

THE STANDARD

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THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.—Apparently everybody in England is talking about the Baccarat Scandal and a very large number of Americans are eagerly reading about it. The scandal is given its present prominence through a suit by Sir William Gordon-Cumming, a lieutenant-colonel in the British army, brother of a peer, and for ten years a boon companion of the Prince of Wales, against several ladies and gentlemen of the same social set, who have accused Sir William of cheating at cards. The matter would be one of purely personal and local interest were it not for the fact that the trial discloses, in a formal way, the fact that the Prince of Wales in visiting a country house carried with him counters for baccarat playing. The Wilsons, the people visited, were rich but untitled and, English-like, madly anxious for the honor of entertaining their future sovereign. In order to accomplish this a rule against baccarat playing, made by Mr. Wilson, the master of the house, was suspended to gratify the Prince, who thereupon produced his own chips and set up as banker in a game of baccarat, with a regular gambling house limit of \$1,000. In the games that followed it was charged that Sir William Gordon-Cumming cheated. The evidence seems to show that the charge was true, and in effect the jury has so found. No matter what becomes of Sir William the disclosure of the fact that the Prince of Wales, despite his position, his years, and the fact that he is a grandfather, is so inveterate a gambler that actual gambling for high stakes is requisite for his amusement during a visit to a country house, will produce a feeling against him that may be fraught with serious consequences to the English Crown.

Back of this, and closely connected with it, lies, it is said, another scandal, which among a large class of English people will be even more damaging to the Prince. If it shall finally turn out that not merely a consent to gamble for high stakes, but an invitation to a fair but frailtitled beauty, who holds for the present the supreme place in the Prince's affections and the London shop windows, was necessary to induce the Prince to visit Tranby Croft, the public sentiment that compelled the Liberal party to discard Parnell as an ally will turn against the Prince of Wales with a wrath that may make him glad that his mother's health gives no promise of his accession to the throne until this storm blows over.

How absolutely ridiculous it is that such a fellow should have any prospect of power, honor and adulation among a civilized and educated people at the close of the nineteenth century.

ON THE RUN.—The Reform Club is again carrying on an aggressive anti-tariff campaign in the rural counties of this State. In Ulster County last week the campaign took the form of a joint debate between Hon. John DeWitt Warner and General Geo. B. Sheridan, who had, in response to the club's challenge, been put forward by the Republicans to defend their pet superstition. No one who knows Mr. Warner will doubt that he went at the tariff without gloves and mercilessly exposed the absurdity and false pretences of the arguments in behalf of protection. Of course he vigorously denounced the iniquities of the McKinley bill. When General Sheridan arose to reply he filled

his Republican hearers with consternation by refusing to defend the McKinley bill, which he declared to be, in some ways, a mistake, while he admitted that the reciprocity so far proposed would not benefit the farmer. He insisted, however, that protection cheapened commodities and was in general, if not in particular, a great and glorious thing. No one who has not heard Rosina Vokes sing "'Is, 'Art Was True to Poll" can clearly comprehend the General's devotion to protection.

His attitude is most significant. It is evidently beginning to dawn on many Republican leaders that the people will not stand the application of Protectionist principles by the McKinley bill, and that Blaine's reciprocity dodge as a substitute will not fool the farmer. Nevertheless, they make a tactical mistake in retiring under fire. They cannot afford to let their dupes know that they have fooled them, and still less can they afford to alienate the protected manufacturers on whom they depend for the money with which they buy votes. They might as well make up their minds to stand or fall with the McKinley bill strapped to their party's back, even though they do re-echo the old Jewish agonized cry: "Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?"

We congratulate the Reform Club in finding one opponent. We congratulate the country on the existence of the Reform Club. We assure the Protectionists that it is more dangerous to them than a thousand Cobden Clubs.

THE NEW TAX REFORM MOVEMENT.—In the Story of the Week in this issue of THE STANDARD will be found an announcement of the organization of a tax reform association that seems to promise good results. One of the daily papers in noting it speaks of it as a Single Tax movement. Of course it is not such, but a movement by business men to relieve this city of a kind of taxation that cripples industry and checks enterprise. Those engaged in this effort for reform clearly see the disadvantages of the existing system and declare that "real estate should bear the main burden of taxation, because such taxes can be most easily, cheaply and certainly collected." This declaration does not necessarily carry with it any recognition of the basic principle of the Single Tax, which is, that land values belong, of right, to the community; and many of those who distinctly repudiate that idea have cheerfully signed the declaration of principles of the new organization. But though the new movement is not a Single Tax movement, it deserves the cordial support of Single Taxers, because it proposes to remove the taxes now levied on most of the products of industry.

A notable and gratifying feature of the new movement is the support it receives from real estate men. The President of the Real Estate Exchange, and a former president of the same body, have signed the declaration of principles. The Record and Guide, the acknowledged organ of the real estate men, not only commends the new movement, but requests all who accept its platform to send in their names to the office of the paper, with a view to preparing for concerted action. Though this attitude of real estate men will surprise the unthinking, it is sensible, and entirely consistent with their interests. Any system of taxation that cripples business in New York, or drives capital

way, will lower rents, while a system that promotes prosperity will increase the rental value of land far beyond the amount of increased taxes on land and houses proposed by the promoters of this new movement. Hence, in asking that all taxes shall be levied on real estate, these people are not proposing any sacrifice of their own interests. We are glad to see that the *Times* editorially commends the new movement, and we hope that those whose names are appended to the platform will use their influence in making the effort a great success.

One thing the business men of New York may accept as certain, and that is, that they cannot much longer escape the evil effects of foolish attempts to collect heavy taxes on personal property and evidences of indebtedness, unless they seriously set about educating not only the farmers but the workmen in cities out of the delusion that personal property taxation is just, practicable, and desirable. At a first glance, this notion seems to be true; and this initial impression can only be removed by argument addressed to all victims of the delusion. If the people continue to believe that listing bills and other inquisitorial devices ought to be resorted to to prevent rich men from escaping their due share of public burdens, the time will come when they will have their way. This new movement is the first that has begun a serious educational movement for the dissemination of sound views on the subject of local taxation.

PHILADELPHIA ROTTENNESS.—The recent collapse of banks and business houses in the city of Philadelphia indicates a condition of rottenness in the Quaker City that must be surprising to those who have not considered the forces that make up public opinion there. The great majority of the reputable business men of that city are joined together in pretending that the system of so-called protection is intended to benefit American labor. Having made up their minds to stick to this pretence, they not only condone the bribery of voters by Quay, but the conscious contribution of money for such bribery by pretended Christians, like Wanamaker and his associates. It is safe to say that no man in that city capable of taking the lead in the conduct of the greater businesses there carried on can, in the nature of things, be so ignorant and stupid as to believe that manufacturers desire protection for the purpose of keeping up wages, or that John Wanamaker is any better man morally than Matthew Stanley Quay. Yet men who pretend to such beliefs stand at the head of the business community of Philadelphia.

Now who are the people to whom these men are leaders and guides? Of course there are all kinds of people in Philadelphia, as elsewhere, but the majority of its people have, despite their own personal experience in diminished returns from their labor, blindly, stupidly and with an utter impatience of all opposing arguments, gone on voting to sustain the men who present to them as their models and ideals John Wanamaker as a Christian and Matthew S. Quay as a statesman. Out of a community so constituted and so led what other could be expected than just what has come?—the revelation of an absolute lack of moral sense in its leading citizens, and of a rottenness that is appalling to all who contemplate it, and which, if general throughout the country, would be the immediate precursor of the overthrow of civilized society.

Fortunately for Philadelphia there are within it, despite the degrading influences that dominate its public and business affairs, a vast and increasing minority who see through these frauds and shams, and who boldly refuse to worship the fetich that has reduced a great community to this condition of shame. Nevertheless, the present condition of business affairs in that

city is an awful example of the material as well as the moral effects of the deliberate agreement by a majority of a community to pretend to believe what they know to be a lie. Protection is not only reducing the American people to poverty, but where it has full sway, it is beginning to denude communities, not only of the substance of honesty, but of that decent pretence to a regard for right or wrong which has been described as the tribute that vice involuntarily renders to virtue.

Coming down into details, the defalcation of John Bardsley, the City Treasurer of Philadelphia, has revealed an extent of corruption that seems to astonish even Philadelphia newspapers. It has been shown that the Federal Bank Examiner, with full consciousness of the rottenness of both the Keystone and the Spring Garden banks, permitted them to keep wide open their doors to receive deposits from those not inside the ring, while favored persons were busily engaged in withdrawing their money. The man who permitted this is still in public office, and his superior officer at Washington, who knew of the facts, remains unrebuked and unreformed by the administration of which John Wanamaker is a member. Not only is this true, but so base, even after these exposures, is official public opinion in Philadelphia, that when a resolution, reciting the undisputed facts, was introduced in the City Councils of Philadelphia demanding the dismissal of the guilty Federal officers, it received but one vote besides that of its proposer.

The evidence of a tremendous official pressure to prevent the bringing out of all the facts, and of the probable failure on the part of the United States authorities to try to catch the fugitive president of the Keystone Bank, indicate that some one in high quarters has personal reasons for suppressing the investigation; and it is most significant, remembering this, that the counsel of John Bardsley, the defaulting City Treasurer, is reported as saying: "Let Mr. Wanamaker tell what he knows, and I will undertake that Mr. Bardsley will then tell all that he knows. Mr. Wanamaker came here from Washington last Saturday, and urgently insisted that Mr. Bardsley should make a clean breast of this whole affair. Now, I think that Mr. Wanamaker should give Mr. Bardsley a little encouragement, and should himself make a clean breast of it and tell all he knows."

Of course, this utterance by the counsel of a confessed thief is not conclusive against Mr. Wanamaker, but it and other things taken in connection therewith, create a reasonable demand on the part of the whole American people for such an investigation as will either prove or disprove the charge suggested against the Postmaster-General. The American people have the right to know whether the man who collected the money wherewith to purchase the election of Benjamin Harrison is to be kept in office through the exercise of Benjamin Harrison's powers as President, to screen him from detection as a possible beneficiary and accomplice in public robbery.

"MILLS DISPOSED TO DODGE."—This is the heading placed by the New York Times over a dispatch from St. Louis which records the failure of some unknown newspaper correspondent to force Hon. Roger Q. Mills to express opinions on subjects that he is under no possible obligation to publicly discuss. The dispatch says: "An effort to interview the Texas statesman developed dodging and trimming talents that few if any people ever thought he possessed." Such a heading followed by such a declaration would create in the minds of any one who carelessly glanced over the paper, as many readers do, an idea that Mr. Mills' ambition to be Speaker had made a coward of him and

broken down the bold straightforwardness that has distinguished him in the discussion of political principles, and to which he owes much of his support for the great office to which he properly aspires.

A careful reading of the dispatch, however, demonstrates the fact that Mr. Mills freely answered every question that he was under any obligation to reply to. He declared his belief that a Democrat would be elected in 1892. He declared his confidence that the next House will not adopt the Reed rules. He said the Farmer's Alliance in Texas will not oppose the Democratic party. Two other paragraphs in the dispatch afford the pretexts for the insulting head line, and for the spiteful declaration of the local correspondent. They are as follows :

A series of questions was asked intended to elicit an expression as to the man who would probably be nominated, but Mr. Mills first dodged and then declined to express any opinion as to the best man for the Democrats to nominate, nor would he answer a question as to Mr. Cleveland's prospects.

Then the Speakership was touched upon, and Mr. Mills' eyes took on a wild-scared-steer sort of a look, and he shut up like a clam, refusing to say another word.

All of this means that Mr. Mills declined to discuss his personal preference for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency and his own prospects for the Speakership with a stranger, who probably displayed in personal conversation the hostility and impertinence of which his public dispatch gives evidence. Mills' refusal is to his credit, and it is worthy of imitation by public men generally. It is eminently proper that a man of prominence and especially a candidate for office should not only be given opportunity to express his opinions on questions of principle and policy, but be strongly urged to do so, and the newspaper interview is a convenient method of accomplishing this. As a means of gratifying impertinent curiosity, however, the interview is a public and private nuisance, and no properly-conducted newspaper would lend its columns to a baffled inquisitor whose impudence had failed of its object.

It is a general matter of regret among thinking Democrats and Free Traders that the frequently malicious, and always incapable, management of the news pages of the New York Times should so constantly make that paper the vehicle for just such nasty items as that now under comment. The World's Hill proclivities and the Herald's habitual silliness on the one hand, and the general tone and character of the editorial page of the Times on the other hand, practically compel many opponents of Protection to depend on the latter as the one morning paper that they even attempt to read with any regularity. Such men resent the laudations of men like Edmunds and Sherman by the Times, but they can stand these outcroppings of the "auld love" better than the World's laudations of peanut politics and the monkey brand editorials of the Herald. They are, however, justly exasperated by the constantly recurring evidences that the conduct of the news columns of the Times affords no safeguards whatever against prejudiced and malicious misrepresentations of men who deserve the intelligent support of the Times, if its editorial utterances mean anything at all.

"IT SIMPLY WOULD NOT PAY."—The Detroit Evening News, in answering some questions put to it by a correspondent, E. M. Clark, who is more than half inclined to accept its arguments in favor of the Single Tax, points out clearly the difference between actual land values and improvement values. Mr. Clark undertook to make a comparison between pig iron held out of use and land so held. The News replies that the man who foolishly allows his pig iron to lie and rust "is doing no damage so long as, under the operations of the Single Tax, the iron mines are being operated," and it goes on to say: "Under the

Single Tax there will be no speculation in land. *It simply would not pay.*"

Of course, this thought is not a new one to advocates of the Single Tax, but it cannot be too prominently put forward, nor too persistently reiterated. The application of the Single Tax does not carry with it any suggestion of coercing men into being good. It is entirely consistent with that view of individual right which leaves every man to do as he will, holding him responsible for the consequences; that is, the theory of the law that every man shall be accounted as innocent until he is proven to be guilty. Nearly all Socialistic proposals for legislation are based on the opposing theory that men are prone to do evil, and that it is the duty of the State to take care of them, as the parent takes care of his children, and to prevent them from doing wrong. It is not our purpose here to discuss this question, but simply to point out the fact that the Single Tax is entirely consistent with the theory of personal liberty and individual responsibility.

It does not propose to limit the amount of land that a man may hold by any direct prohibition. It recognizes the fact that whatever he has he holds by virtue of laws permitted, if not enacted, by the people, and it merely proposes to so amend these laws as to deprive men of all pecuniary inducement to hold land out of use. After the Single Tax once comes into operation it will not pay to speculate in land. The only inducement men now have to speculate in land is the hope that they will make money. When that hope definitely perishes land speculation will cease, for the reason set forth in the Evening News. "It simply would not pay."

HILL SNEERS AT CLEVELAND.—David B. Hill, Governor of New York, Senator-Elect, and aspirant to the Presidency of the United States, was the guest at a gathering of actors last week. The same gathering had been addressed a year ago by ex-President Cleveland, who gravely but courteously advised his hearers to meet their obligations as citizens, and incidentally deprecated the hostility at times manifested by the Church in which he himself was reared to the theatrical profession. Obviously alluding to this, Mr. Hill, in the course of his remarks, said :

I do not propose to inflict upon you any labored remarks upon the subject of your political beliefs and duties. You have possibly had enough of that on other occasions. I do not think it makes any great difference whether you, in your busy life, have an opportunity to exercise elective privileges or to study the subject of political economy. The world, in my judgment, will move on just the same whether you give your attention to these matters or not.

The papers say that the actors liked this intentional insult to their former guest. If this is true, Hill understood them better than Cleveland, for the latter assumed that they were gentlemen and men of sense. Hill went on further as follows :

Neither is it necessary for me to apologize for appearing before you to-day. I have not been brought up by any church that forbids my appearing before an audience of actors.

He might have gone further and said that he had not been brought up in any church that condemned dishonesty, forbade lying, or insisted on integrity of any kind; and he might have added that he had never been trained in any school not to be as blackguardly in manner as he is faithless in politics.

This does not matter, however. Hill's exhibition of hostility was a clear declaration of war. What are Mr. Cleveland's friends going to do about it? There are a great many thousand people in this State who do not know Mr. Cleveland personally, but to whom he is the embodiment of conviction and character in politics. They have not the disposition, however, to run ahead and organize resistance to the further domination of the Democratic party by this rowdy Governor of ours; and the masterly inactivity policy of those nearest

to Mr. Cleveland has evidently not brought about peace. Hill defies and insults them, and goes out of his way to do so. What are they going to do about it? There are thousands who would hail with joy almost any answer to this question?

WHERE WILL THE SUN STAND?—The New York Sun recently printed a characteristic editorial entitled "Roger and the Two Toms." It assumed—and, THE STANDARD is happy to say, it rightly assumed—that Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, can be counted upon "to vote for Roger Quarles Mills for Speaker." It further declared that "Tom Watson," of Georgia, who considers the tariff system to be "the essence of legalized thieving," should be a Mills man, too, "unless he can find an Alliance candidate more to his mind." It further says:

These two Democrats or nominal Democrats would be justified in supporting Mr. Mills. He is as rank a Free Trader as either of them. If there are any other Free Traders in the Fifty-second Congress they should rally around the Cornicans Cobden. He is the Free Trade candidate. The Democratic party, however, does not agree with the position of Johnson, Watson and Mills in regard to Protection and Free Trade. The Speaker must represent the Democratic party. Mr. Mills misrepresents it.

This is a clear recognition of the issue. Mr. Mills is the Free Trade candidate for Speaker. Whether the Democratic party, as represented in the next House of Representatives, agrees "with the position of Johnson, Watson and Mills," in regard to Protection and Free Trade, will be settled by the House itself. "The Speaker must," as the Sun says, "represent the Democratic party." THE STANDARD believes that Mr. Mills, the Free Trader, does represent the Democratic party on the tariff question. Whether we are right in that belief or not, it is evident that he represents the views of a large and growing part of the Democratic party, and for that reason, and for that reason only, THE STANDARD seeks to promote the success of that party, which, hesitate and hold back as it may, is bound to become a Free Trade party.

The defeat of Mills by any less pronounced Free Trader would simply demonstrate that the party has not yet acquired sufficient sense and courage to recognize the inevitable. His election will commit the party to Free Trade. The Sun acknowledges this. That paper is now pretending to be at once a Protectionist and a Democrat. What will it do in case Mr. Mills is elected Speaker? This is a fair question and it deserves a frank reply.

CORN CRIB CURRENCY.—A dispatch from Topeka says that the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas are seriously considering an attempt to establish their pet "sub-treasury" scheme with private capital. A New Yorker named J. C. Hopkins is author of the proposal, and he claims to represent New York capitalists who are willing to put money into it. The proposal is to establish a bank, with an elevator and storehouse attached, in each county. Farmers are to deposit grain or other "unperishable" products, and to be entitled to draw against 80 per cent of its value. Depositors are to have check books containing checks drawn to their own order for small amounts, and they are expected to make their checks payable to bearer. The various banks will cash their checks in gold or silver, and a redemption agency is to be established in New York, where it is supposed that most of them will be paid. The dispatch does not make it quite clear why this is expected, or why "Wall street" should be let into this wholly Western scheme. The real expectation, however, is that these checks, which are to be as parti-colored as Joseph's coat, will circulate from hand to hand at their face value. We fear that this will run up against certain Federal statutes. Otherwise we should like

to see this experiment of using warehouse receipts as a circulating medium tried. Its educational effect in teaching Western men the value of checks as aids to exchange would be excellent, and it is furthermore a good sign to find these people disposed to do anything—even to the making of currency—for themselves instead of depending on Government for it. Our only fear is that the educational process might go so far as to ruin the pupils. We earnestly advise these budding financiers to retain enough of their distrust of Wall street to look pretty carefully into the credentials of this Mr. Hopkins, and also into the reputation of his backers. If our Kansas friends can make a corn crib currency circulate, they need no help in the matter from either New York or Washington.

THE POPE ON THE LAND QUESTION.—Copies of the English translation of the Pope's Encyclical have reached this country, and the full text of the letter appeared in yesterday's papers. It is impossible in this issue of THE STANDARD to comment on it fully, but a hasty reading shows that the Pope intends to antagonize Henry George's views on the land question, but that he is hopelessly muddled on the subject. He fails to understand that there is any difference between a conditional right to the permanent possession of improved land and the absolute ownership of the same, and he apparently has no conception of the difference between land values and improvement values. The result is that he fails to discriminate between land ownership and the ownership of products, and he imagines that when he is attacking Socialism and defending the right to property that he is demolishing the argument against private ownership in land. We hope to be able to review the Encyclical more fully in the next issue of THE STANDARD.

DEATH OF THE CANADIAN PREMIER.—The death of Sir John Macdonald leaves Canadian politics in a chaotic state. Though party feeling runs high in the Dominion, the dividing line is not any fixed tendency or principle, and personal influence and "magnetism," with which Sir John was plentifully endowed, have played an important part in public affairs. This will end with the Premier's death, and it is likely that the two parties will now divide on the tariff question, though embodying this issue will be the honest division between Conservatives and Liberals, between the old and the new. Inevitably the Liberals will tend toward independence, or else consolidation with the United States, and the Conservatives will seek to strengthen the tie that binds Canada to the British Empire. This process will go on more rapidly now that the craft and cunning of Sir John Macdonald can no longer avoid conflicts by false pretence and intrigue.

THE NEXT CONFERENCE.—Among the Single Tax news printed in the issue of THE STANDARD for June 3 was a set of resolutions adopted by the Minneapolis Single Tax League favoring the holding of an international Single Tax conference at Chicago during the World's Fair. The Minneapolis League recommends the subject to the consideration of the Single Tax people of the United States, and suggests the advisability "of making some exhibit at the World's Fair which will illustrate the condition of society under the Single Tax, as compared with the present conditions." We do not know that the latter proposition is practicable, though doubtless the author of the resolutions has some plan to suggest. So far as the conference is concerned, however, the suggestion is one well deserving consideration. The conference held last Summer was a great success, but the feeling was probably general that

the tax on individual resources involved in such a gathering is too great to permit the holding of one annually. Whether an international conference is held or not, it seems that it would be desirable that a national conference should be held at Chicago during the World's Fair, as it would be sure to be a large gathering. It is possible that the Single Tax organizations throughout the country may desire the holding of such a meeting at an earlier date, but the Minneapolis proposition should be generally considered, and THE STANDARD columns are of course open to an expression of opinion on the subject. All we ask of our correspondents is, that as this is a topic that can be briefly discussed, they shall all be brief.

"NOT DEMOCRATIC."—George W. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, telegraphs that paper a very rosy view of the present condition of affairs in Ireland, and triumphantly exclaims: "So much for five years of firm, intelligent rule by a man who knows the people he has to govern, knows his own mind and knows how to make his will respected!" Here spoke the Tory Squire, as the Evening Post calls Smalley. This Englishman by adoption seems at this point to have recalled the fact that he was writing for an American Republican newspaper which pretends to great sympathy for the "victims of English tyranny" in Ireland, for he adds, "this is not democracy." But he at once goes on to quote approvingly Balfour's declaration that the Irish people are incapable of governing themselves. Mr. Smalley has a perfect right to become an English Tory and repudiate democracy, and the Tribune has an equal right to keep such a correspondent; but the latter course is utterly inconsistent with the paper's pretended political principles and its proper sense of sympathy with the Irish people. Does anyone know what Mr. Smalley's "pull" is?

THE COBDEN CLUB.—Considering the real or pretended belief of the American Protectionists in the efficacy and activity of the moribund Cobden Club, it was somewhat amusing to read in our English letter last week the denunciation of the club by Thomas Briggs, one of the few survivors of the Anti-Corn Law League, as the chief enemy of real Free Trade in England. Such a denunciation must make Protectionists' heads swim. Of course the leading Protectionists know the truth about the Cobden Club, but their ignorant followers have no idea of the fact that it is a crippled survival of a once vigorous organization, which gets out a tract now and then, and that this is the extent of its activity. Its members believe in the existing revenue tariff in England, and are opposed to real Free Trade, while most of them are more than content that countries foolish enough to do so shall persist in crippling themselves and helping England by the maintenance of protective tariffs.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Mr. C. J. Buell, of Minnesota, in an article printed elsewhere, entitled, "The Railway a Public Highway," draws with great clearness the line between the public highway and the business of the common carrier. We think he makes the principle involved perfectly clear, but every presentation of the idea with such clearness provokes, instead of argument on the actual question involved, objections as to the practicability of operating roads where the rolling stock and road bed are not owned by the same company. This is a different question, and should not be allowed to interfere with the discussion of the abstract principle involved. The first thing to ascertain is whether or not it is true that the ideal method would be the private conduct of the business of

transportation on publicly owned and maintained highways, whether paved with stone, iron or any other substance. This once settled, the question of practicability naturally arises, and on that we think an equally conclusive argument may be made in behalf of the possibility of applying the principle, when it has once been acknowledged to be the true one.

CLUB CORRESPONDENTS.—Two or three Single Tax clubs in the country have responded to THE STANDARD's suggestion that they appoint correspondents who will regularly report the proceedings of such clubs and give succinctly the news of the movement in their own localities. Of course everybody understands that in covering so wide a territory THE STANDARD is compelled to condense its reports, and correspondents are earnestly urged to keep news matters and expressions of opinion as far apart as possible, since the latter can usually wait for a chance to get in, while news has to be printed promptly. If every club will select its secretary or some other member to promptly furnish the news of its own neighborhood, the Single Tax news in THE STANDARD will be even more interesting than it now is, and far more thorough. Of course this suggestion is not intended to discourage those who voluntarily send in news, but a regular correspondent in each town where there is a club will make it certain that no event of importance in that locality can escape notice. We want all the news we can get, but we want likewise to make sure of not missing matters of importance.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, May 30.—The eighth annual conference of the English Land Restoration League was held on the evening of the 28th, at the Smith Place Institute, Finsbury, London, not far from the Bank of England. The meeting was not very large but it was representative and exhibited a great deal of earnestness and enthusiasm. Prominent on the platform and in the body of the hall were William Saunders, Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, Thomas F. Walker, of Birmingham, Rev. William Morris, James C. Durant, Henry Anketel, Frederick Verinder, H. W. Hill, D'Arcy W. Reeve, Thomas Layman, Thomas Shore, Jr., T. P. Wood, James Haysman and Frank Smith, editor of the Worker's Cry. Tom L. Johnson was prevented from being present by the illness of his son with the grip.

H. W. Hill, the chairman, it should be remembered, rendered admirable service to the cause last year as a delegate to the Church Congress, when he advocated the land for the people and raised a discussion which was continued in the columns of the Guardian, the leading Church journal in England, for six months afterwards.

All the speeches were made to resolutions. One of these resolutions urged the acceptance of the secretary's report, a resume of which I sent to THE STANDARD last week. Another resolution reaffirmed the League's protest against buying out Irish or other landlords, and another pledged the meeting to the active support of the League in its work based on the creed that "in the abolition of taxes upon industry and the substitution of taxation upon land values for all public purposes is to be found the only sure basis for true social reform." A third resolution pledged the conference to continue the work of the Land Restoration Van, pursued during the past two or three months with such good effect, and to give the necessary money support.

Thomas F. Walker, in speaking against the land purchase principle, made a strong point by quoting the utterance of a well-known English statesman who favors the Irish bill. The name Mr. Walker did not give, but what he quoted was this: "The landowner is beginning to feel that he is in too small a minority to be safe, and sees the advantage of being reinforced by the small proprietor, who is as great a stickler for order and security as the largest owner can be." As Mr. Walker pointed out, this is at the heart of this purchase business. It would build up a barrier around the larger landowners. The English statesman has lost his great opportunity to lead the people, in not coming out into the open against the Government land purchase bill.

William Saunders was in splendid form, and eloquently maintained it to be the duty of land reformers in Great Britain to commence calling a spade a spade, and to visit against the landowning class those opprobrious terms, such as "confiscation" and "theft," which have all along been so unjustly used upon those who wanted to get back the land for the disinherited.

Frank Smith, referring to his experience in the Salvation Army movement, said that he had long since gone about and seen th

depth of London's poverty and despair, but that it was some time before he realized the dual nature of man—that man must have his bodily wants attended to as well as his spiritual wants—that “he must be saved from the torments of time as well as the terrors of eternity.”

Rev. William Morris detailed with graphic accuracy the pedigree of the blackleg, showing him too to be the victim of the social system, and in that respect entitled to strong sympathy. T. P. Wood emphasized the fact that the reform the league aimed at was for the benefit of every person in the community, even the landlords; and I was called upon to briefly sketch the condition of the Single Tax movement in the United States.

The speech, however, that will doubtless interest the readers of THE STANDARD most was that of Henry Ancketel. He was called upon to speak on the acceptance of the secretary's yearly report and he made some felicitous remarks about it. But proceeding he pointed to the “cart-tail campaign” work of the van as indicating a lot of new work that might be done with great effect all over the country. His long residence in New York made him familiar with American Single Tax methods, and he urged the adoption of some of them. He called attention to the singular advertisement which had appeared about London some years ago. Here, there and everywhere one could turn were the words: “Who's Griffiths?” Nobody knew who Griffiths was, but soon everybody began to ask. When the community got itself well worked up over the conundrum, the answer came: “Griffiths is the second-hand safe man.” From doing no business at all, Griffiths suddenly jumped into enormous business, and made a fortune in a few months. The American Single Taxers, Mr. Ancketel said, were acting upon this idea, and in some places with great success. They had little stickers with the words, “The Single Tax will do it,” which they were fixing on anything or pasting up anywhere that would give them conspicuousness. “Half the fight is made,” said he, “when you can get the community asking what it is the Single Tax will do.” And he urged the English Land Restoration League to give early consideration to this as well as a number of other plans of operation found to work so successfully on the other side of the water, since such methods would broaden the way for isolated individual effort as well as that of organized bodies.

The meeting closed in the usual way. I am glad to say that Mr. Ancketel's suggestion seemed to meet with general approval, and, furthermore, that he has already started a Single Tax club—using the words “Single Tax”—in the district where he lives at Denmark Hill, in the southeast of London.

In talking the other day with a member of Congress, who voted for the McKinley bill, and who is over here on a short visit, I referred to some signs of reviving protectionism among the miserably paid farm laborers of this country, from which, with one bound, he leaped to the conclusion that “Free Trade England” was beginning to see ruin staring her in the face and must start again to taxing herself with a tariff. In support of this he quoted Mr. Smalley, of the New York Tribune, who had said that Free Trade sentiment here was in a bad way, because the Cobden Club didn't have a dinner this year! I agreed to make some examination of the extent of this protectionism and to let the Congressman know. The evidence so far seems all to be of about the same kind—that is, that there is a little sentiment for protection in some parts of the country, among some of the farm laborers who see in that the only way to get the land used and therefore to make plenty of work, and among the large landowners who could add to their rents. But there is nothing more in it.

Mr. J. W. S. Collie, secretary of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, which has branches and correspondents all over Great Britain, and is the strongest Free Trade propaganda organization in this country, in answer to some questions from me, says:

“There is and always has been in England undoubtedly a protective sentiment which has found expression in times of dull trade. It is only in the agricultural districts that the Protectionists could go in for that sentiment, however, and there they hold out hopes of a duty on wheat. In the towns, at the same time, they promise workmen to keep out foreign manufactured articles by means of a tariff, but to allow food stuffs to come in free! The 1885 general election was fought very much on that principle (‘fair trade,’ they call it). The three or four years preceding had been years of depression, and the Free Traders made the most of it. Liberals on every side were brought face to face with the depression of trade. The remedy proposed by the Fair Traders (who were almost altogether conservative), was Protection. They pointed out that the British manufacturer was being undersold by the foreigner, which was to a very great extent a fact. We then set to work to discover the cause of this, and found it was the land monopoly. We may look back to that time as being the beginning of the Single Tax movement. The Protectionists did not win in 1885, and Protection cannot win in this country. It is as dead as a door-nail. The only tariff changes that will take place will be the abolition of all custom

and excise duties, except in regard to alcohol and perhaps tobacco, into which the moral question comes as well as the fiscal.”

It is only necessary to make one other quotation, the testimony of Joseph W. Wakinshaw, who has an immense personal correspondence all through the north of England, giving him a clear knowledge of popular thought and sentiment. Mr. Wakinshaw answered in this way:

With us it is a national grievance that the importation of cheap foreign produce has forced our arable land into grass, and as low cultivation means diminished labor the superfluous laborer has forsaken the soil for the street. This tendency has been corroborated by the recent census and I need not enlarge upon its undesirable results. What should be done is the question? Rather than impose a protective tariff there is a growing, and, I think, rational movement in favor of intensive cultivation—the splitting up of large farms into small holdings and restoring the laborer to them. The country has manifestly lost its equilibrium; our towns congested with labor and our fields starved for want of it. The relieving the one and fertilizing the other is thwarted by our atrocious land laws. One of the bye-products of a tax upon land values will be the higher cultivation of the land—urban and suburban.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

THE RAILWAY A PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

When once understood, the laws of nature are very simple. This truth is as applicable to social and economic science as to geometry or physics.

The natural boundary line that divides the functions of the individual from those of society will some day be discovered, and we shall then wonder why so much confusion of thought could have prevailed among supposedly intelligent students of economics during the closing years of the nineteenth century.

Perhaps the railway problem, as treated by modern writers, presents as many contradictory phases of thought as any question now in the minds of thinking people.

At the one extreme we find those who, like Professor Hadley, of Yale, oppose all governmental interference with the railroads, and suggest the legalization of pooling as the final solution of the problem. At the other are the Socialists, who want the Government to “get possession of the business and run it,” as they are fond of saying, “in the interest of the people, instead of for the benefit of the corporations.” And between these extremes we find all shades of opinion.

All these seem to me to fall into, at least, one very grave error—to overlook one point of vital importance. They confound the highway with the carrying trade over it. They have not yet discovered that the railway is one thing and the cars, engines, stations, freight houses, etc., are other and very different things. Some speak of the railway business as a public function, and demand that Government run the trains; but is the carrying trade any more a Government function than the grocery business?

Individual initiative and free competition can take care of the business of supplying the people with houses, clothing and food. Why should not private enterprise be adequate to the business of carrying things about from one place to another? Indeed, as to a very large part of the carrying trade no one thinks of suggesting governmental initiative. Who ever thought of suggesting that the Government operate the wagons on country roads or city streets? Who would think of suggesting Government ships on ocean, river, lake or bay? Does any one see any necessity for the Government of New York State to own and operate the boats on her free canals?

Here, then, appears the cause of so much confusion of thought on the railway problem. The railroad is made an exception to the general law that the highway should be owned by the people and that the carrying trade over it should never be interfered with by the State any more than that over the free lakes, rivers, bays, oceans, canals, country roads, or city streets; and the solution of this vexed question will be found when we place the railroad on the same footing with all other highways. Make the railway a public highway, free to any one who may be pleased to adjust his vehicle thereto and engage in the carrying trade, and you have solved the problem.

Our railway problem has now resolved itself into two separate and distinct parts: in fact, we have two problems instead of one.

1. The highway.

2. The business of the common carrier.

When, where, and by whom shall these highways be built, and who shall pay for their construction and repairs?

Let us answer the last question first. It is a well understood fact that any public improvement that is really needed always creates a value equal to its entire cost, which value attaches itself to certain lands that are thus made more desirable for use. The grading or paving of a city street causes the lots on either side to be worth more than they were before. Laying out and improving a public park adds value to the neighboring lands. Building bridges across a stream causes a rise in the value of lands thus connected. So with a railway. Its construction and operation brings into use lands otherwise not available.

These values that are produced by the building of the road should be taken to pay for the road. And there would be no hardship in this.

It would only be asking the benefited landowners to pay for what they had got. Just the same as when you buy a ton of coal you expect to pay for it. These landowners are the ones really benefited by the building of the railway, and they should expect to pay the bill either in the shape of a special assessment sufficient to cover the cost, or in taxes levied against these land values alone. Some form of the single land value tax is the only just source from which to draw the needed funds for the building and maintaining of railways. The injustice of issuing bonds or levying a general tax for such purposes is very plain. These landholders get the increased value any way, whether they are asked to pay for it or not. If the city were to furnish coal free to all the people on a certain street rents and the price of lots there would increase and the landowners would get the benefit.

"But," you say, "the city doesn't need to furnish coal, and therefore the case isn't parallel."

This leads me to consider the question. Must the people in their corporate capacity build and maintain the railways?

I answer unqualifiedly "yes; the right to build a railway rests naturally in the State." No private individual can build a foot beyond his own land unless the State grants him a right of eminent domain. In other words, the State must grant away a part of its natural functions to the railway company before that company can take the first step toward constructing the highway. In an industrial community, the principal business of government is to build and maintain highways for the use of the people; and if it were to attend to this—its legitimate business—a little more carefully, it would have less need and less inducement to meddle with the purely private affairs of individual citizens. The principal business of government should be to mind its own business. And if government should once get into the habit of doing that, it wouldn't have so much time to bother people who wanted to swap horses across the Canadian border, or who might desire to trade wheat for a suit of clothes across the Atlantic Ocean.

To summarize, we have seen that railways should be free public highways, like the rivers or country roads—like the city streets, the lakes, canals or oceans. They should be built when and where the people want them and as soon as the people need them badly enough to be willing to pay for them, and they should be paid for and kept in repair by a tax against the landholders whose lands are caused to increase in value by the presence of the highway.

With the cost of building and maintaining the road beds placed where it belongs, the carrying trade is relieved of a very great burden.

Present rates of transportation are made up of two different items and in most cases three.

1. First operating expenses, that is the actual cost of train service and enough more to keep the rolling stock in repair and to replace cars and engines as fast as they are worn out.

2. Cost of building and repairing the road bed. This at present is a heavy item, and one wholly unnecessary, as shown above.

3. Paying dividends on so-called watered stock. With increase of population and consequent increase of business, there comes a time when the company can collect enough fares and freight charges from its business to cover not only the two items above, but also large sums in addition. In other words, the franchise or privilege received from the State, together with the difficulty of building competing lines, enables the company to keep their rates higher than they could do if their business were always subject to free competition. Here is the source of watered stock; and just in proportion to the increase of population and business along the line of the road, just in that same proportion can this watered stock be issued. It is this "unearned increment" accruing to the railway companies because of their monopoly of the highway that furnishes the basis of the great fortunes of the railway kings, while it crushes the producers, who must pay the charges out of which their fortunes are built.

Under the plan proposed in this paper the shipper is relieved of the last two items. Rates of fare and freight will need only to cover the running expenses of the road, thus making it possible to bring down the cost of transportation to a very small part of what it now is on many of the best lines, and to greatly reduce it on all but some few wild-cat roads that are built where there is no business to sustain them.

Under the plan proposed, any one who desires to do so would be free to equip a train, or any number of trains, and run them over any highway in the country.

Some one may stop here and declare, "The thing is utterly impracticable. Why, you would have nothing but confusion and smash-ups." Don't be too sure about that. About a dozen different companies are now running regular trains over the tracks of the Great Northern Railway, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, with no more than the usual number of accidents. Why couldn't they run over a free public highway just as safely? Of course, a train dispatcher would be necessary, just as we have them now, and equally, of course, all roads would have to be double-tracked. The

tendency would be to get rid of parallel lines, and to concentrate the business upon main lines with branches. Here would follow a great saving of expense, besides enabling us to have smoother and more durable road beds, nearly all with four tracks or more.

Suppose, now, we agree that there are no insuperable barriers in the way, and really there arises not a single problem that has not already been solved. The present practice everywhere of running the cars and trains of any number of different companies over one road bed has solved all these problems, and answered all such objections. Let us, then, study the carrying trade under these new conditions.

The first thing that suggests itself is that the business of the common carrier is now brought under the fullest and freest competition. The shippers over our railways are upon just the same footing with those upon our lakes or rivers or other free highways. There is now no more chance for combinations to keep rates abnormally high than there is between the half dozen proprietors of large dry goods stores in a town. The ease with which anyone could enter the business would reduce the probability of combination to a minimum, while it would offer the greatest possible inducement to break any combination that might be attempted. All necessity for man-made laws, fixing and regulating rates, has disappeared, and the great natural law of freedom under conditions of equality has taken their place. Nature has taken the place of the railway commissioners, and great improvements are sure to follow. Nature can't be bribed, and she is never mistaken in her judgments, while, unlike our present railway commissioners, she works for nothing.

See what fools we have been making of ourselves. First, we violate a law of nature by granting away to individuals and corporations the ownership of our public highways. Bad results follow. Then we begin patchwork legislation, restrictive laws, railway commissions, and so on, to the end of the chapter; and what good does it do? We never can solve the problem this way, and the sooner we come to that conclusion the better for us.

Suppose we were to confer upon Jay Gould the ownership of the Mississippi River. How long before he would have a complete monopoly of the carrying trade over that great natural highway? How long before some exceedingly wise legislator would be proposing a Mississippi River commission to try to check Mr. Gould's rapacity and reduce his rates to a proper basis? What innumerable lies would be sworn to! What colossal cases of bribery and corruption would be unearthed! What wise and conservative remarks would be heard if any one were so radical as to suggest that the trouble lay in the past improper and unjust act of giving away to Mr. Gould our great river! And if he were so extreme as to propose that Mr. Gould had enjoyed long enough the privilege of robbing the people through his ownership of nature's great highway, how that venerable superstition about "vested rights" would be trotted out to frighten the timid and scare the ignorant into submission! There is only one way to correct an evil, and that is to remove the cause of it. Restore our highways to the people and you won't need any "granger legislation" nor railway commissions, neither will you need any laws regulating freight rates or passenger fares. Free competition among those who are engaged in the carrying trade will take care of all that, just as it does now in the traffic on our rivers or lakes or oceans.

The natural functions of government are few and very simple, requiring little machinery and no great number of public officials. And the natural relation of the State to all industry, the carrying trade included, can be summed up in one sentence, to secure to each his equal right to the use of the earth, and an equal chance to use such public highways as the development of civilization may at any time have brought into existence.

To summarize, then, it seems plain that the simple act of restoring our railways to the people and placing them on an equal footing with all other public highways will bring about the following desirable results:

1. Get rid of the expense of maintaining many unnecessary lines, give us better road beds, and place the cost of making and maintaining them where it belongs—on the holders of such lands as are caused to increase in value by the building of the roads.

2. Make the watering of stock impossible, prevent the building up of a horde of millionaire railway kings, and give the people transportation at actual cost.

3. Remove all necessity for legislative interference, bring back the railway carrying trade to the position of the river, lake and ocean trade under the laws of free competition, that great and universal regulator, more powerful than the combined powers of all the Legislatures that ever convened or ever can convene on the face of the earth.

4. Get rid of all the bribery, corruption, lying and fraud that always follows when a Legislature attempts to override the laws of the universe.

5. Stimulate the invention and introduction of all sorts of labor-saving, danger-averting, health-protecting and life-preserving

appliances; for only by offering a service that combined rapidity and safety with cheapness could a common carrier secure business.

The true solution is always a simple one. To that class of people who are positively sure that the only road out of our present economic evils is to be found in governmental assumption of all production and distribution of wealth, I have only to say that this paper was not intended for them.

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. J. BUELL.

IGNORANCE OF SIMPLE PRINCIPLES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 1.—I desire to state some local facts illustrative of the iniquity of our present taxing system. I drew up a bill which was presented to our Legislature, just adjourned, on the subject of assessments of lands for taxation. The main feature of it was as follows:

"And the Assessor shall, in all cases, assess and fix the value of real estate separate and apart from any improvements or erections thereon; such separate valuations shall be entered and carried out in all assessment and tax books in distinct and separate columns; and unimproved lands or lots shall not be assessed at a less value than improved lands on account of such improvements."

The crying evil to be remedied by this law is this: Under our present system lands or lots with improvements are assessed at a single sum, and no one can tell at what the lands are assessed, and at what the improvements; but in nine cases out of ten, when we subtract the full value of the improvement from the assessment, we find the land to be assessed at from two to ten times as much as adjoining lots or lands of equal value which are vacant.

The sentiment that upholds such iniquity is that the man who improves his property receives rent for its use, while the vacant landholder receives nothing, and should not pay taxes. Moreover, the notion generally prevails that the State is benefited by the investments of capital from abroad in the wild lands of the State, though they are held out of use merely that the owner may reap the benefits of the rise in value, or the "unearned increment."

I need not dilate on the fallacy of these ideas and their evil consequences, so often exposed in THE STANDARD.

Bills like mine were introduced last Winter in the Legislatures of several other States, as I understand, and by some of them passed and became laws. One was introduced in Congress applying to the District of Columbia. Whether it became a law I do not know.

The fate of my bill was that it went to the Judiciary Committee and was reported against by one majority after a written brief, filed and oral argument by myself. The objections in the committee were that such a law might be beneficial as to property in the cities, but would be detrimental to farmers. It is hard to conceive that so much ignorance could find its way into the Legislature of a State. The bill was not afterward taken up. The truth is that while the world is opening its eyes rapidly to social problems, to the iniquity of our present systems of taxation and other class laws that are oppressing labor and the laborers and that multiply poverty, starvation and death everywhere, our Legislature, with the exception of a few men of talent whose efforts were futile, were as sweetly innocent of any knowledge of such movements as if they were sleeping the sleep of Rip Van Winkle.

I am satisfied that the most important thing is to teach the truth that all taxation upon the products of human industry is paid by the consumer in the value of what he consumes; all consumption is by man, as such, capital—wealth consuming nothing and paying nothing in the way of taxation. As men are created equal in the matter of consumption, the poor man pays as much as the rich; and as nine-tenths of mankind are poor, and have nothing but their labor, nine-tenths of the burdens of government rest upon the poor—upon the laborers, while the rich are burdened with only one-tenth. Notwithstanding that this has been amply elucidated and demonstrated, our people do not sufficiently understand it. Where the Assessor assesses taxes upon the property and wealth of the community, and the wealth holders in the first instance pay it, the process by which this payment is shifted upon the consumer is not comprehended. It is not seen that property—wealth—is nothing but a supply for human wants; that without such wants there would be no such thing as value to anything; nor that all society is working to supply these wants, and for nothing else; and that it is out of what people at large pay as a consideration for what they consume, and from no other source, that the few crafty of the race grow rich and become millionaires. It is not seen that the value of every article that man consumes or uses and for which he must pay, is made up of every ingredient of expense in its production, among which are the labor employed in the manufacture, the taxes paid upon the article and the interest upon all capital invested. That the consumer pays all this, that capital or property as such pays nothing, that the capitalist—the rich man—like the poor widow, pays only on what he consumes, is what, as I have said, the people do not understand. The laboring masses are too busy, too inert to study the subject; and the rich—the well to do, those who are satisfied with things as they are—do

not wish to be informed. As a rule, they give their attention to nothing but what they call business, i. e., nothing but what ministers to the greed of gain.

In my opinion, the most important need of American society is to have these principles taught in school. There is no branch of the knowledge of nature's laws in which the people are so ignorant as that of the economy of our social system—the principles which govern the production and distribution of wealth, and none which is so closely connected with the interests of humanity.

It has been understood that Henry George is about to prepare a primary work. No man is more capable of such an undertaking, and he could not confer a greater benefit upon society.

Little Rock, Ark.

SOL F. CLARK.

POLITICIANS ARE WHAT WE MAKE THEM.

How easy it is to shift the blame of our own misdoings upon some one else; what a sigh of relief comes when we have found a scape-goat. Usually in political discussion, the organized robbery of the people and the impairment of their rights and liberties are attributed to the politicians. The man who sold out his fellow-workman is first and loudest to cry out; the bribe-taker who got his five dollars is boiling over with virtuous indignation; the man who hoodwinked his fellows in the expectation of getting a soft job and didn't, and the man who is too lazy and indifferent to go to the primaries, each and all join in chorus in anathemas against the politicians.

What causes all this outcry? Is it outraged virtue? Are politicians a distinct and separate species; or, are they much the same as other men? There is something in human nature that ever needs the spur and the goad when the call of duty is sounded; there is ever that excuse for self-indulgence which offers plausible pretexts for neglect. There is also a feeling that those who do all the work should at least receive their share of remuneration. And it is this sense of onerous duty that the practical working politician feels. Politics is a business and is made a business by politicians because the public, whose business it is, leaves it to them. It is the same old story of Christ's invitation to good work, one to his merchandise, another to bury his father; anything and everything but the stern call of duty. All are too busy. Let Smith or anybody else do it. The revolt of the farmers is a stern necessity, and their success is due to honesty and fidelity. What can you expect of anyone who is not looked after in his performance of duty? The politicians have been left to do all the work and they have worked to their own purpose, because of the want of common honesty of the people who were willing to take their wretched doles, and pliable enough to trust to their wily promises.

I was talking to a furniture manufacturer the other day, and with bitterness he denounced the present methods of trade. He had splendid goods, and cheap, too; but on every sale his profits were eaten up by the bribes he had to give, from the shipping clerks to the buyers, of large establishments. It was either do that or cease selling goods. Nor is he alone; the same miserable stench of corruption permeates the whole business world. Nearly every man in a position of trust as a buyer is more or less of a blackmailer. Yet the politicians are expected to be an exception to the rule. They are but a sample out of the barrel. Necessity is a hard master, and underpaid men in responsible positions are open to great temptations. Unless humanity can rise superior to its surroundings, no purer politics will be found in this generation. The mainspring of life must be nobler purposes and higher instincts than self-aggrandizement, if humanity is to be lifted up to a higher standard of moral excellence.

In these days honesty is looked upon rather as a weak than a strong trait of the human character; the man who cannot avail himself of the opportunity is tacitly considered a fool, and a strictly honest man is looked upon as a little "touched." These charges may appear cynical, but the daily contact with every phase of human nature, unfortunately prove them true. Do not for a moment imagine I make the sweeping assertion, that there are no honest men in the world. Civilization would abruptly end if there were not. But the want of thought, perhaps, more than deliberate intention, leads men into a lax system of morality, superinduced by the justification to make a dollar whenever the opportunity presents itself. There are thousands of men to-day who commit dishonest acts, who if they could be made to see the enormity of their offence against public morality, would stand aghast at their own short-comings.

Necessity is a hard master, and none can tell where he stands till he is tempted. Heroic efforts must be made by the individual if society is to be saved, both in politics and in every-day life, and many and hard will be the struggles with self to overcome the mastery that shall lead to victory.

Jersey City, N. J.

WILLIAM SAUL.

CHRISTIANITY AND TARIFFS.

Boston Globe.

In last Sunday's memorial sermons all the preachers took occasion to assert that Christianity was in principle opposed to war. How do war tariffs square with Christianity, then?

STORY OF THE WEEK

ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1891.

BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.—The British Government issues a blue book containing the correspondence between that Government and the United States regarding the Behring Sea fisheries, from which it appears that the suggestion for a close season, pending arbitration, came originally from Mr. Blaine, and that it was first formally proposed by Lord Salisbury because Mr. Blaine preferred the proposal to come from England. It was the President who suggested a proviso allowing the American company to kill 7,500 seals for the support of the natives. This suggestion was intended to avoid a difficulty arising from the fact that the lessees of the Pribyloff Islands are under contract to maintain a large number of natives engaged in sealing, who would be supported during all the period of the *modus vivendi* at a heavy loss, which would ultimately fall on the Federal Government.

The bill enabling the Queen, by an order in council, to declare a close season, reported last week under this title, was read a second time in the Commons, its acceptance being urged by the ministry as a friendly act to a friendly power. Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, explained that Canada had assented to the arrangement for a close season, pending the arbitration; that the arbitration would be concerned not only with the respective rights of England, the United States and Canada, in Behring Sea, but also with measures to preserve the seal; that overtures had been made to Russia for fixing a close time; that the Government accepted with reluctance the proposal of the United States that 7,500 seals be taken this year, but that the arrangement was a temporary one; and that though the matters to be referred to arbitration were still the subject of correspondence, he believed a harmonious reference would soon be made.

The bill was at first opposed by Alexander Staveland Hill, a Conservative member. His opposition was particularly directed against the clause allowing the United States to catch 7,500 seals, and he moved as an amendment the phrase, "If Canada consents." It was again explained that the Government had already obtained the assent of Canada. Thereupon Mr. Hill withdrew his amendment, and the bill passed its second and its third reading, and went to the Lords, where it was immediately read the first time.

The next step in the negotiation is expected to be an overture to the Russian Government to co-operate with the United States and Great Britain in enforcing the closed season.

REDEEMING U. S. BONDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury issues a circular in which he gives notice that he will redeem the outstanding four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, principal and interest, on the 2d of September. He, however, reserves the right of extension at one or one-and-a-half per cent. if preferred by bondholders. This reservation is for the purpose of enabling such national banks as have these bonds on deposit to secure circulation, to keep their full circulation afloat if they prefer that to redemption of the bonds.

Soon after issuing this Treasury circular, Secretary Foster visited New York and conferred with representatives of the leading banks particularly regarding this reservation. He explained that the Government was amply able to meet these bonds at maturity, but as a prudential measure he said he was willing to consider offers of extension. The four-and-a-half per cent. bonds held to secure national bank circulation are largely owned by Western banks, and it has been intimated to the Administration that these banks would be willing to keep their circulation by extending the bonds at rates as low as one or one-and-a-half. It was argued by the bank representatives, however, that one-and-a-half would be too low to induce banks to maintain their circulation; and that two per cent. would be the lowest rate that would prevent such a reduction of the circulation as, in view of the crops to be removed in the Fall, would be injurious. The meeting of bankers finally resolved, as their unanimous opinion, that "in view of the necessity for an increase of circulating notes for the movement of the abundant coming crops of every variety, it is to the interest of the country at large to extend the maturing four-and-a-half bonds at the rate of 2 per cent., payable at the pleasure of the Government, and that a lower rate of interest would tend to contract the currency at a time inconvenient to all business interests."

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.—The monthly statement of the National debt for May 31, 1891, rendered by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows the following condition:

Interest-bearing debt, exclusive of bonds issued to Pacific Railroads, as stated below:

Registered bonds.....	\$522,152,250 00
Cash on ".....	88,282,750 00
Refunding certificates.....	94,120 00
	<hr/>
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity..	\$610,529,120 00
	1,647,505 26

Non-interest-bearing debt, including National Bank Fund:

Legal tender notes.....	\$346,681,016 00
Old demand notes.....	56,032 50
National Bank fund.....	42,203,360 75
Fractional currency... ..	\$15,284,126 32
Less lost or destroyed	
(estimated).....	8,575,934 00
	<hr/>
	6,908,192 32

395,848,601 57

Aggregate of interest and interest-bearing debt.....\$1,008,025,226 88

Certificates and notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury:

Gold certificates in the Treasury.....	\$ 36,777,810
Silver " " ".....	5,009,775
Currency " " ".....	310,000
Treasury notes of 1890 in the Treasury..	7,565,067
Gold certificates in circulation.....	122,124,339
Silver " " ".....	310,541,378
Currency " " ".....	17,750,000
Treasury notes of 1890 in circulation....	38,112,280
	<hr/>
	538,190,649 00

Aggregate of debt, including certificates and notes.. \$1,546,215,875 88

Cash in the Treasury:

Reserved for redemption of U. S. notes.....	\$100,000,000 00
Reserved for redemption of gold certificates.....	158,902,149 00
Reserved for redemption of silver certificates.....	315,551,153 00
Reserved for redemption of currency certificates.....	18,060,000 00
Reserved for redemption of Treasury notes of 1890.....	45,677,347 00
Reserved for matured debt and interest.....	5,165,397 29
	<hr/>
Total for these purposes.....	\$643,356,046 29

Available for other purposes:

Fractional silver, fractional currency and minor coin not full legal tender.....	20,379,119 82
Net cash balance, including National bank fund.....	33,342,200 86
	<hr/>
	697,077,366 97

Total debt, less cash.....\$849,138,508 86

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads:

Principal outstanding.....	\$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	1,615,587 80
Interest paid by the United States.....	88,302,673 86

Interest repaid by companies:

By transportation service.....	23,605,630 86
Five per cent. net earnings.....	1,103,619 75
Balance of interest paid by United States.....	63,593,423 25

Sinking fund:

Bonds.....	\$13,779,500 00
Cash.....	152,437 96
	<hr/>
	\$13,931,937 96

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.—The United States

Treasurer holds in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation \$141,460,150, as follows: Currency 6s, \$7,795,000; 4½ per cents, \$23,027,200; 4 per cents, \$110,637,950. United States bonds held by the Treasurer to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, \$27,905,000, as follows: Currency 6s, \$2,113,000; 4½ per cents, \$3,403,000; 4 per cents, \$22,389,000. United States bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week ended June 5, \$302,500; United States bonds to secure circulation withdrawn during the week ended June 5, \$152,500. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, \$118,515,158; gold notes, \$122,867. The receipts from internal revenue, June 6, were \$590,809, and from customs \$378,548. The transactions of the Treasury in the redemption of National bank notes during the week ending June 6, were as follows: Received for redemption, \$1,547,146. Redeemed notes delivered: For return to the banks of issue, \$173,820; for destruction and reissue of new notes, \$649,960; for destruction and retirement, \$388,685; total, \$1,212,465. Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, \$22,500; balance of such deposits remaining in the Treasury, \$41,837,175. The National bank notes received June 6 for redemption amount to \$378,771. The statement of the United States Treasurer shows gold, silver, United States and National bank notes in the Treasury, June 6, as follows:

Gold coin and bullion.....	\$249,031,104
Silver dollars and bullion.....	321,853,395
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890....	46,315,685
Trade-dollar bars.....	4,938,137
Fractional silver coin.....	20,119,434
United States notes.....	21,040,838
National bank notes.....	125,595
National bank notes in process of redemption.	5,121,231
Deposits with national bank depositories.....	28,234,670
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$696,586,089

Certificates outstanding:

Gold.....	\$117,748,699
Silver.....	309,988,803
United States Treasury notes.....	38,393,637
Currency.....	18,160,000

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Treasurer makes the following statement of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury of the United States for May 29, from the latest returns received from the several Assistant Treasurers, Mints

and Army Offices of the United States, and National Bank Depositories:

ASSETS.		
GOLD. —Coin.....	\$193,929,890 50	
Bullion.....	61,401,672 43	
		\$255,331,562 93
SILVER. —Standard dollars..	321,086,834 00	
Bullion.....	451,239 83	
Fractional silver coin	20,063,881 86	
Trade-dollar bullion....	4,961,137 70	
		346,563,093 39
Standard dollars.....	21,917,614 00	
Silver bullion.....	24,759,733 00	
		45,677,347 00
United States notes.....	19,362,269 97	
National Bank notes.....	5,189,490 10	
Fractional currency.....	678 11	
		24,552,438 18
Gold certificates.....	36,777,810 00	
Silver certificates.....	5,009,775 00	
Currency certificates.....	310,000 00	
United States Treasury notes	7,565,067 00	
		49,662,652 00
United States bonds and interest, purchased.....		
Interest checks and coupons paid.....	39,385 52	
Interests on U. S. bonds paid	6,848 40	
		46,233 92
Minor coin.....		314,558 85
Deposits in National Bank..		
depositories:		
General account.....	24,879,650 10	
Disbursing Officers' balances	4,665,710 46	
		\$29,545,360 56
Aggregate.....		\$751,693,197 83
LIABILITIES.		
Reserve for redemption of U. S. notes.....	\$100,000,000 00	
Gold certificates.....	158,902,149 00	
Silver certificates.....	315,551,153 00	
Currency certificates.....	18,060,000 00	
United States Treasury notes.....	45,677,347 00	
Public debt and interest:		
Interest due and unpaid....	\$660,527 41	
Accrued interest.....	2,367,189 96	
Matured debt.....	1,647,505 26	
Interest on matured debt..	141,218 90	
Interest on Pacific Railroad bonds due and unpaid..	\$,409 96	
Accrued interest on Pacific Railroad bonds.....	340,545 80	
Balance of interest anticipated by Department circulars.....		5,165,897 29
Disbursing Officers' balances—		
Treasury offices.....	\$26,281,459 89	
National Bank depositories..	4,665,710 46	
		30,947,170 35
Post Office department account	3,359,283 39	
Undistributed assets of failed National Banks.....	1,077,733 03	
Currency and minor coin redemption account.....	660 00	
Fractional silver coin redemption account.....	4,020 00	
Redemption and exchange account.....	1,160,797 81	
Treasurer U. S., agent for payment on U. S. bonds.....	91,092 82	
Treasurer's transfer checks and drafts outstanding—		
Treasury offices..	\$11,209,369 97	
National Bank depositories....	1,675,922 47	
		12,885,292 44
Five per cent. fund for redemption of National Bank notes.....		49,526,048 84
		5,089,782 02
Total liabilities.....		\$697,971,877 15
Cash balance—		
Net amount in National Bank depositories.....	\$23,203,727 63	
Fractional silver, fractional currency and minor coin.....	30,379,119 82	
Net balance in the Treasury.....	10,138,473 23	
		53,721,320 68
Aggregate.....		\$751,693,197 83

FLORIDA SENATORSHIP.—A committee of anti-Call men address a protest to the Governor, in which they urge him to withhold from Senator Call the certificate of his election, on the ground that he was not elected at a joint session of the Legislature, a quorum of the Senate not having been present. It is claimed that the Governor has a right to call for the opinion of the Supreme Court of Florida to enable him to determine his duty in the premises. The election of Call was reported last week under title "Senatorial Election in Florida."

THE FUGITIVE ITATA.—Word having been received at Iquique that the Itata had arrived at Tocopilla, a port 100 miles south of Iquique, and about 300 miles north of Caldera, where the Blanco Encalada was sunk, the insurgent authorities ordered her to Iquique, and immediately upon her arrival there she was surrendered to the American Admiral McCann with all her arms and ammunition, consisting of 5,000 rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges. The Charleston arrived at Iquique the same day. The machinery of the Itata is in bad condition, and it will require some days to put

her in order. When that is done she will leave for San Diego under convoy of the Charleston. It now appears that the arms and ammunition were transferred to the Itata by the Robert and Minnie off San Clemente, several miles from the American coast. This fact, the insurgents claim, exonerates her of the charge of breach of our neutrality laws, and confines her guilt at the worst to breach of arrest and sailing without clearance papers. The previous history of this difficulty between the United States and the Chilean insurgents is told in THE STANDARD of May 13 under title "Escape of the Insurgent Chilean Transport;" May 20 and 27, under title "The Fugitive Itata," and June 3, under title "Our Relations with Chili."

HARRISON AND FREE SILVER.—Senator Tabor, of Colorado, says, in an interview, that President Harrison has intimated to him that the next Presidential message will recommend the free coinage of American silver.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION FRAUDS.—In May, 1890, members of sixteen election boards in Jersey City were arrested, charged with stuffing the registry lists with fictitious names and permitting repeaters to vote on them, with stuffing ballot boxes and with fraudulently counting ballots. As there were four men on each board, sixty-four in all were arrested. They were indicted for conspiracy, and were convicted before Judge Lippincott, who sentenced each of them to eighteen months' imprisonment in the State Prison. They appealed to the Supreme Court, giving bail pending its decision. That decision, which is now rendered, confirms the convictions and sentences. An appeal still lies to the Court of Errors and Appeals, but as that court is largely made up of Supreme Court Judges, it is regarded as certain that the defendants will be obliged either to forfeit their bail or go to prison.

THIRD PARTY IN IOWA.—The convention of the People's Party of Iowa nominates a complete State ticket. J. E. Anderson, chairman of the convention, is an influential Scandinavian, who was formerly a Republican member of the Legislature. This is his first act of open hostility to the Republican party, and his defection is regarded as significant. A. J. Westfall, who, as a third party candidate for Congress last Fall polled nearly five thousand farmers' votes, was nominated for Governor, with Walter Scott for Lieutenant-Governor.

KENTUCKY FOR CLEVELAND.—Ex-Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, says in an interview that the people of Kentucky regard Mr. Cleveland as a natural leader and statesman; and hope that things will so shape themselves as to make him the nominee of the next Democratic National Convention.

SENATOR PUGH'S OPPOSITION TO CLEVELAND.—Senator Pugh, of Alabama, publishes an interview in which he opposes the nomination of Cleveland, because Cleveland does not favor the free coinage of silver, and because, in his recent speech at Buffalo, he referred to the civil war as the occasion when the Government was "assailed by rebellious hands."

CONNECTICUT DEADLOCK.—The Supreme Court decides that the use on ballots of the word "for" followed by the title of the office to be filled, does not necessarily violate the law respecting identifying marks; that it only raises a question for decision according to the peculiar circumstances of each case. At the late election, the Prohibition party used this word on all their tickets, and in some of the towns these tickets were rejected as illegal. The court decides that under the circumstances, the word having been innocently used, the ballots were not illegal. The case in which this decision is made affects only local officers; but the same question arises in the Governorship contest, reported under this title in THE STANDARD of April 29, May 6 and 13. On the basis of the decision, Morris, the Democratic candidate, lacked a majority of all the votes cast, since it was by the rejection of over 100 "for" ballots by the moderators that he appeared to have a majority of 26. It is contended by the Democrats, however, that the decision does not affect this controversy, inasmuch as their claim rests not upon the illegality of the "for" ballots, but upon the conclusiveness of the moderators' returns, behind which the Legislature had no power to go.

The Democratic State Committee decide to petition the Supreme Court to call a special session of the court, for the purpose of disposing of the pending quo warranto proceedings. Unless this is done, the case cannot be finally decided until late in the Fall.

LABOR LAW.—Master Workman James Hughes, of the National Trades Assembly of Cutters and Trimmers, Knights of Labor, was placed on trial at Rochester, N. Y., for extortion in having demanded \$1,000 of L. Adler Bros. & Co. last July, in connection with a strike. The case was given to the jury at eleven o'clock Friday morning, and at nine o'clock Saturday morning the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

REAL ESTATE TAXATION.—The New York Tax Reform Association has just been organized, in great degree through the agency of Bolton Hall, who explains that it is not to be confounded with the Single Tax movement. The platform of the association is as follows:

We substantially concur in the following principles for the reasons stated, or for other reasons:

1. The most direct taxation is theoretically the best, because it gives to real payers of taxes a conscious and direct pecuniary interest in honest and economical government.

2. Mortgages and capital engaged in production or trade should be exempt from taxation, because taxes on such capital tend to drive it away, to put a premium on dishonesty and to discourage industry.

3. Real estate should bear the main burden of taxation, because such taxes can be most easily, cheaply and certainly collected.

4. Our present system of levying and collecting State and municipal taxes is extremely bad, and spasmodic and unreflecting tinkering with it is unlikely to result in substantial improvement.

5. No Legislature will venture to enact a good system of local taxation until the people, especially the farmers, perceive the correct principles of taxation and see the folly of taxing personal property.

Therefore we desire to unite our efforts in such ways as may seem advisable, to keep up intelligent discussion and agitation of the subject of taxation, with a view to improvement in the system and enlightenment as to the correct principles.

Mr. Hall, a son of Rev. Dr. John Hall, the famous Presbyterian clergyman, is himself a representative of large real estate interests, and among the other signers to the platform are such well known real estate men as George H. Scott, ex-president of the New York Real Estate Exchange; George R. Read, president of the New York Real Estate Exchange; Amos R. Eno and Hugh N. Camp. The following well known names also appear: David A. Wells, Norwich, Ct.; John H. Inman, Smith Ely, James McCreery, Isaac M. Dyckman, Samuel Thorne, R. H. L. Townsend, William Steinway, Spencer Aldrich, Edwin J. Denning, F. B. Thurber, John Sinclair, Henry A. Hurlbut, Henry Hentz, William Gordon Fellows, Augustus Richard, Henry E. Howland, Thomas G. Shearman, Bolton Hall, James Gaunt and Gen. C. T. Christensen.

STORY OF A PENSION.—Mrs. Elizabeth T. Harrison, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald J. Harrison, and sister-in-law of the President, has just received a back pension of \$8,329.93, and is placed on the rolls for a pension of \$99.05 per quarter. The pension was granted on the ground that Col. Harrison's death was caused by consumption contracted in the field. Though he died in 1870 the claim was first made in 1882, during President Arthur's administration. The Commissioner of Pensions then refused to allow it. During President Cleveland's administration the matter was again pressed and not approved; but shortly after President Harrison took office, it was brought forward a third time and it is now allowed.

BOSTON MUNICIPAL REFORMERS.—The Boston Committee of One Hundred, which is devoted to the reform of municipal politics, has bought the Daily Evening Traveller and capitalized it at \$75,000. It is said that \$119,000 was paid for the paper. Rev. James B. Dunn is to be the editor, and a moderate Republican and religious policy is to be adopted.

TARIFF DEBATE.—Congressman John DeWitt Warner and General George B. Sheridan have spent the week debating the tariff in some of the New York counties back of Hudson River, General Sheridan speaking for Protection and Mr. Warner against it.

OATMEAL TRUST.—The Consolidated Oatmeal Company is incorporated in Ohio, with a capital of \$3,500,000. All the oatmeal mills of the country are thus brought under one management, with headquarters at Akron, O.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.—A majority of the dioceses having voted for the consecration of Mr. Brooks, the question will now be referred by the Massachusetts Diocese to the House of Bishops. Previous proceedings in this matter are reported in THE STANDARD of May 9, under title "Phillips Brooks a Bishop," and May 27 and June 3, under title "Phillips Brooks."

NORTH POLE EXPLORATION.—Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, of the United States navy, with his wife and a party of scientists, begin their journey to-day for the North Pole, in the Whaling steamer Kite. The party consists of Captain Richard Pike; sixteen men, composing the crew; Professor A. Heilprin, the geologist; Professor Holt and Professor Benjamin Sharp, zoologists; Professor W. E. Hughes, ornithologist; Dr. W. Burk, botanist; Dr. R. N. Keeley and Frazer Ashurst, surgeons; Professor L. W. Mengee, entomologist; and A. C. Kenealy. There are six other members of the party whose names Mr. Peary does not make public. The passage to Whale Sound is expected to occupy twenty-three days. From there a detachment will go north toward Greenland, and another will go west, for the purpose of establishing provision stations. The Winter will be spent at Whale Sound, and the expedi-

tion to the Pole will really begin next Summer. Lieutenant Peary expects to make a point 350 miles from the Pole by traveling 1,200 miles from Whale Sound.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BIRTHDAY.—A bill making the birthday of Jefferson Davis a legal holiday in Florida has become a law in that State.

OHIO POLITICS AND GOVERNOR CAMPBELL.—Every county that has selected delegates to the Democratic State Convention adopts resolutions indorsing Governor Campbell's administration, and two counties have sent Campbell delegates.

FARMERS IN OHIO POLITICS.—Some of the leading farmers of Ohio, delegates to the convention reported last week under this title, claim that it was through Republican influence that a majority of one against a third party was obtained at that convention; and they issue a call for a convention of farmers to be held at Springfield, August 5 and 6, for the purpose of nominating a farmers' State ticket.

PROFESSOR BRIGGS'S HERESY.—Professor Briggs has gone to Europe; but before sailing he placed his resignation in the hands of the directors of the Union Theological Seminary. They subsequently met, and, having taken legal advice, resolved, despite the disapproval of the Presbyterian General Assembly, reported last week under this title, to retain the Professor in the chair to which he had been assigned.

DEATH OF JUDGE ABBOTT.—Judge Josiah Gardner Abbott, born at Chelmsford, Mass., Nov. 1, 1815, died at Wellesley Hills, Mass., June 2, 1891. For many years, and until the victorious advent of the new democracy in Massachusetts, he was a leading Democrat of the State.

DEATH OF BENSON J. LOSSING.—Benson John Lossing, the historian, born in Beekman, Dutchess County, New York, February 12, 1813, died at Chestnut Ridge, Dutchess County, New York, June 3, 1891.

DEATH OF PRENTICE MULFORD.—Last week Prentice Mulford, a well-known newspaper writer, was found dead in a canoe in Sheepshead Bay, near New York. Death had been caused by apoplexy.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.—On Monday it was not expected that Sir John A. Macdonald, reported last week as dying, would live through the night. He remained in this low condition on Tuesday, but steadily declined throughout the remainder of the week, dying at 10:15 Saturday night. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 11, 1815, and removed to Canada with his father in 1820. He was admitted to the bar in 1836; distinguished himself in his profession as early as 1839, and became a queen's counsel in 1846. In 1844 he was elected to the Canadian Parliament. Rising rapidly in politics he entered the Cabinet as Receiver-General, and was advanced to the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands, afterwards becoming Attorney General. Upon the organization of the Dominion of Canada, in 1867, he formed the first ministry, remaining Prime Minister until 1873, when his Government resigned under charges of corruption in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Until 1878 he was leader of the opposition. In that year, his party coming again into power, he formed a new ministry and remained Premier until his death. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel la Catolica, and Grand Commander of the Bath; but his most eminent, though merely popular, title was that of "Creator of the Dominion of Canada."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Prime Minister de Freycinet denies the story reported last week under this title, that French men-of-war were interfering with the bait supply in Newfoundland.

The delegates in London have agreed with the Government for a permanent act to replace the temporary measure reported last week.

CHILIAN REVOLUTION.—The new Chilian Congress, convened by Balmaceda, represented to contain delegates from all but two provinces, and now in session, has placed absolute power in Balmaceda's hands pending the civil disturbance. He may make arbitrary arrests, suspend the right of public meeting and the liberty of the press, and borrow and expend money at his own discretion. The story of the rise and progress of the revolution is told in THE STANDARD of April 29th and May 6th, under title "The Chilian Revolution," May 13th, 20th and 27th under title "Chili," and June 3d under title "Chilian Revolution."

HAYTI.—Relative to the reports of a revolution published in THE STANDARD of May 20 and June 3, under this title, Minister Douglas forwards a dispatch stating that the revolution was immediately suppressed.

ARGENTINA.—Under the decrees allowing the banks to defer payments, depositors have been unable to withdraw their deposits; but an opportunity having now been afforded them, a run on the banks of Buenos Ayres takes place, and five are obliged to close. The panic is, however, abated by a bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies, which exempts banks from legal process for a month.

PRINCE OF WALES IN COURT.—A slander suit brought by Sir William Gordon Cumming against several members of the English aristocracy, in which the Prince of Wales is a prominent witness, came to trial this week before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and a jury.

In September, 1890, Cumming and the Prince, with several companions, were guests at Tranby Croft, the house of Arthur Wilson, a leading stockholder of the Wilson line of steamers between Hull, London and New York. A baccarat game was set up for the amusement of the guests, and the Prince acted as banker, using for that purpose a set of chips which he was in the habit of carrying with him to country houses. Some of the party claim to have detected Cumming in the act of cheating by surreptitiously increasing his bets whenever he won. Their discovery resulted in a private conference with Cumming, and that in a written statement tantamount to a confession on his part, and embodying a promise by the others, including the Prince, to maintain secrecy provided Cumming would never again play at cards. The promise appears not to have been kept by all the signers. The story leaked out, and Cumming, placed in a position where vindication was necessary to save him from expulsion from his clubs and from the regiment of which he is major and lieutenant-colonel, brought the suit against those members of the Wilson family who were originally responsible for the accusations.

At the trial Cumming testified that upon being confronted with the charge by General Williams and Lord Coventry he denied it, but placed himself in their hands as his friends; that he also repudiated the charge to the Prince, and asked him what to do; that Williams and Coventry advised him to sign the written statement which they had prepared for him; and that he was persuaded to sign it by their advice as his friends that he had no chance of proving his innocence against five witnesses, and in order to avoid a scandal which would necessarily involve the Prince of Wales. He denied ever having cheated at cards.

The Prince testified that he was an intimate of Cumming until last September, when the accusations broke up the party; and admitted that Cumming had denied the charge to him. A juror caused a sensation, and sprang into notoriety as a common tradesman who dared to question royalty, by asking the Prince if he wished the jury to understand that he was banking and yet saw nothing of the alleged malpractices. The Prince hesitating a moment, replied: "It is very easy for a banker when dealing cards not to see anything; especially when in the company of friends, in a country house. You do not for a moment suppose that any one will play unfairly." The juror then asked: "What was your opinion at the time, of the charges made against the plaintiff?" and was answered: "The charges against him were so unanimous that I had not any other course open to me than to believe them." The case is still on trial. Sir Charles Russell was in the midst of his summing up when the court adjourned until Monday.

The Methodists of South Wales, at quarterly meeting, pass resolutions expressing regret that the Prince should have given countenance to an insidious and ruinous form of gambling, and encouraged vice among the people; and submitting to him that such conduct offends the religious sense of the people, drags down the royal house from the high position in which it has long stood, and tends to lessen the loving and devoted affection to the throne which has been ever cherished by the sect.

The leading Baptist organ also comments severely on the gambling propensities of the Prince. There is a general belief, and ugly rumors are current in London, that back of this gambling scandal is a latent scandal of greater magnitude and deeper infamy, in which also the Prince is involved.

CRITICISING THE QUEEN.—In the published life of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, certain letters of the Queen to Dr. Tait have, with her permission, been included. From these letters the Queen appears to have injected her personal influence into the political controversy of 1869 over the Irish Church question. As her sympathies were with the Irish Church she opposed the disestablishment bill, and through the Archbishop, whom she called in as an intermediary, she appears to have solicited Mr. Gladstone's services. The question now arises whether her conduct was within the constitutional limits to which the personal influence of the sovereign is confined, and the Radicals are disposed to discuss it with some freedom.

ANOTHER GLADSTONE VICTORY.—At the by-election at Paisley, to choose a successor in the House of Commons to the late W. B. Barbour, the Gladstone candidate received 4,145, and the

Conservative 2,807. This is an increase over the vote at the last previous election of 1,088 for the Gladstonian, and 316 for the Conservative.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY FOR GLADSTONE.—In the Western Division of Derbyshire, the son of Lord Edward Cavendish is returned to the House of Commons to fill the vacancy caused by his father's death. Cavendish is a Liberal. There was no Conservative candidate in the field.

COERCION IN IRELAND.—Mr. Balfour announces in the Commons that the time has come when certain portions of the coercion act may be suspended, especially the clauses authorizing summary criminal proceedings; but that the suspension will not be retroactive so as to remit the sentences of Dillon and O'Brien. The announcement will not be explicitly made until next week. It is stated that while there are 3,019 prisoners in Ireland sentenced under the ordinary law, only twenty-one were sentenced under the coercion act, and this fact is contrasted with the coercion policy of Gladstone, under which Irish prisons are crowded; but the Gladstonians argue that the comparative peace in Ireland is due as much to Gladstone's later policy of conciliation as to Balfour's coercion.

IRISH LAND BILL.—Mr. Balfour accepts, and the Commons adopts, as an amendment to the pending Irish Land Bill, reported under this title May 6, 13 and 27, a clause providing that tenants evicted since May, 1879, may participate in the advantages of the proposed Government loan, for the purpose of purchasing their former holdings.

PARNELL AGAIN ACCUSED.—The National Press, in Dublin has, for a week, daily charged Mr. Parnell with having stolen some \$75,000 of funds belonging to the Nationalist movement, and in plain words called him a thief, and challenged prosecution for libel.

DEATH OF DAVITT'S PAPER.—The London Labor World, Michael Davitt's paper, suspends publication. In the beginning it was a successful enterprise; but later it declined, owing, according to cable reports, to the elevation in its editorial policy, of Irish politics above industrial issues.

LABOR QUESTIONS IN FRENCH POLITICS.—In a cabinet council at Paris a scheme was discussed for the establishment of a workmen's pension, ranging from \$60 to \$120 annually after thirty years of work. The Government is expected to contribute \$20,000-000 annually to the fund.

The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 406 to 3, limit the hours of drivers of public conveyances to twelve, but by a vote of 465 to 83, refuse to do the same for other workmen.

LABOR IN EUROPE.—It is reported from Paris that Professor Gould, of Johns Hopkins University, who has been in Europe for the past two years, in the interest of the United States Labor Bureau, has nearly completed his report, which will be very voluminous.

POSTAL SERVICE.—Postmaster General Raikes, of England, states, in the House of Commons, that all efforts to induce the United States Government to institute a parcels post between the two countries has failed.

BRIGANDAGE IN TURKEY.—A party of brigands near Tchereesskoi, between Constantinople and Adrianople, in Turkey, derailed the Eastern express and captured the passengers, among whom were several German tourists. A ransom of \$40,000 was demanded, and Herr Israel, a banker of Berlin, was sent by the brigands to Constantinople to obtain the sum. Chancellor von Caprivi telegraphed to the German Ambassador at Constantinople to pay it. Israel returned with the ransom, and the Governor of the province in which the outrage occurred began organizing a force to pursue the brigands. In order not to imperil the lives of the captives it was intended to delay the expedition until after the payment of the ransom, but news of this movement reached the brigands, and by their order Herr Israel deposited the money with the Austrian Consul at Kirk-Killissia. The brigands refused to treat any further unless the troops should cease to menace them, and for a time negotiations for the release of the captives were suspended; but the money was afterwards paid, and the captives liberated.

PERSECUTION OF HEBREWS.—In response to a personal appeal to the Czar in behalf of the Hebrews, whose persecution by Russian authority was reported in THE STANDARD of May 6, 13, 20, 27, and June 3, under this title, the Czar says that there has never been a Nihilist plot hatched in which the Jews were not concerned, and that he is determined to continue his measures of repression.

IRISH CENSUS.—The recent census of Ireland shows a decrease of 468,674 in the total population since the last census.

OPENING THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.—The Czarskoye opens the first portion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Mr. Robert Heriott, of Little Rock, Ark., says: "I noticed in THE STANDARD some time ago reference to the fact that the Tinman's Magazine was publishing Single Tax items. I am glad of it, but you should give the Engineering Journal credit for the same. This journal published Single Tax matter as long ago as last October. I sent them an article giving a summary of the Single Tax ideas, which was printed. The engineers of this country need a campaign of education as badly as any class I know of. Many of them are mossbacks."

* * *

We do not see the Washington Post, and we do not know how, as a Republican paper it has dared to tell the truth; but we find the following, credited to the Post, floating around in other papers:

All the gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, petroleum, and lead produced in this country last year could not pay the expenses of the Government for the same length of time. All the cotton, all the wool, or all the rye, barley, wine, potatoes, and tobacco produced in this country in a year could not do it. The national banks of this country have a combined capitalization of \$599,000,000. One year's expenses of the Government would all but swallow up this sum. These are figures on Government taxation alone. Add to this, city, county, and State taxation, and something of the enormity of the burden may be comprehended. The United States has no great standing army, no Government railroads, no immense navy, no profligate court of kings and princes. Yet its annual expenditures are greater than those of Austria or the German Empire, greater than Great Britain and Ireland, greater than British India and China, as great as those of the Russian Empire. The revenue for this enormous expenditure is acquired in but one way: by taxation, by levy in one form or another, mainly in an indirect form, on the substance of the people.

How can people expect prosperity when they permit their public servants to pile on the shoulders of the masses so crushing a burden?

* * *

A reporter of the New York Herald was sent to ask Russell Harrison whether or not the latter had his pockets filled with railway passes, obtained largely through Mr. Harrison's connection with a five-mile railway on Mount McGregor. The reporter seems to have been surprised and somewhat dazzled to find Mr. Harrison in a dress suit at midnight. He was particularly impressed with the fact that the young man had three pearl studs in his shirt front. Nevertheless, he accosted him and explained his errand, whereupon, according to his report, the following conversation took place. Mr. Harrison began:

"I want you to tell the editor of the Herald that I consider this thing a piece of damned impertinence! Do you catch my idea, damned impertinence?"

"I'll tell him, sir," said I.

"The fact of the matter is I'm getting very sick of the way the American papers are treating me, and especially the Herald. I want them to understand, one and all, and once for all, that the details of my private life are none of their damned business. Have you got that?"

"Yes," said I; "I've got that."

Then followed some talk, in which the reporter repeated the stories he had been sent to inquire about. Harrison denounced them all as lies, and the conversation, according to the report, thus ran on:

"Then will you authorize me to make a formal denial of this report?"

"No, I won't authorize you to deny a damned thing. If I get railway passes I get them just as the New York Herald does, in my quality of journalist, and not as a railroad man. But that is none of the Herald's damned business. I think I told you that before."

"Excuse me, Mr. Harrison, but the Herald does not accept railway passes."

"Well, it accepts money for advertisements, and if I choose to accept passes instead of money that is my business and not yours. Do you see the point?"

"Do you want me to state all this as you have put it to me?"

"No, I don't want you to state a damned thing. You can go back to the editor of the Herald and tell him: First, that I absolutely refuse to submit to an interview or to make any statement whatsoever about these railway passes; and, secondly—"

"Yes, sir."

"And secondly—now don't forget this—that if the editor don't treat me just right in the morning I'll show up the New York Herald and all its methods to-morrow in an interview, just as sure as my name is Russell Harrison. Good night."

The reporter seems to think that this shows him up in a highly creditable way and puts young Harrison in an unpleasant predicament. If the latter made the threat attributed to him he did a foolish

thing, but otherwise his position was altogether creditable. His pious papa and the latter's spiritual adviser, Deacon Wanamaker, will be shocked that the young man "said Damn with a big, big D," but the reporter ought to thank his stars that the victim of his impertinence was content to damn and did not kick him out of the place.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

IMMIGRATION AND THE TARIFF.—In the June Forum, ex-Congressman Wm. McAdoo discusses the popular demand for stringent restraints upon immigration. Expressing no opinion on the wisdom or the folly of leaving immigration unrestricted, he nevertheless intimates his opposition to such a policy by asserting that so far from having a prejudice against immigrants, he believes that the adult foreigner, sound in body and mind, of good character and industrious habits, intelligent, with some elementary knowledge of our institutions, whether skilled or unskilled, who comes here with the deliberate purpose of bettering himself as a man, intending to live and die here, to rear children, to make a home, and to become a devoted and loyal citizen, should be received with a hearty welcome as a rich gift from the land that reared him and handed him over to us a "ready-made" man. But Mr. McAdoo does not regard that wretched immigrant as desirable who, together with his more wretched family, without choice or provision, is chased by starvation and immediate necessity, into the crowded hold of a great steamer, to seek the market closed by a prohibitory tariff to the goods which he produced in his native land.

He finds immigration and the tariff closely interwoven, and considers them relatively as affecting each other. We shut out cheap foreign commodities, but the cheaper foreign worker, hand to hand with hunger, underbids American labor in the home market that we boast was made for it alone. We have reared adamant walls against the importation of goods, but against the great swelling tide of immigration created by these artificial barriers to trade, we have strung a few statutory cobwebs, when nothing short of exclusion, backed by an army of Government detectives and a cordon of gunboats, can keep out the tide. With our prohibitory tariff against goods, if we wish to repress the tremendous immigration of the most undesirable elements, we must declare war not only against commerce but against international comity, "and arrest men as well as packs of sheep's wool, tin dinner-pails, and coat buttons." A very high or substantially prohibitory tariff in the United States is bound to force, in spite of all mere restrictive measures, a large, unheathy, undesirable, abnormal, immigration, which is inimical to American labor, and contrary to the best interests of the whole country; and it will eventually lead to a dangerous alien ownership of American properties, and to alien control of our industries and domestic commerce.

This fear of alien ownership leads Mr. McAdoo lightly to sound a key-note. He says that "the true sovereign is the lord of the land—the man who owns the soil on which others live." But he confines the application of his words to alien ownership. Why an alien sovereign is more to be dreaded by the dependent than a native, Mr. McAdoo might find it difficult to explain. It is due to him to remember, however, that he is discussing only a question of alien ownership. Nevertheless, a little further consideration may convince him that the essential evil of immigration, in its relation to labor, springs not from alien ownership of land, but from ownership of land. But for that sovereignty which, as he truly says, belongs to "the lord of the land," and the related dependence of the mere worker, no tide of immigration could crowd out American workers from their places; there would be room—more than room—for all.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—Edward Everett Hale, in his Social Problems department in the June Cosmopolitan, abandons the field of political economy, where it is his habit to wander aimlessly like a lost child in the woods, and in his usual entertaining style, but with more than his usual wisdom, discusses the subject of "Family Education." His central idea is, that in the education of children the object should be diversity, not uniformity. Though they are to have but one law of life, they are to work it out in as many different ways as there are different lives; and in educating them, each specimen must be taken as it comes. An infant Jenny Lind cannot be turned into an inventor of machinery; nor can an ingenious boy who contrives new fly traps and cuts slings in new patterns be made to sing "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," with any pathos. There was wisdom in the reply of the matron, who, when asked by a delegation of young mothers, how she had brought up her eleven children, said: "Get along as well as you can every day." This would have been foolish advice for a director of a factory; but in the education of children the mechanical analogies must be discarded. We are dealing with varied human lives, not with uniform shoe lasts or gunstocks.

In the first place, the child's health must be considered. Let a boy or girl grow up strong of body, well balanced, not afraid of the

physical world. In the absurd worship of books, this is forgotten. The next consideration is parental companionship. The more the parent is with the child, the better for both. Next, and of essential importance, is the distinction between training children and teaching them. An encyclopædia can *teach* them more than the parent knows. What the parent has to do, is to *train* what is in them—in their minds, in their hearts, in their souls. In proportion as we succeed in this training, in that proportion we have not failed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A BAD THIRD PARTY.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I see that the platform of the Peoples' Party contains a demand that Government should loan money at 2 per cent. to owners of real estate. Is not this the most direct possible opposition to Single Tax principles? We believe that Government should take something from landowners; the new party proposes that Government should give something to them. A loan at a rate of interest lower than that of the ordinary market is equivalent to a gift of the difference. Of course the laws of trade will bring the advantages of different parties to a level again; but the means to this, if I know political economy, would be by an almost unheard-of speculative rise in land values. Restrictions on the amount of money and the amount and kind of land would do good so far as they tended to make the law inoperative; but they would be the occasion of much fraud, and since that which the law undertakes to do is evil, just so far as it accomplished its object it would be doing evil. The farmers propose to give temporary relief to one oppressed class by disaster to the whole community. Vote Democratic, vote Prohibitionist, vote Republican, vote for Belva Lockwood, but no Single Taxer can consistently support a party which favors a bounty on land-ownership.

The demand for similar loans on security of non-perishable farm products would, in like manner, put a high speculative price on the greatest necessity of life next to land. If the farmer (or the speculator) could get the full money value of his wheat, plus 4 or 5 per cent. a year extra by keeping it unground, at what price would he sell it to make bread for the poor?

And the higher these prices go, the higher they may go. The special privilege given to the owner of \$100 worth of land or unconsumed grain will raise the price by speculation to \$150 at least. But this is a basis for such an additional loan as is given on \$50, and the possibility of this raises the price another notch. It is the speculator's paradise.

To change the subject, we in this city presented the Y. M. C. A. reading room with a year's subscription to THE STANDARD, and paid part of the expense by selling the copies of Henry George's works received as premiums. This may be a hint for others.

Burlington, Vt., June 1.

STEPHEN T. BYINGTON.

CAUSE OF PHILADELPHIA'S SHAME.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: In connection with recent disgraceful disclosures in Philadelphia, it is well to remark that the cause is deep seated and can be expressed in the fewest words: the tariff. Many people will object to this short explanation, and will say that it is because honest men are indifferent to their local affairs. Others will insist that partisanship, a chronic condition of the Philadelphia citizen, has enabled "the ring" to control our city government.

All that is very well; but it does not make clear the fundamental reason, which is that the Philadelphia voter is so afraid of in some manner discrediting his pet tariff, that he will not have any one in even a city office who is known to hold liberal views upon the subject. You may cite the fact that owing to the able work of our Committee of One Hundred we actually elected at one time a Democratic Mayor and a number of others of the same party to office, but you must remember that there was at that time not nearly so much discussion on the tariff as there is at present, and our tariff idolaters were consequently willing to correct temporarily the abuses of the "bosses" by being for the time independent in local politics. It is not so easy now to excite our people by crying out corruption, for behold their superstitious fears are aroused, like those of the Ephesians when their goddess was in danger of being set at naught.

This is only one more proof that the tariff must be destroyed before we can hope for honesty even in municipal government.

It is sad to see the havoc caused to our morals by this insidious institution, and if the truth were told of the real out and out Protectionist it would run thus: He is a person who is ready to sacrifice the honor of his city and State for the sake of a slight advantage to his cult.

Philadelphia, Penn.

T. WISTAR BROWN, JR.

IT WILL BE A DEAR WHISTLE FOR HIM.

Pack.

Ingalls—McKinley may have to pay mighty dear for his whistle.

Carnegie—How so?

Ingalls—He's having it made out of native tin.

HENRY GEORGE ON THE POPE.

The Pope's Labor Encyclical appears in full as we go to press. A full abstract will be given in the "Story of the Week" in the next STANDARD. Following is an interview with Henry George in yesterday's World:

"The full text of the encyclical, which the enterprise and courtesy of the World has permitted me to look through, shows that Archbishop Corrigan is right in regarding it as a condemnation of the Single Tax, which, on its ethical side, recognizes an essential difference between ownership in the products of labor and ownership in the elements necessary to the use of labor. While the encyclical speaks of Socialism and uses the term private property in a way that does not affect us, yet there is no doubt of its meaning, and I apologize to the Archbishop for the doubts I had expressed of what I thought his inferences. As he says, the most strikingly pronounced teachings of the encyclical bear directly on the ownership of land. This, indeed, seems to me its real heart and purpose, and I am astonished at the small account which it takes of the theories and aims of continental Socialism. But this is as gratifying to me as it can be to the Archbishop, for it indicates that the Roman authorities are aware of the steady and widespread progress of our ideas, and realize that the real struggle that is coming against unjust social conditions will turn, not on the superficial theories and impractical remedies of Socialism, but on a demand for natural rights and equal justice.

"I cannot now speak of the reasoning of the Pope with the attention due his position, but shall take an early opportunity to do so. For the present I can only hope that the Archbishop's injunction to the close reading of the encyclical will be followed, for the subject is indeed of supreme importance in all civilized countries. And while it will give pain to many Catholics, including many priests and at least some bishops, to find the head of their Church taking so illogical a position, our cause cannot suffer by it. On the contrary, the Pope has rendered that cause an essential service. To argue in favor of private property in land—the absolute ownership by some of what the Creator has provided for the needs of all—is only to call attention to its monstrous wrongfulness and poverty-breeding wastefulness. Years ago I said to some English clergymen: 'When two or three of your great landowners come out to defend their moral right to their estates, we may fold our arms.' That task has now been essayed by one whose voice reaches further than that of any English duke. No matter how high the source from which it may emanate, the truth can only gain from any opposition that arouses thought. The world does move."

"TO TAX EFFORT ADDS TO EFFORT."

This, so far as we know, is an entirely new phrase which aptly describes the effect of levying taxes on the products of industry. It occurs in the leading editorial article in the Toledo Sunday Journal, which is a remarkably clear presentation of the Single Tax issue. The Journal says that the interest in the subject is so general that a statement of the objects and probable effects of the Single Tax is desirable. It therefore says:

At the outset it should be stated that it is not proposed to levy a tax on land, but on land values; a radically different thing. To tax land equally as regards area, would not tend to equably distribute the burden of taxation, for in that event the arid acres of the alkali plains would be taxed equally with the most valuable spot in the heart of New York, where the land could be covered with a layer of twenty dollar gold pieces and still surpass the gold in value.

Two propositions are laid down in evolving this theory, each of which appeals to the thinking mind as just and fair: the first, that there is not now absolute private ownership of land, the Government, i. e., the people, holding title for its use, as witness the law of Eminent Domain, which permits the Government to take, or to delegate the power to take for public use and benefit, the land assumed to be owned by any man, as in the case of railroads, highways, public works and the like. The second, the fact that land was always here, and will still be here when we have all passed on, and that it is always at hand for purposes of equitable taxation.

It will be readily admitted that to tax effort adds to effort. The tax on a pair of shoes adds to the cost of the shoes; makes them more difficult to obtain, and lessens the use of shoes in exact proportion to such added cost. Thus, if shoes cost two dollars per pair, many can wear them who would be unable to do so if the cost were ten dollars per pair. This is true in all things where effort is required. The tax levied in the case of Colonel Smead, to which reference was made in these columns some weeks since, adds just so much to the cost of each furnace he erects, or lessens the wage which he pays to his laborers. Any tax on labor, or on the product of labor, thus adds to the cost of that which such labor produces, while the tax on the value of land adds nothing to the land, nor takes aught from it. There will be precisely as much land as now, whether it is taxed on its value one or one hundred per cent.

The fairness of taxing the value of land appears plain. Land, remote from population, has little, if any, value. The dense forest may contain that which will, when population has increased, become of value, but if so, it becomes valuable solely because of population, and in no sense as the result of individual effort. The corner of Summit and Madison would be worth no more than the intersection of two roads or streets in the remote suburbs, except for the population centred in Toledo. Every added family, every new house constructed, every building erected or street paved, adds to the general value of land within the city's borders. When there were five thousand people in Toledo, land here was worth proportionately less than when there were fifty thousand. Similarly, when we reached a hundred thousand population, the value of the land increased proportionately, and will again increase when we shall have reached a quarter, or half a million of souls. Admitting this simple proposition, and it appears idle to deny it, it follows that it is the people who give whatever value land may attain. When Toledo was a smaller city than now, say when she had but a tenth

of her present population, suppose two men purchased adjacent lots of equal size and equally well situated. One owner builds on his lot a home. He proceeds to beautify it, to adorn it with trees and shrubs, to lay out a flower garden, to drain it, and in all manner to add to its value as a home. During all the years, as they pass, he is taxed on these improvements, and compelled to pay a tax or, more properly, a fine, for his energy. His neighbor permits his lot to lie fallow, the prey of thistles and weeds; the snow covering the walk in front in the Winter and the entire plot an eyesore and a public nuisance. But the fact that the other has builded on his lot attracts others again, and presently the entire surroundings are occupied with homes and adjacent land has become more valuable. In this rise in value the owner who fails to improve his property shares equally with his more enterprising neighbor, and if one were to-day to undertake to purchase this vacant lot it would speedily be ascertained that the original price had largely increased. Not that the owner has bestowed a moment's labor or developed a single line of beauty, but solely because others have worked. The value of land is solely dependent on the concentration of population. Drive all the present population out of Toledo, of Ohio, and one acre is substantially as valuable as another. Aside from arable land, all land is actually of the same value without population.

Granting thus that it is the people who give the value to land, it follows that the people should participate in such value. Is it not clear that did not the present system obtain, there are thousands who are now compelled to live in the suburbs of the city, consuming much valuable time in passing to and from their work to their homes who would find a habitation on the vacant lots that line our streets? That many would own homes who now suffer unjust taxation in behalf of their landlords? That every man who holds land "for a rise in value" is dependent on the efforts of others for such value, and that he obtains that which belongs to the public who brought about such condition of affairs as produced the value? And this same doctrine holds as good for the farmer as for the rich landholder of a populous city. It is the value, not the acreage, that is to be taxed, and the man who has a farm which is poorly productive will pay less proportionately than the one whose farm teems with vigorous crops.

Government is non-producing. Government is always a consumer. Government must be sustained, and in order to sustain Government we must all contribute our share. But this contribution should rest on all alike. Our present system of taxation is unfair and unjust. To tax effort is wrong. To levy a personal tax is to impede effort. What we make, produce, is the result of effort. Taxing effort is like applying the brake to a loaded wagon, being drawn up hill. We thus impede effort, already supporting the burden of production. To levy a tax on the value of land would prevent non-resident holding of land in the centres of population. But others would improve for themselves where present owners simply hold for gain. The land would all be occupied to the best advantage. That is, the best farms, the most desirable residence lots, the most advantageously situated business lots, would be occupied. Where now are vacant lots on Madison, on Jefferson, on Adams streets, throughout the heart of the city would spring up business blocks and homes. The sum of money necessary to conduct the affairs of the Government would be forthcoming; there would be a period put to the holding of land for pure gain at other's expense, and effort would be relieved from an unfair burden.

NOT LONG SHALL THESE THINGS BE.

George Fiske, in London Workers' Cry.

The cattle low in the sunset's glowing,
And the land is fair to see;
But the men who sow reap not their sowing,
And this ought not to be.
For the earth was made for man
By God's own great command,
And woe to those who dare oppose
And take it from his hand.
Men toil and spin, great riches winning
On land, in air, on sea,
Then starve—die—sin, through others sinning,
And this ought not to be.
For the muscle and brain of man
Form his God given capital here,
And right, not might, will pass in His sight
When each takes his final share.
And hark, the sigh of those who dying,
Crouch low on bended knee,
And for bread cry—to meet denying!
Good God! Ought this to be?
In the midst of power and wealth,
Which they have helped to gain?
For men who frown, while they go down
By grinding wages slain?
* * * * *
But see, the dawn, how bright the morning!
Arise, refresh, be free;
No more we mourn, sound loud the warning,
Not long shall these things be.
For shoulder to shoulder we stand,
The Banner of Justice raised high,
And Truth and Right, in all men's sight,
Shall be our Workers' Cry.

THAT'S JUST HOW IT WORKS.

New York Recorder.

"I shall have to ask more rent for this flat, Mr. Jones," said the landlord.
"More rent? Why, I have just re-papered the front rooms at my own expense."
"That's just it," returned the landlord. "They are worth more money now, you know."

NOT INFALLIBLE IN MATTERS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

St. Louis Republic.

"Capital," says his Holiness, the Pope, "is powerless without work, and work without capital." His Holiness does not claim infallibility in matters of political economy, as is very fortunate in this case, for it is thereby made less disagreeable to point out the fact that the only real capital men have is work, labor, or whatever they choose to call the nervous and muscular action that produces. The whole earth is material for labor, but it only becomes capital when labor is put into it.

There are many representatives of capital; much that is capital in its possibilities, but it never actually becomes capital until work is put into it. When a man works a day and gets a dollar, the day's work is his capital; the dollar merely represents it and has no other capitalistic value than that we imagine into it in making it stand for a day's work already done, so that we can exchange it for another day's work or something else representing it. A piece of limestone in a hillside is not capital, but when we put work into it, enough to dig it out and transport it to an iron furnace, it is capital, because it holds work.

The Ciceronian Latin of his Holiness is not infallible in dealing with the political economy of the Nineteenth Century, but he is eminently right in concluding that there is no real conflict between capital and work. Work is capital. They are one and the same thing. The conflict is between those who earn and those who try to take without earning. There is no conflict of labor and capital.

THE TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION.

New York Times.

No more useful organization could be formed than one devoted to the dissemination of sound principles in matters of State and local taxation. Such is the New York Tax Reform Association, whose platform of principles has just been published. Its fundamental idea is that the most direct taxation is best, for the very reason that it is felt and appreciated, and that the incidence of taxation should fall mainly on real estate, because taxing capital employed in production and trade is calculated to diminish the fruitfulness of industry and enterprise. But the most suggestive declaration of the platform is this: "No Legislature will venture to enact a good system of local taxation until the people, especially the farmers, perceive the correct principles of taxation, and see the folly of taxing personal property." This is undoubtedly true, and it emphasizes the need of agitation, of discussion, and a general education of the public mind on the subject of taxation, and it is for this that such an association can make itself very useful.

A MAN WHO DESERVES DEMOCRATIC RESPECT.

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

Mr. Cleveland is a private citizen with all the rights and privileges of a private citizen. He has taken his position on the free coinage question and knew when he did so that those who differed from him would say harsh things. He is a brave man. If he is not nominated no word of complaint will ever fall from his lips, and he will at no time make himself conspicuous in seeking the nomination. His utterances since his retirement from office have shown that he is grateful for the honors his party has already conferred upon him. He has been free with his counsel whenever asked to give it, though he has never obtruded himself or his views. If there is a man in the country who deserves the Democratic respect in the highest degree, that man is Grover Cleveland.

IT CLIPS FROM THE STANDARD.

Sycamore (Ill.) Democrat.

The Sycamore Democrat has had its shears ground.—Geneva Republican.
It would be well, we think, for the Geneva Republican to sharpen its pencil. Each issue of that paper formerly contained articles stolen from prominent Republican papers, and "pervaded" in "bold and vigorous" manner as the products of the pens of the various editors of that paper. When the Democrat exposed them they quit the nefarious practice. The Democrat uses its shears, but it always gives due and proper credit. It does not sneak through life pretending to be otherwise than what it is.

BOLDNESS THE BEST POLICY.

Boston Globe.

The Ohio Democrats will make an irreparable blunder if they try to "take the wind out of McKinley's sails" by adopting "a platform with which McKinley cannot find fault."

That is not the way the great victory of last November was won.

The Democracy never has won and never will win on the tariff issue when it timidly takes the defensive. Only a bold and aggressive fight will win success or deserve it.

Let the Ohio Democrats adopt a ticket and a platform that will declare their position unequivocally. That is the best way and the only way to "take the wind out of McKinley's sails."

A TARIFF LORD AND HIS SERFS.

Chicago Times.

It is announced in a Republican organ that "Andrew Carnegie, until the late Autumn shooting season is over, will maintain almost regal dignity and hospitality in the grand old mountain stronghold," Cluny Castle. In the meanwhile the common people of the United States will continue to pay tribute to my lord, and my lord's mercenaries in the coke regions will continue to shoot down laborers imported by my lord in contempt of law, unless they consent to resume the badge and conditions of servitude.

YE ANCIENT THEORY OF YE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Boston Globe.

It is queer that the high Protection organs should regard the exportation of gold with so much alarm and the exportation of all other forms of wealth with approval, or why they should view the importation of gold with delight and the importation of other forms of wealth as little less than deadly sin.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, June 9, 1891.

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

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

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

Cash contributions for week ending June 9, are as follows:

Miss A. A. Chapman, Brooklyn, N.Y.	\$1 00
Frank W. Lynch, Newman, Cal.	1 00

Contributions previously acknowledged	\$2 00
	1,536 67

Total	\$1,538 67
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The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	106,249
Signatures received since last report	248

Total	106,497
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For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

SINGLE TAX THESES.

1. Lowering the margin of production, other things being equal, raises rent and lowers wages, besides lessening production.

2. Holding valuable land out of use lowers the margin of production, other things being equal.

3. Land speculation involves the holding of valuable land out of use.

4. Land speculation is unavoidable so long as landowners receive the increase in value created by the community.

5. The Single Tax would make the holding out of use of valuable land unprofitable, and would thus throw open for use that which is now so held, either from speculative motives or from no motive.

6. The Single Tax would thus raise wages, thereby being a help to laborers. It would also help capitalists, by relieving capital from taxation. It would hurt no one but landowners, and them only in so far as they were neither laborers nor capitalists.

7. The landowner, as such, is of no use to the community.

8. All men have originally an equal natural right to land.

9. There exists theoretically no way in which this right can possibly be alienated.

10. A landowner can require another to pay him any price he asks, if this other must use his land.

11. Every man must use some land.

12. Therefore (10 and 11), where all land is in the hands of owners, they can force the landless to give up a certain amount of property to them. (And they do it.)

13. There is no sufficient reason for giving the increase in value created by the community to the landowner. It belongs to the community, and no one suffers a hardship when the community takes it.

14. Movable or producible property tends to go from a place where it is heavily taxed to a place where it is lightly taxed, or is permitted to escape taxation. Therefore the abolition of taxes on such property in any nation, State, or town would be a means of attracting such property, while the strict and impartial enforcement of laws for its taxation is a means of driving it away.

15. Income and succession taxes likewise tend to drive away the rich.

16. A tax on property which is the result of labor, or which has been saved by thrift, lessens the inducement to such labor and thrift.

17. A tax which increases the cost of owning or using any implement or carrying on any process of production or trade, hinders such production or trade; except that sometimes such a tax concentrates the business in the form of a monopoly, whose power may be a superior advantage.

18. Such a tax always tends to monopoly and to the crushing out of small producers by increasing the amount of capital necessary for carrying on a given amount of business.

19. Such a tax, entering into the cost of the goods, is paid by the consumer in his purchase, and falls on consumers in proportion to their purchases. But in general, the larger a man's income is the smaller is the proportion of it which he spends for his own consumption. Therefore, among those who pay any such tax it falls heaviest on the poorest.

20. Such a tax takes from the consumer an unnecessary amount beyond what it gives to the Government, because the tax enters into the cost of the goods, and thus the trader must charge a profit on the tax as well as on the other cost in order to get the usual profit on his whole capital. The effect of the tax in encouraging monopolies may make production cheaper, and thus neutralize this, but the monopoly is more likely to involve an additional tax on the consumer.

21. Such a tax, by its interference with private business, gives private parties a direct pecuniary interest in having it laid or removed, not necessarily coinciding with the interest they have in the well-being of the community as a whole, and thus increases the inducement to corruption in gov-

ernment. This is specially true where it falls on one particular industry, as with each of the multitudinous special taxes which make up our tariff.

22. The increase in the price of land, occasioned by land speculation (see Nos. 1-5), is in effect such a tax on the holding and use of land, and as such is specially obnoxious to the objections of Nos. 17-19.

23. A tax laid on land by the State would not increase the cost of holding or using land unless the tax were greater than the present rent of the land, because whatever is added to the tax is subtracted from the rent or purchase price.

24. The advantage given to an American manufacturer by a tariff on his product, enabling him to sell it at a higher price, is in the nature of a bounty paid by an indirect tax (see Nos. 17-21) collected by the private manufacturer from the consumers. Granting, for the sake of argument, that a protective tariff is an effectual encouragement to American industry, and supposing that the abolition of taxation on capital under the Single Tax would not be a sufficient equivalent for any benefit which the tariff can be supposed to confer, it would yet be every way more desirable to pay a bounty from a direct tax collected by the Government.

25. The imposition of a tax for the purpose of restricting a business supposed to be harmful to the public is an ineffective makeshift, as has been strikingly shown in the experiment of high license.

26. The Single Tax could be collected more easily and at less expense to the Government than any other tax from which it is seriously proposed to raise a large revenue.

27. It is impossible wholly to prevent the evasion of taxes on personal property and on incomes. The possibility of such evasion acts as a discrimination against the following classes: (a) Those who are too honest to dodge the tax; (b) those whose taxable property is so small that it is not worth their while to take the trouble necessary to secure a legal exemption; (c) those who are unfamiliar with business and do not know the methods used for escaping taxation; (d) property in the hands of trustees who have no personal interest in saving the tax, i. e., property belonging to orphans and charitable institutions.

28. The imposition of taxes on the improvements of land, while personal property escapes taxation partly (as it does) or wholly (as it should), is a direct discouragement to the improvement of land.

29. A succession tax would be fluctuating in amount, and not perfectly free from evasion. It has no pretense to be anything but a makeshift, except in the minds of those who hold that the right of property terminates at death.

30. The value of good local government appears as an increase of land value, and is paid for by the tenant to the landlord. Therefore the landlord should pay the expense of furnishing it to the tenant.

31. In the same way the existence of local taxes, other than the tax on land, decreases the land value of the place, and their abolition would increase it, thus compensating the landlords for their loss by this change.

32. With regard to the loss which would be caused to landowners by the establishment of the Single Tax limited:

(a) It would be no loss, but a gain to those whose proportional interests as owners of taxed personal property and improvements exceeded their proportional interest as landowners, including working farmers in general (as shown by statistics), and probably a numerical majority of all landholders.

(b) Of those who did lose, the majority would have interests in other taxed property so nearly equal to their interest in land as to make the loss slight.

(c) The general increase in the prosperity of the community would cause a rise in land values, further compensating landowners. This is especially true as to the Single Tax for local purposes. See Nos. 30-31.

(d) In all cases the loss to the landowner would be measured, not by the whole increase of his land tax, but by this increase minus the decrease of his other taxes. This amount would be so small compared with the whole range of taxation affected by the change that any difficulties arising from it are properly mere matters of detail. Compensation could be given for it without laying a very great burden on the public treasury; though it is not probable that this would be done.

(e) In the above considerations no reference is made to the destruction of the purely speculative element in land values, about which it is not probable that any reliable estimate could be made. But it is not supposed that any one will make the abolition of this a serious objection.

(f) Landowners would participate in the increase of general prosperity equally with others.

33. The proposition to compensate landlords for the loss caused by the Single Tax would be open to the following practical objections: (a) It would be the object of much speculation and fraud; (b) since it is not customary to give compensation to those who lose by any change in tax laws, the unusual proposition in this case would cause confusion and possible obstruction to the reform; (c) the increased public expense of paying the compensation could not be met by an increase in the land tax, since this would at once call for further compensation; it must then be met by maintaining some one of our other taxes, all of which (see Nos. 19, 21, 27) are practically attended with more or less injustice.

34. Government has no right to continue taking from individuals the product of their labor, when it can obtain its revenue by taking once for all that which is the product of no individual's labor, and periodically collecting the rental value of this.

35. The Single Tax, when once permanently in operation, would be in effect the abolition of all taxation, which would be the most certain cure for all the evils of taxation.

36. When the difficulties attending its first establishment were past, and it had become the settled policy of the country, the Single Tax unlimited would be a tax system of absolute theoretical perfection, in the practical carrying out of which there would be involved no evils but such as necessarily arise from the imperfect human nature of assessors and collectors.

Burlington, Vt.

STEPHEN T. BYINGTON.

A SINGLE TAXER ON THE WING.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1891.—I have just made a flying visit to relatives and old friends in Massachusetts. Of course I carried with me a load of Single Tax literature for distribution as opportunity should offer. On the Sound steamer Pilgrim I had the satisfaction of seeing several gentlemen take tracts from the cabin centre table and read them with evident interest. As to tracts for missionary work there is, in my opinion, nothing to compare to THE STANDARD itself—one copy of which will, I believe, do more good than any dozen tracts, containing, as each copy does, a complete exposition of the Single Tax proposition with graphic report of propaganda work. Next in value come No. 35 ("Justice the Object—Taxation the Means"), No. 12 ("The Case Plainly Stated"), and No. 20 ("The Menace of Plutocracy"). Of course No. 34 ("The Single Tax Platform"), is absolutely necessary, and the other tracts are specially adapted to farmers, lawyers, ministers, etc.; but the first three above named are absolutely essential to "workers."

Arrived at Northboro, my old home, I found Dr. Wood, whose store need to be political headquarters during the Cleveland-Hendricks campaign, greatly interested in the Single Tax. I was there only a few hours, but sold five copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" and left five others, some STANDARDS and a lot of tracts for distribution, which will, I am quite sure, produce good results. The bound volumes of THE STANDARD left at the Free Library reading-room were bulged quite out of shape by petition blanks and the Single Tax platform placed between leaves. Calling upon my brother, who was in the Cambridge Hospital with a baseball finger, I talked Single Tax to him three and a half out of four hours. Next day he was worse.

At Smith & Wesson's, in Springfield, I left a lot of "The Case Plainly Stated" and some "Protection or Free Trade?" with my old shopmates.

During a trip to Cincinnati and return, I made several interesting acquaintances. One gentleman was on the way home after five years in India. He told me much of the extreme poverty there; of the tremendous revenues the British Government derives from the opium traffic, etc. In return I gave him a statement of the condition of American politics, laying much stress upon the growth in the West of Free Trade sentiment. I was told of the universal condemnation which the McKinley tariff has aroused abroad.

Near Parkersburg I saw by the railroad track a sign reading instead of "Pears' Soap," "The Single Tax, it will do it." This spurred me to renewed activity, so I placed in the telegraph blank rack a lot of tracts. I met a leader of the South Dakota Alliance on his way from the Cincinnati conference to Washington. His personality as a representative leader in this movement of the farmers is indelibly impressed upon my memory. A "horny-handed son of toil," tall, with faded clothing, but clear, honest eyes and a noble forehead—this man believed in the Government pawnbroker scheme, in fiat money, and an arbitrary 2 per cent. interest, with all his soul. In his opinion the tariff question has been presented to the country by both the old parties to divert the people's attention from the money question. He thinks Single Taxers men of one idea, and this must be his reason, viz., that we are content to strive for "one idea"—justice—instead of "demanding" special advantages. I gave this gentleman "Free Coinage or Free Trade," "Farmers and the Single Tax," together with a STANDARD and some other tracts. I hope Jerry Simpson will enlighten this class of his co-laborers.

Another person whose acquaintance I made was an immigrant, on his way back to Prussia with his family. He promised to take THE STANDARD and tracts I gave to him across to the old country. HENRY WARE ALLEN.

BROKAW AND BETSY IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 5.—Friday night, May 29, it rained very hard for the first time in a long while. That made the roads slippery on the hills and muddy in the hollows, which prevented fast driving. I stopped for dinner at a farm house and managed to persuade the "lady of the house," who had been a school teacher, to take a copy of "Questions of the Day" and one of "Protection or Free Trade?" instead of cash. I stopped about 8:30 P. M. with an Alliance man, about two miles south of Mapleton. He was a foreigner and independent. I left several books with him. That night it rained very hard again and the roads were consequently worse. I traveled from 7 A. M. till 8:30 P. M. the next day, stopping long enough in the middle of the day to feed Betsy, for which I paid a quarter. I stopped that night at West Side. From there on the roads were more level, but more muddy. The next day I paid a farmer for Betsy's dinner, being unable to persuade him to take a book in payment. I reached Jefferson at dark, tired out, and with a completely exhausted pony, having been unable to find a farmer with whom I could stop.

Tuesday morning I left Jefferson by rail, leaving my "rig" at the livery, and reached Des Moines by noon. I had driven about 150 miles as the wagon roads go. Tuesday afternoon I met quite a number of incoming delegates to the People's Party Convention at the Iowa Tribune office, and secured quite a number of signatures.

Wednesday morning I distributed tract No. 36-extra through the Opera House before the delegates got there. I then secured a table and chair, and placed myself at the main entrance and handed Single Tax and Free Trade tracts to all passers by. During the day and evening I distributed several hundred tracts; but very few bought books. I never saw men hold to the nickel more tenaciously. A good many claimed to have George's works. I met several who claimed to be Single Taxers. One of them intended to get a resolution adopted exempting \$1,000 worth of improvements on a homestead from taxation, but he failed to so word it, and the resolution as adopted calls for the exemption of homesteads to the extent of \$1,000 worth—quite a different thing.

Of enclosed signers No. 1 is a lawyer; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 claimed to be Single Taxers; 11 is a son of General Weaver; 12 has written a book in reply to "Protection or Free Trade?" But he told me that he and Mr. George were getting closer together. I replied that Mr. George had not changed his position, if anything, he was more radical; 13 is one

of the proprietors of the celebrated "Non-Con.," the paper that has done so much to wake up the Kansans; 14 is an old time Greenbacker, and once ran for Governor of Iowa; 15 is editor of a Methodist paper, a Protectionist, to whom I gave a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" upon his promising to read it carefully and give it a good notice in his paper; 16 is National Lecturer, Knight of Labor; 17 is on editorial staff of the Leader—daily Democratic paper of this city—and formerly editor of the Individualist of Denver, Col.; 18 is traveling agent for the Tribune—daily Democratic paper of Sioux City. Total enclosed, 78. W. E. BROKAW.

NEW YORK CITY.

The regular meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club was unusually interesting. The managing board made a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the club during the preceding year, which showed a slight deficit, and the club members offered several suggestions through which they thought a deficit would be made impossible in the future.

Mr. Croasdale spoke of the financial affairs of THE STANDARD, of which he had been the publisher during the past five months. During that time the paper had paid its expenses and a little over. The members of the club were delighted to hear this. The problem now, in Mr. Croasdale's opinion, was to devise ways and means to increase the efficiency of the paper. This could be done by increasing its subscription list, and the money that came in from this source could be used to make THE STANDARD a better advocate of Single Tax and Free Trade ideas than it is now. Mr. Croasdale wanted to add 5,000 yearly paid-up subscribers to THE STANDARD's present list. He said that the workers throughout the United States had been grouped in their various States, and the proportion due from each of them figured out. New York State's quota was about 1,000, and New York City's 350. If the workers in this State set to work in the proper spirit, he thought this State and city could easily fill up its quota. He was the publisher of THE STANDARD, but at the same time he was chairman of the National Committee, and a member of the Single Tax Enrollment Committee. He had thought of trying to increase the subscription list by addressing the signers to the petition, but it had been objected that he had no right to use the enrollment for the purpose of furthering his private business interests. Mr. Croasdale had not looked on conducting THE STANDARD as a private enterprise. It was the organ of the Single Tax movement, and in his opinion a most important part of it. If THE STANDARD were to go down, the organized movement would go down with it. THE STANDARD had given him nothing for the time and labor he had expended on it since he became its publisher; he had been and was still willing to devote his time to it because of its influence in advancing the cause; but he wanted it to be run on its income. If it was to continue to exist, it must do so on that basis. Rather than pass around the hat to keep it alive, he would let it die. His impression was that he ought to be allowed to use the enrollment to advance the interests of THE STANDARD; but as that had been objected to, he had not used it so far. He had determined to ask advice on the matter, and as the Manhattan Single Tax Club was the body of Single Taxers nearest to him, he had come to this meeting to ask them what their opinion was in regard to the matter. He wanted advice, and hoped it would be freely given.

An extended discussion took place, participated in by nearly all the members of the club. There seemed to be but one opinion, and that was embodied in the following, which was adopted unanimously amid applause:

Whereas, It is the opinion of this Manhattan Single Tax Club that every avenue in the possession or under the control of the Single Tax movement should and must be used, first of all, to advance the interests and increase the circulation of THE STANDARD; therefore,

Resolved, That the proprietor of THE STANDARD is advised to use every means under the control of the Single Tax movement of this country to increase the sales of THE STANDARD and advance its interests, as it is the opinion of this club that, at this time, nothing is as important to the Single Tax movement as the maintenance and success of its recognized organ.

The Agitation Committee announced that they had sent out a postal card to all the members containing the following:

The Agitation Committee have arranged to start a class for the study of political economy, provided they receive the assurance of an attendance of not less than fifty scholars. The class will meet on Wednesday evening of each week, commencing as soon as the necessary number have signified their willingness to attend. There will be absolutely no charge. This opportunity is open to all, male and female, regardless of political affiliations. Mr. Louis F. Post will conduct the class, and as occasion warrants, other competent teachers will be invited to elucidate special phases of the studies. You are invited to join the class. Address all applications to Benjamin Doblin, Chairman Agitation Committee, Manhattan Single Tax Club, 73 Lexington avenue.

A considerable number of letters have been received by the committee from writers asking that their names be put upon the roll of the class. The Agitation Committee also called for volunteers to canvass the news-dealers and stationers of this city in regard to placing the ten-cent edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" on sale on the news stands and in stores.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. E. A. Deverall, Eastern District.—I have not obtained any subscribers for THE STANDARD as yet, but have a prospect of one yearly subscription, also two four months' subscribers. Will bring the matter before the club at the next business meeting. Our public meeting on June 2 was one of the best attended and most interesting ever held by the Eastern District Single Tax Club. Robert Lindsay presided. Louis F. Post certainly deserves the thanks of the club for the entertaining and instructive address he made upon the subject of "The Advantages of Home Rule; or, Local Option in Taxation." Mr. Post knowing that the only real advantage to be gained by the passage of a bill securing to each county in the State the right to decide what should be taxed for the support of the State Government would be the general inquiry that would follow, proceeded in a clear and logical way to demonstrate the absolutely unassailable Single Tax position. His manner of dealing with "crooked taxation" carried conviction not only to the amen corners, but to the sinners in the back seats.

We hope that much good will result, not only to the Single Tax cause, but also the Taxpayers' League recently organized in this county. As is

usual in our meetings the lecture was preceded by music and other entertainments. Miss Lillian Headifen, who is always obliging, presided at the piano and sang a soprano solo, and was loudly applauded and encored. Mr. M. J. Fitzpatrick, the composer and tenor, sang some of his own well known compositions, receiving vigorous applause and an encore. Mr. Joseph McGuinness, our president, recited in his usual effective style. Mr. Deverell sang a baritone solo.

E. J. Turner.—At the Club House, 198 Livingston street, on Wednesday evening, June 10, Mr. Bolton Hall will speak on the relation of the Single Tax to charitable work. Invitations have been sent to a few women and men active in charitable work, and it is hoped there will be discussions after the address.

E. L. Smith.—The Woman's Single Tax Club, of Brooklyn, held its last meeting for the season at 198 Livingston street Tuesday, June 2, at 3 P. M. Instead of the reading of a paper, subjects were discussed in answer to questions put by the audience. The club will resume work on the third Tuesday of September next.

Altona A. Chapman.—The enclosed instalment of sixteen names, including six more from Liberty, completes the second hundred secured by me since the middle of last August. As I value these names at a cent apiece at the very least, I know of no more satisfactory way of celebrating this achievement than by enclosing another dollar toward the campaign fund. Besides the thirteen names secured in Liberty during my brief stay, I left three or four thoughtful, influential men investigating the subject of the Single Tax, to which, they admitted, they had given little or no thought until I called their attention to it. One of the signers even invited me to deliver a lecture and organize a club; and if some Single Tax brother does not anticipate me, I think I shall do so this coming Fall. I am quite ambitious to complete another hundred before the year is up. I congratulate you on that 105,000, which I hope may soon grow to 150,000.

John F. Woods, Eastern District.—Eleven petitions. I had hoped to have more by this time. I have some out—about twelve or fifteen—that are filled out or signed, that I expect to get in next week.

NEW JERSEY.

J. A. Craig, Paterson.—Mr. Nellis and I responded to an invitation from the Prohibitionists of this city to discuss the question, "Prohibition vs. The Single Tax," at their quarters, last Monday evening. The Rev. Solomon Parsons and the Rev. Mr. Conklin presented the watery side of the question. At the wind-up a vote was taken, which showed a majority of four votes for the Prohibs. This result was largely due to the make-up of the audience being mostly all Prohibitionists. The short notice given didn't enable us to get the Single Taxers out. It was a win for our side anyway. We were satisfied, but they were not and requested us to meet them again next Monday evening, at 167 Main street, and have it over again, which we will do. Single Taxers should be on hand with plenty of questions, as the meeting will be largely devoted to questions and answers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

E. D. Burleigh, Germantown.—Enclosed I hand you one dollar for one subscription to the National Single Tax Committee for June and July, 1891. I also enclose a signed petition obtained to-day from a man who seems from what he says to have been a Single Tax man for years without knowing it. He did not know what the Single Tax was, but when I explained it to him, he said he had been of that opinion for a long time.

MARYLAND.

W. N. Hill, M. D., Baltimore, Md.—I enclose cards which our league is now distributing throughout the city, showing the advantages of taxing the rental value of Baltimore lots by the front foot, for the purpose of raising a revenue to take the place of all present city and State taxes, and of providing for the paving of all streets with either asphalt or Belgian blocks.

Single Tax men of Baltimore are in opposition to the present Mayor on the question of assessments for street improvements, which have heretofore been made regardless of land values.

A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held in East Baltimore on the 2d, in which Single Tax men took an active part, and by which their views respecting the mode of raising funds for paving the streets were approved. The president and the vice-presidents of the meeting included some of the most influential citizens of Baltimore.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland has rendered an important decision on this question. It holds that it is illegal to levy a tax the benefits of which do not directly accrue to the taxpayer in just proportion. If this decision stands, the Single Tax may, in the near future, be held by the courts to be the only just and legal tax.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, June 5.—Mr. Stoughton Cooley gave the club a real treat last night in his paper on "The Political Slave Pen," by which appropriate name he designates the representative districts into which our country is divided. He made a strong appeal for real representation, and advocated the quota system as the most perfect yet designed. He referred to the active and powerful part Single Tax men had played in the struggle for the Australian ballot, and he said that their work was not done in this direction until they had forced into popular recognition the principle of proportional representation. In part he said:

The need of representative reform may be seen from a few cases presented by the late elections, wherein the Republicans of Missouri in 1890 polled 39.8 per cent. of the total vote in that State, but failed to elect a single one of the fourteen representatives. The Democrats of Nebraska polled 40.5 per cent. of the total vote in 1888, but failed to elect a single candidate. Thirteen States in which the Republicans polled 41 per cent. gave that party 10 per cent. of the representation, while the Democrats with 55 per cent. of the vote got 90 per cent. of the Congressmen. In thirteen other States the Republicans polled 52 per cent. of the vote and secured 86 per cent. of the representation, while the Democrats with 44 per cent. of the vote got but 14 per cent. of the Congressmen. Combining the States of Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Minnesota, Vermont and Rhode Island, the Democrats polled 38.5 per cent. of the vote in 1888,

but failed to get a single Congressman. The remedy for this misrepresentation is to be found in what is known as the quota system of electing representatives, discovered by Thomas Hare, of London. By this system district lines are wiped out and the States are made the unit of representation. By dividing the total vote of the State by the number of representatives to be chosen, the product or quota will be the number of votes necessary for the choice of one representative, and any set of voters polling that number of votes will secure a representative. Under such a system legal disfranchisement will be abolished, and all parties will be represented according to the number of votes cast.

Mr. Cooley's paper was well received, and the discussion that followed it revealed the fact that, as Mr. White put it, everybody was converted. In fact there was not a word of dissent from Mr. Cooley's proposition, although one gentleman expressed the fear that under the proportional system the populous manufacturing States would have an undue and perhaps a harmful advantage of the sparsely settled agricultural States. In commenting on the paper and endorsing its position Mr. White took occasion to dwell somewhat at length on the evils of the existing system and the merits of that proposed. He said property was now represented. It was proposed by this reform that men should be represented, and that this representation should be fair, and not a farce as now.

There is much interest felt in the forthcoming visit of Mr. William T. Croasdale, editor of THE STANDARD and chairman of the National Committee of the Single Tax League of the United States. The date of his coming is as yet unknown, but whenever he shall come he may expect a very cordial reception.

Announcements: June 11, Miss Isabella Hudson, "A Woman's Thoughts on the Single Tax;" June 18, a business meeting which will be devoted to the consideration of the new constitution submitted at last night's meeting for adoption; June 25, Clarence Moeller, "Speculation in Land—It Robs Both Capital and Labor, and Discounts the Wages of Generations Yet Unborn;" July 2, H. E. Bartholomew; September 10, Clarence S. Darrow. There is some talk of a Single Tax picnic on the Fourth of July. Something of that sort would be a very pleasant diversion, and it ought to be successful. The social feature in our work has been thus far too much neglected. It is to be hoped that hereafter more attention will be devoted to it.

Ernest J. Foord, Chicago.—Since writing you last I have severed my connection as cashier and paymaster with the ice company that I have been with for the past nine years, mainly on account of being unable to make a fair bargain with them. I have foreseen for a long time back that it would terminate thus, and so I am and have been somewhat prepared to launch my new business on a sea less choppy than it might otherwise have been. The officers of the ice company are not at all friendly to our cause, so I have never offended them by arguing it in their presence for policy's sake, but I have talked early and often among my office associates and other employees of the company and have made many converts, some of them being now members of our Chicago Single Tax Club through my efforts; so, taking it all in all, I am quite convinced that they have long harbored a secret grudge against me on account of my radical Single Tax principles, and finally they treated me so unjustly that I could stand it no longer and resigned my position. And thus it is that I have started upon something that I am not quite sure I can make a living at, but guess by good hard hustling I shall pull through all O. K. For me the increasing of sales for Henry George's works will not only be keeping the wolf (landlord, etc.) from the door, but it will be a labor of love, as also will the increasing of the circulation of THE STANDARD. I consider THE STANDARD an ideal paper, and would not be without its cheerful influence every week for twice or thrice the price of my subscription. I will be most happy to rake in as many subscriptions for it as I possibly can between now and August 1, and from August 1 as long as it continues to harass land monopoly and all that that implies.

I enclose you herewith money order of \$1 for a four months' subscription to THE STANDARD for Mr. W. R. Rummel, room 11, south-east corner Lake and Clark streets, that I procured to-day. He says when the four months are up he will take it for a year, for he has read "Progress and Poverty," and has seen her feline ladyship with all her modern improvements. I also enclose three more petitions; No. 1, a Kansas man I caught on the wing; No. 2, a Chicago real estate man, who believes the city should control street railways; and No. 3, a driver for ice company above referred to, who has no love for the personal property tax.

Wm. Camm, Murrayville.—The County Assembly of the F. M. B. A. of Sangamon County have passed a resolution opposing the Single Tax, the Single Tax men of Springfield, notably James H. McRea, Aug. Helleges and Henry Walker invited me to talk to the farmers, which I did at their meeting on May 16, in the old Capitol at Springfield. The address brought to the floor a Mr. Dyer, the proposer of the resolution against the Single Tax, who did more good, with a little catechising, than I did myself. He had heard of it first last Summer by receiving one of our Congressional petition blanks, and afterwards had got our platform. Such opposition is just what we need. Mr. D., in parting, said he hoped there would be no feeling. I told him there would be none, for I felt that in a year he would be a Single Tax man. I am now lecturer in my local Alliance, and also county lecturer, and find more and better opportunities in this way than I could have through a Single Tax club. I expect to visit every sub-Alliance in the county during the year, and shall plainly tell them what I believe to be the only way out of our present difficulties.

We have made such a use, or rather we have so abused the land here that even nature has revolted. It is over eleven months since we had a really good rain. In snatching at the rose we have been caught on the thorn. Our natural reservoirs of water have been drained, our streams dried up, and after the season of general rains has passed there is little to evaporate, and hence little to condense. Practically denying the natural rights of men we may be said to have devastated this country rather than to have developed it.

I have been slow to send in recruit subscriptions, because hard work on the farm has prevented me from going out, and I wanted to place them outside of my usual range, where I scatter my own copies of THE STANDARD.

KENTUCKY.

Ivy H. Teele, Bowling Green.—Thirteen petitions. They are mostly from young attorneys or public school teachers. I endorse the course THE STANDARD took in side-tracking the coinage question and giving preference to the tariff. I have not lost any of my interest in THE STANDARD or the Single Tax cause. I continue to work in my weak way and am happy to say that I am able to see that all my work is not without some fruit. A large number of my friends rudely see the outlines of the cat and then seem to fall into a state of lethargy, and read and study very little on the subject, but I hope for better results in the future. When I read of the great work of the Grand Noble Brokaw in South Dakota my conscience smites me and I sincerely wish that my finances were in such a condition that I might more fully consecrate myself to the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

KANSAS.

Mrs. E. M. Blackman, Leavenworth.—Twenty petitions—seven sent by Mrs. Davis, one by Mr. Blackman and twelve by myself. The first is a notable name; the letter accompanying it stated that he knew but little about Single Tax, but was not favorably impressed. He believes Congress should investigate it. Two of these signers had just been paying taxes, and in answer to an inquiry as to why their taxes were higher than last year were informed that the Assessor had noticed that they had sunk a well. It did not require any argument to get them to sign anything in the nature of a protest against taxing improvements.

CALIFORNIA.

Frank W. Lynch, Newman.—Enclosed find \$2, for which please send me ten copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" and place the other dollar to credit of your committee for expenses. I have not sent you any signed petitions directly for a long time, and I feel ashamed before the energetic work of such men as Brokaw and Uncle Tom. But I have never lost interest in this great reform, and am always doing something for it. I give my STANDARDS to neighbors, distribute what tracts I have, and discuss the subject when opportunity offers. I have distributed petition blanks with stamps and envelopes, which have doubtless been forwarded to you. I have done what I could with members of the Farmers' Alliance, who are quite numerous in this State, but most of them have the "money" maggot working in the brain and can't see the importance of the Single Tax. Most of those I talked to, live on land that is below the rent line, and some had sense enough to see that they would be relieved of all taxation. But it is slow work. I have had little leisure to convert them, but I shall distribute some tracts and copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" judiciously. The "Story of the Week" meets my unqualified approval. From the mass of lies and trash in the dailies it extracts the few grains of truth and value, presented in compact shape, so that one can tell what really happened.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Professor S. F. Upham, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., in a recent sermon warmly approved of the ancient Mosaic "year of jubilee." He said if applied now it would make impossible such startling extremes of wealth and poverty as we now suffer from. We should show him that the Single Tax will be even more effectual, applied to our existing economic system, than the year of jubilee was then.

S. E. Young, Sioux Falls, S. Da., ex-Speaker State Assembly, believes that temperance, thrift and industry are the forces that can drive penury and want from the world. We need more "Poor Richard's Almanacs," more effort to improve men, rather than to improve their conditions (environment).

We can agree with him as to "temperance, thrift and industry," if they are given free play, but till we can "touch pitch without being defiled" our environment will inevitably affect us. No real progress is possible till the conditions that condemn the many to toil that the few may enjoy, are changed. Mr. Young should be with us, at least so far as we are working to abolish the laws that fine "temperance, thrift and industry;" that makes the penalty for robbing a chicken coop a single fine, but for building one an annual fine.

News, Chicago, Ill.; Star, Fairhaven, Mass.; Democrat, Holyoke, Mass.; Watchman, Boston, Mass.; Herald, Arcola, Ill., are among the papers which have recently printed approving notices of the cheap edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" Brief letters on the tariff would serve to keep the question alive with them. Space is too crowded to give even extracts here, but we will gladly send copies of the notices to any one applying to

W. J. ATKINSON, 42 University Place, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

A. H. Kerr, Davilla, Tex.—Enclosed are subscriptions for eleven copies.
E. D. Shattuck, Shattuck Post Office, Oregon.—Cash enclosed for eleven copies.

Mr. W. E. Brokaw mentioned in THE STANDARD that he had induced a number of newspaper editors to offer "Protection or Free Trade?" as a premium for new subscribers. This is an excellent idea, but more books would probably be sold by inducing the publisher to keep standing in his columns a notice that any one sending him 25 cents would get a copy of the book. As we send ten copies to ten different addresses post paid for \$1 this will net the publisher 15 cents profit on each book sold with very little trouble to him. All orders accompanied by the cash will be promptly filled. Remit by check whenever possible, but two cent stamps, money or express orders are acceptable. Make all checks, etc., payable to the order of W. J. Atkinson, Secretary, 42 University Place, N. Y.

E. W. Grabill, Springfield, Mo.—Enclosed find \$10, for which mail me fifty copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" and THE STANDARD to the following persons, one for a year and the other two for four months.

Harold Sudell, Wilmington, Del.—I take pleasure in enclosing \$9 in payment for following yearly subscriptions to your paper. These persons I suppose will be entitled to the premium you offer for yearly subscriptions.

They were induced to subscribe by the four recruit subscriptions I sent in. I congratulate you on the improvement in the appearance of the paper in the last issue.

Mrs. Mary McPhee, Hornellsville, N. Y.—Enclosed find \$1.50, for which please send STANDARD for six months to ——. I am quite sure he will become a Single Tax man before long, and I know he will be a worker as well as believer. I hope to send in at least one more name as a regular subscriber from the recruit subscriptions I have sent out.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg, W. Va.—I enclose you a few trial subscriptions. I think we can get a majority to subscribe to the STANDARD.

Dr. C. A. Kersey, Richmond, Ind.—The enclosed recruit subscriptions are good selections. I expect a subscription or two from the list.

W. H. Dodge, Downey, Cal.—Enclosed find \$1, which please place to my credit for subscription to THE STANDARD. I send five recruit subscriptions, and I think each of these will take the paper, and perhaps induce some of his friends to subscribe.

Louis Lesaulnier, Red Bud, Ill.—Mrs. R. told me that her husband had bedsubscri, and liked the paper very much. The fight for a living prevents many a man from subscribing, but I hope that several who have been reading the paper for four weeks will find it indispensable.

R. M. Maxwell, Harlan, Ia.—Enclosed find \$1, for which send STANDARD for four months to ——. He is an ex-auditor, and expects to be a candidate for the next Legislature.

Bolton Smith, Memphis, Tenn.—Enclosed please find check for \$6 for my own subscription for one year and for one year to ——.

F. M. Marquis, Grass Valley, Ore.—I send in five more recruit subscriptions. I have written to each of those whose names I sent in before, and to most of them twice. I have heard from only three. One of them promises to subscribe this Fall. No. 9 is a young man who sees the need of social reform, and hopes much from Prohibition. He is already a Free Trader. No. 12 is a Republican Protectionist who is weakening a little, but who has prejudices against the Democratic party. No. 13 is a young mechanic, who told me last Winter he would take THE STANDARD as soon as he could.

F. S. Packard, Tecumseh, Mich.—Enclosed please find \$1 for which send THE STANDARD for four months to ——. Three others to whom I sent recruit subscriptions are much pleased with THE STANDARD, and have promised to take it in the near future.

THE CHEAP EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

W. E. Brokaw, Sioux City, Ia.—While in Des Moines, Ia., I got Henry Stivers, editor of the Leader (Dem., daily and weekly), interested in circulating "Protection or Free Trade?" and he said he would offer it as a premium free to every subscriber to his paper. Every place I stopped at on my way here I urged Single Taxers to push the book by every scheme possible, and all seemed to think it the most important work before us. I hope to sell lots of them on my rounds. Shall sell it at fifteen cents. It ought to be in the hands of every voter who can read in the United States.

Hon. B. F. Grady, Third N. C. District, Albemarle, N. C.—Enclosed is \$22.60, with list of 226 names to send them to. Shall claim the privilege of adding to this in the future.

L. D. Creel, Angola, Ind.—Please send twenty-five copies for \$2.50 enclosed. Saw notice in National Democrat.

A. W. Spanton, Aspen, Col.—Please send sample copy of book noticed in National Democrat, for enclosed quarter.

Joseph Eastridge, Newton Stewart, Ind.—Send subscription blanks of "Protection or Free Trade?" (Henry George's great work), as per article in National Democrat.

William S. Allen, Atlantic City, N. J.—Have a dollar or so to invest in just such books as the National Democrat describes. Send price in lots and circulars.

P. S. Kernay, Lebanon, N. H.—One dollar for ten copies. Am a Democrat, and will give these to my friends to help the Democratic cause.

G. W. Stapleton, Vancouver, Wash.—I see by the National Democrat that you are circulating "Protection or Free Trade?" Send sample copy for enclosed quarter, and also subscription lists. Will try to assist you in circulating it, as I am of the impression that it is just what is needed in this far West to open the eyes of poor uninformed Republican farmers.

W. H. McCoy, Polo, Ill.—One dollar enclosed for ten copies of book noticed in National Democrat.

J. A. Riley, Morgan, Ga.—One dollar for ten copies.

C. A. Goggin, Alvarado, Texas.—Enclose price of sample copy of Henry George's book noticed in National Democrat.

S. H. Miller, Publisher Record, Rustburg, Va.—Find \$1 for ten copies "Protection or Free Trade?" Want to scatter three or four hundred in my county, but do not wish to make a cent on it.

E. C. Bradley, Dover, Ark.—One dollar for ten copies of Henry George's book noticed in "National Democrat." The Old Guard here are for Cleveland, Tariff Reform, etc., against the whole world, and desire always to be able to give a reason for the faith that is in us. Send subscription blanks, as I desire to send you more orders.

Dr. J. F. Kenworthy, Secretary Farmers' Alliance, Eagle, Cherokee Nation, Indian Ter.—Was given a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" April 15th by Thomas Howie. Enclosed is \$3 for thirty more. Send at once, as I attend a political powwow at Blue Jacket, June 10th.

F. S. Briggs, New Hampton, Iowa.—Ten dollars for 100 copies.

D. Webster Groh, Boston, Mass.—Enclosed is \$11.10 for 111 copies. Had a very successful meeting on Boston Common yesterday. Sold sixty-one copies there and at Question Club.

All orders accompanied by ten cents a copy, cash, will be promptly filled. Show cards have just been printed, and will be mailed free on request. Circulars are now being mailed to 60,000 school teachers, suggesting that they can make some money and "spread the light" by buying books in lots of ten at ten cents each, and selling at the regular price, twenty-five cents. Many have already promised to do so. Address all orders to 42 University place, New York.

W. J. ATKINSON, Secretary.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE ADOPTED THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES MADE BY NATIONAL CONFERENCE AT NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary of the National Committee, at No. 42 University place, New York.)

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol. F. Clark; sec., Theo. Hartman.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.—Single tax club. Pres., Clarence A. Miller; sec., S. Byron Welcome, 523 Macy st.

OAKLAND.—Oakland single tax club No. 1. Meets every Friday evening at St. Andrew's Hall, at 1050 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Rodkina.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 341 Market street. Pres., L. M. Manzer; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 341 Market street.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Single tax club. Headquarters 303 16th st. Pres., Geo. H. Phelps; sec., James Crosby, P. O. Box 257, Highlands.

PUEBLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. Regular meetings fourth Friday of each month at office of B. D. V. Reeve, corner Union av. and Main st. Pres., B. D. V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger.

CONNECTICUT.

SHARON.—Sharon single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. Pres., Geo. W. Koser; sec., Frank L. Reardon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 2) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 150 A st. n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 64 DeSales st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st. n. w.

Washington single tax league. Executive Committee meets at the residence of President H. J. Schulteis, 923 H st. n. w.; Wm. Geddes, M.D., sec., 1719 G st. n. w.

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 36 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 305 Madison av.; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 72.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax club of South Chicago and Cheltenham. Pres., John Black; sec., Robt. Altchison, box K. K., South Chicago.

BRACEVILLE.—Braceville single tax committee. Pres., John Malawaring; sec., Chas. E. Matthews.

PEORIA.—Peoria single tax club. Meetings Thursday evenings in Court House. Pres., Jas. W. Hill, 310 North st.; sec., Jas. W. Avery.

QUINCY.—Quincy single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. 5th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec. Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Single tax league. Pres., Thos. J. Hudson; sec., Chas. H. Krause. Every Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Manser Hall, cor. Washington and Alabama sts., room 12.

BLOOMING.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 205 South 24 st.; sec., M. Richle, 613 South A st.

IOWA.

DURHAM.—Durham single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 305 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur Hanna, 305 Hodge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

CECIL RAPIDS.—Single tax club. L. G. Booth, pres.; J. T. Kennedy, sec.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 501 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 303 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 151 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 308 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Dunlap; sec., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 703.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 508 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; sec. sec., J. W. Hani, 38 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 522 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kilby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 72 High st., Boston.

Boston.—Single tax league. Public meetings second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 2:30 p. m.

at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec., Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. Weikindrick; sec., A. S. Barnard, 64 Belmont st.

DORCHESTER.—Single tax club. Meetings first Tuesday of each month at Field's building. Field's corner. Pres., Edward Frost; sec., John Adams, Field's building, Field's corner.

HAVERHILL.—Haverhill single tax league. Meets every Thursday evening, at 73 Merrimac st. Pres., Geo. W. Pettengill; cor. sec., Edward E. Collum, 4 Green st.

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Pres., Geo. W. Cox; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

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

NEWBURYPORT.—Merrimac single tax assembly. Pres., Andrew R. Curtis; sec., Wm. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac street.

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 30 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 959 Tremont st.

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

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 302 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av. n.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., Geo. C. Madison, 330 E. 7th st. Second and fourth Tuesdays at 41 W. 4th st.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Pepon, 3507 Easton av., St. L.

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

KANSAS CITY.—Single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at Bacon Lodge Hall, 1204 and 1206 Walnut st. Pres., Herman Nermalink; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax club. Tuesday evenings at 307 1/2 Pine st., third floor; business meetings first Monday of each month. Rooms open every evening. Public meetings first and third Thursday of each month at Bowman's Hall, 11th and Locust sts. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2735 Gamble st.

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6330 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S. Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

WYMORE.—Wymore single tax and tariff reform club. Meetings every Wednesday evening at Union hall. Pres., Julius Hamm; sec. and treas., H. C. Jaynes, P. O. Box 137.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres., Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 520 Line st.

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

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 223 Grand st.

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

NEWARK.—Single tax and free trade club. Pres., C. B. Rathburn; sec., M. T. Gaffney, 211 Plane st.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg av. Meetings every Thursday evening at 160 Market st.

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

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., A. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morison, box 272, Washington.

NEW YORK.

New York.—Manhattan single tax club. Business Meeting first Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. Club rooms, 73 Lexington av.; open every day from 6 p. m. to 12 p. m. Pres. Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

Metropolitan single tax association. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 490 8th av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred. C. Keller.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Cor. sec. G. W. Thompson, 9 St. Marks av.

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays, 198 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres., Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meetings every Monday evening, 408 Evergreen av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., Jas. B. Connell, 448 Central av.

Eastern District single tax club. Public meeting on first Tuesday in each month, held at Eureka Hall, 378 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 94 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGinnis, 133 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 253 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Potenkofer, 253 Evergreen av.

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings Sunday, 7:30 p. m., Beaver-Block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres., F. W. Croake; cor. sec., Geo. Noyes.

BUFFALO.—Tax Reform Club. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec., T. M. Crowe, 777 Elk st.

OSWEGO.—Pioneer single tax club. Pres., James Ryan; sec., James C. Murray.

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

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom association meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwalenberg's hall, corner Vernon and Borden avs. Sec., T. G. Drake, 215 Kouwenhoven st.

TRON.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday evening at 576 River st; Pres., Henry Sterling; sec., B. B. Martha, 576 River st.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON.—Richmond County single tax club. Sec., A. B. Stoddard.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HATTON.—Hatton single tax reform club. Pres., A. S. Forslid; sec., T. E. Nelson; treas., M. F. Hegge.

OHIO.

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., Jos. L. Schraer sec., Dr. David De Beck, 139 W. 9th st.

CLEVELAND.—Central single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p. m.; rooms, 301 and 303 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

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

GALLON.—Gallon single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 103 South Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay.

HEMLOCK.—Single tax club. Pres., D. P. Sweeney; sec. James G. Hayden.

MIAMISBURG.—Miamisburg single tax club. Pres., H. M. Scott; sec., J. T. Beals.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 13 Public sq.

ZANESVILLE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. H. Longhee sec., Wm. Quigley.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Single tax club. Meets first Monday in each month at Free Library Hall, 171 Second st. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec. E. D. Burleigh, 13 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, at Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 p. m.

JOHNSTOWN.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres., A. J. Moxham; sec., S. E. Clarkson.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia every Thursday, 8 p. m., 1341 Arch st.; cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 210 Chestnut st.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every first and third Sunday evening at 7:30, 64 4th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec. Mark F. Roberts, 140 South 24th s.

POTTSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings first and third Friday evenings each month in Weitzenkorn's hall. Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., Geo. Auchy, Pottstown, Pa.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Chas. S. Prizer; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, Mineral Spring road and Clymer st.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET.—Pawtucket single tax association. Pres., John McCaffrey; sec., Matthew Curran, 64 Main st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

STATE.—South Dakota single tax association. Pres., Judge Levi McGee, of Rapid City; sec., John B. Hanten, Watertown.

BALTIC.—Baltic single tax club. Pres. T. T. Vrenne; sec., T. J. Questad.

WATERTOWN.—Single tax club. Pres. Jno. B. Hanten; sec., L. E. Brickell. Meetings every Wednesday night in basement Granite block.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Memphis single tax association. Pres., J. S. Menken; sec., R. G. Brown, Appeal building.

TEXAS.

EL PASO.—Single tax club. Meetings second and fourth Monday nights, 200 1/2 El Paso st. Pres., G. E. Hubbard; sec. and treas., M. W. Stanton; cor. sec., G. H. Higgins.

HOUSTON.—Houston single tax club. Meetings every Tuesday evening, 7:30, Franklin st. Pres., E. P. Alsbury; sec., E. W. Brown.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG.—Parkersburg single tax league. Headquarters, 506 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec., W. F. Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.—Milwaukee single tax league. Pres., L. B. Benton; sec. treas., Martin Johnson.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PORT ADELAIDE.—Single tax league. Pres., M. Bicks hon. sec., E. LeMessolner.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.
4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.
5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or on a half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

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

LOUIS F. POST & CO., Factors and Correspondents, 73 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

WE HAVE established an agency that aims primarily to give to any person, who desires it, all the advantage of a friendly or business correspondent in New York City.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

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

MERCHANDISE, PRICES, ETC.

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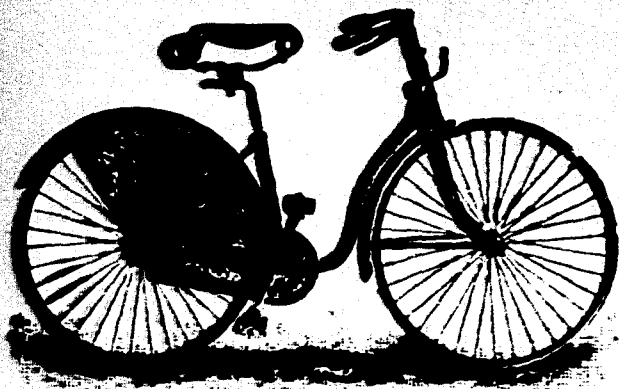
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