fifth of a cent on each cigar—or two dollars on a thousand, instead of the thirty dollars increase which we supposed the new tariff would give them—has been refused by five of the largest Cuban cigar-making firms of this city. And, mind you, these workmen did not strike to get their share of the increased tariff. Not at all. They demanded an increase because the bosses found, in order to try and give their customers the same brand of cigars at the old prices, that they would have to use broken leaves and scraps, where heretofore they had used whole leaves only. The workmen found that it took longer to work up this broken stuff, and they wanted to be paid for the extra time and labor involved. The manufacturers say they cannot afford to pay it, nor can they afford to use the same materials of which they used to make their cigars because of the increased tariff; and there the matter rests. One thing is certain, however; this affair shows that cigar smokers are going to get a poorer cigar for their money, or they will have to pay more if they wish to smoke the brands to which they have been accustomed.

How the increased tariff is going to decrease the demand for cigars is shown by the following story: A friend of ours has been in the habit of buying a certain ten-cent cigar from a certain cigar store for several years past, and as a result he and the owner of the store have come to know each other very well. On the Saturday before the McKinley bill went into effect our friend dropped in to buy his usual ten-center.

"You had better buy a hundred or so of these," said the cigar man.

"No," answered our friend, "I don't care to buy them that way."

"But you had better do it," persisted the cigar man.

"Why?" asked our friend.

"Because," answered the cigar man, "if you buy them now you can get them at the old price; whereas, if you wait till Monday the price will be advanced. Then you'll have to pay me fifteen cents apiece for them."

"Indeed I won't," said our friend; "if you raise the price of those cigars, I'll learn to smoke a pipe; and then I'll not spend a cent with you."

The cigar man saw the point.

Many other people are going to be made to see the point. Even the men who favor McKinley's bill are somewhat set back when they are unexpectedly made to see how the thing works. And even the national legislators who voted in favor of the passage of the bill become profane when its "beauties" are illustrated in a practical manner before their eyes.

The people at the national capitol are laughing over an incident which occurred there last week. Senator Stewart of Nevada smokes a certain cigar for which he has heretofore paid twenty-five cents each. Last Thursday evening, while in at Chamberlain's, he called for his favorite brand, and the box was handed to him. He took three and laid down a silver dollar. The attendant handed him a dime in change.

"Have you not made a mistake, my friend?" asked the senator somewhat emphatically.

"No, sir," urbanely replied the boy. "These cigars are thirty cents apiece."

"I never paid but a quarter and have been buying them, sir, for months at that price," replied the astonished senator.

"The McKinley bill went into effect on Monday, senator, and we had to raise the price five cents on each cigar."

The reply of the senator was a long, drawn out, monosyllable for which sheol is a polite substitute. Of course he submitted. But the idea occurs to us just now that this general rise in the price of cigars will have the effect to turn every cigar store in the country into a center for democratic propaganda.

Says the new tariff law: "No smoking allowed."

A curious property question has been raised in a Georgia town, says the Boston Globe. A man having a promising young oak in front of his residence became greatly attached to it, and wishing that it might grow to maturity and acquire an overshadowing strength, he deposited with the recorder a deed conveying the tree "and all the land within eight feet of it on all sides" to a friend. The question now in dispute is whether the death or removal of the tree invalidates the title to the land on which it stands, and it is one of those interesting legal puzzles that grow out of the limitations of written language, when not sufficiently guarded with provisos. If the title to the land expires with the tree it follows that the tree has been the land holder, and not the man. Perhaps, after all, this puzzle is in the same category with that long ago propounded by Benny Franklin as to the true inwardness of an exclusively property qualification for suffrage, viz., if a man, previously debarred from voting on his manhood, purchases a jackass, and thereby acquires a vote, is it the jackass that has the vote or the man?

The Commercial Advertiser, in an article on "New taxes and wages," says that workmen are eagerly waiting for the advance in wages that was hinted at while the tariff bill was pending at Washington. Well, we hope it will soon be forthcoming; but we fear that the workmen will have to wait some time yet—will have to wait, in fact, until the (protective) clouds roll by.

Keep your eye on Mayor Hart of Boston. The indications are that he is going to turn out "a good un." THE STANDARD last week recommended him to the consideration of the letter writers, because of the views expressed by him in a speech lately. Since then he has shown his mettle in a veto. The Boston board had passed an order permitting three men to display flags over a certain street, as an advertisement of their business. Mayor Hart vetoed the order on the ground "that the city holds the public streets in trust for the public, and cannot grant special privileges except for public or necessary reasons." The board sustained the veto. In speaking of this, the Boston Record says:

The principle that Mayor Hart has just laid down that the streets being public property no one man has any right to get special profitable public privileges thereon, is one that everybody indorses. In its liberal application it makes an imperative demand for returns from street railroad companies and the like for the valuable franchises they enjoy.

Now that peoples' eyes are being opened to the way in which owners of large estates dodge or shift the burden of taxation from their shoulders on to the shoulders of others, it is folly for such owners to go too far, because the average American citizen has got to the point where he won't stand it. Here is a case in which, in an attempt made to dodge six-sevenths of their tax, the trustees were finally cornered and made to pay the full tax on the entire valuation of the property in their charge. Here is the item, taken from the Boston Evening Record:

Brookline, Mass.—A curious little controversy between the assessors of the towns of Dedham and Brookline has resulted in a decided increase in the tax paid on the estates

of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hartt of this town, now held in trust for their minor children by Messrs. A. W. Nickerson of Mariou and G. A. Nickerson of Dedham. The story is that these gentlemen asked to have the property of their wards assessed at \$100,000 instead of \$300,000, at which it had been rated, and on being refused by the Brookline assessors, transferred it to Dedham, where it was assessed at the figures they set. Hereupon it is related that Mr. N. A. Francis, a recently elected member of the Brookline board of assessors, served a notice on the Dedham assessors that their action was illegal, and discovered by examining the probate records that the trust funds amounted to over \$700,000. The Dedham assessors being threatened with prosecution, consented to tax the estate at the value given in the inventories at the probate office, so that the trustees who went to Dedham to escape being taxed on \$300,000 worth of property at \$6 per \$1,000, will be compelled to pay taxes on over \$700,000 at the rate of \$14.80 per \$1,000.

Says the new tariff law: "Own one coat, where you used to own two."

The Parkersburg, W. Va., Journal is in a bad way. As our readers will remember, the editor of that paper lashed himself into a fury over the nomination by the democrats there of Thomas E. Quinn, as a candidate for member of the West Virginia house of delegates. Now the Journal is fighting the democratic ticket on which Mr. Quinn's name appears, and warns the voters of Parkersburg that a vote for that ticket is a vote in favor of the single tax. This is too sad.

Our single tax friends who still have a soft side for the protective theory because they have not yet got rid of the idea that the foreigner pays the tax, are invited to peruse the following. It is an advertisement which appeared in the St. Paul, Minn., Globe on October 5:

FIELD, MAHLER & Co.,
New store, Wabash, Fourth and Fifth streets.

THE NEW TARIFF
The new tariff created by the McKinley bill goes into effect to-morrow. So far as the consumer is concerned, it practically went into effect immediately upon the adoption of the conference report. Every mail brings us numbers of letters from importers of all kinds of dry goods, giving notice of an advance of from twelve to twenty-five per cent on former prices.

We mention these facts simply to remind you of the well known fact that prices of all imported dry goods are lower to-day than they will be for some years to come. Take our assortment of novelties and wool dress goods, for instance. Every dress pattern and every piece of wool dress goods is worth to day at wholesale just about as much as we are selling them for at retail.

Who pays the tax, eh?

To Robert S. Paterson, Osage City, Kan.:
The proceedings of Social science association are to be published by F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass.

WERE A QUEER PEOPLE.

Hamilton, Ont., Times.
We queer Canadian people tax ourselves sixty cents a ton on the bituminous coal from which our illuminating gas is extracted, thirty per cent on the gas or lamp fixtures, seven and one-fifth cents per gallon on coal oil, and thirty per cent on lamp, gas light and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side lights and head lights, globes for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights. Best anything should escape we tax ourselves thirty per cent on lamp wicks and ten per cent on tallow for candles. To prevent the competition of the sun and moonlight, we tax ourselves twenty per cent on common window glass, twenty-five per cent on putty, and twenty-five per cent on sashes.

A CANADIAN CONUNDRUM.

Toronto, Ont., Globe.
It is said that the American farmer is so poor that it would scarcely be worth while for us to carry on a free exchange with him. No one disputes the fact that agriculture in the states is greatly depressed. The restrictionists do not appear to see, however, that the evidence which they adduce in support of this truth upsets their own contention that the only way to bind up agriculture is to protect manufactures and establish a home market for the farmer. That policy has been pursued in the states for thirty years at a stretch under conditions as favorable for the success of the experiment as any protectionist could desire. If it has failed there, what ground has the Canadian Tory for asserting that it will succeed here?

CIVILIZATION?

Austrian Standard.
In twenty-five years of "nineteenth century civilization," 3,188,000 human beings have been killed in wars, which were in the main contracted and carried on by interested parties for the defence of "vested interests," and the perpetuation of social wrongs.

FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

From a private letter from Charles L. Garland, M. P.
SYDNEY, N. S. W., September 1.

You will be glad to know that your mission is bearing good fruit. Since you left we have had three by-elections, and as the result have got three pledged single taxers in parliament. Our men are working just as enthusiastically as when you were here. Last night we had a big meeting in the Temperance hall, when Foxall and Riddell orated on "Strikes, their causes and cure." I had the honor of occupying the chair, and we scored a big success. Just now labor has capital by the throat all over the colonies. This is the greatest strike that has ever taken place in the colonies. Our men are making the most of the position, and are pointing out that labor is "barking up the wrong tree" in tackling capitalists as capitalists, and are directing their attention to their real enemies, the land monopolists. You will be glad to hear that our white headed boy and poet, John Farrell, has been elevated to the editorial chair of the Daily Telegraph newspaper. There were sixty applicants, from all the colonies, and under these circumstances his win is both popular and honorable. Johnson is as active as ever, and Frank Cotton is practically the leader of the labor defense committee. On Saturday last Cotton on horseback, at the head of ten thousand orderly men, led the labor procession. I need hardly tell you that Cotton is in his element, and his connection with this movement will greatly tend to win the labor organizations over to our platform.

From a private letter from W. E. Johnson

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 1, 1890.

My Dear Henry George: Stirring times are upon us here. Australia is at the present time the battlefield of a great industrial war. Strikes and rumors of strikes fill the social atmosphere, and the air is thick with metaphorical brimstone. Never before in this country has a strike occurred of such magnitude as the present one, and the unanimity of thought and action among all branches of manual industry seems to indicate that the struggle will be a desperate one. The forces of labor are thoroughly organized and unlimited assistance is offered in the matter of funds from all quarters. Labor has at last awakened to the fact that it is not a mere human machine to be worked for all its worth in the production of wealth for the comfort and enjoyment of a few non-workers, but that it has rights and privileges in common with every section of the community which equity and justice demand should be recognized and maintained. The circumstances which led up to the present struggle were somewhat complicated. The initial circumstance was a dispute between the squatters and the shearers' union (a body numbering some 22,500 men) in reference to the employment of non-union labor. The maritime bodies resolved to support the shearers and refused to handle wool sheared in non-union sheds, or man vessels which carried such wool. And in the event of any such wool escaping the vigilance of the pickets, and finding its way into the ship holds, the English dock laborers expressed their determination to boycott the vessels carrying it. While the dispute was still unsettled the marine officers threatened to strike for increased pay and expressed their intention of affiliating with the trades council. The ship owners apparently alarmed at the additional strength such an alliance would give to the ships' officers in the enforcement of their demands, acknowledged that the officers were underpaid and agreed to concede the demand for increased pay conditionally that no affiliation should be effected with the labor council.

The officers, however, refused to sacrifice their liberty of action in such a matter even for the sake of the increased pay, and a strike was the result; the seamen's union supported the action of the officers and called the men out. The wharf laborers also struck. The miners refused to supply coal to the ships, and the ship owners have combined and agreed to lay all their ships up, if necessary, for an indefinite period, the object apparently being to starve labor into submission if possible. But the wage earners are confident of success. Labor barracks have been provided, and those who need it are therein comfortably lodged and boarded out of the strike fund.

It is difficult to foretell to what the present struggle will lead. But although at present it is a tug of war between labor and capital, many of our people (myself among the number) regard it as favorable for the single tax cause. It is a phase of evolution which will probably lead to co-operation, and if it reaches that point the discovery will speedily be made that there is still a considerable leak somewhere in the savings of the co-partnership, and both parties will then set seriously to work to discover the leak. This will be the single taxer's opportunity if none offers previously.

Meanwhile, do not imagine we are allowing the present golden opportunity for propagandist work to slip by. Frank Cotton, as one of the representatives of the shearers' union, is in the thick of the fight, and is the most active member of the "labor defense committee" which directs the movements of the strikers and labor organizations generally. A daily bulletin is issued by the committee directed by Cotton

and published from the office of the single tax league, entitled the Labor Defence Journal, some copies of which I forward herewith. You can see the tail of the cat sticking out a mile in them.

We are doing our best to open the workers' eyes to the fact that trades unionism directed against capital compared with the single tax directed against private ownership in land, is as the club of the savage compared with the hundred-ton gun of modern civilized warfare.

If we can only succeed in getting trades unionists to see the single tax cat it will mean a tremendous accession of power to us, and in this we are making much progress. The principle of land value taxation with exemption of improvements has already been embodied in the platform of the labor party, despite the efforts of the protectionists, who for the most part have hitherto nobbled the principal offices in the labor council. In the School of arts block parliament, which is a good index of the drift of political opinion, we have now a single tax ministry in office who will affirm to-night "that the co-operation of labor and capital against land monopoly is the only satisfactory method of dealing with the present labor difficulty."

In the temperance hall in continuation of our regular monthly series of single tax lectures Messrs. Foxall and Riddell will discourse upon the subject of "Strikes; their cause and cure," and R. J. Stewart is on the warpath in the Herald in the interests (!) of land monopoly, protection and pious humbug about the iniquity of labor.

I addressed two meetings during the month; one at Dalwich Hill, and one at Waverly, under the auspices of local branches; and Mr. Riddell has organized Sunday afternoon meetings in the St. Leonard's park, where he gets audiences numbering several hundreds.

In the political arena we are progressing. The protectionists carefully nursed, and were confident of winning the Hartley and Gauburn by-elections just ended, but were badly defeated by avowed single taxers in the persons of John Hurley and Cecil Teece. We are moving forward, and like the snowball, gathering weight and substance in our progress. The single tax has become "respectable," and is rapidly passing into the stage "We knew it was the correct thing all along." Our difficulty very soon will be, not in getting politicians to take up the question, but in weeding out unworthy advocates in the general scramble to get into parliament on the single tax ticket.

The labor societies on strike had a mighty procession to-day extending from one end of George street (circular quay) to within a few hundred yards of the railway terminus; each society marched behind its particular banner and was preceded by a brass band. At the head of the procession rode Frank Cotton and Mooney, the shearers' delegates; and "Old Thurman's emblem," the huge democratic bandanna, loaned by Captain Kezer of the "Exporter," and presented to him by the Young men's democratic club of New York, floated proudly in the gentle breeze blowing at the time immediately behind them, carried on a huge "cradle" by a dozen sturdy seamen. The utmost order prevailed, and the sight was one to be long remembered.

The procession made its way to the Exhibition building (in which you spoke), and the spacious hall was too small to admit them all. A large crowd had to content them elves with positions more or less advantageous for hearing occasional snatches of the speeches delivered within the building.

MAIL DAY, Sept. 3.

Our public single tax meeting was a boomer. The hall would not hold all those who wanted to gain admission. And everything passed off most satisfactorily.

Our debate at the School of arts had the effect of causing a big muster of the members, and we made things num there for two hours. I proposed three new single tax members, and have another small batch ready for next week, for we intend to try to make this debate spin out two or three meetings. It stands adjourned until next meeting, and you may bet there'll be a high old time next Monday. It is highly entertaining to watch the protectionists wriggle and squirm in their seats every time a "point" is rammed home against them, and their ludicrous and illegal attempts to defend their position are as good as a pantomime to us. A branch of the single tax league is to be formed at St. Leonard's this evening, and to-morrow a deputation from our league will wait upon the premier (Sir Henry Parkes) to urge amendments in the local government bill in the direction of our aims.

FROM WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

In a personal letter received by the last mail from William Saunders of London, he says:

We are greatly interested in reading the accounts of your grand conference in New York, for which it seems you arrived in the nick of time.

Mr. Sherman and Father Huntington visited Wiltshire, and I am glad they did so, as the crisis in agriculture is pending there which must attract public attention.

Large farmers with hired laborers find it impossible to go on. Land has been

given up, and the landlord in farming it himself makes heavy losses. A change must be made, and the question is whether the land will be put down to grass for game and cattle, employing one man on 500 acres, or whether it will be let in five acre lots to working farmers and maintain 100 families on 500 acres. If the decision were made in the public interest there would be no doubt as to the result. But this important matter has to be decided by men who take more pleasure in seeing a fox torn to pieces than in the happiness of men, women and children.

As matters stand, arable land, as usually farmed, employs fifteen men on 500 acres at 10s. per week, and where the first plan is adopted fourteen of them will be discharged; on the second plan eighty-five will be added on double wages. To our workingmen all over the country the subject is of vital importance.

I attended meetings last week at Peacombe and Bootle, near Liverpool, for the Financial reform association, and put this matter pretty fully. It was well received, and a full report is to be published of what I said.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

THE CONTROL OF SUPPLY.

St. Louis Republic.

When the supply of the necessities and comforts of life is unnaturally controlled at all, it is always that scarcity may be increased, want made more urgent and prices consequently advanced in a corresponding rate.

In every market, whether national or local, those who strive to control supply do it for this single purpose of forcing up prices. A "bull" they have no natural advantage over the "bears," who desire the greatest possible plenty with corresponding cheapness, but they frequently obtain artificial advantages which are impossible for their opponents. The bear only has his way in the market when there is enough for everybody, and as he cannot produce this plenty, he can exercise no real control over supply as long as he holds to his practice involving the theory that the greatest possible plenty and the freest possible distribution of it through trade are best for everybody.

The greatest advantage of which the bulls can avail themselves in producing scarcity and increasing prices, is limiting supply, is the law-making power. It can be used in two ways, either of which is effectual to produce high prices.

The first is the usual method of preventing free distribution through trade.

The second method is the consequence of the first and it consists of limiting the supply from production, under the temptation produced by the certainty that where free distribution is not allowed the vacuum created by failure to produce or by hoarding what is already produced cannot be filled from other markets.

Of these artificial methods, the limitation of distribution is generally sufficient to produce the desired result. This is illustrated in local "corners," conducted without the help of law. The bulls in such cases get control of the local supply; then, either by taking advantage of accidental circumstances or by arrangement with transportation companies, they check the distribution, which would result in sending in supply from other points. The consequent scarcity often forces prices up, so that in a short time immense unearned profits are realized.

The control of a national market through law operates on exactly the same plan, except that the law being more permanent, the efforts to break the corner are less effectual. In the local corner distribution is only checked by accidental circumstances, or by conspiracy with transportation companies. In the national corner the law itself forbids free distribution and imposes checks on it, limiting it more or less with a view to checking supply to a named extent—under present laws to the extent of 47 per cent; under the act about to be enacted to 52 per cent.

The two requisites for the prevention of suffering for the necessities and comforts of life are, first, production to an extent adequate to relieve the need; second, distribution that the supply may reach the place where the need exists. If distribution is checked, one of two things must happen. Either production in the given locality must be kept down to the needs of the locality, or else, what is produced above local needs must remain as superfluous, and go to waste, regardless of the need and suffering for it elsewhere. To check distribution is therefore to limit production, and both together operate to produce the highest prices possible at any given time.

These seem to be clear and indisputable truths. They appeal to the mind as self-evident and axiomatic. Unless they are false, any corner, whether national and supported by national law, or local and against local law, is a crime against humanity, greater or less in proportion to its success and the extent to which it succeeds in producing discomfort, preventing plenty and increasing price.

And it is plainly apparent that all laws for the prevention of free distribution through trade must have the effect of increasing discomfort and consequently price. All governmental control of supply, all governmental interference against distribution must be on the "bull side" of the market and productive of unnatural scarcity, since the other side of the market is that of the greatest possible plenty, which can no more be produced by laws restricting supply and distribution than good crops can be produced by army worms and grasshoppers—natural agencies of scarcity which too often co-operate with the unnatural agencies of law.

As education advances, these truths will become so well understood, and the love of justice will so increase as they are understood, that the man who proposes to enact a law to increase need and force up price will be looked upon either as an unfortunate and ignorant barbarian or as a very dangerous knave.

THE PROTECTED WORKINGMAN.

Above all else anomalous

In nature's jurisdiction
The horn-hand-ed son of toil
Outdoes the wildest fiction;
And nothing in the almanac
Or in the weekly comics
Repays investigation like
His creed of economics.

The landlord is his deity,
His devil is the sheriff,
And all his hopes of future bliss
Are hung upon the tariff,
As, gorged on ninety cents a day,
(Vide the census' page),
He turns aloft a haughty nose
At Europe's pauper wages.

Let him get half as much again
As does his "pauper" neighbor,
What matter if he gives his "boss"
Three times as much in labor?
And if where Britons earn a dime
He gets twelve cents per hour,
What matter if the British gold
Have twice the purchase power?

He sells but labor, buys but goods,
And yet he doesn't care if
They let in labor duty free
And shut out goods by tariff;
Tho' if his tribe were foreign born
Within a generation,
He'll howl in broken English for
A check to emigration.

He thinks our land revolves upon
An individual axis;
The foreign manufacturer
Pays all his tariff taxes.
(Thus if a heathen sells us squibs,
Which pay one hundred duty)
He gets no pay, he works for love,
Such is protection's beauty.

The Dago shepherd's daily wage—
Beneath protection hoarded—
Is three cents when he finds himself
And two cents when he's boarded;
And we import their ancient rags,
When duly disinfected—
That four-legged sheep and two-legged hogs
May have their wool protected.

We dress in Europe's cast-off waste,
Shoddies of bygone ages,
That Texas ranchmen and their lords
May pay "protected" wages;
Which wage, per flock, in dollars is
One "Greaser Mexicanum,"
A broncho and a yellow dog,
One seventy per annum!

(I got this straight from one who knows—
And he's no fiction slinger—
The honorable from Illinois,
That's Mr. William Springer.)

What matters to the workingman
That combines raise the prices
Of coal and wood and clothes and food
By tariff-hedged devices?

That customs snatch his hard-earned pence
As pirates seize their booty?
He gets his fine arts impost free,
His diamonds pay no duty.
He walks arrayed in Freedom's dress—
Howbeit somewhat thinly—
Clad in the Tariff's righteousness
Cut a la mode McKinley.

L'ENVOI.

We need a tax on cabbage heads,
Such home supply there seemeth;
A so, on eggs of pauper birth,
For thus the eagle screameth.
So shall our farmers dwell secure,
Protected by the tariff,
Till they consign their cares into
The keeping of the sheriff.

G. F. STEPHENS.

REED IS RIGHT THIS TIME.

Galveston News.

A few days ago Speaker Reed said that the American people had the most ridiculous reverence for United States senators. "I wish," he said, "the American people could be present some time and see the old grandmothers in action." He calls the senators grandmothers at all times, and never alludes to them except in the most severe manner.

NOT ONE.

New York World.

There is not a line or a section in the entire McKinley bill which will constrain a protected manufacturer to pay one cent of his increased bounties in higher wages to his workmen.

THAT'S IT.

New York Herald.

The McKinley tariff bill may be described in a word as a scheme to enable the political managers of the republican party to pay the expenses of the next campaign.

AND THEY SPEAK TRULY.

Ashabula Democrat.

Good political economists say the single tax theory is sound and will give us an honest and equitable mode of taxation and abolish involuntary poverty.

EXCEEDINGLY DUBIOUS!

Louisville, Ky., Post.

The single tax idea which some of the democratic papers are advocating is exceedingly dubious. It leans too much toward Henry Georgeism.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ANSWERING SOL CLARK.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: In response to the inquiry of Mr. S. F. Clark, I will make two quotations from the laws of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. First—An extract from Public Statutes, chapter 11, section 53:

The assessor shall enter in the books furnished. In columns number 16, 17 and 18 a description by name or otherwise of each and every lot of land assessed, the same placed opposite the name of the person or party to whom it is taxable, with the number of acres or feet in each lot, the number of quartz sand beds, of stone quarries and ore beds, and the true value thereof.

Second—An extract from the acts of the legislature of 1889, chapter 242:

An act in relation to the tables of aggregates required to be made by the assessors of taxes, section 1, clause 7. The value of real estate assessed, specifying the value of buildings exclusive of land and of land exclusive of buildings.

I will say in addition to the above that land has been valued separately from improvements thereon for a long time in this commonwealth.

Personal experience as an assessor has demonstrated to my satisfaction that it is perfectly feasible throughout the entire country.

IRA COPELAND.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 6, 1890.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: Tell Sol Clark of Arkansas that lands and improvements are assessed separately in Minnesota, and, I believe, in Rhode Island.

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. J. BUELL.

WOMEN'S WORK AGAINST THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I would be glad, through the medium of your paper, to congratulate Mrs. M. M. Clardy of Texas on the noble work she is doing in calling the attention of the women of America to the grinding effects of the tariff on the various necessities of the household, and the many articles which they are in the habit of providing for family use and wear. It should be the duty of every wife, of every assistant bread winner, to study this matter and aid the men who are so bravely and persistently working for their sakes and the sake of their little ones to an easier solution of this ruling question of the day. Why cannot the women who fully see the importance and need of a change in these tariff laws make some move toward an acquaintance with each other—a kind of letter writing corps—in order that the women of this country may come to the front and stand beside their husbands, fathers and brothers in this question that bears so heavily upon all, and in time possibly have an organization that may reflect credit upon and be an aid to the cause. To all such I extend greeting, and personally will be glad to hear from any free trade or single tax co-operator.

Mrs. E. Q. NORTON.

Mobile, Ala.

A COMMERCE DESTROYER'S NAME.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: Permit me to suggest to the "protective" administration a name for the war ships they are spending taxes for. How would it do to name one of the new "commerce destroyers" the "William McKinley?"

H. G. SEAVER.

Flatbush, N. Y., box 88, Oct. 10.

A GREAT MAGAZINE SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: The early volumes of the North American Review contain much valuable free trade matter from which the present editor could obtain most precious light. For instance, in the October number, 1820, page 360, Vol. II, there appears this passage: "Or suppose it should by possibility happen that a particular class of men, manufacturers, for example, having increased in wealth and power so much more rapidly than the rest of the community as to acquire in a few years an almost commanding influence in the national councils, demanded that tax after tax should be imposed for their emolument, without laying down beforehand any system or principle by which the amount of those taxes should be regulated or proposing any limitation of them but their wants, increasing with every supply, and appeared to think that all that had been granted nothing, while anything remained to their fellow citizens, who would not be surprised and indignant at their rapacity, if it were not necessary for the promotion of national industry!"

"In this last case we admit the professed object to be laudable, and do not doubt but the measures proposed have some tendency to accomplish it; for when enormous taxes are imposed upon the public to support the great establishments of wealthy manufacturers, all other classes of society, our farmers, tradesmen and mechanics, oppressed as

they will be by the burden, must be very industrious indeed to save themselves from starving."

And this was said by this great review two and a third generations ago, and not very many years before Henry Clay said in the United States senate "that the protective system, which he so long advocated, was never intended to be permanent; that its only design was to give temporary encouragement to infant manufactures, and that it had fulfilled its mission."—[See "Benton's Thirty Years' View," vol. 2, p. 100, and for Clay's words, page 114.]

Single taxers! Gird up your loins for the battle now drawn up. Give the house of representatives to the democrats.

This shall be our Saratoga. Then ho! for Yorktown.

Belleville, Ill.

FAVORS SEPARATE CLUBS.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: As one who has always been much interested in the single tax movement, I beg to say a few words relating to the discussion as to the advisability of women organizing in the cause. I think two weeks ago there were several letters in your paper evidently called forth by Mr. Hicks' resolution at the single tax conference. Mrs. Sarah Mifflin Gay, in her letter, did not have a correct idea of Mr. Hicks' position. I should say. Although Mr. Hicks does think that women do not smoke and play billiards Mrs. Gay is quite right in saying they do; for I know some very sweet women who practice and enjoy both of these luxuries.

Miss Sampson, in THE STANDARD of the following week, interprets Mr. Hicks' remarks as meaning that women were by their nature designed for finer associations than men, and that the ordinary club room would be offensive to them, and that is what I believe he did mean. I am sure Mr. Hicks thinks women in no way intellectually inferior to men, but that simply because of their finer sensibilities they can do more and much better work by themselves than they can in co-operation with their big brothers.

I fully believe this is so in the present state of society. I can conceive of a time in the future, when men and women may meet together for political as well as social purposes, and even have club rooms where both are equally welcome and equally pleased to go. But the great number of women who must be sacrificed in the refining process in order to bring men to this condition will be appalling. It is often said that women like to be made martyrs of, but for my part I would rather be excused from having my limited life used up by becoming part of the refining machinery in submitting once or twice a week to the tortures of association with men in political clubs. Women's single tax clubs or societies ought to be able to do some good, at least in an educational way. Women have unquestionably the gift of teaching, you know, and so why not let them try their powers in this cause where the results will be apparent?

As to the practicability of admitting women to men's clubs, I am sure it would result in turning them all into women's club's and the women would be forced to act alone. Just as surely as the women persist in going, the men will persist in staying away.

No; men are not sufficiently evolved yet for us to organize with them in such work.

I trust the Brooklyn single tax club, now that they are agitating this question, will arrive at a wise decision.

AGNES MARTIN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 8.

THE TIME FOR UNITED ACTION.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: The strike and boycott have been tried and proved, as many of us foresaw, a failure. The New York Central, through its management, laughs at the means used, and openly announces that membership in the Knights of Labor organization shall be a bar to the successful application for employment in its service. Other labor organizations, even, not only approve the Central's course, but actually petition for it. What is the lesson taught? Is it not that present and past methods be dropped and others substituted therefor? Is it not evident that almost every evil complained of have been made possible by an unwise use of the ballot, and is it not reasonable to suppose that the correction may be found in a wise and judicious use of this same ballot? I would suggest for the earnest consideration of every individual who by thought, word or deed lays claim to a participation in the production of wealth, and who feels that he is unjustly dealt with in its distribution, that this question of the ballot, with all its possibilities, receive his best thought and attention. And there is no time to lose, for the man or corporation that will make your service contingent upon the surrender of your personal rights to form

fraternal associations will not hesitate, as opportunity offers, to demand that your ballot be cast as he may dictate. That point reached, industrial slavery has found its lowest level and "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" will be but a dream of the past.

Under the most favorable circumstances and conditions we may reasonably anticipate, and should bravely meet, those ills naturally incident to life. But for these unnatural evils—the crushing of the weak by the strong—the absorption by the few of value created by the many—these may be avoided. As an experiment, if for no other reason, let us, with one accord, sinking all minor differences, appeal to the ballot as a means of redress for the evils complained of. Let us cut adrift from all partisan associations, and without regard to party affiliation, support such men only for legislative work as we have reason to believe will be true to the trust committed to their keeping.

WILLIAM WIRT.

Daphne, Ala., Oct. 8, 1890.

MR. SHRIVER CHANGES HIS MIND.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: In the issue of THE STANDARD for October 1 I urged upon single tax men in this city a certain line of political action which at the time seemed to me to lead up to support of the Tammany municipal ticket, assuming the Tammany organization to be possessed of sufficient political sagacity to do what it could to attract the votes of free traders by suitable congressional nominations. That sagacity Tammany has shown itself for this occasion to most woefully lack, and for the same reasons that I then gave; and I now hope that every single tax man in New York will heartily support the ticket put forward by the municipal league, the head of which is fortunately all right on the tariff.

It is true that Tammany has given us Fitch in the Thirteenth district, but it could no more help doing that than it could help renominating Flower in the Twelfth. For Warner's endorsement in the Eleventh, Tammany is in no way responsible, just as it is entitled to neither praise nor blame for putting forward Campbell in the Eighth. But it is from Tammany distinctly that we get the conspicuously unfit renominations of Cummings in the Ninth and Spinola in the Tenth; one a man of ability, it is true, but a traitor to his party on the tariff question; the other a worn-out political back number, of no earthly use in congress or elsewhere; and it is to be earnestly hoped that the Tariff reform league will make the protest of submitting independent candidates in these two districts.

But even these breaks might have been overlooked if Tammany had not gone out of its way to slap us in the face by putting up such a nonentity as Dunphy in the Seventh, when it had the opportunity to conciliate by accepting Crousdale. That one nomination alone is a declaration of war, a distinct announcement that Tammany does not want single tax or free trade support, and an ample reason why it should not get it. We who live in other districts than the Seventh cannot do anything directly to help our man there, but we can strike a blow at his opponents in a tenderer spot than the congressional ticket, and we should do it understandingly.

E. J. SHRIVER.

New York, Oct. 11.

TO ENLIST THE WOMEN.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: Thoroughly convinced that ownership of land creates an aristocracy, causing unearned wealth on one side and undeserved poverty on the other, and thoroughly believing that the growth of all great reforms is promoted by the united enthusiasm and action of both sexes, I would gladly see my sex engage in this single tax movement. In the early days of Christianity both sexes lived under the despotism of the Roman Caesars, but in the early Christian churches men and women were equal; the zeal, the fervor of both pushed on the cause of purity. Pricilla and Paul were traveling companions, the one preaching with scarce less eloquence than the other. Single tax men wonder why more women do not give their hearts to this work. I will tell you why. Women who think enough to perceive the truth of the single tax principle, keenly and deeply feel the humiliation of their subjected conditions, and painfully feel the indifference with which single tax men view it. True, if a single tax man is asked if he is willing that women should possess equal rights with men, he will reply he is. But, by no chance, does he ever utter or write one word in advocacy thereof, or one word in condemnation of the oppression women live under. This was forced on my attention by an article in THE STANDARD of October 1. Commenting on the

government of Uri, in Switzerland, THE STANDARD says: "The Landsgemeinde is the expression of pure democracy. On the first Sunday in May each year all the men of Uri, aged twenty years and upward, meet, discuss measures and vote thereon."

Where were all the women of Uri, aged twenty and upward? These women make half of the people of Uri and have no more part in the Uri government than dumb cattle. Yet THE STANDARD, a reform paper, calls this Uri government a "pure democracy!" Democracy means a government where the power resides in the whole people, not in a part, whether that part be great or small. Suppose the power of Uri resided in one-third, or one-fourth of the people, which would necessarily leave a portion of the male inhabitants on the subjected side, would THE STANDARD pronounce that government a "pure democracy?" Are men utterly unable to see subjection when only women are the sufferers? Does THE STANDARD believe these Uri women are as justly governed as if they had representation in the law making power? In all history is there an instance, a solitary instance, where any class not so represented is not more or less oppressed by unequal laws? THE STANDARD says: "History teaches that all democracies sooner or later are transformed into despotisms." History teaches no such thing. History teaches that there never has been a true democracy on earth. History teaches that every so-called democracy was from the very first a despotism, and needed no transformation to make it one. This government calls itself a democracy; it is a misnomer. It is an aristocracy, governed by an aristocratic class. The accident of sex determines whether an individual shall belong to the governing, the aristocratic class, or the governed, the subjected class. Every single tax man knows this, yet utters no protest against the monstrous wrong.

Single tax men see only the evil of the ownership of land. The order of the Knights of Labor and the prohibition party are the only organizations which are not afraid or ashamed, privately and publicly, to advocate woman's right to political equality. Prohibition men eloquently preach this principle. Powderly and other great leaders of the Knights of Labor preach it, every member believes in it. Single tax men are silent. Why?

ELIZABETH A. MERIWETHER.

3716 Delmer avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

TO SCATTER THE SEED.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I beg to suggest to the readers of THE STANDARD that they would produce good results by leaving a few STANDARDS, after they are through with them, in the dining rooms of railroad stations, in the reading room of ocean steamships, as well as in the steerage quarters; on the trains, especially the long distance express trains. Give them to engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen. Leave them on river and canalboats; in fact, any where or place where a workingman is to be found.

WM. HAWORTH.

Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 11.

PERSONAL.

Judge C. F. Perry of Quincy, Ill., writes a letter to the Journal in favor of the city of Quincy owning its own water works.

Our well known single tax friend, John Ettel of Austria, arrived in this city last Friday. He intends to make a long stay among us.

THE STANDARD regrets to learn that Everett Glackin is lying at St. Luke's hospital. An operation was performed on Friday of last week, which left him very weak. The doctors in attendance think it will be some time before he will be around again.

BUT NOW EVERYTHING IS LOVELY.

Daily Commercial News.
The tariff debate has been doing much to injure the business of the country, but the whole matter will probably be settled to-day or to-morrow, and merchants and farmers have the satisfaction of knowing the outrageous duty on tin plate will support 50,000 laborers at some future time, for they have McKinley's word for it. Those same laborers will be paid the lowest possible price and the manufacturers will get all the profit, and be enriched by the forced contributions of the people at large. That and several other items are arranged with an equal disregard for the public welfare.

QUITE CONSISTENT.

Boston Globe.

An Iowa court has decided that a meteor belongs not to the man who saw it fall and dug it up, but to the man on whose land it fell. Quite consistent. The earth is only a big meteor, and the man who owns a slice of it is supposed to own down to the center of the earth and up to the furthest imaginable distances of the universe. Probably that meteor always was right over that man's land, and consequently a part of his heavenly property.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

A SINGLE TAXER IN THE FIELD.

WM. T. CROASDALE NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS BY THE NEW YORK COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Last Wednesday evening, at Cooper union, the county democracy organization of the Seventh congressional district of New York state nominated as their candidate for representative in congress Wm. T. Croasdale, the managing editor of this paper and chairman of the national committee of the Single tax league of the United States.

The meeting at which this was done was called to order by Mr. Arthur Berry, the leader of the county democracy for the Seventh assembly district.

Then Mr. John R. Beekman, corporation counsel, leader of the county democracy in the Third assembly district, presented the following resolutions, which were read by the secretary and unanimously adopted:

The county democracy of the Seventh congressional district of New York declares its full acceptance of the platform of the democratic national convention of 1888, and recognizes the fact that never before in our country's history was there more urgent need of popular support of democratic principles. In the face of the existing political situation, which menaces the liberties as well as the interests of our people, it further declares:

1. That the republican party has become a mere piece of political machinery through which trusts, rings, "combines" and monopolies generally, have been enabled to seize the taxing power of the people and exercise it for private profit.

2. That the McKinley tariff bill, passed at the recent session of congress, is simply an illustration of this exercise of the public power of taxation by private individuals for their personal advantage. It enormously increases the cost of living; it narrows markets already too restricted for our agricultural and manufacturing products, and, so far from benefiting labor, it threatens to lower wages by adding to the number of the unemployed. The pretense that such legislation—or that any legislation, designed to enhance the price at which goods can be sold to consumers—is intended to benefit those who have naught to sell save the labor of their hands and brains, is impudently false, and its absurdity is apparent to the working people, who know whose money it is that buys the presidency and seats in congress in order that such a system of taxation may be maintained.

3. That as citizens of New York we indignantly protest against the malignity with which the interests of this great commercial metropolis have been sacrificed by congress. The legislation of the past session has blockaded our harbor almost as effectively as it could be done by a hostile fleet. It threatens not only the livelihood of the merchants, clerks, longshoremen, draymen and all others engaged directly in commerce, but it strikes an almost equally deadly blow at enormous manufacturing interests, which have been established in and about New York solely because of easy access to foreign markets for the purchase of raw materials and the sale of manufactured products.

4. That the force bill passed by the house of representatives, and now pending in the senate, is a dangerous blow at the right of the people to choose their own representatives; a shameful attempt to prostitute the federal judiciary to partisan ends, and a revolutionary scheme to make permanent the present usurpation by the money power of the governmental agencies of the people.

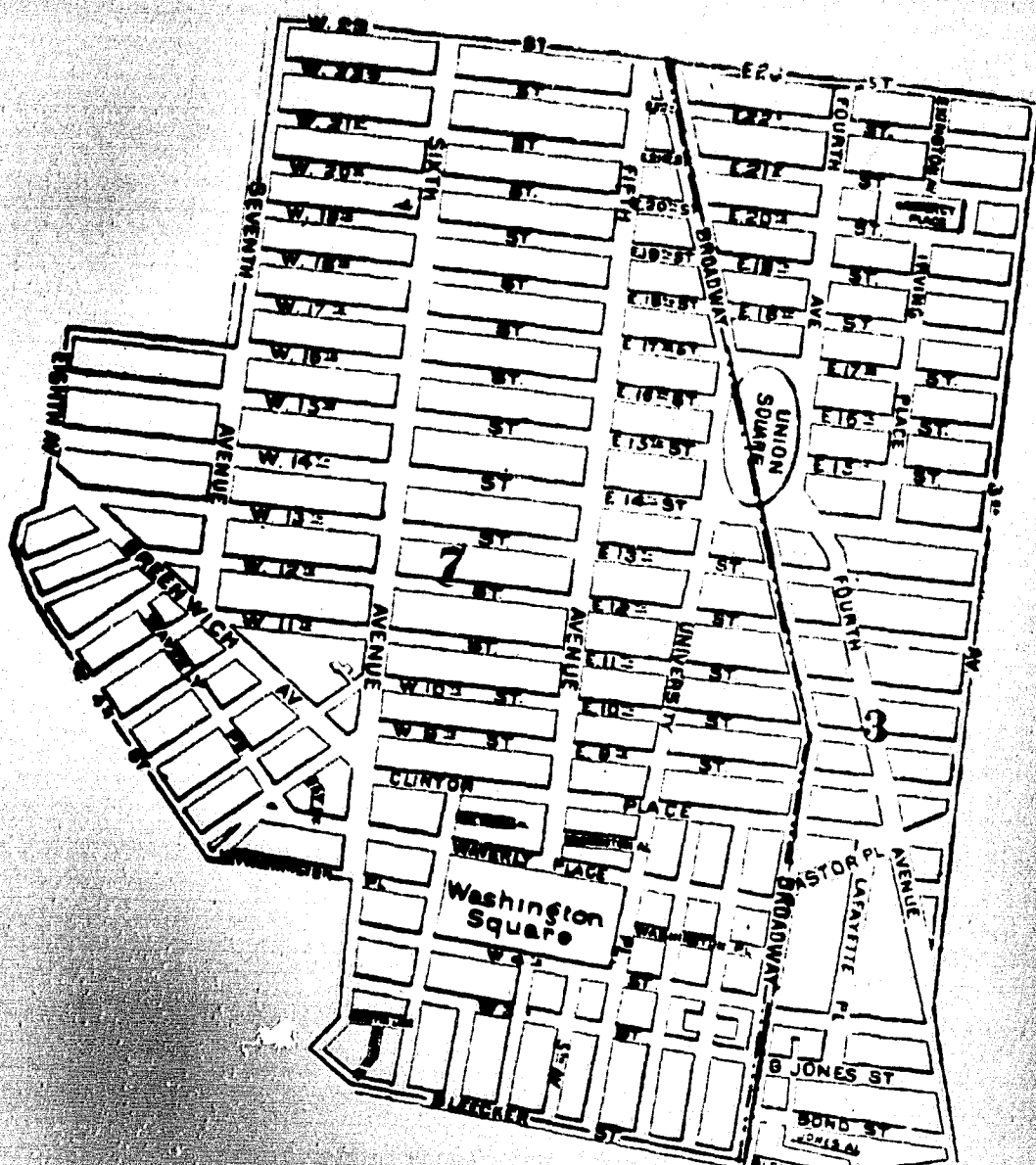
5. That the subservience of the republicans in the house of representatives to the insolent usurpation and tyrannical dictation of Speaker Reed is the badge of a shameless servitude that unfits them to legislate for a free people and marks their party as a political organization which demands of its members, as the price of office or prominence, a base surrender of conscience and manhood.

6. That the influences thus manifest in republican control of the federal government are at work everywhere, and tend to deprive labor of its just reward, to degrade citizenship and to undermine our institutions, through the substitution of bribery for appeals to judgment and conscience in the election of public officers and legislators.

7. That in view of this situation it is the duty of the democrats of New York to send to congress men irreconcilably hostile to the principles and purposes of the republican party; honestly devoted to the rights and interests of the people; well equipped to fight with tongue and pen for the maintenance of their principles, and pledged to remain steadfastly at their post of duty and resist, step by step, this republican conspiracy to change our government from a democracy to a plutocracy.

After the applause which greeted the resolutions had subsided, Mr. Beekman took the platform, and in a eulogistic address nominated Mr. Croasdale. The name was greeted with cheers, repeated again and again. As no other name was offered, Mr. Beekman moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done amid general applause.

A committee was sent out to notify the candidate of the convention's action, and to bring him to the hall. In about half an hour the committee returned, and with them Mr. Croasdale. When he appeared on the stage the convention greeted him with cheers. He told the convention that he accepted the nomination and would use his best endeavors to win. Then he went into a review of the course of the republican party in the late congress, and placed the present condition of affairs clearly before his listeners. He denounced the present tariff laws, and said that if he was elected he would do his best to have them reformed. In conclusion, he announced that his campaign would be



7th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
COMPRISING THE 2nd, 3rd AND 7th ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

opened on the following day. Then the meeting adjourned with three cheers and a tiger for the candidate.

After the adjournment, as many as could crowded on the platform, eager to grasp Mr. Croasdale's hand. He was warmly congratulated on the address he had delivered.

Later in the evening an informal meeting was held at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club, and steps taken to organize the single tax men in support of Mr. Croasdale's canvass.

What was done in this direction will be found in the report of the proceedings of the Manhattan single tax club under the heading of "single tax news."

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. CROASDALE.

Mr. William T. Croasdale was born in Mill Creek Hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware, on March 27, 1844. He received his early education at a rural private school, and then (his parents being Quakers) he was sent to the Friends' academy in Wilmington. He left school at the age of fifteen and a half to begin earning his own living; but after being employed as a clerk and bookkeeper for a few years, he followed his natural inclination and sought employment on a weekly paper in Wilmington.

Coming of old Quaker abolition stock, he was an intense unionist as a boy and eager to enter the Union army. As his elder brother had already enlisted, Mr. Croasdale's parents, who had the Quaker horror of war, strenuously insisted on his remaining at home. He succeeded, however, in enlisting in the Fifth Delaware regiment, which the federal government raised directly, without the intervention of the state authorities, because of a fear that the depletion of the state of 4,000 Union men might unduly weaken the Union strength there and lay the state open to raids.

Mr. Croasdale deprecates posing as a sol-

dier, because the regiment was never called to any other duty than garrison service, and regards his enlistment in this nine months' regiment merely as evidence of good intentions on the part of a boy.

At the time of the second Maryland invasion there was a hasty call for troops, and the Seventh Delaware regiment was recruited, sworn in and dispatched to the defense of the railroad toward Baltimore inside of twenty-four hours. Mr. Croasdale enlisted in this regiment as a private, but as it was divided into two battalions he was made acting sergeant-major of one of the battalions, and continued to act in that capacity with the whole regiment after it was united. Some time after this regiment was discharged. Although still under twenty years of age Mr. Croasdale went to Sussex county, in the southern part of the state, and became the editor of a Union newspaper which supported Abraham Lincoln for his second election, though its editor was not old enough to vote for him. Returning to Wilmington he became city editor of the Commercial, a republican paper just organized there, and after serving in that capacity and as associate editor for a few years, he left it and started Every Evening, which soon became the most largely circulated paper in the state, and eventually bought out the Commercial and consolidated it with Every Evening, which remains to-day the leading Delaware newspaper. It was started as an independent paper, with republican proclivities, but during the second administration of General Grant Mr. Croasdale severely criticized the southern policy of the republican party, and in 1876 came out for Tilden and supported him.

After the election Every Evening insisted that Tilden was elected, and denounced the conspiracy to count him out. He declared that it had supported him tentatively, but that henceforward it was the duty of every

honest citizen to work for the destruction of a political party that had crowned a career of robbery by stealing the government of the United States.

Thenceforward, though independent on local politics, the paper was recognized as the leading democratic paper of Delaware, and it bent all its energies to the nomination of Mr. Bayard as the democratic candidate for the presidency. Mr. Croasdale worked with enthusiasm, not only through this paper, but personally, and he attended the national democratic conventions of 1880 and 1884 in the interest of Mr. Bayard's candidacy, though he afterward supported the successful nominees.

He is well known personally to the principal supporters of Mr. Bayard in both of those conventions as a man who, on national questions, has been an uncompromising democrat ever since the middle of Grant's second term.

In 1882 Mr. Croasdale saw an opportunity to acquire control of the Baltimore Gazette, the one acknowledged democratic paper in Baltimore. He disposed of his interest in Every Evening and removed to Baltimore, and finally concluded that the Gazette, which was hopelessly broken, would never acquire reputation under that name. He therefore started The Day, which was an earnest democratic paper on national issues, and especially on the tariff question, the discussion of which there was a disposition on the part of the local politicians to suppress. The paper rapidly acquired a large circulation, but failed to obtain much advertising patronage.

In 1883 the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company was seeking the right of way to use Pratt street (the principal commercial thoroughfare of Baltimore) as the route for an elevated railway. Mr. Croasdale strenuously opposed the proposition on the ground that it was easy for the railway company to acquire the necessary right of way by condemnation of private property without ruining the street. This brought him into friction with the local politicians, but he was sustained by many of the leading democrats in opposing the nomination of the railroad company's candidate for mayor. There was a strong independent democratic movement, which finally put another candidate in the field. Mr. Croasdale was thereupon urged by many of those with whom he had been co-operating in denouncing the nomination to support the Baltimore and Ohio candidate after he had become the democratic candidate. He refused to do so, and supported the independent democratic candidate for mayor, who came close to an election, though the state went democratic by the usual majority at the state election, one month after the municipal election.

The triumph of the ring, however, rendered Mr. Croasdale's position as editor of a democratic organ untenable, and he sold out his interests in Baltimore and came to New York.

It was while in Baltimore editing The Day that Mr. Croasdale first had his interest awakened in what is called the labor problem. A quiet contest had been in progress for a long time between the workingmen in several glass factories and their employers. The factories stopped for the summer season without any agreement being reached. Thereupon the proprietors joined together and sent an agent to Belgium, who brought over a large body of workingmen to begin business in the fall. The workingmen thus thrown out of employment were members of the Knights of Labor, and they managed to induce many of the imported workingmen to return home and initiated others into their order, so that the manufacturers found themselves with a lot of helpers on hand and nobody to manage their work. Up to this time The Day had merely chronicled the news without any expression of opinion on the merits of the controversy beyond an occasional sneer at the protected manufacturers for importing foreign workingmen and asking how this was to protect American labor. The infuriated manufacturers rushed to the grand jury and had the Knights of Labor indicted for conspiracy. The Day promptly denounced the action of the grand jury, standing alone among the papers of the city in doing so. It declared that up to that time the contest had been a fair one, each seeking by combination to carry its ends. The manufacturers had been beaten, and in revenge they had struck a foul blow in which the people of Maryland ought not to be made their accomplices. The indictment had been found under the common law, there being no statute on the subject.

Mr. Croasdale not merely protested through his paper against what he regarded as an outrage, but he called the leaders of the workingmen together and got them to agree on a single definite demand for the passage of a law which practically made it lawful for any two or more men to combine for the accomplishment of any proposition that was not unlawful for an individual to attempt. This demand was made on both political parties. The democrats put it in their platform and fulfilled their pledges, and this contributed largely to their success in the state election which followed the municipal election in which they came so near sustaining a defeat.

It was this fight for their rights that brought the workingmen to support The Day and gave it a rapid increase in circulation that made it, in that respect, second only to the Sun.

It was at a meeting called in one of the

parks to indorse the demand for the repeal of the conspiracy laws that Mr. Croasdale first met T. V. Powderly and Henry George. He was already familiar with the ideas of the latter, and had accepted them without any expectation that they would enter into practical politics. After he had taken up his residence in New York he continued the acquaintance of Mr. George, and became more thoroughly convinced of the truth of his economic opinions. Meanwhile Mr. Croasdale had become the principal editorial writer on the New York Star after Governor Dorsheimer had purchased the paper, and he was holding that position at the time Mr. George was nominated for mayor. He went to Governor Dorsheimer and told him that he felt bound to vote for George, and could take no part in editorial work relating to municipal politics, although he was still ready to support the democratic party as vigorously as ever on the tariff question and on national issues. With this understanding he remained on the Star for some time after the campaign was over, when he resigned and engaged in general journalistic work.

Mr. Croasdale became actively identified with the united labor party and represented the Seventh assembly district at the Syracuse convention. He was chairman of the committee on credentials and made the report which excluded socialists from representation in the convention. He continued active in that party until Mr. Cleveland's tariff message, when he insisted strenuously that this made co-operation with the democratic party the duty of all those who accepted Mr. George's economic opinions.

When the proposal was made to organize a so-called "National united labor party" that was to ignore the tariff question and run electoral tickets in the states of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Indiana only, Mr. Croasdale bluntly denounced the proposal, as did Mr. George and Mr. Post, to whom it was made. Mr. Croasdale went to work to organize the "Single tax Cleveland and Thurman campaign committee," which took an active part in the contest of 1888 and had an enrolment of several thousand voters in the city and state of New York who pledged themselves to work and vote for the democratic candidates. The single tax men have since been brought to similarly support the democratic party on national issues, and particularly on the tariff issue.

Mr. Croasdale has during the whole time been, as he is now, the chairman of the committee directing the organization of the single tax men on this basis, and circulating a petition to congress for the appointment of a commission to consider the whole subject of taxation, with a view to abolishing taxes on products of industry.

Mr. Croasdale was one of the original members of the Reform club and has been an active member of its tariff reform committee, serving on the sub-committee on the city of New York, of which E. Ellery Anderson is chairman, and on the committee on other cities, of which H. DeForest Baldwin is chairman. He has rendered efficient service to both, and has been one of the speakers sent out by the committee on the city of New York to make speeches on the tariff question to rural audiences. He was also, during the ballot reform agitation, an active member of the executive committee of the Ballot reform league, by whose efforts the present ballot law was secured.

Headquarters for the conduct of Mr. Croasdale's campaign were opened last Monday evening at 826 Broadway, northeast corner of Twelfth.

So many inquiries have been received as to what the boundaries of the Seventh congressional district are that THE STANDARD prints a map of it.

All single tax men and men willing to work for the success of a principle, regardless of what part of the city they may be living in, are urged to call at the headquarters of the Seventh congressional district, 826 Broadway, and volunteer their services either as canvassers or speakers.

TOM L. JOHNSON'S NOMINATION.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE FORCES AT WORK IN THE TWENTY-FIRST OHIO DISTRICT.

L. E. Siemon, Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 4.—One of the most remarkable political contests ever had in the Twenty-first Ohio district ended to-day in the nomination, by acclamation, of Tom L. Johnson for congress. The victory was so overwhelming that every one is astounded, even Mr. Johnson himself.

As the readers of THE STANDARD will remember, in the last general election Mr. Johnson was the democratic nominee for congress from this district. At that time the district was hopelessly republican, and no one could be found willing to lead the "forlorn hope" to defeat. Tom L. Johnson was made the nominee, however, and with all the odds of a heavy republican majority and a presidential year against him, he fell short only about 600 votes, which was conceded on all sides a remarkable run. Mr. Johnson was then known to be an uncompromising free trader and single taxer.

The legislature of Ohio became democratic last year, however, and in accordance with a time honored custom, proceeded to gerrymander the state with a view of increasing the party's representatives in Washington.

The gerrymander gave the Twenty-first district a democratic majority of from twelve to fifteen hundred. This made it almost certain that the party's nominee would be the successful man at the polls, and accordingly there were many ready and willing to be chosen such nominee. Most prominent was Major W. W. Armstrong, present postmaster of Cleveland. The major is an excellent type of the old democracy. He declared his willingness to stand on any platform the party might frame, and generally gave all to understand that no matter where they stood on the tariff question, he was with them.

There are two elements in the party here the "mossback" and the "kid," so-called. The first is the "Don't-touch-time-honored-institutions" element, and the last is the progressive element that is to regenerate the party and bring her out of the slough into which she has fallen. The fight on the nomination was really between these two elements. Appeals were made to the democrats to stand by Major Armstrong, "the man who had fought the battles of democracy for forty years." The republican paper, the Cleveland Leader, did all in its power to aid his canvass, constantly reminding the public that Johnson was a rank free trader and one of those "terrible Henry George men."

The major, on the day before the primaries, issued a card in which he said "he was not in favor of incorporating the ultra and visionary theories of Henry George with the democratic principles." Nothing was left undone that would spread the impression that the fight was between "all things to all men" on one side and free trade on the other. Even republicans took up the cry and shouted out the warning note: "Look out for Johnson! you know what he is; you are familiar with his radical ideas." Best of all is the fact that no attempt was made on the part of Mr. Johnson's supporters to hedge on this cry, but they met it like men, and said: "Well, what of it?" Of course he is a free trader and a single taxer. "What of it?" and when the returns came in Thursday night well might they say "What of it?" Out of a total of 245 delegates Tom Johnson received 238 and Major Armstrong 7. This was the most crushing and overwhelming defeat that could be dealt out to a man who stood for no principle in politics, and it demonstrates that now is the time to proclaim the gospel of free trade. In this great fight between the apologist and the Jeffersonian democracy, the principle of free exchange has been upheld, and no more will the democracy of this district say, as they said in the last campaign:

"Don't, don't, don't be afraid,
Tariff reform is not free trade."

Mr. Johnson will be the next representative from this district. He will receive the support of a large number of republicans who are free traders, but who have heretofore voted the republican ticket, because they could get nothing better. What Mr. Johnson's future will be no one knows, but he is undoubtedly on the threshold of a great political career. Of the future of the cause we love so much, there is only this to be said—our patient, earnest work is bringing forth its fruit; the single tax is coming into politics and it is now bothering the heads of men who thought it was to take fifty years yet in coming. To Cleveland, I think, will belong the honor of having sent the first real, uncompromising free trader to congress, and I hope it will not be long before he will have many colleagues there to help him in the work.

We are going to fight this time. In the last campaign we were muzzled, but there is no inclination to muzzle us now, and when we get started we will give the good people of this district such doses of pure free trade as only single taxers can.

INDORSING A DEMOCRAT.

THE MEMPHIS SINGLE TAXERS WILL HELP TO ELECT AN EXTREME TARIFF REFORMER.

R. G. Brown, Memphis.—The single tax association here issued the following circular to its members on October 8:

MEMPHIS SINGLE TAX ASSOCIATION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1890.

Dear Sir: Colonel Josiah Patterson has been nominated for congress by the democratic party of this district. He is an advanced and aggressive tariff reformer, and as such is entitled to the hearty support of every true single tax man.

Your vice-president (Mr. Menken) being out of the city and your secretary have taken it upon themselves to issue to you this call.

Register! Next Friday and Saturday are the last days.

The congressional campaign will be opened by Colonel Patterson in a speech to be delivered to-morrow evening, Thursday, the 9th inst., at the Young Men's Hebrew association hall, corner Union and Second streets. Attend the meeting and bring all your friends with you. Yours truly,

BOLTON SMITH, Vice-Pres.

R. G. BROWN, Sec'y.

This was done in pursuance of the policy outlined in the recent conference of single tax clubs, and its effect has been already seen in the inquiries made by old line democrats regarding our doctrines and purposes. At the meeting held Thursday night the officers of the single tax association were invited to seats upon the platform, and had the pleasure of listening to as radical an exposition of the democratic theory of govern-

ment, so far as tariff legislation is concerned, as one can hear nowadays outside of an assembly of single tax men.

Colonel Josiah Patterson came out flat-footed for tariff for revenue only, and for enough taxes to support the government, economically administered, without even the slightest regard for the protection or fostering of any industry at the expense of the country at large. His scoring of the McKinley bill and the Lodge bill was savage, and the bounty upon sugar was declared to be the only logical outcome of the republican policy of governmental interference with private business.

It is almost a certainty that Colonel Patterson will carry this district. He has for his opponent one of the worse types of the carpet-bag element which did so much to render the situation of the south intolerable after the war. L. B. Eaton is the author of the "Southern Democrat" letter which was published far and wide over the country in 1880, wherein he, under the nom de guerre of "Southern Democrat," advised the voters of Memphis to use any means, from stuffing the ballot box to murder, to prevent the black radicals from carrying the election. He exhorted them to pay no attention to the fact that during the pestilence of 1878 and 1879 the north had contributed generously toward the relief of this plague-stricken city, since the damned Yankees were only giving back some of the goods they had stolen during the war. Eaton is so obnoxious and so villainous that his own party cannot stand him. No decent white republican in the district is supporting or will vote for him, and a large number of the more intelligent negroes are working actively against him.

A CONVINCING OBJECT LESSON.

A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IS SHOWING HIS CONSTITUENCY EXACTLY HOW THE HIGH TARIFF LAWS WORK.

Rowland Hill, Frankfort, S. Dak.—The other day I read of a novel method of campaigning adopted by the democratic candidate in the Ninth Illinois district, which suggests, I think, a most effectual answer as to who pays the tariff. I quote from the Chicago News:

The candidate (Col. Snow) enters a town more like a traveling salesman of a dry goods house than as an aspiring statesman. He wants no brass band to herald his approach nor to substitute music for arguments.

He carries a large sample bag, and has provided himself with a table. On this table, in front of the stand from which he is to speak, the colonel places a large selection of samples of dry goods and others articles of use to the farmers and workmen. On these samples he has neatly attached a card with inscriptions which will have much to do with Mr. Payson's political epitaph, for they are simply statements from well known dealers in the articles shown, giving the figures of cost of the articles, the rate of tariff—if imported—what the goods could be sold for without the tariff, and what advance in price would be caused by the passage of the McKinley bill.

Standing in front of this novel electioneering table the other day I saw hard-handed farmers and their tired looking wives examining the different pieces of cloth and comparing the prices maintained in a protected market with those at which the same goods were sold to the unprotected foreigners. It was easy to see the effect of this statement, which is a sample of the rest. "This piece of woolen goods cost to import fifty cents; with the duty added seventy-six cents; with the addition proposed by the McKinley bill the selling price would be eighty-nine cents."

It was amusing and instructive to observe the care with which these farmers would examine the samples and inscriptions. They crowded in front and all around the table during the time before the speaking began, and seemed determined to gain full particulars of that system by which they had been taught they were benefited by the payment of high prices. One old farmer said to me:

"Look at that piece of goods. If it were not for the added cost caused by the tariff I could buy two dresses for less than the price I now have to pay for one."

"But," said a man standing near, "don't you know that if it were not for the tariff you would not be able to buy one?"

I wish I could put in words the intense emphasis of the old farmer, as he turned and said:

That kind of talk will not fool me any longer. When the great protectionist, Blaine, says that the McKinley bill does not open a market for a bushel of farm products he has ended the discussion, so far as men like you are concerned. It is not denied that the McKinley bill raises the nominal protection for farm products; now, if this raised tariff does not give us protection how can a sensible man argue that the existing tariff has benefited farmers? I tell you that these fellows have humbugged us long enough.

The policy that the foregoing account suggests for free traders to pursue is, it seems to me, this: Let those clubs or individuals who have most opportunities for doing the work, write to a large number of the leading wholesale or retail houses who deal in imported goods, requesting an explicit answer to the following questions:

Is the price of the following articles (naming list of tariff taxed goods) increased to your customers by reason of the existing tariff? If so, to what extent?

At what price could you sell same articles were there no tariff?

Will the McKinley bill enhance the price of goods on which it increases the duty?

Does the American importer or the foreign

exporter advance the customs duties to the government?

On whom does the cost of import duties finally fall?

After a sufficient number of answers have been obtained to these queries a statement of the result should be sent to all the tariff reform papers, thus giving the public an opportunity to learn, on the authority of those who study the condition of markets, whether the tariff is, or is not, a tax.

TURNING THE JACKSCREW.

M. H. Gary, Paterson, N. J.—Well, congress has gone home, and I think it had better have gone to the devil before it ever assembled, for all the good they have done the country. In fact congress has done a mighty injury to the people of this land, as well as all other lands or countries, by enacting that blighting, blighting, pestilential jackscrew, the McKinley bill. I call it an inverted jackscrew, or jackscrew turned upside down, to squeeze the mass of people still further in the dust. Its blighting affect is already being felt here in Paterson. One silk mill has reduced wages twenty-five per cent, and the hands swallowed the dose. Another mill cut ten per cent, and the hands struck. Great is protection.

THE REPUBLICANS WILL LOSE MINNESOTA.

E. Herrmann, St. Paul, Minn.—Field, Mahler & Co. are the largest and oldest dealers in dry goods in this city. In last Sunday's issue of the Globe they declared in favor of tariff reduction, and will vote the democratic ticket, after having been republicans all their lifetimes. I find many leading merchants in this city, formerly republicans, denouncing the McKinley bill as absolute robbery. They will vote against the party that passed this measure.

On my arrival here from New York I was anxious to know how the passage of the McKinley bill affected the dealers, so I started from store to store. On my tour I collected the evidence, which was published in the Globe. The democrats believe that the bill will be the downfall of the republican party in this state, and evidently the republicans feel exceedingly discouraged. I have found none yet who believed the measure to be a benefit to this country. On the contrary, all feel that they have been betrayed by their leaders at Washington.

H. MARTIN WILLIAMS TO SPEAK IN MICHIGAN.

L. W. Hoch, Adrian.—A single taxer has been nominated for office here, though there is little hope for an election, the county being some 1,200 republican. He is a keen campaigner, and may surprise us all. His name is J. H. Morrow, a shoe merchant in this city.

We are making a square free trade light, and are gaining strength daily. I feel confident we will elect a democrat to congress. The republican majority two years ago was 1,600. I have secured for the last six days of the campaign (two speeches a day) that "hog and hominy" Mis-ourian, our good friend H. Martin Williams of St. Louis. He will have the golden privilege of undoing the work of Messrs. Reed and McKinley, both of whom are to speak here to save the bacon of their republican associate. And I know he will do it well.

I heard of Tom L. Johnson's nomination with much pleasure. What a jubilee we will have when the first clean cut single taxer takes his seat!

MAKES HIM "THINK THOUGHTS."

Edward Quincy Norton, Mobile, Ala.—Some time ago I wrote for prices on iron pipe for a hydraulic ram, and received quotations of fourteen cents per foot, list price, and 55 per cent off for cash. Since the McKinley bill has become so well assured I have received notice from the pipe works that their prices are now amended to read 42½ per cent off list price, instead of 55 per cent, as previously quoted. As I wanted to use 1,000 to 1,500 feet, this makes me stop and "think thoughts."

THE RULERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE MANUFACTURING CAPITAL OF THE COUNTRY EMBRACED IN THE TRUSTS WHICH ARE FOSTERED BY THE MCKINLEY BILL—THE AMOUNT OF PROTECTION THEY RECEIVE.

St. Louis Republic.

The popular movement against trusts in 1888, though it was defeated in the national campaign by an unexampled use of money, had its effect in severe anti-conspiracy laws in a number of the states. None of these laws were worth the paper they were printed on. The trusts affected by them evaded them sometimes by the assistance of the very states which passed them. The method was exceedingly simple. The trust, composed of say 100 corporations, finding all concerned in it liable to imprisonment for conspiracy by several of the states, simply organized the conspiracy into a corporation under the protection of the state, either of the one legislating against it, or of some other. As under the federal constitution one state must give full credit to the acts of another, Missouri cannot arrest its conspirators under its anti-trust laws those who have organized their conspiracy of 100 corporations as a single corporation under the laws of New York.

After the democratic defeat in 1888 the

movement for the incorporation of all conspiracies in restraint of trade went on with great activity, not only because of anti-conspiracy legislation in the states, but in expectation of the passage of the McKinley bill, raising the tariff and giving all conspiracies against competition greatly increased opportunities for profit. The general public does not realize the extent of the movement. From data in hand, preserved from day to day during not quite two years, the Republic is convinced that the capital stock (including water on which the consumer must pay dividends) now involved in what under the statutes of many of the states, and under the common law of all, are conspiracies against trade and the public welfare, is in excess of \$2,000,000,000, or over two thirds of the entire manufacturing capital of 1880. We give below a synopsis of this conspiracy movement toward centralized incorporation as it has been recorded in our telegraphic columns since the inauguration of Harrison. Nearly all of the dispatches from which the information here given is condensed are those of the Associated press, which appear in republican and democratic papers alike. For the sake of convenience, we still call these conspiracies "trusts," though, as above stated, they have generally incorporated to avoid the penalties of state laws. That the public may judge of the return made by the republican leaders in congress for the corruption fund of 1890, we set against the name of each conspiracy the amount of "protection" or bounty it has been authorized by the McKinley bill to collect from the consumer:

WINE TRUST—Composed of 32 corporations, organized under the laws of New York as a single corporation, "The American cordage company." Protected under the McKinley bill by a tax of \$10 a ton on competing wine; on other cordage up to \$3 a hundred pounds. Organization completed about March, 1889.

SUGAR TRUST—Reorganized in October, 1889, as "The Sugar refineries company," with capital stock of \$50,000,000, heavily watered, the estimated value of the property of the corporations in it being \$22,000,000. It controlled 79 per cent of the American consumption of refined sugar in 1888. Protected against competition under the McKinley bill by a tax of \$12 a ton on competing refined sugars; and by the same bill relieved from the payment of all taxes on its raw material.

BARBED WIRE TRUST—Protected against competition by a tax of from \$12 to \$20 a ton on competing barbed wire for fences. Organized by John M. Gates of St. Louis and others, in November, 1889, as "The Federal steel company," embracing barbed wire corporations at St. Louis, Burlington, Salem, Cincinnati, Brooklyn and other points. Capital stated at \$13,000,000.

WIRE NAIL TRUST—Involved with the above. Protected under the McKinley bill by taxes of from \$20 to \$40 a ton on competing wire nails.

WIRE ROD TRUST—Involved with above, and embracing nine mills at reports in July, 1889. Protection \$12 a ton.

STEEL TRUSTS—Bessemer steel association, embracing makers of heavy blooms and slabs; Merchants' steel association, finished steel; Western steel of Chicago; Ohio steel, a combination organized by English capital. Protected by taxes up to \$1.14 on each \$1 of value in competing products.

FORGE COMPANIES' TRUSTS—Reported by American Manufacturer November, 1889, embracing 80 per cent of works. Protected under McKinley bill by taxes of \$6 a ton on competing products.

MINERAL WATER TRUST—Organization reported November, 1889, representing capital of \$25,000,000. Soda water trust embracing 16 corporations, reported December 31, 1889. Protection for both these trusts under the McKinley bill from 10 cents to 20 cents a dozen on competing goods.

TIN SYNDICATE—Organized in California in 1889 by English capital.

TIN PLATE TRUST—Organized as a political conspiracy in 1883—Protected 1890 by tax against competition of \$44 a ton.

BORAX TRUST—Organized 1888 and 1889—Protected under the McKinley bill by taxes against competition of from \$60 to \$100 a ton.

RUBBER BOOT AND SHOE TRUST—Protected under the McKinley bill by taxes against competition of 30 cents and 35 cents on the \$1 of value in competing goods. The organization of this trust was reported from Boston August 9, 1889, part of the capital furnished being that of an English syndicate. Among the corporations engaged were the Good-year, Metallic, Candee, Colechester, Boston, American, Woonsocket, and a large number of others. The English interest, based on the purchase of New Jersey mills, was stated at \$3,000,000. On February 2 last the trust decided on an advance of 10 per cent.

MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS TRUST—Protected against competition under the McKinley bill by taxes of \$35 on the \$100 in value of competing goods. These corporations met in New York May 27 and advanced prices on hose and rubber belting from 10 to 25 per cent, as announced by telegram on that date.

CANNED MEAT AND DRESSED BEEF TRUST—Organized by the Eastman in connection with the Bells of Liverpool and London in June, 1889.

CORFUS TRUST—Protected against competition under the McKinley bill by a tax of 35 cents on each \$1 of value in competing coffee. At last reports on October 6, 1889, this conspiracy embraced 60 corporations.

PAPER TRUST—Report by cable June 8, 1889, of combining between English and American manufacturers.

COTTON OIL TRUST—Protected against competition by tax of 10 cents a gallon on competing imports. Reorganized as a single corporation under New York laws in October, 1889. Embraces hundreds of subsidiary corporations and is heavily watered.

LINSEED OIL TRUST—Protected under the McKinley bill by a tax of 25 cents on the \$1 against competition.

BUTCHERS' SUPPLY TRUST—Protected by various rates up to 150 per cent. Organization reported from Chicago April 17, 1889.

CRACKER, CAKE AND BISCUIT TRUSTS—Two reported, one eastern, one western; both organized as single corporations under laws of Illinois. Embrace all the leading cracker and biscuit corporations of the whole country. Capital not stated, but will aggregate over \$15,000,000. Protection 35 per cent or higher, according to article.

COKE TRUST of Pennsylvania—Protection 25 per cent. Organization reported September 4, 1889; embraces 1,500 coke ovens.

THE SHOT TRUST—Protected by McKinley with a tax of 2½ cents a pound on competing shot. This trust embraces the 16 hot towers of the country, and its alias is "The American shot association," capital \$3,000,000. It is organized as a corporation under the laws of Illinois. Alex. Eustou, who organized it, was also one of the conspirators in organizing the next succeeding trust below.

THE LINSEED OIL TRUST—McKinley protection 25 cents a gallon. This trust has its headquarters in Chicago, and virtually controls the market. Some of its organizers are accomplices in the white lead trust as well as in the shot trust.

THE LABEL PRINTING TRUST—Protection 25 cents tax on the \$1 of value in competing goods. Organized in July, 1890, by Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis corporations.

TOBACCO TRUST—Organized under New Jersey laws as "The American tobacco company" with \$25,000,000 capital. This is said to embrace also

THE CIGARETTE TRUST, the organization of which was effected in New York in February, 1890, by the cigarette corporations of New York, Virginia and North Carolina. It is protected by prohibitive duties against competing imports.

THE NITRO-GLYCERINE TRUST was organized in Pennsylvania in June last as "The High explosive company." Protection 8 cents a pound taxes on competing explosives.

THE CARTRIDGE TRUST was incorporated February 13, 1890, as "The Standard cartridge company." It embraces all the cartridge companies except two or three. Protected by a prohibitive duty against imports under the McKinley bill.

THE SMELTING AND REFINING TRUST was organized at Chicago in March, 1890, embracing the leading smelting works of the country. Its capital is stated at \$25,000,000, but it was not stated that it had incorporated its executive committee.

THE BOOK TRUST is not incorporated, but is a combination among the leading publishers not to cut prices. It is protected by taxes of 25 cents on each \$1 of value in competing books.

THE OATMEAL TRUST was organized under a contract running to May 1, 1890, and it is said that the combination was not renewed.

THE PICKLE PACKERS' TRUST was attempted at Chicago, September 16, 1890, but was not perfected on that date. The Republic has no later reports from it.

THE JUTE BAGGING TRUST was incorporated under the New York laws in 1889 as the "American manufacturing company." It has virtual control of the market. Protected under the McKinley bill by taxes of from 3-10 to ½ cent a yard.

THE CUT NAIL TRUST—Protected under the McKinley bill by a tax of \$20 a ton against competition. Its organization was reported from Wheeling, W. Va., May 3, 1889, as embracing all the cut nail mills except one at Belleville, Ill., and one or two others.

THE STRAW BOARD AND PAPER TRUST is protected under the McKinley bill by a tax of 25 cents on the \$1 against competition. In July, 1889 it was announced that this trust had "gobbled" the competing works at Lima, Ohio. It is organized under the alias of "The American straw board company," embracing 26 mills, and with a conspiracy capital of \$6,000,000.

THE ENVELOPE TRUST was organized in 1880. Protected by McKinley with a tax of 20 cents per 1,000.

THE WRAPPING PAPER TRUST is protected by McKinley with a tax of 25 cents on each \$1 of value in competing goods. Movement for trust organization reported from Pittsburgh, December 5, 1889.

THE FLOUR MILL TRUST was organized at Minneapolis in 1889. According to Minneapolis telegrams its organizers were an English syndicate with a capital of \$10,000,000, controlling two-thirds of the flour output of Minneapolis. Tariff tax 25 per cent.

THE WHITE LEAD TRUST—McKinley's protection \$60 a ton. Organization completed by purchase of St. Louis, Cincinnati and other mills in June, 1889. Capital stated at \$56,000,000, heavily watered.

THE COPPER TRUST—Protection from \$10 to \$25 a ton—organized in 1885 by French capital in conspiracy with the American mine owners. Shortly before the passage of the McKinley bill some of the French conspirators were sent to jail. This was of course outside of the United States. It happened in Paris. The Frenchmen are now out of the combine.

FLOW TRUST—Tax against competition 45 cents on each \$1 of value. A telegram of October 17, 1889, announced 18 corporations in session at Kansas City, the object being to control the western market. They represented both "The Northwestern association of plow manufacturers" and the local "Implement dealers' association of Kansas City."

SEWER PIPE TRUST—Protection \$1 25 a ton. Incorporated in West Virginia in 1889 as "The Globe sewer pipe company," embracing most of the sewer pipe corporations of West Virginia and Ohio. At last reports it was negotiating for the purchase of the Desmond fire clay works of Unionville, Ohio, its only formidable rival.

WHITE GRANITE WARE TRUST—McKinley bill protection against competition 50 per cent. The agreement under which this trust was organized was reported October 13, 1889.

It embraces the controlling potteries of the Ohio valley pottery region.

STANDARD OIL TRUST—Organized in 1870 with a capital of \$2,500,000, which has since been so immensely increased that the annual income of Rockefeller a one from the trust is now \$9,000,000.

SPRING BED AND MATTRESS COMBINATION—Various protected on various articles by taxes of 45 per cent and upward. The representatives of 300 corporations engaged in this line of production met in Cleveland and adjourned to Chicago, January 23, 1889. The Republic's files fail to show further steps for organization.

THE WINDOW GLASS TRUST—McKinley protection up to \$1.50 on \$1 of value—Embraces now all the window glass makers of the country. The first step taken was the organization of "The United States window glass company," a conspiracy which organized as a corporation after taking in the 19 chief plants in New York. On January 13, 1889, at Findlay, Ohio, it was agreed to shut down enough mills to advance prices. In September, 1889, the New York trust bought the works at Ottawa, Sreorator and Rock Island, Ill., making 50 corporations absorbed up to that date. On February 4 of this year the Window glass association and the Pittsburgh trust effected an unincorporated consolidation of their conspiracies with the New York trust and announced a net advance of 15 per cent, making the third advance since December 1, 1889.

VAPOR STOVE TRUST—Protection 45 per cent and upward. This conspiracy was announced from Cleveland January 23, 1889, under the alias of "The United States vapor stove company," with a capital of \$3,000,000, embracing all the corporations in this line in the country.

AMERICAN AX AND EDGE TOOL TRUST—Protection under the McKinley bill 45 cents on the \$1 and upward. This trust, now organized as a single corporation, has taken in all the 35 ax companies of the country. It is capitalized for \$4,000,000 and controls the wages of 10,000 men. Its output is 700,000 dozen axes a year, and it has made several heavy advances in price since its organization, in February, 1890.

CANNED GOODS TRUST—Protected by various rates according to contents of cans. This monopoly was organized in Baltimore in March, 1889, by J. S. Rosenthal, agent for an English syndicate. It had at that time secured the co-operation of 95 per cent of the Baltimore canned goods packers, and its capital was stated at \$15,000,000. On February 14 a national canned goods combination was effected at Indianapolis under the title of "National canned goods packers' association."

THE STARCH TRUST—McKinley protective tax 2 cents a pound. It was organized at Buffalo, February 9, 1890, to control the entire country, and the details were made public by Mr. Gilbert, president of the Gilbert starch works of Iowa, which it bought outright for \$500,000. Part of the money was invested by an English syndicate. It controls 30 plants, and is incorporated in Kentucky under the alias of "The National starch company."

THE SALT TRUST was organized under New York laws in July, 1889, with a capital of \$20,000,000. Much of its stock was offered in London, but it was not a pronounced financial success there. The salt business is now controlled by conspiracies in Michigan, Ohio and New York, all of which are protected under the McKinley bill by taxes of from \$16 to \$24 a ton against competition.

THE TABLE GLASS AND CROCKERY TRUST is protected by heavily increased duties under the McKinley bill. It was organized in connection with the New York window glass trust, known as "The United States glass company." On August 26, 1890, it was announced that it controlled the principal table glass ware works in the east. Its headquarters are in Pittsburgh.

Besides these, we have on file reports of the Dressed beef trust of Chicago; the Distillers and cattle feeders' trust, capital \$30,000,000; the Brew trust, embracing all the screw manufacturing corporations of the country, protected by prohibitive taxes imposed by the McKinley bill against competing imports; the School slate trust; the Oil cloth trust; the Wrought iron pipe trust; the Paper bag trust; the Pearl barley trust; and the well known Steel rail trust, all protected by the McKinley bill from any competition which would break their control of prices in this market.

The list above given is only partial. It is only what our own files show of the movement produced by the inauguration of Harrison. Hereafter we will give a closer analysis of the situation indicated by the above summary. It is unnecessary to say that it is startling. The business of the country was never before in such a condition, and it is obviously a condition which cannot and must not continue.

JUST AND SOUND IN EVERY RESPECT.

Indiana, Mon., Herald.
So far as valuing unimproved real estate at the same price as improved property in the same locality, aside from the improvements, the principle is just and the policy is sound in every respect. It will force men who hold large amounts of unimproved real estate to improve it or sell at going rates. Improvements are what make a city, and these should be encouraged rather than the inflation of unimproved property.

TIMES ARE CHANGED.

Indianapolis Sentinel.
A few years ago there were a good many "democrats" at large who felt constrained, from time to time, to proclaim themselves "just as good protectionists as the republicans." Times are changed. No such "democrats" are visible now. But there are a good many republicans who stoutly insist that they are just as good free traders as the democrats.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

THERE ARE IN AMERICA WOMEN AND CHILDREN DYING WITH HUNGER—WITH HUNGER MADE BY THE LAWS—WORK WITH US AND WE WILL NOT REST TILL WE HAVE REPEALED THOSE LAWS.

Almost daily letters come asking about results, numbers and increase of the corps. In all three respects we have every reason for satisfaction, though we will, of course, not rest satisfied till every man, woman and child who believes in the single tax joins us, till every assessor complies with the laws which almost everywhere exist requiring him to tax all property (vacant land included) at its selling value, and till every paper, politician and pulpit in the country either advocates or antagonizes the single tax. Nor is this day distant. We have not had a target in the last few months that has not been hit, and hit hard. Very many of our members, when they sit down to write one letter are too enthusiastic to stop till they have given a shot to every one on the list. And the results are far greater than we dared to dream. It has not been thought advisable to require reports from members, as to many of us even a stamp is a sacrifice, and that stamp can be better used in converting the enemy than in reporting past work; but every mail brings news of significance. A prominent minister writes that he "seems to be a point of general attack," that the pile of letters is too much for him, but that he will study the subject carefully. General Booth answers by the hand of our old single tax friend, Frank Smith, pledging himself to give careful consideration to the single tax. Newspapers like the New York World and Times comply with our requests for editorial discussion. While papers like the Philadelphia Ledger, who have persistently pursued the policy of silence regarding us, have yielded to our pressure and opened their columns to our cause. In addition, we can count our converts already among assessors, editors and legislators, and the newspapers who at our request reprint the petition or the platform are becoming too numerous to mention. Since the conference there are but few papers who will refuse a well worded request to print the petition or the platform. In no other way can you advance the cause with so little effort as by inclosing a petition to your local editor, telling him that over 90,000 people have already signed and asking him to print the petition and brief letters for and against the proposition, as well as to discuss it editorially. When this is done a request to reprint the platform would be in order. This week we will try:

Hon. Albert Scheffer, St. Paul, Minn.—A state senator and prominent republican candidate for governor. A tariff reformer who is now studying the single tax and partially approves it. He is said to be the most popular man in the state.

John D. McCormick, editor American Pottery Journal, Trenton, N. J.—Is studying the land question and promises to print any suitable communications received. Is a strong trades unionist who is beginning to find the limitations to their usefulness.

H. A. Greaves, Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J., and R. C. Horr, Urbana, Ohio.—Are both intelligent and anxious for information about the single tax.

Times (rep.), Pittsburg, Pa.—Believes protection increases wages, but is much exercised because it finds "sweaters" in Pittsburg who employ girls at wages that will not support life decently. We should call the Times's attention to cause and cure.

Times, Philadelphia, Pa.—In its account of the dinner to Roger A. Pryor referred to Henry George as a "socialist in the truest and therefore best sense of the word, and the advocate of the single tax theory." As this is the same Times whose sneer was quoted in THE STANDARD a month ago and which professes to be "independent in everything, neutral in nothing," we may use this as a wedge in opening its columns to a discussion of the single tax.

James R. Young, executive clerk, U. S. senate, Washington, D. C.—A republican and one of the keenest and brightest of Washington journalists. He is a brother of John Russell Young, whose sympathy with our cause led to his election as president of the Philadelphia anti-poverty society some years

ago, though ill health compelled his resignation.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Hartford, Conn.—The twin evils of land speculation and political corruption were the central ideas of the "Gilded Age," in which Mark Twain introduced to us the immortal Colonel Mulberry Sellers. His "Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court," illustrated by Dan Beard, is familiar to all STANDARD readers. A united request that his next work shall treat of the single tax might lead to a production that would fitly crown the labors of his lifetime.

Times, Detroit, Mich.—See THE STANDARD, October 8, for editorial quoted from the Times, approving the result of compelling land speculators to pay taxes more nearly equal to those paid by land users. We should invite the Times to assist us in relieving all improvements and personal property from taxation.

Mayor Hart, Boston, Mass.—See STANDARD, October 8.

Evening Post, San Francisco, Cal.—Condemns the single tax, but refuses to print letters correcting plain misstatements. Our combined pressure may show it the impolicy of such dishonesty.

World, New York, N. Y.—Is advocating the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn, and invites correspondence on this question. We can show that no real benefit would accrue to anyone but land owners, unless the single tax is adopted. See STANDARD, October 8.

John W. Queen, jr., Princeton college, Princeton, N. J.—Attended Saratoga convention Social science association. Is anxious for further information on the single tax.

John P. Stelle, secretary Farmers' mutual benefit association and editor the Progressive Farmer, Mt. Vernon, Ill.—This order claims 200,000 members. Advocate the election of senators by popular vote and the limitation of private ownership in land to occupation and use. As this order is rapidly growing and Mr. Stelle its organizer and "impelling power," he merits the attention of every single taxer.

Jos. Chadwick, editor Record, Media, Pa.—A tariff reformer, and will publish short, pithy single tax letters.

Joining us merely pledges you to write an average of one letter weekly to some one of our targets. A tract inclosed in a sealed envelope is better than nothing. If you feel unable to give this much time to the work, may you not some time discover that others are being sacrificed in your stead?

W. J. ATKINSON,
Box 271, Haddonfield, N. J.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COM., 12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1890.

Subscriptions toward expenses of this committee's work for the week ending October 14, are as follows:

J. P. Cranford, Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$120 00
Mrs. J. P. Cranford, Brooklyn, N. Y.	36 00
Miss Mary P. Cranford, Brooklyn	12 00
Miss Athel Cranford, Brooklyn, N. Y.	12 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Burleigh, Germantown, Pa.	6 00
Thos. Charles Wasmser, New York	1 80
A. R. Wynn, Toledo, Ohio	12 00
	\$199 80

Subscriptions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD . . . 615 60

Total . . . \$815 40

Cash contributions for the week are from:
William Young, Newark, N. J. . . \$2 00
Jacob Loeckel, St. Louis, Mo. . . 10
B. G. Yarnall, Philadelphia, Pa. . . 1 00
A. J. Moxham, Johnstown, Pa. (add). . . 25 00
Mary Clark, New York city . . . 1 00
Lawrence Dunham, New York city. . . 30 00

\$59 10

Cash contributions previously acknowledged. . . 519 53

Total . . . \$578 63

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week . . . 90,546
Signatures received since last report . . . 376

Total . . . 90,922

For news budget see "Roll of States."
Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE NOMINATION, BY THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY, OF WM. T. CROSDALE AS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IS THE CAUSE OF BUSY TIMES AT THE ROOMS OF THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB.

The nomination of Wm. T. Crosdale for congress has roused the members of the Manhattan single tax club to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Such of them as were present at the county democratic nominating convention repaired immediately after the adjournment to the rooms of the club and held a meeting to discuss plans for advancing Mr. Crosdale's canvass. A campaign committee was organized by electing Louis F. Post as chairman, Benj. Doblin vice-chairman, M. Van Veen secretary and Antonio Bestida treasurer. A call for subscriptions resulted in \$76.26 being contributed by those present.

Mr. Crosdale came into the rooms, and was immediately asked what he wanted done. He made several suggestions, and after he left they were voted on. A com-

mittee was appointed to secure speakers and trucks to go out on Saturday evening. Other matters were talked over until midnight, when the meeting adjourned.

The following evening (Thursday) had been set apart for a sleight of hand performance by Professor M. Ginsberg, who pleased and puzzled the many members and their gentlemen and lady friends present. When the professor had concluded his entertainment, the implements of magic were put away in a little bag, and the serious work of the evening began.

Mr. Doblin called the meeting to order, and asked Mr. Crosdale to again say what he wanted the members of the club to do. Mr. Crosdale said there were three things wanted—and, by the way, such of the membership as were not present are asked to make a note of what these things were—money, speakers and workers. There were, he said, eighty-four election districts in his congressional district, and it was absolutely necessary, if the single tax candidate was to be a winner, that men should come forward and volunteer their services to make a house to house canvass of each one of these election districts. The cart-tail campaign should be conducted energetically and as large a number of trucks as possible should be sent into the district every night from now until election day. All who could speak ought to come forward and offer their services also. Every member present put his name down to serve either as a speaker or worker, and committees were appointed to see the absent members and awaken them to a sense of their duty to the single tax and the Manhattan single tax club. After being favored, on the piano, with a favorite Scotch air, the meeting adjourned.

Last Saturday evening the club began the campaign for Mr. Crosdale, by sending out four trucks. What are known as the "tough" districts were visited, twelve meetings were held, and in nearly all of them large audiences gathered. Altogether the speakers of the club addressed in the neighborhood of 3,000 men. The places visited were: Marion square, Harry Howard square, Grand street, corner Elizabeth; front of Newsboy's lodging house, Peck slip, Coenties slip, Horatio street, Eighth avenue, West Fourth street, Waverly place and Morton street, West Fourth and Bleecker streets, and Minetta lane; Worth street, corner Mulberry; Five Points, City Hall place, corner Pearl street.

In a number of instances the Tammany heeled undertook to break up the meetings, but that style of Tammany argument didn't work. At Coenties slip somebody—presumably a Tammany ornament and savior of society—fired a large stone at the speakers on the truck, and hit Mr. James A. Babcock on the back of his head. Fortunately the stone struck on the rim of Mr. Babcock's derby hat. Had it struck him squarely there is no doubt but that Mr. Babcock would have been killed.

At the meeting in front of the Newsboy's lodging house, a number of hangers-on of Paddy Divver's whisky dive, as soon as they found that an anti-Tammany meeting was being held, tried to drown the voices of the speakers by yelling and hooting; yet, notwithstanding this, a crowd numbering 500 stayed about the truck and applauded all the points made.

The speakers and committee desire to notify the Tammany hall leaders that they are welcome to all the capital they can make out of their stone throwing and hooting "plan of campaign."

On Monday evening three trucks went out from the rooms of the club, and meetings were addressed at Houston and Mulberry streets, Prince and Mott streets, Grand and Centre streets, University and Clinton places, Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street, Irving place and Eighteenth street, Frankfort, between Rose and Vandewater streets; Madison and James streets, Oliver and Oak streets. There were so many other matters to be attended to that it was decided not to send out any trucks last night, but this evening they will be out again in full force.

The committee in charge of Mr. Crosdale's campaign have secured headquarters at 826 Broadway, northeast corner of Twelfth street, and the trucks will hereafter start from there.

To-morrow, October 16, the Manhattan single tax club will be two years old, and is a sturdy infant. A birthday dinner will be given at the rooms in the evening. Plates, sixty cents. All friends intending to participate must send in notice to that effect, accompanied by the charge for each plate, by this evening at the latest, so that proper arrangements can be made.

Photographs of the delegates to the conference are beginning to come in in response to the circular sent out by the committee. About twenty have been received, and numerous letters have been sent in informing the house committee that its request will be attended to as soon as convenient. It is to be hoped that our friends will not neglect this appeal.

BROOKLYN.

FATHER HUNTINGTON LECTURES ON "SOCIALISM UN-AMERICAN."

W. F. Withers.—There was another large

assemblage at Avon hall last Sunday night including a great many ladies—to hear Rev. J. O. S. Huntington's lecture, entitled "Socialism un-American." Just as the chairman was about to open the meeting, Mr. Henry George entered in company with two strangers, whom he introduced to the audience. They were Dr. G. P. Clark, member of parliament for county Caithness, Scotland, and General P. J. Joubert, commandant-general of the Transvaal republic.

The chairman then introduced Father Huntington, who was heartily welcomed by the usual sign. Father Huntington defined state socialism, and showed that it was opposed to the principles upon which our government was founded, and at variance with the genius of the American people, who have always been disposed to give the largest scope to individual enterprise.

When Father Huntington sat down Dr. Clark was asked to address the audience. He said that he thoroughly agreed with all that the speaker had said, and gave us some very interesting facts about the progress of the "land restoration" movement in England and Scotland, and about the proposal to buy out the Irish landlords and create a great many more landlords. The meeting closed with a few words from Mr. George.

The next lecturer will be Mr. Herbert Boggs, and his subject, "True Democracy."

Pursuant to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the club, the rules will be suspended next Wednesday evening, and an informal reception will take the place of our regular business meeting. The object of this is to bring together the men and women interested in the movement, and let them exchange views on the subject of working together to the best advantage.

Miss A. A. Chapman.—Once more have illness, bad weather and the pressure of other duties, principally the latter, combined to hinder me in the work of circulating the petition; so the inclosed seventeen signatures represent the expenditure of but very little time and effort, far less than I would be glad to bestow upon the work. Judging from the results of my desultory efforts so far, I feel quite confident that were I free to devote more time to it, I could send in signatures at the rate of fifty a week. I have been very much gratified at the number of those acquainted more or less with and favorably disposed toward the single tax doctrine that I have met in the very small territory that I have canvassed so far. I am convinced that Mr. George is right in saying that we do not know our strength.

This installment of names, all recently secured, brings the number sent in by me up to an even fifty.

NEW YORK STATE.

W. H. Brown, Palmyra.—I have watched with interest the progress of the late convention in New York, and would like to see grafted its spirit in the national legislature, which has just passed the infamous "bill to repress trade."

Object lessons of misery are all around me. I am employed as clerk in a large store, near which are tenements, giving me many opportunities to insert the wedge. A pompous buyer, in commenting on poverty, said: "We all reap what we sow." Some children, three or four years old, barefooted, ragged and dirty, were playing by the door; and looking at them steadily till his gaze followed mine, I said: "We as society will reap for sowing them—what?" Not hearing his answer, as a new customer was at hand, I left him to answer himself. Science has given a concentrated blue which saves the cost of bottles as it was formerly presented to our trade, and I lose no chance in talking it up to say: "In every case the consumer pays all cost of production, and we make no charge for a bottle we do not furnish." In many ways a dozen times a day I try to press home truth, though I am hampered by private consideration from doing what I would wish.

E. L. Ryder, Sing Sing.—In little more than half an hour I obtained forty-six signatures with only two refusals. The refusals were Ed. F. McCaskie, secretary of the Spell binders association in the last campaign. He believes, however, in many features of the single tax and may get him later. The other refusal was W. G. Valentine, a republican machine lawyer, who believes in taxing all improvements and is opposed to Henry George. Among the signers are a justice of the peace, republican postmaster and clerks, merchants and Knights of Labor. Not a Knight of Labor refused to sign. A good many Knights of Labor here have voted the republican ticket for the last time. I always considered Sing Sing a difficult place in which to spread the light, as it takes a long time for new ideas to permeate the minds of our people; but the passage of the McKinley bill has opened their eyes. Our democratic paper has become more radical, and I have been asked to furnish it with short notes on the tariff and other questions, which I have done and am doing.

F. G. Anderson, Jamestown.—About a year ago a special election was held in this city to decide whether the city should put in an electric light plant of its own or no. The project was defeated by a majority of ninety votes. Mr. M. G. Martyn, manufacturer and reformer, circulated a paper in the city, po-

tioning the common council for a new special election for the same purpose, and got about a thousand property owners to sign it. A new election was granted and called by the common council, December 26 last, when the project carried by thirty-nine majority, notwithstanding it was very hard and bitterly fought by the electric light company here. An injunction was served upon the city, restraining the city from putting in the plant. Shortly afterward we had our city charter amended, and under the amended charter we, the 26th of last month, held another election, when the city, by nearly 400 majority, two to one, for only property owners could vote, decided to put in an electric light plant of its own.

Now we have a wrangle about a street railway. Our present street railway company wants to change its motive power from horses to electricity. This nobody objects to. But the company has got a ninety-nine years' franchise (five of which they have been here) to the choicest streets of our city for nothing. Now part of the people here, headed by our able and irresistible Mr. Martyn, wants to impose certain restrictions: wants lower fares for certain hours in the morning and evening; wants a percentage of the gross earnings; and wants the franchise to terminate at the end of twenty years, with the agreement that the city, at the expiration of that time, shall have a right to assume the control of these streets for street railway purposes by paying the, at that time, full value of the plant. Some of these restrictions the company will agree to. And now we are in a rumpus, but the people, thanks to Mr. Martyn and the Morning News and others, are getting educated on municipal economy and franchises. Thus it is evolution, progress, in spite of everything.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A RAILWAY COMPANY THAT TAKES THE "CAKE" FOR "SUPREME GALL"—THE SINGLE TAXERS WANT A CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS.

John Davis, Boston.—"Monopoly has no heart," is about as old a saying as I can remember ever hearing labor reformers use; but heart or no heart, for supreme "gall" the West end railway company of Boston takes the cake, and the cake must be sure to have a hole in it, too. Why, the Broadway surface road scheme in New York city pales into insignificance compared to this scheme which now confronts Boston. This company owns the entire horse car service of Boston, one of the most valuable franchises in the country, and got it for nothing. Last spring Representative George Fred Williams had an investigation instituted of the west end's corrupt practices at the state house, and the disclosures then made were disgraceful. In fact, in the coming campaign Mr. Williams is going to devote his speeches to show how this company, by the liberal use of money, got the exclusive right to run an elevated road in the city of Boston. To every citizen of Boston, surely to every taxpayer, it seems very funny that such valuable franchises should be given away without a cent in return. All reformers combined in one central effort to "down" the west end monopoly will not have as much effect as the last edict of the president of this grasping corporation. He now asks the city to extend and lay out new streets that would cost the taxpayers of Boston at least \$10,000,000, so that his corporation can the more readily, and at a small cost, erect an elevated road. The Herald and Globe, the two largest circulated papers in Boston, favor the scheme. The greatest surprise to single tax men is the fact of the Globe's not saying a word against the robbery of the scheme, as that paper is supposed to be the "people's paper." The Herald says:

We believe that it would be of advantage to the city to accept the propositions of the west end company, although, as the company is much more in need than the city of proposed new streets, the division of the expense for damages paid for taking property should fall more largely on the railroad company than upon the municipal treasury.

The Boston Traveller, a high protection paper, is the last paper in the city that was expected to take the part of the people, but it does it effectually. It says:

No board of aldermen would for a moment dream of increasing the debt of the city five millions of dollars for the benefit of a corporation which ought rather to pay the city millions for franchises which have been given it for the asking, and the west end is hardly in a condition to undertake the accomplishment of this scheme alone.

The following certainly expresses the sentiments of single tax men and is from the Traveller:

Mr. J. Q. Adams said that he was not entirely familiar with the facts of the case. "But," said he, "if the scheme of the west end company is as it appeared in this morning's papers, I consider it the height of impudence. The idea of making the city pay is the most lunatic proposition I ever listened to."

The mayor has been ordered by the aldermen to ask the legislature to grant permission to cities and towns to charge corporations for the privileges granted them, and the nationalists intend to be heard in that matter at the state house next winter, and it will be no surprise if a municipal party is formed in this city next winter, to try and

run an independent city ticket, for it is well known, as the Traveller says: "That the west end company owns city hall."

At the last meeting of Franklin typographical society, a local benevolent organization having a large library, October 4, W. I. Crossman, a compositor on the Post, and who was at the conference as a delegate from the Roxbury single tax club, presented the society with a handsome set of Henry George's works, and received a unanimous vote of thanks.

Fourteen of us single tax men signed a petition and sent it to the secretary of the single tax state committee, requesting him to call a meeting of single tax men in Boston and vicinity, to see what can be done in the matter of having a central headquarters, after the style of the Manhattan club. It is obligatory on his part to call a meeting on receiving a request to that effect signed by fourteen members, and we are sure some good will result from the meeting, as all of us who attended the conference can readily see why we don't make more progress here in conservative Boston.

The following I clipped from the Boston Globe of October 6, and it is no use for me to tell the readers of THE STANDARD how true it is; but still I send it to show the way the wind is going, and also to let them see the "cat" is getting quite large nowadays:

The essence of what labor wants, of course, is a larger share in the proceeds of production, and this, obviously, is to be obtained only by the allotment of a smaller share to capital.—[Providence Journal.]

This might be correct if it did not ignore the third factor of production, land. Land is neither capital nor labor, and yet its owners absorb a large proportion of what labor and capital jointly produce from land.

The following is from the Boston Herald of October 5:

There are in Boston real estate syndicates, real estate trusts, real estate associations and real estate companies, all of which operate with greater or less activity in various parts of the city and its suburbs. The wealth controlled by some of them extends up into the millions, while the capital of others can easily be covered by a few thousands.

There are quite a number of little real estate clubs sprinkled here and there throughout the city, which are composed principally of young men who prefer to invest their earnings in real estate rather than place them in a bank. Some of these clubs claim to be making lots of money. A member of one of them told a reporter that his club had made fifty per cent on its investments in the past two years. And he was dead in earnest, too.

F. S. Childs, Hyde Park.—Our club held its first fall meeting Monday evening last. The members all showed the good effects of the summer recess, returning to the work with fresh snap and vigor. We shall hold several public meetings this fall and winter and increase the interest shown in the agitation by our course of meetings held last season. The following officers were unanimously re-elected: President, A. H. Grimke; secretary-treasurer, F. S. Childs; executive committee, W. K. Peabody, John A. Ronney and James W. Scully. The regular business meetings of the club will be held in Lyric hall, Bank building, the first Monday evening of each month.

ILLINOIS.

RATIFYING THE ACTION OF THE CONFERENCE—QUESTIONING LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES—WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT—WILL "GO" FOR THE COOK COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, October 10.—At the meeting of the Chicago single tax club last night, a resolution offered by W. W. Bailey, indorsing and ratifying the action of the national single tax conference and applying for admission to the Single tax league of the United States, was unanimously adopted.

The committee recently appointed by the club to communicate with all legislative nominees, with reference to a reform of our state revenue system, has done its work admirably, the letter prepared by the committee being very happily conceived and phrased. It is now being sent out, and we hope to have some responses to it shortly. If energetically pushed I do not doubt that we can make the question of taxation play a very prominent part in the next legislature, and I trust that the friends outside of Chicago at Quincy, Peoria, Jacksonville, Springfield, Joliet, Decatur, Belleville and elsewhere will so stir up their local papers and "worrit" the politicians that something may be accomplished. If we can't get a constitutional amendment we can at least get the people to thinking along right lines, and that is really the main point.

W. H. Van Ornum read a paper before the club last night that was severely handled in the discussion that followed. The gentleman attempted to upset the single tax doctrine in favor of the "occupancy and use" vagary, but he succeeded only in disclosing either singularly bunted perceptions or an equally singular lack of moral discrimination. Messrs. White, Ripley, Furbish and Malehm handled the paper without gloves and tore it into riddles. George Sebillings, who was a visitor, supported Mr. Van Ornum's main position.

There seems to be a good deal of stir among the ladies of the movement and their admirers concerning the place of the former in

the work. Here at Chicago we long ago solved the problem that appears to perplex a number of our friends, the membership of our club from the very beginning having included women who have been as enthusiastic, as earnest and as effective as any of us in the furtherance of our great designs. If other clubs would follow our example "the woman question" would settle itself in the best possible way and the movement would thus receive a fresh impetus and gain an added strength, not alone in numbers, but in sympathy and those softer influences which count for so much in a moral struggle.

There is not a little talk among single tax men to the effect that they will "take it out of the hide" of the Cook county democracy, for its refusal to make a platform, by scratching the county ticket. For my part I rather think this should be done, since by that means alone can we teach the party a much needed lesson. Last year it "platformed" to catch the progressive vote. It promised everything and made haste when it won to smash every plank of its platform and kick the fragments in the faces of the men who had been swindled into supporting the democratic nominees by false pretences. But the party's recreancy, as the gas trust attorney put it in the county convention, had risen in judgment against it; its pledges returned to plague the men who made and broke them; and the determination was therefore reached that the party should saddle itself with no obligations this time, but go before the people simply on its "merits," whatever they may be, with the nominees for the platform and the prospect of lots of fat picking for the boys as the chief incentive to patriotic devotion and effort. Well, that programme may do for "the boys," but it doesn't meet the unqualified approval of some of us who are not looking for soft places and the loaves and fishes. We want to know what the party proposes to do, and if it doesn't propose to do something in the direction of reform, then so much the worse for the party. The only trouble is that the other side is just as bad, or worse, but perhaps it would be a pretty good thing on general principles to give the county democracy a smash in the nose, if only to teach it that it can't afford to ignore the fact that there are people in this world whose ideas of politics are not cast in the Flanagan mold. However, the legislative and congressional tickets will receive our cordial support, since they represent a principle and are pledged to do something that we want and mean to have done. We believe there will be material democratic gains in this direction, but if all the men who want reform and look to the democrats for what they desire should resent the action of the county democracy in declining to pledge itself to anything whatever, Mr. Lawler and the rest of the men on the county ticket may wake up "in the soup" on the morning after election. From that position they might be able to see that it is not quite enough in these latter days for a man to get up and yawp, "I'm a democrat."

The McKinley tariff is the subject for next Thursday evening's discussion, and the club has formally invited the Hon. Walter C. Newbury, the Hon. W. G. Ewing, the Hon. Lawrence E. McGann and the Hon. Alan C. DuRborow, democratic nominees for congress in the Chicago district, to be present and state their views. The meeting is expected to be unusually interesting.

N. Niles, Belleville.—I send you herewith forty-two fresh petitions, and will soon follow it up with at least as many more. Light is certainly breaking—I mean the dawn. But all we have to do is to fight on.

NEW JERSEY.

"OUR PRIVILEGES ARE BEING GRADUALLY RESTRICTED."

J. J. Streeter, Vineland.—Herewith I send my name, to be placed on your list. I have not sent it before because I am kept constantly busy trying to keep the cormorant, interest, the crow, taxes, and the buzzard, license, from consuming all my holdings. It is from no lack of conviction of the right of the move or lack of desire to advance the cause of the single tax that I have not been enrolled as a worker.

My salesmen travel in this state and some others (but more particularly and systematically in New Jersey). They are, with me, at least some of them, interested in the idea of single tax. Our method of sale is not like Billy Radcliffe's. We don't "take them going and coming," but we go for them in their homes. In this way we have become acquainted in a business way with probably more people in the state than has any other firm or house, hence the possibility of our introducing the single tax problem in a pleasing way to very many, and the probability of securing their signatures to the petition. Our privileges are being gradually restricted, not only in this state but many others, and the time has come to act with energy in our own defense. The custom of repealing laws of the various state legislatures amounts to nothing, as the next session enacts more and worse ones. There is nothing to prevent it.

The only star of promise that has appeared above the horizon of science to the dignity of universal attention since Moses proclaimed the "law of God" to the Israelites, save

Christ's great law, is the proposition of single tax.

Every person who can be, or who has expressed any desire to be of service in this great cause should be in constant receipt of information from the fountain head through a systematic arrangement of delivery of such information as shall tend to urge on the good work.

TENNESSEE.

HOW MRS. W. WAS CONVERTED FROM PROTECTION TO THE SINGLE TAX.

Male dm H. McDowell, Memphis, Tenn.—While spending my vacation in Wisconsin, during the summer of 1889, I met a charming woman, a Mrs. W. by name, and a devoted republican. Her husband, Mr. W., is a well-to-do farmer. One evening at her mother's house, while conversing with her, I said, "Mrs. W., why are you a republican?" Her answer was without hesitation and to the point, "I am a republican because I am a protectionist." I was pleased with her reply because it was so direct and she was so earnest in her conviction. After returning home I sent a STANDARD now and then to Mrs. W. and sometimes an article on taxation, and now I send you an extract from a letter received two or three days ago in which Mrs. W. speaks for herself. She says:

I have for some time been thinking of sending you a letter of thanks for papers long ago received, and I must also make a confession. I feel a most a traitor, but the truth is I am quite sure I did not understand single tax when I wrote to you before. This summer I passed many long weeks in bed, and, while gaining strength, I have read everything I could lay hands on. Among other things I had all the STANDARDS brought that I might read them over again, and I will only say you have made one more devoted friend to single tax ideas.

To me and to many others the "Roll of the States" is a most interesting portion of the paper, and the conviction is coming home to me that as I enjoy what others have to say I should give others a chance to enjoy what may come to my knowledge as regards the progress of truth, etc.

R. G. Brown, Memphis.—By the efforts of Mr. Bolton Smith there has recently been instituted here a club modeled upon the lines of the Twilight club of New York, which will hold its meetings every other Tuesday night, and at which questions of general and public interest will be discussed. We sit down to supper at 7 o'clock, every man paying for his own plate, and after supper the chairman calls upon some gentleman present to open up the discussion. There is no formality, no dress suit, no personalities, no previous question. We have no constitution, no president, no by-laws, initiation fee, dues or assessments, except the price of the supper, which each man pays for himself.

At our first meeting we discussed the "Race question in the southern states," and had a most delightful evening. On October 14 the subject will be, "How to make Memphis a manufacturing city," and the speakers will be for the most part men engaged in various lines of manufacturing. Some of them will touch upon the question of taxation as affecting manufacturing, and their views will be quite in the direction of the single tax. Smith and I are "lying low" for the present, as we do not wish to confirm the suspicion that we have heard expressed that this is simply a single tax club in disguise, gotten up by those cranks Brown and Smith. It may be, however, that it will become such before we get through with the questions we are to ventilate this winter. The truth is mighty and will prevail.

GEORGIA.

ONE OF OUR FRIENDS OVERCOMES AN EDITOR'S PREJUDICE.

F. Warden, Brunswick.—It may not be amiss to report progress. The inclosed signatures do not represent all that has been done. As far as my limited time and ability have allowed me I have pushed the good work along in the most favorable channels, and with fair results. For several weeks I tussled with the daily Times, and was quietly ignored, until one Sunday the whole single tax world was sat down upon and "quashed." But I had been getting sympathizers in different parts of the state and city to drop a line to the editor, asking after the said single tax. The result was that two weeks ago a thorough single tax letter was inserted. I called to thank the editor, who then told me he would publish about once a week a single tax article if not over half a column in length and having a local bearing; so last week I gave him part of the national platform, and he gave us a very flattering "send off" in his local "notes."

Hitherto I have worked entirely alone, some being like Nicodemus, others sympathizing and continuing to sympathize and lend one's efforts, shouting like a British officer: "Lead on, men, and I will follow." A few days ago I made up my mind to ascertain the views of the most popular man in Brunswick, Rev. McKay F. McCook; and meeting him on the street I stated the case, and gave him THE STANDARD containing the account of the conference. In reply he quietly and impressively said: "The single tax is the only remedy," and he said he intended to subscribe for THE STANDARD Here,

indeed, is the help I need. This week I hope to get his advice as to starting a club or forming a committee to push the work here. Brunswick is as fertile a field as I have ever seen. Energy and ability beyond my own could soon establish as live and aggressive a club as any in the south (Memphis, of course, excepted).

I need a supply of tracts, suitable to a young rising city, a city now held by the enemy, and tracts for farmers, as I have a good opening with them.

MINNESOTA.

ROGER Q. MILLS WILL STUDY THE SINGLE TAX—SINGLE TAXERS ARE BECOMING POPULAR.

C. J. Buell, Minneapolis—I inclose you fifteen signed petitions. No. 1 is a wealthy lumberman of this city, who expressed a desire to help the local work along; 2, 3 and 4 are men that I got on the train returning from the conference. Mr. Crawford took blanks and said he would get them signed. He had heard J. A. Hearne's address to the actors. Single tax men are thick here. Very few people but have heard of it.

Roger Q. Mills spoke here Monday evening, September 29, to a very large audience. Hundreds were turned away. His address was a fine thing. Free trade straight—and it made lots of free traders out of tariff reformers.

Mr. Mills told me he intended to make a thorough study of the single tax as soon as he could find the time. He has no prejudice against the reform. He says a constitutional amendment would be needed, to apply the single tax to the raising of national revenue. To apportion the national taxes among the states according to population, as the constitution now permits, he thinks would not be equitable. To apportion according to land values would be equitable, hence the necessity for an amendment. Mr. Mills thinks such an amendment can easily be obtained after enough states have tried the single tax for state and local purposes.

My services are in great demand in the city campaign. I have spoken four evenings this week, and have several engagements ahead. The city democratic platform is taking remarkably among the people. The committee is about to have fifty thousand copies printed in all the various languages used here. You will hear something drop in the northwest about November 4.

MISSOURI.

ANOTHER SINGLE TAXER NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Henry S. Chase, St. Louis.—The single tax men of St. Louis have put in nomination, by Australian petition, N. O. Nelson, free trader, for the Ninth congressional district of Missouri. Mr. Nelson is a single tax man. It requires only 220 names of voters to do this, but we have nearly 1,000 names.

We demanded of the machine democratic nominee answers to these questions: Are you a free trader? Are you a tariff reformer? If so, how much? I sent my letter in the name of the single tax men of the Ninth district over three weeks ago. No answer yet.

The Globe-Democrat (rep.) says this nomination will "kill" the republican candidate. The Chronicle (ind.) says it will "kill" the democratic candidate. The Dispatch (ind. dem.) says "Nelson will be elected."

Large numbers of shoe makers and other laboring men signed the petition. There will be a handsome triangular fight. There will be plenty of straightout free trade speeches made. The benefits of the Australian system will be demonstrated. The outcome will be good in any event.

Gus. A. Menger, St. Louis.—Inclosed please find six signed petitions. One is from a G. A. R. man from Texas, who told me that there were lots of Henry George men in Texas; that he thought Henry George was all right, but thought the tariff would keep the products of other countries out of the United States and by that means give our men work. Of course I pointed out to him that his state had plenty of land, and all they would have to do would be to go to work and produce wealth and exchange it in the best market for the things they wanted, and that doing away with the tariff would allow men to trade where they pleased. But he said, "How would you raise our revenue?" and I told him, "By the single tax on land values."

We have single tax men in all the theater orchestras in this city, and when any of the theatrical profession of our way of thinking come along, if they will make themselves known, we will be glad to see them.

C. E. R., Kansas City, Oct. 7.—On Sunday afternoon our club had a very fair meeting for what might perhaps properly be termed a "revival of business" meeting. Bacon lodge hall contained about fifty members. A very fine address was delivered by Mr. J. P. Gilmer, and an essay was read by Mr. Charles E. Reid.

It was resolved to send a challenge to Mr. George C. Ward, who wrote the final one of a series of controversial letters (between Mr. Stickney of New York and himself), which sapiently concluded that "man could not eat dirt"—the inference being that man had, therefore, no use for "the earth." Mr. Ward will be challenged to explain himself at the next meeting of our club, and either

Captain John F. Waters or Mr. F. G. Johnson will champion the single tax side of any argument that may arise.

Our locals are organized for ward committee work. This "plan of campaign" is destined to make things stir hereabout.

COLORADO.

"WE HAVE NOT BEEN IDLE"—MR. HERNE GIVES A READING IN DENVER.

H. C. Niles, Denver.—Though you have had nothing from us for some time it is not to be assumed that we have been idle. We had an address from Judge Maguire in Coliseum hall on Sunday night, September 21, to an audience of about 700, and it has done much good. We made an effort to reach the labor organizations, and about twenty of the presidents of different labor organizations occupied seats upon the platform. The judge came and went like a meteor—arrived here on a delayed train just in time for the lecture and left at 10 o'clock the same evening. We would like to have seen more of him.

Mr. Herne gave an address and reading of "Under the Lion's Paw" before the Trades assembly Sunday p. m., September 28, which was masterly and which held his auditors in breathless interest for two hours. The result of these addresses is already apparent, and there is a great demand at the book stores for "Progress and Poverty." We expect to have Levi H. Turner with us in a few days, and hope for an address from him.

TEXAS.

A COMMITTEE THAT HAS BLOSSOMED INTO A FULL FLEDGED LEAGUE.

E. W. Brown, Houston.—You will observe that our city committee has blossomed into the Houston single tax league. Our officers are: E. P. Alsbury, president; A. E. Mack, G. H. Breaker, vice-presidents; E. W. Brown, secretary; James Charlton, treasurer. Our regular meetings occur on Tuesday evenings at 7.30, at No. 73 Franklin street, and we hold informal meetings every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

We propose to do a great work during the coming winter in an educational way by placing ourselves in communication with every political, social and religious organization in the neighborhood, and endeavoring to get for ourselves, and more especially for the great moral idea for which we are standing, a respectful and intelligent hearing. The measure of our success will, of course, be determined by the amount of intelligence and activity we put into the work; and in this connection I may mention we are looking forward with considerable interest to Mr. George's rumored appearance among us. We number up to date thirty-five members—all workers.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

THE BEST CHRISTIANS ARE THOSE WHO TAKE UP LIVING ISSUES.

W. E. Brokaw, Watertown.—I was called back here to help out during the rush preceding election, and did not get to finish my visit nor to go to St. Louis and Quincy. Inclosed find eighteen more signatures. No. 1 is foreman on the democratic paper and an old schoolmate of mine, as are several others of the signers. No. 2 is pastor of the "Christian" or "Disciple" church, a prohibitionist. I heard he was interested in the single tax, and I went to hear him preach. He said that the best Christians were those who took up the living issues of the day and that those who did not were asleep or dead. I called on him the next forenoon and found him well informed in political economy. He has read "Progress and Poverty" and some STANDARDS, but has not fully "seen the cat." His interest was manifested by his hunting me up in the afternoon in order to have another talk on the subject. I loaned him "Protection or Free Trade?" and the next day I found him in the office of the democratic editor reading it to him. That editor is reading "Progress and Poverty," but would not sign the petition. I left him some tracts. No. 3 is a second cousin of the famous David Crockett. No. 4 is one of the remaining democratic postmasters. He said he believed the single tax a good thing. No. 5 is a distant relative who was visiting us. She was raised in the city with only the doorsteps for a play ground, and she was very quick to grasp the benefit of a tax that would free land. No. 6 is our new foreman. No. 7 is one of an aristocratic democratic family who thinks there is something good in the single tax.

CALIFORNIA.

THE SUPPLY OF LABOR FAR EXCEEDS THE DEMAND.

Thomas S. Hart, Rivera, Los Angeles county.—I have been in this country four months and have met quite a number of single taxers. The people generally seem to be thirsting after reform. People keep coming from the east to try to find homes, but their presence only adds to the value of the land which is already all owned; that is, land that is capable of being cultivated. Laborers are getting so numerous out here that the supply exceeds the demand. If we had the single tax to free some of the immense tracts of land now held out of use about here, quite

an army of laborers might pass out of the competitive circle and get to be producers.

Mrs. Frances M. Milne, San Louis Obispo.—Single taxers must all rejoice that THE STANDARD was able to preserve for us so full and perfect an account of the great conference.

UTAH TERRITORY.

THE LAND BOOM HAS TURNED MEN'S THOUGHTS TO THE SINGLE TAX.

Rupert Brown, Sandy, Salt Lake county.—Harvest is now over, and until next seed time I think very likely that all whom my well-earned leisure enables me to visit or meet will hear something of our principles. Utah, I am sorry to think, possesses no single tax contingent, and no representative on the national committee. Yet even here the people are passing through an experience that will enable many to receive readily the truth when it is once presented.

Heaven and earth have been moved to boom Salt Lake. In less than one year land values within the city limits have averaged an upward jump of five hundred per cent. No less than one hundred additions and subdivisions, planted with stately trees, watered with fountains and built with solid blocks, but like Martin Chuzzlewit's Eden City on the Wabash all on paper, have been located in the neighborhood of the city. Alkali flats, over the Jordan, that ten years ago could not be given away, now command \$500 per acre. In fact, so fast has the value of land advanced that production threatens to throw up the race. The point has been reached where, as Mr. George has pointed out, a new equilibrium must be established—paying lower interest on capital and lower wages to labor to accommodate the new draft made on the general produce in the name of rent. Although the boom is exhausting itself and production lags, the land owner sticks tenaciously to the speculative values attached to his land. The press and the chamber of commerce here have repeatedly warned the people that the wild speculative mania drives away capital from the city.

All kinds of schemes are proposed to establish manufactories. Exemption from taxation for stated periods, bounties and offers of free land—the single tax, if applied, would give the first and the last—are the inducements offered. A large hotel is now being erected at some distance from the regular hotel center of the city by an eastern syndicate. It will of course greatly enhance land values in the neighborhood. The syndicate, knowing this, demanded and got a bonus from the surrounding land owners of \$80,000—so much per front foot in proportion to the benefit expected to be conferred. Of course the population that is to be has got to foot the bill. A city of two hundred thousand souls in less than five years is the kind of bait used by the boomers with which to catch purchasers and keep up prices. In the meantime laboring men are begging for work at \$1.50 per day, and the incoming immigrant has not where to lay his head.

Houses can not be had. The price of land is too high to be used for ordinary residence purposes. Almost every other lot in the outlying wards is posted for sale, the home owners preferring to breaking up home on boom prices than remain to replace their old tumble-down adobe huts with substantial dwellings.

Land values, I said, had advanced 500 per cent in one year; but I forgot to tell you that the assessor followed in the rear and raised his assessment 300 per cent. The first was all right; the second all wrong. The first caused great joy; the latter much wrath, weeping, wailing, swearing and gnashing of teeth. Our streets, our highways, our mountain tops, our great lake, with its salt yielding capacity—in fact, everything that is capable now or in the future of yielding rent—is passing out of the hands of the people and without compensation, but "all's well that ends well." I don't think that Utah will be left.

PENNSYLVANIA.

B. G. Yarnall, Philadelphia.—The Kensington reform club is debating protection versus free trade, and from three to four hundred attend the debates every Sunday. Our single tax tracts will lead them further on.

FLORIDA.

H. J. Simonton, Dade City.—I have been trying to start a club here, but our friends think that we had better wait until after the canvass is over. Then you will hear from us.

OHIO.

H. Hubbard, Painesville.—The inimitable, indomitable, inexhaustible, irrepressible, ingenious Billy Radoliff, S. T., for two evenings last week gave us one of his unique entertainments in instrumental and vocal music and blackboard exercise, which was both pleasing and instructive.

His method of procedure is to collect a crowd by singing songs, then sell them all the medicine he can while holding the crowd, by promising them some fun later on. After depleting their treasury to the full extent of his inventive genius he hangs up his blackboard and the fun begins. First he takes the single tax. Quick as a flash he maps out a landlord's plot of land, with a donated park perhaps in the middle, and the balance in

building lots, with a good house or two for a starter, and from that standpoint he explains the whole land theory—taxation, rise in value, rent, etc.—quicker than I can tell it.

It was rather new to most of the crowd, but they seemed to take kindly to it, and several present could appreciate the argument for they had been obliged to sweat out an extra hundred or two on account of a darling little land boom we have had here for the past two years. Every one who could raise a little money or credit has started an office and a new street. The novelty of the single tax kept the crowd quiet, and it was not until he commenced showing how a protective tariff raised wages that the animals began to chafe and howl; but the continued applause on the free trade side showed he had good support, and after distributing about a hundred tracts, at a late hour he closed the entertainment. Hope he will come again.

INDIANA.

William O. Foley, Greensburg.—The discussion of the single tax has been sprung on us in this state. The republican papers are charging the democratic party with favoring it, and quote from the state platform and a Sentinel editorial in proof. Now, this is not true, for the platform, while partly radical, is not a single tax platform, and Mr. Morris, who wrote that part of it, says that he is not a full-fledged single taxer, but he thinks the George idea will ultimately be adopted in a modified form. I think our candidates will be at a disadvantage in this discussion, for very few of them know what the single tax is, and I think some of our literature will be taken by them as quite a favor.

MICHIGAN.

L. W. Hoch, Adrian, Oct. 8.—The supreme court of the state yesterday declared the new election law constitutional—a test case having been submitted—and our election will be held under it. The politicians of both parties are "holding their breath," so to speak, being uncertain as to the effect, and consequently uncertain as to whether to favor or oppose its enforcement. In this county it will receive loyal support, bad as it is.

KANSAS.

C. C. Clark, Nickerson.—The land question is coming to the front in Kansas. The war against mortgage lien holders is on, and the question of inalienable right of man to the use of the land must be settled. I have advertised to defend in these foreclosure cases and my services are being sought all over the state far beyond my ability to look after. The alliance, which has a large majority of the voters, are a unit on the defence of natural rights to the soil, and I find the single tax principle acceptable to them all when it is understood. The alliance leaders are with it and for it. The Nonconformist of Winfield, a paper of large circulation, run a notice of "Progress and Poverty" at my instance, calling attention to it as a solution of present social evils, and the remedy. The strong opponents to the single tax are now in line and it must come to the front.

OREGON.

S. T., Portland.—The state board of commerce, which held a meeting here last week, adopted a resolution which leans a long way in our direction. The resolution calls on the legislature for a revision of the existing tax laws, "which shall be just and equitable, to the end that the various industries of the state be given the widest and freest scope possible."

CANADA.

A NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT STRAWS—WORKING TOWARD THE SINGLE TAX IN MUNICIPAL AND COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

Malcolm McDonald, Ottawa.—The Trades and labor council, representing a good majority of the electors, have just petitioned the city council to urge the Ontario legislature to amend the assessment act so as to give municipal corporations the power to exempt improvements to the extent of fifty per cent. I can state from positive knowledge that a straight single tax resolution would carry at the Ottawa council board. In British Columbia a bill to reduce the assessment on improvements has already been introduced. Ontario, it is perfectly safe to say, will not be far behind, for, although they are slow in putting themselves in contact with the other towns of the province, the Toronto men are active and practical workers and have made themselves felt at the provincial capital. Only a few short years, perhaps months, and we shall see the municipal authorities after the land speculators with a sharp stick; and as for the federal government, Bill McKinley, or, as you know him, McKinley Bill, has provided them with enough of their own tariff medicine to suicide with. Sir John McDonald and Sir John Thompson are now in the maritime provinces telling the people there how to take the high foreign tariff philosophically. They expatiate on the splendid English, Australian and Chinese markets, and while they extol the advantages of "protection," they insist that they always did want reciprocity with the states, but the hostile congress would not give it. With charming inconsistency they plead for "protection" and for reciprocity, and in the same oration cry "sour grapes" when Uncle Sam shuts out

Canadian exports. But the end is near. The tory leaders must see that the farmers who are now rushing their barley across the St. Lawrence to escape the new duties are not all fools. Sir John McDonald must know that the popular gullibility has a limit. He will likely go to the country on a straight reciprocity platform in 1892, or else the liberals who have always held that policy will win and the final triumph of free trade will speedily follow. One thing is certain, the trade question is the paramount political issue in Canada. When it is settled, the land question should divide the two great parties. Anti-Jesuitism is struggling to be heard, and for a time may distract attention from the great wrong of land monopoly. But if we do our duty the liberal party will be forced to declare for the single tax, and that means victory.

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

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HIGH WAGES BETTER THAN LOW.

J. Edmund Yardley of the Pennsylvania company which operates the lines connected with the Pennsylvania railroad west of Pittsburg delivered an address entitled "The economic working of the car record office" before the Accountants' association, at the conclusion of which he spoke as follows concerning wages.

It is only necessary to point out that all wages are in the long run fixed by the competition one with another of those seeking employment, combined with the cost of living, and that the wages paid clerks are no exception to this rule. But if there is a competition among clerks for work, there is a competition, less marked and less fierce, it is true, among employers for clerks. For although it is always easy to get clerks, it is not always easy to get good clerks; and the man who treats his men best, who gives them the greatest privileges consistent with a proper discharge of their duties, will in the end secure the most efficient force at the lowest pay for the work done. The change will not come at once, but the clerks will gravitate to his office from others where they are not so well treated, and in consequence he will always have the pick of the best material in the market. I have said, for instance, that night work costs more than day work. It cannot be otherwise, for the reason that all, or at least an overwhelming majority of men, prefer to work by daylight rather than at night, and unless the wages are advanced to correspond, the night office will soon be composed, so to speak, of "sea-waifs."

The more delicate a clerk's work is made, and the more exact the ratio his compensation bears to the work accomplished, the more satisfactory will be the results. Hence the inestimable advantage of piece work. I have had men work in my office from ten o'clock one morning till six o'clock the next without a murmur, because they knew they were being paid for every stroke of the pen.

So long as we pay men for what they accomplish, we need not worry because they draw high wages; we have only to see that the work is faithfully done. I would rather have ten men drawing \$60 per month than twenty at \$30 accomplishing the same work, for I should have a far better class of clerks and they would take up less desk room.

In this as in other cases, high wages generally correspond to cheaper performance than low wages. Contractors who can beat the railroad companies all hollow in the prices at which they can do work, universally pay higher wages than the latter. But they are careful to employ none but men of the highest efficiency. A very simple illustration of this came under my own observation. Some years ago a railroad company was transferring railroad iron to Chicago. The work was not only costing too much, but was going ahead in a very unsatisfactory manner. Under these circumstances one of the employees in the freight office took the work by contract for thirty per cent less than it was costing. Not only was the work now done promptly and with perfect satisfaction, but he made so much money at it that it was taken out of his hands, as it did not seem to be becoming that an employee of the company should be making so much beyond his salary. He was able to do his work well, as he ex-

plained to me, by hiring only the very best men he could find, and paying them fifty cents per day more than the usual rate of wages.

WHO'LL GET THE BENEFIT OF THIS GROWTH?

Senator Fquire in Chicago Herald.

Ten years ago Washington had less than 75,000 population. The last census shows that it contains over 350,000 souls. Ten years hence I predict that there will be a million people there. We can take care of them all. Our means of communication with the world at large are unexcelled. Puget sound, that great inland sea that joins us with the Pacific, will soon be one of the busiest harbors in the world. Senator Frye, who saw it for the first time last summer, was so amazed with its natural resources and beauties that he did not hesitate to say that before another quarter of a century has passed it will be surrounded by a population of not less than a million people.

THAT'S SO.

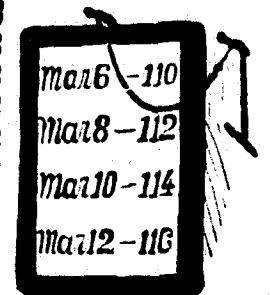
Chicago Herald.

Even the boots and shoes with which the country kicks at tariff taxes are taxed.

IN A NUTSHELL.

Henri Watterson.

The world cannot take our surplus unless we take its surplus.



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CALIFORNIA.

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

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

OAKLAND.—Single tax club No. 1 meets every Friday evening at St. Andrews hall, 1066 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Haskins.

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

SAN DIEGO.—Single tax question club meets every Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m., at Horton hall. County committee room, 444 5th st. Geo. B. Whaley, chairman.

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

COLORADO.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. M. Beath; sec., J. Henley Smith, 13 W. Alabama st.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club No. 1. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific hotel. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 835.

SPRINGFIELD.—Sangamon single tax club. Pres., Joseph Farris; sec., James H. McCrea, 683 Black ave.

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

SPARTA.—Single tax committee. Sec., Wm. B. Bailey.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Every Friday evening, Opera house building. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec., Duke Schroer, 327 & 3d.

INDIANA.

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

CLINTON.—Single tax club. Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, Argus office. Pres., Isaac H. Strain; sec., L. O. Bishop.

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

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indianapolis single tax league. Every Thursday evening, 8 p. m., Mansur hall, n. e. cor. Washington and Alabama sts. Pres., Dr. Brown; sec., L. P. Custer.

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

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 315 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Monson, 900 Hedge ave.

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

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; always open. Every Sunday in each month, 2:30 p. m.; 714 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Stevenson; sec., L. E. Egan, 204 W. 1st av.

ALLERTON.—Tax reform club. Every Thursday evening, Vest's hall. Pres., A. J. Morris; sec., H. D. Whirley.

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

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

SIOUX CITY.—Single tax committee, first and third Monday each month. Pres., Jas. A. Ford, 316 Nebraska st.; sec., H. H. Hoffman, Hotel Booge.

KANSAS.

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

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

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 123 7th st.

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

MARYLAND.

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

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday evening, 8 p. m., at Industrial hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., J. G. Schonfarber; W. H. Kelly.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

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

Neponset single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, Wood st. court, Neponset.

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

Roxbury single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Ruggles st.

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

LYNN.—Lynn single tax league. Pres., C. H. Libbey st., 381 Washington st.; sec., John McCarthy, 140 Tunson st.

Worcester.—Tenth district single tax league of Worcester. Meetings first Thursday of each month, class room, Y. M. C. A. building, 30 Pearl st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., Edwin K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN.

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

DETROIT.—Single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., John Bridge; sec., J. R. Burton, sec., room 13, Butterfield building.

STURGIS.—Sturgis club of investigation. Pres., Rufus Spaulding; sec., Thomas Harding.

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Wegener; sec., Jas. Duffy, 308 State st.

MINNESOTA.

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

South Minneapolis single tax club. Wednesday evenings, at 1809 E. Lake st. Pres., A. M. Goodrich; sec., F. F. Hammersley.

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

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax club. Tuesday evenings at 307 1/2 Pine st., third floor; business meetings first Monday of each month. Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. E. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gamble street.

"Benton School of Social Science." Sunday, 4 p. m., 6839 Waldemar ave., St. Louis. Pres., Dr. Henry B. Chase; sec., Wm. C. Little.

LA DUE.—The Reform club of La Due. Pres., W. Stephens; sec., Jas. Wilson.

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

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

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

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

RED HUB.—Single tax league. Pres., J. S. Cahill; sec., J. Krowson, Red Hub, Mo.

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

MONTANA.

STATE.—Montana single tax association. Pres., Will Kennedy, Boulder; vice-pres., J. M. Clements, Helena; sec., Wm. McKeon, Great Falls.

Marysville; treas., C. A. Jackson, Butte; ex. com., C. A. Lindsay, J. B. Knight, Samuel Mulville, all of Butte.

NEBRASKA.

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

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

NEW JERSEY.

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

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

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

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 193 Hamburg ave. Meetings every Sunday evening at 169 Market street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BAYONNE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, Wm. R. DuBois.

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

NEW YORK.

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

Metropolitan single tax association. First and Third Saturday evenings of each month, 490 Eighth av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred C. Keller.

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

North New York single tax club. Every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 2340 3d ave. Pres., James R. Small; sec., Thomas F. Foy.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 193 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 11 Willow st.

The Eastern District single tax club. Meetings first and third Mondays, 234 Broadway. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 215 Ross st.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1203 Broadway, in Women's Christian temperance union. Pres., Herman G. Loew; sec., James B. Connell.

Tariff reform club of Flatbush, Kings Co. Meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m., Town hall. Pres., H. G. Seaver; sec., Geo. White.

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

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

ALBANY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec., George Noyes, 368 First st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray; sec., J. M. Wilson, 304 Front st.

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

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

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

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

YONKERS.—The Jefferson single tax club, 18 N. Broadway. Public meetings every Tuesday evening at 7:45. Pres., Fielding Gower; sec., Wm. Young, P. O. box 617.

OHIO.

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

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., rooms 301-3 Arcade, Euclid avenue. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Stemon, 7 Greenwood st.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robertson's hall, Lincoln's inn court, 227 Main st. (near P. O.). Pres., James Seiple, 478 Central av.; sec., W. L. Beecher, Carlisle st., Mt. Auburn.

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

Columbus single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3:30 p. m. Pres., H. S. Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

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

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

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., John Birch; sec., W. W. Kile; 108 E. 5th st.

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

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

MASTFIELD.—Mastfield single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristor; sec., W. J. Huggins, 4 W. 1st st.

TOLDO.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 119 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a. m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. P. Travers.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivories hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 4 R. Market st.

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

OREGON.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p. m., 904 Walnut st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut st.

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

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday evening at 7:30 64 4th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 140 S. 24th st.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club. Hevenor's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

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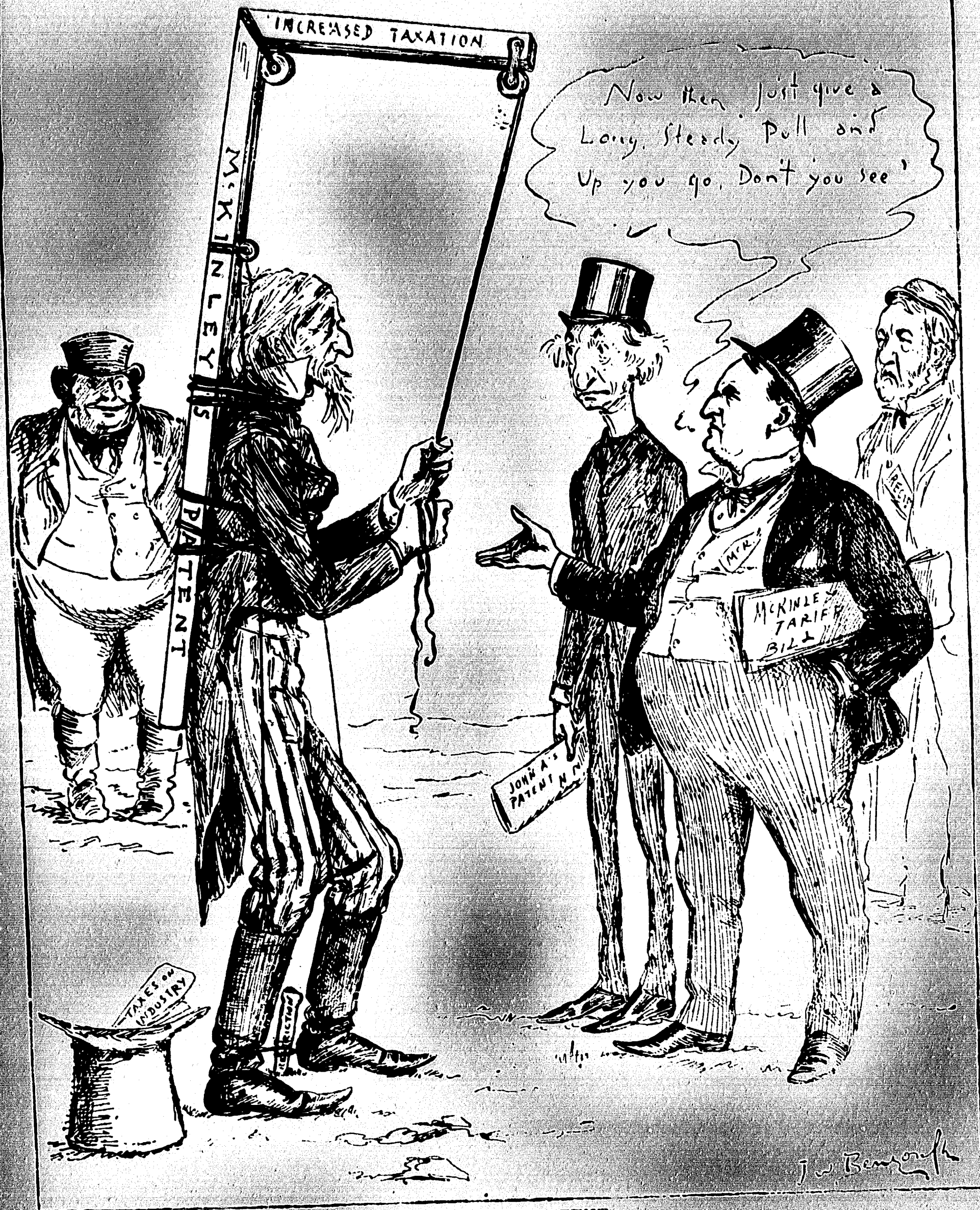
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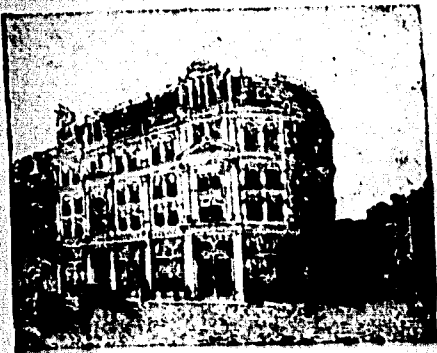
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