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About this text (14 notes on this issue)

- `[word?]` is a best guess; `[illegible]` means unreadable. Line-end hyphens are joined. Misprints are kept as printed; letters judged to be broken type are written as intended but listed among the misprints (marked “broken type”).
- p1 contents box: a subscriber’s mailing label (“Dr Walter Mendelson … 179 W 74th st”) is pasted across it and hides parts of about six entries; recorded as a bracketed note.
- p1 c3: a fold/crease from about y 4950–9600 loses letters inside lines; most of the page’s 9 `[illegible]` and 38 guesses are here (names such as “Fletcher [illegible] Defendorf”, “Mr. [Saxton?]”, “Simon [Sterne?]”, a dollar amount). Worth checking against another copy. Smaller crease in c2 (“for [we?] single tax men”) and a torn edge in c6 (Mills extract, a few line-ends supplied as guesses).
- p2 c5 Detroit tax table: Personal column adds up, but Lots is about $4,000 short and Buildings $10 over; some digits in wards 1, 6 and 13 are probably misread.
- p2 Garrison extract reads “natural pride” (probably “national”); kept as printed.
- p3 Texas petition signer printed “L. L. BEACE”: verify the name. “[3,000?]” characters (Japanese compositors, c4): first digit may be 8.
- p4 last item (Shearman’s Nineteenth Century Club speech note) breaks off at the foot of c6 (“…clear statement that has”) and continues at the top of p5 c1 with no jump line.
- p4 “E. S. Deryer & Co.” may be a misprint for Dreyer; “George [Buck?] of Buck & Raynor” could read “Back”.
- p5 “What It Cost”: the listed items add to $5,920 before the doubtful “[$35?]”; the printed total $5,950 implies $30.
- p5 “April 8, 1877” should be 1777 (“111 years ago”); kept as printed.
- p6–7 Shearman, “The Common Sense of the Tariff Question” (★): p6 c5 has a probable dropped line (“…in proportion to he does not produce…”); the p6 running head’s last digit is damaged and reads like “1886”.

- p8 tract list: “No. 57.” stands where 67 should be; German list numbers “Taxing Land Values” 45 vs 46 in the main list; several page counts and prices blurred.
- p8 Post, “Spirit Phenomena” (★): weak commas printed as dots were transcribed as commas (listed as broken type).
- p1 c5 Evening Post note contains a racial slur in a quoted folk saying; transcribed as printed.

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THE STANDARD

HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

NO. 68—VOL. III, NO. 16. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1888. | PRICE FIVE CENTS

p. 1, col. 1

CONTENTS:

[Note: a subscriber's mailing label (stamped "104 Dr Walter Mendelson 167 179 w 74th st", not part of the printed page) is pasted diagonally across the top of the contents list and hides parts of several entries.]

Opening the Fight.

Joining Issue.

The Morals of the Tariff Question.

Setting Niagara in [Harness?].

Dogs that Feed at [illegible] Tables.

The Tyranny that [illegible] [Lehigh?] Miners.

A Solid Timber Sh[illegible]

Paterson Ruled by He[illegible]

For Practical Men.

Free Men and Free Trade.

Straws Which Show the Wind.

Queries and Answers.

The Brewers in a Ferment.

Pen, Paste and Scissors.

The [Tax Reform?] Association.

Women.

A Batch of Interviews.

Mr. Fuggelson's Children.

A Compound Crime.

Welcoming a Settler.

The Trouble with the Boom.

The Week.—Roscoe Conkling; The Deadlock in the House; What it Cost; The River and Harbor Bill; Minimizing the Issue; Leasing the City's Wharves; General Warren's Monument; Showing Off for Charity; Recorder Smyth's Decision; The Woman Suffrage Bill at Albany; Warden Walsh's Resignation; Mr. Potter on Mayor Hewitt's Plan; More Protection Wanted; A Blow at the Fishing Industry; The World's Advertising Contest; Convict Camp Life; The United Labor Party.

The Time is Great (a poem).

The Common Sense of the Tariff Question.

Why He is a Free Trader.

Stanzas (a poem).

The Chicago Conference.

Personal.

Spirit Phenomena.

OPENING THE FIGHT.

The great struggle on the tariff question—in reality the first engagement on that supreme labor question on which in one form or another our politics are now for the future to turn—was formally opened in the house on Tuesday.

The high honor of beginning the debate on the side of freedom has devolved on Mr. Mills of Texas, chairman of the committee of ways and means. He has proved himself worthy of the occasion and the cause. The democratic party are to be congratulated on having at last found a leader in the house who knows what democratic principle is and is not afraid to avow it. There is in his speech no wavering note, no uncertain sound. From beginning to end there is in it no word of apology for proposing reductions of protective duties, no weakening protest that he and his party are just as much devoted to the "protection of American industry" as any one else. On the contrary, it rings with the clear and emphatic denial that the laborer can be enriched by taxing him; the aggressive assertion that protection is a robbery and a fraud. Confessing that the bill that he has introduced and that is the nominal subject of debate is but a moderate and initiatory measure, Mr. Mills did not waste his time in advocating tariff reform, but went at once to the heart of the real question at issue in an out and out avowal of free trade principles. Showing how one tax after another that bore on the wealthy had been abolished, he demanded that a beginning should be made in abolishing the taxes that the rich have had imposed on the poor; the taxes that have been levied for the direct purpose of enabling a favored few to grow wealthy by levying tribute on the many—the taxes that have strangled commerce, repressed industry, fostered corruption and built up robbing trusts and combinations. He attacked the protective system from base—denied[sic] that it could foster industry; denied that it could raise wages; denied that it could benefit any person or anything save monopolists and trusts, and laughed to scorn the idea that the industries of a great nation of over 60,000,000 of the most active and industrious people

Sic in the original; probably ""from base [to summit/top]—denied" (words apparently dropped; printed exactly so)".

on earth could be injured if the last shred of a duty of any kind were abolished and trade between us and all the world were made as free as is the trade between our several states. “Not more than ten per cent of the goods consumed in the United States would be imported if all the custom houses were torn down and the government was supported by direct taxes,” said Mr. Mills. He strikes the key note for the coming campaign.

No wonder, as the newspapers say, that the eyes of Judge Kelley flashed as the words of the manly Texan rang out in defiance of his cherished fetich. The “Father of the House.” for such[sic] at last the passing years and the grateful recognition of his faithful services by the coal barons and iron lords of his monopoly ridden state have made him —saw the beginning of one great epoch in American history—that which accomplished the destruction of chattel slavery. He now, though he probably hardly fully realizes it, sees and takes part in another great historic occasion—the opening of the struggle for the abolition of industrial slavery.

In all the years that he has served his fetich of protection on the the floor[sic] of the house, under the delusion that he was serving American industry—for the old man is doubtless as honest in his superstition as was ever the worshiper of any grinning idol—he has never heard such defiance of protection and all its works from any democratic leader. Time and time again he has hurled what he has considered the damning epithet, “free trader,” but only to have the men at whom he hurled it deny that they were free traders and protest that they were not free traders at all, but only tariff reformers. Now at last the free traders have come! Now at last a democratic leader, having the confidence of a democratic president and the support of his party organization, gets up on the floor of the house and declares that protection from first to last is a robbery of the nation and a swindle of the workingman,

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and boldly asserts that American industry could live and be more prosperous if every tax on commerce were abolished and our national revenues raised by direct taxes which would fall on men not in proportion to their needs but in proportion to their wealth.

Mr. Kelley, for his opening of the debate, also deserves our thanks, for he did his part toward making it not one of details, but one of principle. He did not yield an inch or admit that one single duty needed the slightest reduction. He advanced the claims of protection in all their grotesque absurdity. He not only declared for maintaining all the customs taxes that now burden our people, but for putting on more. And he said some good and true things about the stupidity and demoralizing influence of our internal revenue taxation, and the absurdity and injustice of our monetary system and our treatment of the national debt. This will have good influence when the time for attacking the currency question and the internal revenue shall come. In the meantime, he has helped toward making what is now the main issue clear. Mr. Kelley, too, struck the key note from his side. His attitude in defense of protection will be and must be that of all protectionists. They see clearly enough that what the democratic party under the leadership of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Mills is getting into line against, is not the war tariff, but the protective tariff. And as certain as the buds now swelling will ere long burst into leaf, so certain is it that this fight against the protective tariff must finally pass into an attack on all tariffs.

The great struggle is now on—the issue is made and the discussion begun. The congressional debate will be a long one, and a bitter one, for the democrats must follow their leader, and will get more and more radical as the contest goes on. But the congressional debate is of small importance as compared to the popular discussion to which it will lead in every nook and corner of the whole country, and which will increase in intensity after the nominations are made and the national campaign begins. It is now certain that at last we are to have a national campaign in which living questions are to be discussed. My first opinion was right. It is through the tariff question that the

Sic in the original; probably ““"Father of the House," for such” (or an opening dash)”.
Sic in the original; probably ““on the floor””.

labor question has entered national politics. And for [we?] single tax men there will be in this campaign great work to do.

We of the north have much to thank the southern men in the house for. As Mr. Mills of Texas is leading the fight against protection, so did Mr. Oates of Alabama lead the men who successfully fought off, for the present, the treasury raiding bill which proposed to pay back the direct tax to the states. It is not merely that the attention of the country has been called, as it would not otherwise have been called, to the protectionist proposition to get rid of the surplus, but attention has been called to the direct tax levied on real estate by the national government at the beginning of the war through the various states. This was the best and most economical tax ever levied by the general government, and that it *was* levied disposes of the only popular defense for any tariff at all—that the national government must have some way of raising revenue. As was long ago shown by Abraham L. Earle, one of the few real free traders among the half hearted tariff reformers who for some years have been masquerading as free traders, all the revenue needed by the general government can be raised, at a tithe of the cost to the people of the present system, through the constitutional provision empowering congress to levy direct taxes through the states. When the protective superstition is dispelled, when it ceases to be believed that a people can become rich by taxing themselves, the way will be open to abolish all indirect taxes, and to make the taxation needed for the federal government fall, through the medium of the states, upon land alone. The discussions of the coming campaign must inevitably tend in this direction. No one can expose the injustice and waste of a protective tariff without at the same time condemning a revenue tariff and, in fact, all indirect taxation.

Henry Abram, who styles himself "the cobbler of Savannah and genius of the national finances," desires, through THE STANDARD (which, it is to be feared, he never reads), to announce to the voters of the United States that he is a candidate for president. His platform is the payment of the national debt with non-interest bearing greenbacks. This, he says, would make money so plenty that "telegraph, railroad and real estate would go up with a bound." The surplus he proposes to use for education, so that "no man will open his mouth against the tariff that educates his children by a tax on the people of foreign lands." Mr. Abram, having determined to run for president, is in need of a candidate for vice-president, which is all he seems to think he requires. If the right kind of a man will pledge to Mr. Abram his hearty support, the candidate for president promises to nominate him for vice-president, and, by way of making this offer more glittering, adds that as he himself will be eighty years old on the 5th of November,

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whoever accepts this offer is likely to become president before the term is out.

Mr. Abram, it will be noticed, is quite willing to ignore the tariff—in fact, he proposes to so fix things that no man will open his mouth against the tariff. And for the consideration of those who wish to run a presidential candidate in this election on the basis of ignoring the tariff question, it may be safely said that Mr. Abram, if he gets an associate for vice-president, will cut as much of a figure in the contest as any other tariff ignoring candidate.

The one measure that will do more than any other to purify our politics—to lessen the power of the political machines, to break the rule of the bosses and "deal makers," to permit the running of independent candidates, and to end bribery and intimidation, is the adoption of the Australian system of voting. The agitation of this reform, which was begun by the united labor party last year, has developed such a strong public sentiment in its favor that it has seemed likely that the election reform bill embodying the principles of the Australian system, which has been matured by the assembly committee, would quietly pass both houses of the New York legislature this session, and, as Governor Hill would hardly dare to veto it, become law—especially as, to minimize the hostility of both sets of machine politicians, the bill provides that the new system shall not go into effect this year. But the vote last week on the proposition to advance the measure in the assembly brought out an almost solid democratic opposition—only five democrats, William Dalton and Joseph Blumenthal of New York, Fletcher [illegible] Defendorf of Monroe, John H. Bagley, [illegible] of Greene, and Thos. F. Magner of Kings voting in the

affirmative. This action [is?] credited to the intrigue and influence [of?] Governor Hill, who wants to prevent the bill reaching him.

Governor Hill is notoriously a machine politician of the worst kind, and largely through his running of the democratic party there, his county of Chemung has become one of the most corrupt in the whole state—votes being bought and sold to an extent and with an openness that [is?] not paralleled in the worst wards of New York city. On the morning of last election day the market for votes opened [in?] Elmira, Governor Hill's town—at $ [illegible] apiece, and when sunset came it is said that the ground about the polling places was strewn with broken envelopes in which voters had received their purchase money.

Some very ugly facts are coming out with regard to the relations of Governor Hill to aqueduct contractors and to Ju[illegible] enormous scheme of public plunder which was only frustrated by Chamberlain [Ivins's?] production of the Squire-Flynn letter, and the consequent removal of the figurehead commissioner of public works. [But even?] if there were nothing else against [him, his?] opposition on his part to the reform of [the?] corrupting system of voting ought to make it a duty and pleasure for all friends of reform to do their utmost to beat [him?] should he get the democratic nomination for governor, which he is now said to be striving for since his presidential boom has collapsed. In the mean time friends of the Australian system ought to lose no opportunity to let their representatives know that they deem this a more [vital?] question than any issue between parties in the coming state election. Mr. [Saxton?], who has the bill in charge, does not despair of its passage, but it is evident that if it is to get through at this session there must be strong pressure of popular support.

The logic of facts is steadily forcing public opinion to the conclusion that the great iron highways which have been so necessary to the industry and life of the people cannot safely be left in the [hands?] of private corporations. The [railroads?] have already found a way to "beat the anti-discrimination clauses of the [inter]-state law by"under billing," a [dodge?] which they have been accustomed to [use?] at their own pools—that is charging the [favored?] customer for less or different [freight?] than they really carry for him. And the recent threatened suspension of [railroad?] traffic by a general strike has so [con]vinced even the *Evening Post* that the government has really something to do with railroading that it is advocating a pr[eposter]ous scheme, fathered by Simon [Sterne?], for putting all railroad employes [under?] military discipline—a scheme for which its advocates might get some consideration if they could roll the world back to the [illegible]teenth century.

Representative Albert R. Anderson of Iowa has taken a practical step in that direction by introducing a bill in the house which, besides aiming at getting back some of the money which was stolen [from?] the people of the United States [by?] the managers of the Union Pacific railroad and its branches, proposes to pay [off?] the first mortgage bonds of that [corpor]ation and to take possession [of?] the road by foreclosure of the government's mortgage. It further provides [that?] the road shall be maintained and operated as a public highway, open to any car of freight upon the payment of uniform [or uniformly?] regulated tolls for the use of the [tracks?], and for the periodical letting [of the?] privilege of running passenger [trains?], the award to be made to the bidder who, binding himself to pay a stipulated [sum?]

p. 1, col. 4

for the use of the road, shall agree to carry passengers at the lowest rates. The passage of this bill would bring into practical operation the plan advocated in what is doubtless the most careful study of the railroad question from the standpoint of the people yet made, Mr. Hudson's "Railroads of the Republic," and would secure the prevention of discrimination and something like a full utilization of the advantages of the railroad for the benefit of the whole people, with the least possible addition of the functions of government. Mr. Anderson's bill will be fought by the combined power of the Pacific roads. if not by[sic] the whole railroad interest of the country, and it is hopeless at this session at least to look for its passage. But it ought to have full popular discussion and support. It

Sic in the original; probably ""Pacific roads, if not by"".

certainly points out the way to the only solution of the railroad question. Whether we like it or not there can be no escape from the dilemma. “Either the state must own the railways or the railways will own the state.”

Quick upon the heels of the great Burlington strike comes the lockout of the pool brewers against the labor associations of their employes. That in this organized labor can fare no better than it has in other recent great strikes is proved by the crowds that gathered around the employment offices opened by the brewers in New York a few days previous to the lockout. Organized labor can, within certain limits, and to a certain extent fight, unorganized capital. But capital can organize more readily and more powerfully than labor; and when the fight is between organized capital and organized labor, labor must succumb. Hard facts are every day making it clearer that the true path for the emancipation of labor is not by way of restriction nor protection in any of its forms, but by the way of freedom. The danger to labor organizations and to all efforts to keep up wages by combination lies in the mass of unemployed labor. Work must be opened for men now unemployed before even the employed laborer can claim what is rightfully his. This can only be done by doing away with restrictions and by opening the source of all employment—the land.

Mr. O’Neill of Missouri has introduced in the house a bill for prohibiting all carrying between the various states of articles produced by convict labor, and a large meeting under the auspices of what is known as the Interstate association was held in New York last week in support of it, which was addressed by District Attorney Ridgeway of Kings, General James R. O’Beirne of this city, ex-Senator Grady and others. The speakers were a unit in favoring restrictions upon convict labor. Some advocated employing convicts in manufacturing by hand what outside of prison walls is manufactured by machinery. Some advocated allowing them to do only enough work to feed, clothe and shelter them, while others advocated the supporting of them without letting them do any productive work at all.

In all this may be seen the great cause which underlies the popular disposition to protection and gives to its transparent fallacies their strength. Shut out from the use of natural opportunities, able only to go to work by securing permission from some other human creature, the mere laborer becomes entirely helpless, and as he can only live and only work by securing permission of some one else, he learns to look upon work itself as a boon, and to desire to lessen the number of those who work, in order that he may have more of it. Yet it is perfectly manifest that if convicts are to be supported in idleness or that if their labor is to be made less productive than it might be, it must be at the expense of honest men. It would only be carrying such propositions one step further to provide not only that convicts should be supported in idleness, but that they should be supported in the most lavish luxury, in order that by their consumption they might create more demand for labor outside prison walls. Yet it is almost useless to point out to men who suffer from want of employment the essential injustice and absurdity of such propositions, without also pointing out to them what it is that causes the scarcity of employment. To this, as the contest waxes warm, the opponents of the protective system must finally be driven. They will be compelled to show what is the cause of that scarcity of opportunities for employment that all through the civilized world makes work itself seem a boon. And when they attempt to do this they will be driven to the only explanation—the denial to labor of all right to the use of land. And thus must the opposition to protection pass naturally into advocacy of the single tax.

The Philadelphia judges sitting as a license court under the new liquor law are reducing the number of saloons in that city with great vigor. In sixteen wards where there are at present 3,134 liquor saloons of various kinds there will be, when the new law takes effect, but 736. The immediate results of this great reductions[sic] in the number of drinking places cannot fail to be good, though it is possible that some bad secondary effects may subsequently be discovered to

p. 1, col. 5

Sic in the original; probably ““this great reduction” (or “these great reductions”)”.

diminish the net benefit. But the striking thing about this matter is that there has been, on the part of the general public at least, no talk of confiscation and no demand that the liquor dealers should be compensated. These men have expended large sums in buying or fitting up their saloons, and many of them have taken long leases at high rents. The business in which they thus invested their money was at the time as fully recognized by law as is the investment of money in land titles. Yet the value of their investments is at one stroke utterly destroyed without a word of protest from those who declare that to increase taxation on land values so as to take for the benefit of the community that value which the growth of the community creates would be robbery and spoliation.

HENRY GEORGE.

The world moves. It surely does. Galileo said so more than two hundred and fifty years ago; and even the *Evening Post* acknowledges it now. The *Post* is going to turn over a new leaf, not all at once, but "by de graduals," the way the nigger wanted to tumble down the well. It will continue, in its daily edition, to defend those pro-poverty dogmas which it must defend or lose its bankers' advertisements and its circulation among the best people. But it is going to issue a weekly edition for popular consumption at $1 a year, which it promises shall be devoted to the following objects among others:

> To relieve the great body of the people from needless burdens on the necessaries of life and on the materials and tools of industry.
>
> To remove artificial obstructions to the growth of our manufactures, which restrict them to the home market and shut them out from the markets of the world.
>
> To remove the causes of social discontent by giving to every man the whole of his earnings, instead of taxing one class to insure profits for another.
>
> To increase the national wealth by leaving capital and labor free to seek their highest reward.

We congratulate the single tax cause on the accession of a new and able advocate. And we shall watch with interest the spectacle of the *Post* offering sacrifice to truth once a week and bowing down before the altar of Rimmon daily at 5 p. m.

The city of Brooklyn proposes to sell nearly a thousand building lots, now common property, situated in one of the most promising parts of the city. If these lots were leased instead of being sold, do not the city fathers believe that the next generation would bless them if by any possibility private land ownership as it now exists should continue so long? New York sold her common lands fifty odd years ago, just as Brooklyn proposes to do. If New York had not done so she would to-day, from the rents of those lands, be an untaxed city.

The opening of the great political contest over the tariff question brings back into journalism one of the ablest and most vigorous writers of the United States—Donn Piatt of Mac-o-cheek. Colonel Piatt has removed to New York to assume the editorship of a new magazine, the first number of which is to be issued by Belford, Clarke & Co. of New York and Chicago early in the coming month, and is to begin with an edition of 100,000 copies. It will differ from all existing magazines in having a definite political policy, and while purely literary features will not be neglected, its strength will be devoted in Colonel Piatt's hands to vigorous advocacy, not of mere revenue reform, but of out and out free trade. It cannot fail to prove a most efficient instrument in the great work of breaking down the protection superstition. Like many of the active men who are now beginning to rally around Cleveland's free trade policy, Donn Piatt was an early and ardent republican. The truth is that in the heat of the campaign now coming on, what is left of the old political distinctions will be melted away. The two parties that will really confront each other on election day will, no matter what their platforms may say. be the party of protection and the party of free trade.

THE MORALS OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Mr. Pentecost Declares that Interference With Commerce is Irreligious—His Views Regarding Copyright.

The subject of Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost's address Sunday morning, in Masonic temple, was "The Morals of the Tariff Question." As usual, he had a large audience, and his utterances drew forth loud and frequent applause.

There is more in the tariff question than superficial thinkers suppose, Mr. Pentecost said. To some persons social salvation seems to depend upon the abolition of all protective tariffs. Arguments of revenue reformers must be ineffectual, for in England, a so-called free trade country, workingmen are impoverished, and in Germany, where protection flourishes, the people suffer misery. It therefore follows that if men are poor under this kind of free trade as well as under protection, there must be some underlying evil. Social and political doctors content themselves with feeling the pulse and examining the tongue of the body politic, without looking for any organic trouble. The heart is diseased, for the masses are under the stress of poverty. The underlying evil is the appropriation by individuals of the bounties of nature, and the condition of the people cannot be appreciably bettered until an equitable distribution of those bounties takes place.

All great public questions, the speaker said were religious questions; and he announced that he was a free trader and believed that it was irregilious[sic] to restrict the free play of commerce, and manifestly unjust to favor individuals or corporations at the expense of

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other men. This was far reaching, for it applied to many public franchises now under the control of private corporations or individuals. Electrical forces furnished an example. Was it not monstrous that these commercial, advantages[sic] should be controlled by a comparatively few individuals? Surely, these individuals could not fairly claim that these forces were brought into being for their special pecuniary benefit.

Being a free trader, Mr. Pentecost said, he was also opposed to patent right and copyright. Inventors who clamor for protection and cannot understand why they should give mankind the free use of their inventions, do not commend themselves to men of high thought. Scientists share their discoveries with all mankind, and why should not inventors do likewise? As to copyright he was confident that if there was no copyright law there would be less vicious or trashy literature. As to the authors, all he knew was that the man who had a book in him would write it without any reference to pecuniary gain. Imagine Jesus of Nazareth applying for a copyright of the sermon on the mount, or St. Paul haggling with publishers about royalty! Every good book must come to birth even at the expense of its parent's life. All our great books had been written under well nigh in insuperabls difficulties[sic] and not for pecuniary gain. The "Iliad," the "Odyssey," "Paradise Lost," "Progress and Poverty," and "The Bible," had to be written, and they were written regardless of whether they would or would not bring gain to their authors. They had to come out. If it were true, as the newspapers said, that the great Spurgeon complained because he had recieved[sic] no royalty on the American editions of his sermons, he, the speaker, should think the less of him for it.

In conclusion, Mr. Pentecost, in illustrating how protection, though beneficial to some manufacturers and millionaires, is detrimental to the masses of the people, told of a conversation he had had with a manufacturer—a man who was a ten-millionaire and whose employes had had a reduction in wages of twenty per cent during the last ten years. The millionaire had asked, as a clincher in the argument, what would become of his factories if the tariff should be abolished, to which Mr. Pentecost had replied that he did not consider it the highest statesmanship for a great nation to shape its policy so as to save one man's factory.

Sic in the original; probably ""irreligious"".
Sic in the original; probably ""these commercial advantages"".
Sic in the original; probably ""well nigh insuperable difficulties"".
Sic in the original; probably ""received"".

JOINING ISSUE.

The Sort of Blows that are Being Struck at the Very Outset of the Great Fight—No Question of Mere Tariff Tinkering, but Free Trade versus Protection from the Start.

From Congressman Mills's Speech.

> The tax on consumption is paid by hard daily toil. Suppose a laborer with $1 a day can buy a woolen suit of clothes for $10. It requires ten days' labor to purchase it. But when the tariff put a duty of one hundred per cent the suit would cost $20. Then it required twenty days' labor for the man to secure what he could otherwise have secured for ten days' labor. Have not ten days of labor been annihilated? Either it has been annihilated or the proceeds of ten days' labor have been transferred from the laborer to some one else. But the greatest evil inflicted upon the people by the excessive taxation on the consumers of the country is in the destruction of the values of exports. The great body of the exports are agricultural products. From seventy-five to eighty per cent of the exports are such products. War duties limit importation and that limits exportation.
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> Wages are regulated by demand and supply and the capacity of the laborer to do his work. If the high tariff regulates wages, how is it that wages in different parts of the country are different? How is it that w[ages?] in different localities in the same stat[e are?] different? The rate of wages in the c[otton?] industry are lower in Rhode Island than i[n] Pennsylvania. But in the iron industry the wages are higher in Rhode Island than in Pennsylvania.
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> **If we had no tariff, if all the custom houses were torn down, AND THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED BY DIRECT TAXES, there would not be exceeding ten per cent of imported manufactured products consumed by the people of this country.**

From Judge Kelley's Speech.

> Yes, Mr. Chairman, the bill is an anachronism; it has no relation to this era.
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> None of the provisions of this bill are in harmony with the spirit of the age; for they antagonize the aspirations of the American people and are not adapted to facilitate their efforts to supply their wants, gratify their desires and provide for the future of their families. Its first effect, should it be enacted into law, would be to arrest the magnificent development of mineral wealth, of manufacturing power and of the diversification of agriculture now taking place throughout the south, and to paralyze the organized industries of the north.
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> For myself I will stand for the protective system and the maintenance of such rates of duties as will insure the developement[sic] of all the resources of the country, increase the number of the industries, and perpetuate its national independence, commercial and industrial, as well as political.

Sic in the original; probably ""development" (variant/old spelling; may be intended)".

Bradford's Club Adds a Clergyman to Its Membership List.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 11.—We had a very interesting meeting last night. Mr. Brinton took the opposition and tried to refute our arguments. The proceedings became quite lively, though the best of good feeling prevailed.

Our club has had a valuable acquisition in the enrollment to membership of the Rev. S. D. Day of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Day will doubtless be invited to lecture before the club shortly.

[E.?] J. BERNEY.

Gathering the Workers.

STURGES, Mich.—A copy of your valuable paper, THE STANDARD, by chance fell into my hands before I knew that one of its kind existed. My sensation was that of joy and thanksgiving for the renewed evidence that God in all climes and under all circumstances and conditions raises up strong voices to proclaim his truths. Single handed and alone in this place I have long denounced the tariff as a protection of the strong against the weak, the wrong against the right.

C. D. GRIMES.

An Open Challenge.

The Philadelphia Henry George club challenges "any political organization favoring a protective tariff," to a public debate on the question of free trade versus protection. The club's address is 1338 Race street, Philadelphia.

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WHAT ONE WOMAN HAS DONE.

To many ardent believers in the good results of the restoration of the land to the people, the question which arises oftenest is how they themselves can do something to help forward the grand movement. To those like myself with no special gifts of speech or pen, the discouraging feeling comes that they can do nothing to bring about such tremendous changes in public opinion,as must[sic] take place ere their hopes can be attained—an overwhelming sense of the mightiness of the undertaking, and a very distinct conviction of personal insignificance. But after all it was the mouse who freed the lion in the old fable, and I sometimes think that persistent efforts by many workers, each in their own little circle can accomplish a great deal of good and make more easy the grand work of this new crusade. I have met with so much success myself in my limited sphere of action that I think it might encourage others who are likewise enthusiastic, but distrustful of their powers to aid the cause, to hear of my experience.

Of course it goes without saying that I do all the talking I can on the subject to friends and acquaintances. Even an afternoon call I find can be utilized for dropping a few seeds. A word said sometimes to an anxious mother who is worrying over her boy just starting out to do for himself, and who finds opportunities for making a living scarce, or to a wife who complains of the little time her husband has to spend with her and the children, and wishes he were not so tied to his business, will often result in setting a whole family to thinking.

I think the woman's efficacy for good in this movement can hardly be overestimated, for despite her lack of political and civil equality with men, her influence in home circles is unbounded, and many a man who would resist the arguments of the most brilliant orator, or turn from a work on political economy, will succumb to the method of wife or sisters in putting the economic problem before him. Some quite amusing instances of this have fallen under my observation. One case occurred last summer when I succeeded in interesting a young girl who was visiting me and whose family were very averse to the George movement. She had no sooner returned home than she commenced the work of proselyting with such success that her brother voted the united labor ticket last fall; the whole family are Georgeites now, and I would not like to say how many friends they in turn have set to thinking. While as for a sweetheart's ability to make a young man, in whom no other mortal could arouse the faintest symptom of interest in the matter, wax suddenly eloquent over the wrongs of the disinherited masses, it is a thing calculated to excite astonishment in the mind of the most sanguine crusader. It is rather hard to get girls interested in this matter at first, as they have a sort of idea that politics are not in their line and that political economy is dreadfully dull and dry, but once do so, and they are most enthusiastic workers. If you can get but one woman in a family you may draw a breath of relief and leave her to manage the rest. She will never rest till she converts them all.

But the greatest amount of good can, I think, be done through correspondence. This, too, is a very pleasant way to revive old friendships. If one has not seen a friend for some years or letter writing has flagged between relatives,

Sic in the original; probably "public opinion, as must".

this crusade makes an easy method to renew old relations. One cannot very well sit down and write a letter on nothing but the commonplaces of home life in such cases, for the reason that there seems no more special call for correspondence in the present than in the past. But it is very simple to write to a friend after any interval of separation, of the new and absorbing interest which has come into your life in your desire to see the abolition of industrial slavery. I find a very good way to begin matters is to inclose a tract from the land and labor library or send a copy of THE STANDARD with some particular article marked to which I wish to draw especial attention, and ask for an opinion on it, telling at the same time my own views on the subject. This is a fruitful source of pleasant correspondence, and, I think, leads to even better results than talking, as there is no chance to laugh the matter off or change the conversation, as people are sometimes inclined to do when they are getting the worst of the argument. It also compels your opponents to do some hard thinking if they wish to maintain their position, as a person would hesitate to set down on paper a hastily formed judgment in answer to a frank appeal to their reason, and this thinking on their part is much more important than fine arguments on your own. Mr. Pentecost tells of his conversion to the George theories by his seriously setting to work to refute "Progress and Poverty," and I believe we can help a great many to a like conclusion, if we only get them to honestly trying to show the fallacy in the idea that God made this earth for the use and benefit of all his children, and not for a few only. The greatest obstacles to the attainment of a single tax on land values is a general total lack of knowledge as to the whole movement, or an absolute indifference to the subject, which comes from a sort of notion that the land question only affects farmers; and any one who really wishes to advance the cause, can do somewhat in their immediate circle to enlighten the ignorance on the one hand, and awaken an interest on the other. If they will just think up all the people they know whom they have reason to believe have not heard of our doctrines, or are opposed to them, and as I before said, will attack them with a tract or a STANDARD which fits their particular case they will find as I have done that they will rarely fail to get them started in the right direction.

Aside from the happiness which one derives from the consciousness of helping in however humble a manner or slight a degree in this grandest of all crusades, there is lots of fun in this letter writing besides.

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There is no nibbling of pen or looking up to the ceiling for an inspiration, which will suffice to fill the orthodox four pages of note paper. You find you have so much to say, and your thoughts come so fast, that the only difficulty is how to get your bulky epistles in the ordinary envelope, and when the answers come, it is such a satisfaction to find you have made a little headway; that some point is conceded, or the argument in reply so weak, that you feel sure you can reach them next time. I have always on hand four or five correspondents like this with whom I wage this bloodless battle with pen and ink, and keep changing to new groups as soon as the object is attained and interest is excited to study and become thoroughly acquainted with the problem and its proposed remedy, or the person becomes really convinced of the truths of our prinples. Besides these regular debating letters, I make a point in my ordinary letter writing, whether to man, woman or child, to weave in some little of the land question, and really it is not hard to find appropriate ways to introduce it. All roads lead to Rome, they say, and I find that every letter offers an opportunity to either show some of the injustices in our present treatment of land as private property, or to expatiate on the good times which would come if the single tax were substituted for all others.

For instance, it is very easy to say to a friend who writes she would be delighted to have me come out to California and make her a visit, that I would be charmed to do so, but cannot afford it, owing to the present condition of things which turns the Union and Central Pacific railroad, which should be a public benefit to all the people of the United States, into a scheme for putting immense fortunes into the pockets of a few of our not too scrupulous citizens, by permitting them to absolutely own those public highways, and to put whatever price the traffic will bear upon the unfortunate masses of non-owners. The tract on A Mysterious Disappearance I find very useful with children and young people generally, as without entering into the taxing question as a means of freeing the land to the people it yet shows them very clearly that the disastrous fate of poor Qui Fassett as a temporary member of the crow family is equally applicable to a landless member of the human family. And by the way, I do

not think children are at all to be despised as allies, as they have the faculty of putting various leading questions to their parents and elders and producing in those elder and wiser members of society the humiliating sense of inability to answer the same.

In fact so intimately is this land question related to every condition of our life that even trivial little home matters will be found to lead to it, as the price of coal and Wilton carpets are sure means to enlist the housekeeper's sympathy with George's theories. We cannot all be Pentecosts, Posts, Croasdales and McCreadys, or Miss Muniers, Miss Becks or Mrs. Frances Milnes to talk, sing and write beautifully to thousands. But I do believe if we would all try earnestly to do as much as we can to spread the light as far as our own sphere of action extends, we could accomplish a great deal of good, even though it seems a very small and humble work in comparison with that we are burning to do. Society after all is only an aggregate of families, and in the sense that if we look after the pence the pounds will look after themselves, so if we see to it that all the families in our circle of influence are led to see the truth of our principles, and they in turn will increase the diffusion of knowledge by the same means, if they have not the ability to preach publicly the glad tidings, the movement will spread in ever widening circles, and we may safely leave society as a whole to look after itself. I have not a particle of sympathy, I confess, with those who sometimes write to THE STANDARD of the agonies they endure at being called a crank for advocacy of what they know to be the truth. I should be ashamed if I had not the courage of my convictions, and were not able to show that the term crank is much more applicable to those who like to denounce theories as absurd, and people as cranks for believing in them, without themselves taking the trouble to read and study the evidence upon which the theory is based.

This system of fighting the enemy through private letter writing has proved in my own case most successful, and I am sure it would be equally so with any one who would try it. I have at present on hand a correspondent in London, two out west and two south, and whenever I make a new acquaintance who proves to be unfriendly to our principles, I mentally put him or her "on the list" for future missionary work. It is such a simple and glorious remedy we offer for the social evils which afflict mankind that we have but to "keep it before the people" to have it eagerly embraced. If our radius of influence is small, let us but do our work faithfully within it, feeling that with each convert we make we are that much nearer to the coming of the city of God on earth, the reign of the prince of peace.

IDA HIBBARD.

"What Fools These Mortals Be!"

Toronto Grip.

"Same sort of fools all over the world," said the real estate agent. "Over tnere[sic] in Berlin I see some jackass paid $300 for the use of a window to see the late emperor's funeral go by, and they paid even more for places to watch the queen's jubilee procession in London last summer."

"And you call them —– what ?" asked the political economist.

"Fools," I said. "Any man who would spend so much money for such a purpose, is an idiot," replied the real estate agent, emphatically.

"Perhaps he is; but what would you think of a man who charged his neighbors a fancy figure for giving them permission to stand on the street to see that funeral?" asked the economist, mildly.

Sic in the original; probably ""there"".

“Oh, what’re you giving us! Do you suppose anybody would pay anything if there was room for everybody?”

“I don’t know. By the way, what do you ask for that corner lot over [there?] I see your shingle is on it.”

“That’s worth $250 a foot. Fine location that.”

“Yes; but I only want to build a factory on it; I don’t want to see any big funeral go by. Better wait for one of those Berlin fools to come along.”

And the political economist departed to give a lecture on the single tax system, which will put in the public till the land values created by the community.

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THE TYRANNY THAT GRINDS THE LEHIGH MINERS.

It Can Make or Unmake Villages as Well as Men—Ruin That Followed the Strike of 1877.

FREELAND, Pa., April 13.—While interest in the condition of the victims of the recent Lehigh miners’ coal strike continues and general attention is being called to their sufferings and appeals made for help, it may be worth while, in order that those not conversant with the situation may be able to thoroughly appreciate the absolute power which the coal operators possess in being permitted to lay exclusive claim to all the vast wealth of anthracite coal with which providence has so generously filled those hills and valleys, to recall one instance which the public has probably long since forgotten.

When the great strike of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers was inaugurated in 1877, the town of Tamaqua was a thriving one. It was a central point in the Reading railroad system, had a population of about ten or twelve thousand, and was surrounded for a radius of from eight to ten miles with smaller villages that as years went on would have grown toward it until all would have been joined together in one great city. The Middle and Schuylkill anthracite coal fields would then have had a central point from which merchants could procure goods cheaper than they now can; manufacturing industries would have started into life, and, instead of being, as it is now, almost a wilderness, it might have been, and undoubtedly was intended by nature to be, a mart at which much labor could find employment.

The hills and valleys in and around Tamaqua contain the richest deposits of anthracite coal in the world. The veins double and treble themselves until, in some instances, they reach a thickness of 120 feet of pure coal, and these beds are practically inexhaustible. When the Reading railroad company, through its president, Mr. F. B. Gowen, conceived the idea of purchasing all the Schuylkill valley coal mines, with the avowed purpose of “squeezing out” all the individual operators and securing a monopoly of the coal as well as the carrying business, Tamaqua and the whole vicinity were caught in the net. When the brotherhood strike and the trouble with the miners began, Mr. Gowen, seeing the men making a very determined stand, made his famous threat that if the trouble continued he would withdraw his favor from Tamaqua and make the town such a wilderness that the “goats would eat grass in the village streets.” The men had the hardihood to continue the struggle, and Mr. Gowen almost literally made good his threat. The large rolling mills and furnace then in full blast have since lain idle, and hundreds of stalwart men have been compelled to go elsewhere to work. I was through that country early last March and drove from Tamaqua to Middleport one bright Sunday morning. Along the road are remains of what were once thriving little towns—Turkey Run, Tuscarora and several others—and the utter desolation which exists there ought to open the eyes of the present sufferers to the evils of land monopoly. I passed what were once summer resorts, fine residences, stone and brick structures, now all gone to decay. The cellar walls have crumbled away; the bottom sills of the houses have rotted. Cows, pigs, chickens, goats and all sorts of domestic animals

there make their shelter. Desolation is complete. No man can purchase a foot of the coal lands or farm lands. Coal breakers have been torn down, and mines that would have employed thousands of men and boys are abandoned. The building industry is paralyzed, and manufacturing is not to be thought of.

And all this is because of the law that permits the Reading railroad company to hold that land as their own to the exclusion of all others, and to charge men what they please to live and work upon it.

How long will the ignorance and prejudice of the workers permit this to continue? Cannot they see that just as long as these powers are permitted to remain in the hands of a few men, strikes and boycotts are worse than useless. Tax these lands to their full value, and instead of desolation and suffering, oppression and blacklisting, every foot of coal land would be in use; every miner would be employed at the best of wages. There would then be no necessity for strikes—all men would, indeed, be free.

W. B. ESTELL.

A SOLID TIMBER SHIP.

A Freight Saving Contrivance Which May be Intended to Save Customs Duties as Well.

Mr. Leary, the loss of whose great raft last fall caused such a flutter of excitement, is by no means discouraged by the failure of his first experiment. He has figured out that if in any way he can manage to have a raft of timber towed to New York, the mere saving of schooner freights and handling will amount to a small fortune in itself, to say nothing of the regular profit on the importation. So, in one way or another, he is determined that the thing shall be done. He is having constructed at Joggins, Nova Scotia, a gigantic ship, 600 feet long, 54 feet wide and 38 feet deep. She will be built of about 25,000 spruce trees and pieces of piling, the sticks averaging thirty-eight feet in length, running up in size from a diameter of six inches at the small end. The ship has no hold, but her hull is a solid mass from keel to deck, rounding fore and aft, as the boss carpenter says, “in regular ship-shape.”

The vessel will carry six masts, each built twelve feet into the hull and fitted with spring stays and shrouds. She will be square rigged, with fore and aft trysails, and will be fitted with windlass, anchors, rudder and full steering gear. The foremast head and mizzenmast head will be fitted with crow’s nests, each supplied with a powerful, self-feeding lamp, capable of burning for thirty days, so that in the event of the craft being temporarily abandoned at sea she will give timely warning by night to all approaching vessels. She will carry a crew of twenty men, for whose accommodation a large house is to be erected on the deck. It is intended to employ a powerful steamer to tow her to New York, with possibly a smaller steamer as tender, and the builder is confident that the voyage can be accomplished in much shorter time than if the logs were arranged in the form of a raft. The vessel is now more than half completed, and will probably be ready for launching in June.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who visited Joggins to inspect the new style of vessel, obtained the following information from the contractor in charge:

“There is big money in this business,” said Mr. Robertson. “New York wants more piling, and cheaper piling and longer piling than it now gets. Nova Scotia has the article in endless profusion; it is growing there faster than we can carry it away by schooners, even if these small craft could transport the lengths required, which is totally out of the question. I know this much now, if rafts cannot be towed from the Joggins shore to New York, timber ships can be. It is not more power we want,, but less surface resistance. The tow must be built to assist and not to

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thwart the tug; yet the success of the venture must not be contingent on the tensile strength of a hawser. I will build such a structure this time that it will be able, if parted from its leading strings, to ride the seas till succor arrives, or, if need be, to work its own way into port."

The big ship raft, however, will have other difficulties besides wind and wave to overcome before she can reach New York. She has to force her way through the Canadian tariff wall. Canada believes in protecting Canadian industry, if she has to drive every workingman out of Canada to do it, and accordingly she imposes an export duty of $1 per 1,000 feet board measure on spruce saw logs, and $2 per 1,000 on pine saw logs. The schooner owners, who see remunerative freights slipping away from them, insist that any quantity of saw logs are being built into the big ship; but Mr. Robertson insists that she is made of nothing but piling and should therefore be allowed to sail free. There may be trouble with her clearance; for once she is put together it will be impossible to examine her cargo without taking her to pieces.

PATERSON RULED BY HER SALOONS.

Corruption Ran Riot at the Recent Election—Votes Bought for a Glass of Beer.

PATERSON, N. J., April 10.—Our town has [a]gain settled down to its usual condition of disinterested selfishness after a short era of "political" excitement. Paterson is republican, and the excitement over the charter [e]lection was due to the efforts of the saloon [k]eepers to elect democrats to the board of [a]ldermen, to punish the republicans for having [p]assed a high license law, with severe penal[ti]es for Sunday liquor selling. The saloonists [w]ere successful, electing six out of eight [a]ldermen by the free use of boodle, and ac[c]ording to the local democratic organ, they [w]ould have had the other two as well but for [a]n oversight as to the purchasing power of [m]oney. The same organ, in commenting on [th]e democratic (?) victory in one of the [st]rongest republican wards, remarks that [a]lderman —— "enjoyed the free use of all [th]e money he needed." His majority was [tw]o or three. In another democratic ward [th]ere was a strong fight between an independ[en]t democrat and a regular democrat. It [b]eing unnecessary for the saloonists to con[c]ern themselves with this ward, whatever [b]oodle was used was put up by the candi[d]ates and their friends. The "regular" nom[in]ee was backed by the post office department [an]d the postmaster himself peddled tickets at [th]e polls. However, the post office depart[m]ent was beaten and the independent elected. [H]e had received the indorsement of the labor [p]arty and what support it was able to give. [I]n the strongest democratic ward in the city [th]e republicans indorsed the labor ticket and [w]here the labor party made the best showing, [b]ut one would hardly call such a fusion vote [a] labor vote.

The supply of purchasable voters must [h]ave been largely in excess of the demand, [a]s prices ruled very low. Beer checks, each [g]ood for a five cent drink, seemed to be the [st]andard, although in one instance a spurt [w]as made, and two voters were bought for [fi]fteen cents each. Before the market had [b]een gauged, however, two and three dol [la]rs were asked and paid, and in some in[st]ances more; but by noon the supply was ac[cu]rately estimated and prices fell, until at the [cl]ose of the pells both prices and voters were [d]ecidedly unsteady. If these people would [f]orm a trust, they could get more out of an [el]ection than they did Monday.

The single tax vote was 775 in the city. There was no "labor" vote.

The saloon keepers used the democratic pa[rt]y to punish the republicans, and altoge[th]er it was a great event in local politics. Bu[t t]he leaven of righteousness is getting in its [wo]rk, and there will be general retributio[n a]t the next "turning of the wheel."

E. W. NELLIS.

Rhode Island's Opportunity.

L[ON]SDALE, R. I.—After the present year Rh[ode] Island, for the first time in her histor[y] will be politically free. Then any citi[zen] of the United States who has acqui[red] a residence can vote for all civil officer[s e]xcept members of the city council of the[th]ree cities. The only qualification re qui[red] of such adult males is an annual registrat[ion]. Our suffrage, therefore, will be free[r t]han that of Connecticut, where an edu[cati]onal qualification obtains, and vastly free[r th]an that of Massachusetts, where, in add[itio]n to an educational qualification, the[re is] also required the prepayment of a pol[l ta]x of two dollars.

U[nde]r these circumstances Rhode Island, wit[h ou]r compact population, would seem to be t[he s]tate most favorable for the adoption of t[he]single tax. The newly enfranchised vote[rs](they will number next year some eigh[t o]r ten thousand) are located in the citie[s an]d manufacturing towns. They are alre[ady] to a considerable extent united in lab[or o]rganizations, and with their trusted lead[ers] have had a valuable experience in brin[ging] about the extension of the suffrage—of [all?] reforms the most difficult, because thos[e to] be directly benefited could not vote. Abo[ve a]ll else, the new voters occupy the uniq[ue p]osition, and possess the inestimable adv[anta]ge of being unattached to either of the [old? p]arties. Manifestly it is only necessary[to]concentrate public attention at the pres[ent]juncture upon some single vital re form[in o]rder to secure its early adoption.

Fo[rtun]ately a reform is now known, fundamen[tal i]n its nature, far reaching in its good eff[ects,]and capable, not only of demonstration[to th]e popular mind, but also of arousing an e[nthu]siasm which will sweep everything befo[re it?].

A[lread]y land and labor clubs exist in the citie[s of]Providence and Pawtucket, and indivi[dual]adherents of the George theory are in e[very]manufacturing village.

It remains, therefore, to lead a fair shar[e of]the people of this little state to reali[ze th]at the substitution of a single tax upon [lan]d values for all other taxes will aboli[sh in]voluntary poverty in order soon to bring [abo]ut here a degree of general prosperit[y]which our citizens in the past have not dreamed.

LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN.

[T]he Women are at Work.

SA[N FR]ANCISCO, Cal., April 5.—Please fill the i[nclose?]d order for tracts. I can do good work [with]them. Since I read "Progress and Pove[rty,"]and took up"the cross of the new crusa[de,"]five years ago, I have tried to sprea[d the?] glorious principles. The name of "cra[nk" I]have not regarded as a stigma, but as a [compl]imentary title.

The[doct]rine of the single tax is spreading slow[ly in]California, but with a certainty that must [befor]e long work a big change. Poverty is ad[vanci]ng apace in San Francisco and chari[table]institutions are obliged to double their [effor]ts; and this, in face of nature's wond[rous?]bounty, must start open minded men [thi]nking.

Am[ong m]y acquaintances there are more wome[n con]verted to your doctrines than men, whic[h I be]lieve is due to the fact that women have [a keene?]r sense of justice than men have and a[re fre]er from the economic sophistries of the [schools?].

S. SOLOMONS.

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FOR PRACTICAL MEN.

A Western Paper Does a Little Figuring on Local Taxation.

Detroit Evening News.

The present method of taxation is to throw out a drag net and seize on everything but churches, graveyards and the Michigan central railroad. So completely has this idea seized the popular mind that, not satisfied with taxing the article itself, the mortgage on it is taxed as well as the paper money representing that intangible thing known as credit, by which the transactions of buying and loaning are consummated. Every legislature that meets tries some new way of digging out "undiscovered" property. But in spite of it all certain kinds continually elude the assessor, though actually increasing enormously in quantity. The assessor is not to blame. The law is at fault.

To remedy inequitable assessments the latest plan is to relieve from assessment all property which is the result of human exertion, and to lay all taxes on land values alone—to exempt all buildings and personal property; to take no notice of bonds and mortgages; to make no account of fencing, or draining, or cultivating—to look on land as virgin soil and lay all taxes on the values created by reason of population or location. This is the single tax idea.

If all taxes in Detroit were placed on land values alone, what would be the result? Who would be relieved? Who would bear an increased burden? Would it be equitable?

The system pursued by the assessors in placing values in this city renders these questions easier to answer than they would be with most other localities. Here the value of the land, the building and the personal property is kept separate. The assessed value of the lots, buildings and personal property of Detroit for 1887 was as follows:

Ward.	Lots.	Buildings.	Personal.
1	$13,363,100 [figures uncertain]	$7,546,800	$7,141,590
2	15,660,220	9,516,980	14,274,490
3	2,955,000	2,052,790	1,077,960
4	5,117,840	4,117,970	2,551,090
5	2,638,510	2,362,300	1,741,510
6	2,777,310 [last digit uncertain]	2,579,250	791,040
7	2,123,970	1,895,890	1,540,900
8	2,732,780	1,955,350	495,790
9	2,654,830	2,100,000	974,710
10	2,476,490	2,073,730	677,700
11	1,775,230	1,481,510	604,240
12	1,821,580	1,649,940	1,216,750
13	1,783,430 [second digit uncertain]	994,480 [second digit uncertain]	920,030

Ward.	Lots.	Buildings.	Personal.
14	1,849,730	994,440	1,471,320
15	1,825,970	704,970	834,960
16	1,618,010	623,400	265,960
	$63,178,050	$42,649,790	$36,580,040

The rate of city taxation last year was 12 mills on the dollar, and the amount raised was $1,714,430.71. Of this there was raised, in round numbers, $760,000 on the land, $513,000 on buildings and $440,000 on personal property. To raise the whole of this $1,714,430.71 on land alone would have raised the rate to 27 mills on the dollar—more than double the present rate. Let us see how this would affect average individuals.

On Lambis place, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, lives a shoemaker. He owns his house and lot, which has been paid for by hard work. He is a typical cottage holder—sober, industrious, intelligent. His lot is 27x107, and is assessed for $270. His house is assessed for $350. At the present rate and under the present system of taxation he pays $7.44 in city taxes. If only land values were taxed he would pay $7.29.

On the corner of Buchanan and Fifteenth streets is a house and lot owned by a printer. The lot is assessed for $250 and the house for $400. The house is on the back of the lot. The assessment on this property last year was $7.80. Under the single tax idea it would be $6.75.

In the great majority of cases the assessed value of buildings on cottage property largely excels the assessed value of the lots. Thus a direct benefit would accrue to small property owners by the adoption of the single tax idea. The benefits that would accrue to them as wage workers are much greater.

E. & A. Fisher and the Fisher estate own the valuable property corner of Woodward and Michigan avenues. It is irregular in shape—about 166x75—and is assessed at $152,500 on the land and $23.000 on the buildings. The present taxes on this property are $2,100. Under the single tax it would be $4,117. So it is plain the holders in this instance have everything to lose and nothing to gain by changing the present system. To be sure, the gain would be $276 on the buildings, but the loss would be $2,287 on the land. Nor could the Fishers shift this added burden on to those who rent from them. If they could do this they could raise the rent without the tax.

Out on the boulevard, near Woodward avenue, a real estate speculator owns a piece of ground 216x110, divided into four lots and held for speculative purposes. It is assessed at $6,900, and the taxes foot up $82.80. Under the single tax plan he would pay on these lots $186.30. Of course he is opposed to the single tax idea. His lots—and these are but a few of many he owns—would sell for no more, while they would eat their heads off if not improved.

Freedom from taxation on personal property would result in immediate advantage to consumers. For example: J. L. Hudson pays $1,200 taxes on his stock. Were this tax removed, the public would reap the benefit in lower prices, for all other clothing dealers would also be benefited, and the competition between them would result in lowering the prices by the amount of the taxes. The same can be said of W. H. Elliott, who now pays over $600 taxes on his dry goods in stock. Were Messrs. Elliott and Hudson alone exempt from taxation, it would give them so great an advantage over competitors that they could in time drive their competitors out of the market, other things being equal.

Apply the single tax idea to the manufactories of Detroit, and it would become one of the greatest industrial centers in the country. They would outstrip all competitors or compel other municipalities to be equally generous in the matter of taxation. So the wage working class and the small property owners would not only be benefited

through lower taxes on their little buildings and reduced prices for their purchases, but also by steadier employment, if not higher wages.

Thus, were all taxes in Detroit to be levied on land values alone, it would lighten the burdens of manufacturers, the traders and the small property owners. It would neither increase nor lighten the burdens of the bond and mortgage holders, for the great majority escape now. It would lighten the burdens of the borrowers of money on mortgages, for it would take out of the problem the fiction that the mortgagee pays the taxes. It would increase the burdens of holders of unimproved land, and it would press the hardest on land speculators.

Making Use of the Current.

When traveling on the Rhine some time ago I saw what are called, I believe, "flying bridges." They are constructed in the following way: In the middle of the stream, say 500 feet above the point where one wishes to cross, an anchor is firmly embedded in the bottom of the river. Attached to the anchor is a cable, and at the other end of the cable is a boat some forty feet long; the bow of the boat points up stream toward the anchor. The cable is attached to an iron bar running across the boat some ten feet above the deck and one-third of the way back from the bow. The end of the cable travels back and forth across this bar in such a way that if the boat heads to the right the cable runs over to the left, and vice versa. Now the boat being at one side of the river, all that is necessary is to release it from the moorings and bring into use the very large rudder, when the current of the river swings the boat first to the middle of the stream and then over to the opposite bank. One man, the helmsman, does all the work, except

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fastening and unfastening at the dock. All the power is supplied by the swift current.

This is the ingenious and sensible way in which the Rhine people get outside forces to do their work for them; and if we could only apply the principle to our affairs it might be worth our while. Take politics for instance. Let this bank of the river represent where we stand to-day. Let the opposite bank represent the conditions we are striving to attain. Let the anchor represent the principles we hold to. Now all we have to do is to let our little boat swing out and take advantage of the tariff reform and free trade current of public opinion, and, presto! we find ourselves where we wanted to go.

W. BENDEL.

FREE MEN AND FREE TRADE.

The Anti-Slavery Apostle an Absolute Free Trader.

William Lloyd Garrison, the younger, is throwing himself into the struggle against protective taxes with an energy and ability worthy of his father. The Boston *Traveller* and other protection papers having intimated that in this he was not following in the footsteps of his father, Mr. Garrison closed a recent free trade speech in Boston with the following extract from a speech made by his father in the same city in 1868:

> The cause of human liberty covers and includes all possible forms of human industry, and best determines how the productions thereof may be exchanged at home and abroad for mutual advantage. He is the most sagacious political economist who contends for the highest justice, the most far-reaching equality, a close adherence to natural laws, and the removal of those restrictions which foster natural pride[sic] and selfishness. The mysteries of government are only juggles of usurpers and demagogues. There is nothing intricate in

Sic in the original; probably ""national pride" (possible misprint; check Garrison's original)".

> freedom, free institutions, the law of interchange, the measure ,of reciprocity. It is the legerdemain of class legislation, disregarding the common interests of the people, that creates confusion, sophisticates the judgment, and dazzles to betray. The law of gravitation needs no legislative props or safeguards to make its operation more effective or more beneficent. It is supposed—other things being equal—that those whose lives are devoted to business affairs and financial matters will have a clearer perception of what concerns their interests than those whose pursuits are simply professional or philanthropic. "Other things being equal;" that is a very important qualification. Alas! they are often most unequal, because of the profligate disregard of principle; and then follow incongruity, entanglement, loss of vision, impaired judgment, desperate expedients, calamitous results. This was strikingly illustrated in the insane conduct of the business men of the nation of all classes, in burning incense and servilely bowing the knee to the southern Moloch for a period of three score years and ten, animated by the belief that it was a paying business investment. What came of it we have all had bitter occasion to know.
>
> Believing that the interests of the American people in no wise materially differ from those of the people of any other country, and denying the rectitude or feasibility of building ourselves up at their expense by an exclusive policy, obstructing the natural flow of material exchanges, I avow my self to be a radical free trader, even to the extent of desiring the abolition of all custom houses throughout the world. That event is far distant, undoubtedly, but I believe it will come with the freedom and enlightenment of mankind. My faith is absolute that it will prove advantageous to every branch of human industry, whether at home or abroad. Its realization cannot fail to bring great and signal blessings along with it, and to foster a more noble and expansive spirit of human brotherhood, through which at last all the nations of the earth shall strike hands in amity and peace.

STRAWS WHICH SHOW THE WIND.

The taxation of land values, the tax paid to be regulated by what men who want land are willing to pay for it, is the only plan yet devised, so far as we can see, that will forever end land monopoly.—[Toledo, O., News.

Free trade is the great question of the time. Just as our people carry themselves the United States as a good labor market, so will our producers of all kinds eventually see that to make those products most available they, too, must get that market.—[St. John, N. B., Globe.

There is something worth thinking about in the remarks of a Buffalonian returned from California, as reported by the *Commercial:* "Americans native born have no idea of the importance of owning land. They have let foreigners come here and buy hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and just because it was cheap the American citizens wouldn't have it. The result is that when the values rose, as in many cases out west, the foreigner was the one to profit by it.—[Lynn, Mass., Bee.

There is no point on the Genesee river within the limits of Rochester where a new bridge across the Genesee is so urgently needed as at the lower falls. The northwestern and the northeastern sections of the city are growing rapidly, and communication between them by a bridge has become a necessity, not for the people of that section only, but for the business and convenience of the entire city. But we want no toll gates or private corporation management. The proposed bridge should be built, maintained, paid for and owned by the public.—[Rochester Herald.

No country has ever before had such a problem because no government has ever dared to tax its people so much in excess of its wants. It is hard enough for most governments to make both ends meet. The reasons for this difference are that our magnificent resources enable us to pay an amount of taxation that would cripple a less

fortunate people, and that the interested parties in no other country have ever succeeded in deluding the people into the belief that taxation is a source of wealth, like a gold mine, or a promoter of wealth, like peace and good government.—[Philadelphia Call.

Poverty is unnecessary, it is an unnatural condition, its first cause is the monopolization of land. By this monopoly the laborer is placed at the mercy of the capitalist. He may refuse to work for starvation wages, but there are plenty only too anxious to get his place. He may resolve to own a home for himself and family, but homes can only be built on land, and land, he finds, is dear, while his working power, which should enable him to purchase land, is cheap. The greatest part of his earnings is paid in rent, the remainder must provide the necessaries of life. Land is dear, labor is cheap. Land and capital are monopolized. The unfortunate compelled to bring his working powers into the market dependant on its selling price, can acquire neither. He must become the slave of monopoly or die. —[Topeka, Kan., Post.

A True Protective Plan.

Toronto Grip.

Our friend Crankton is working a great scheme, which he says is the only genuine anti-poverty racket. Simply this: Each and every man, woman and child in Canada shall contribute five cents to his (Crankton's) purse. This will make him a millionaire. Then he and all the rest of the population will contribute five cents each to the purse of the next man, and so on until every individual in Canada has been made comfortably rich. Crankton has a great head.

Minnesota Farmers Denounce the Tariff.

The executive committee of the Minnesota farmers' alliance, comprising members of both political parties, recently adopted resolutions indorsing President Cleveland's views on the tariff issue, denouncing the protective tariff and calling for its immediate repeal on all raw material and necessaries of life.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

The Law of Rent.

NEW YORK.—So many of my friends deny the correctness of my understanding of the law of rent, without convincing me of error, that I venture to ask you:

1. Is not economic rent to be described as a natural tax on individual production, arising from the fact that in a progressive community a greater degree of desirability attaches to some portions of the earth's surface than to other portions?

2. Wealth being produced by the labor of individuals, and it being a physical necessity that this labor must be expended in locations of different degrees of desirability, is it not correct to say that, strictly speaking, individual producers are not entitled to all the wealth they produce, but only to the amount the same exertion would have produced on land below the margin of desirability?

3. In the complex processes of civilization capital is used to aid labor, and is it not correct to say that an individual producing 100 on land 10 above the margin of desirability, with the aid of borrowed capital commanding 5 interest is entitled to call "his own, against all the world," 85—and not 100?

4. Is not the argument in favor of the single tax founded on the recognition of the fact that, in a progressive community, rent is an inexorable law from which individuals cannot escape; but that it is a law which provides a fund (made up of enforced contributions of individuals) amply sufficient for public expenses?

G. W.

1. Your description is correct. As a greater degree of desirability attaches to some portions of the earth's surface, the owners of these portions are able to compel users to pay a premium for the privilege of producing there. This premium is a tax upon the producer who pays it; but it is a tax for which he receives an equivalent in the permission to work in a more desirable place than other people, whose natural rights are equal to his, must work in; and if the tax were used for the common good it would equalize privileges.

2. Strictly speaking, yes. For the wealth that an individual produces on land lying above the margin of production he is indebted, not to his labor, but to his advantage over individuals who must produce below the margin or not at all.

3. I think so.

4. Yes, except that the "contributions" are voluntary rather than enforced, and payments for a privilege rather than contributions.

Free Trade and Wages.

EAST PEPPERELL, Mass.–The tariff reformers assert that the effect of a radical revision of the tariff would be to increase wages by increasing the opportunities to work. This is basing the increase of wages to labor upon similar grounds to that upon which the land tax advocates base it. Now, the question of an increase of wages under free trade is one which, to my mind, is not perfectly clear. If it was, I would not trouble you with this inquiry.

On page 217 of "Progress and Poverty" I read: "And so in the United States, if we were to reduce public expenditures to the lowest possible point, and meet them by revenue taxation, the benefit could certainly not be greater than that which railroads have brought. There would be more wealth left in the hands of the people as a whole, just as the railroads have put more wealth in the hands of the people as a whole, but the same inexorable laws would operate as to its distribution. The condition of those who live by their labor would not ultimately be improved." Now, in view of this economic principle which I believe to be true, I wish to inquire whether we are to understand the increase of wages under free trade to be "as a quantity or as a proportion."

Suppose commercial free trade to be eslished—without the land tax system—and business should be stimulated, and the cost of living reduced to the laborer, would not rent rise and the landlord reap the whole gain, and if so, how would the "poor people who have to work" be benefited?

Yours for the land tax,

D. S. FOSTER.

If you will re-read your quotation from "Progress and Poverty" you will notice that Mr. George says: "The condition of those who live by their labor would not *ultimately* be improved." This is true, and it is also true that a radical revision of the tariff would increase wages, both as a quantity and as a proportion. The increase of wages resulting from commercial free trade would not, however, be permanent. It was the ultimate effect to which Mr. George referred; but it is only the immediate effect to which single tax free traders refer.

If commercial free trade were established, land would be cheaper. The tariff benefits only land owners. A tax on coal makes coal mines dear and encourages the cornering of mines without using them. A tariff on lumber produces the same effect on lumber land. And so on. To abolish these tariffs would reduce the value of these kinds of land and by checking speculation in them bring such quantities into market as to still further reduce the value of all. You, as a land tax man, will readily see that a rise of wages would result from this. But the removal of duties, the consequent cheapening of land, the higher profits of capital and the increased wages of labor would ultimately bring about a reaction in land values and land speculation. Rents would rise, and as they rose land would become scarce in the market again. And, as a land tax man, you would also see that this would diminish profits, discourage enterprise and reduce wages.

Commercial free trade in itself would benefit people who have to work, but its chief importance is as a step which the people are now ready to take and which leads directly and inevitably to absolute free trade in its broadest sense—free production and free exchange.

Unearned Increments.

BROOKLYN.—(1) What constitutes an unearned increment?

1. Are there any other unearned increments beside that accruing from the increase of land values?

2. Is the taking (by an individual) of an unearned increment at any time in accord with pure justice?

3. If so, when?

FRED C. GROSS.

1. Unearned increment is an arbitrary term used to describe land value. Two hundred and fifty years ago Manhattan island had no value because there were so few people here that one who wanted to use part of it could get all he wanted for nothing. But as population increased and the land was appropriated, whoever would use any of it was forced to pay some one

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else for the privilege; and now the price of such a privilege anywhere on the island is very high. This price is, strictly speaking, economic rent: but it is frequently called unearned increment, because it is a value that the owner does not earn, and appears to be something added to the land itself.

1. The only thing like it is the value that attaches to other forms of monopoly. Sometimes through fluctuations of prices the owner of a commodity will find that its value has increased on his hands. But this increase bears no resemblance to the "unearned increment" of land.

2. It does not follow that individuals are to be condemned for profiting by what the community approves. It is the system that is to be condemned in these cases, not the individual.

The Rise in Coffee.

NEW YORK.—I read in Queries and Answers in your issue of the 31st ultimo Mr. Lucas's question regarding the prices of tea and coffee before and after they were placed on the free list. as spoken of[sic] by Mr. Edmunds in his article in *Harper's Monthly*.

To explain the reasons for the maintenance of prices after the tax was repealed, is it not a fact that at about the same time that coffee was placed upon the free list the Brazilian government imposed a heavy export duty which almost made up the difference? Another probable explanation is that the coffee plant takes some years to come into bearing, and if there were for any reason a suddenly increased demand for the berry, it could only be supplied to the extent of the already existing plantations, and some years would elapse before the supply could equal the demand, when prices would, of course, fall to a normal point.

J. L. DUNHAM.

The Brazilian export duty has been referred to as a factor to account for the rise in coffee after the abolition of our import duty; but the facts do not seem to warrant this explanation.

In a recent issue the *Evening Post* took the trouble to make an historical presentation of the subject, from which we find that our import duty on coffee was reduced in 1871 from 5 to 3 cents a pound, and in 1873 it was wholly abolished; and that it was not in either of these years, but as long before as 1867, that Brazil imposed an export duty of nine per cent, which has been maintained ever since. When our import duty was repealed coffee rose in price. This could not have been due to the Brazilian export tax, for, as already stated, that has been long in force; but neither was it a result of the repeal of our import tax, as protectionists claim. The rise in coffee began about 1869, when it was worth less than 10 cents a pound, and continued until 1874, when it was as high as 19½ cents, a difference of over 9 cents, which, as the *Post* truly says, was "a rise so great that the duty removed becomes too insignificant a factor." On the protectionist theory applied to coffee, the repeal of a 5 cent duty raises the price 9

Sic in the original; probably "free list, as spoken of".

cents! The proposition is its own refutation. The causes of this rise in coffee must be looked for as we would look for the causes of the rise or fall of any other commodity—silver, for example.

Your suggestion that the coffee plant takes some years to come into bearing is one factor to be considered; Mr. Eastlake's statement in last week's STANDARD that importations were kept down in expectation of the repeal is another; an increased demand is another; failure of crops is another, and the fact that coffee production is in some degree a monopoly is another. But whether the explanation be one or all of these conditions, the truth remains that a tariff on a competitive commodity adds to the price of the commodity, and a repeal of the tax diminishes it.

Refunding War Taxes.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Will you be so kind as to explain in the columns of THE STANDARD this scheme in congress of refunding to the states the direct taxes levied during the war? I do not understand it. How was it collected, and why should it be paid back when the indirect war taxation is still kept up? If you will explain what this scheme is and the reason given for it you will greatly oblige me. I have not seen anything in any of the papers which has given me any light upon it.

N. G. LESLIE.

During the war several kinds of direct taxes were levied in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. For example: On one occasion a sum—I think it was $20,000,000—was apportioned among the states according to population, and raised by a tax on real estate. It is now proposed to return this and other sums levied in a similar manner to the states according to the quota they paid. There is no reason for returning it. It would not, and in most cases could not, be returned to the people who paid it, and it would furnish a method of keeping down the surplus without diminishing taxation, and thus give the internal and customs revenues a longer lease of life. The latter is the real motive of the scheme, although the ostensible motive is to return to the people out of an abundant treasury taxes that they paid for war purposes. This, as I have already said, it would not accomplish, for the money would stick in the state treasuries; but if, instead of sticking there, it could go back to the people who paid it, that would be returning war taxes to direct tax payers, not alone without similarly reimbursing indirect tax payers for their contribution to the war, but actually at the expense of indirect tax payers.

Notes.

L. L. PELTIER, Montreal, Canada.—The clipping from the *Witness* presents no new objections to the single tax nor any of the old objections in sufficiently striking form to call for a special answer.

LOUIS F. POST.

Won't the Land Owners be Able to Corner Electricity Then, as They Corner Coal Now?

Williamsport, Pa., Record.

Twenty-five years hence electricity will have become the motor power of the globe. It will propel our steamships upon water, our engines upon land. It will heat our dwellings and do our cooking. The coal fields, now the scene of misery and oppression, will be desolate and forsaken. There will be little use for the fuel that now runs the machinery of the world. Mankind will be quite independent, and no Corbin will hold in his hand the destiny of thousands of men, nor can he, by his autocratic sway, stop the machinery of hundreds of mills.

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THE BREWERS IN A FERMENT.

Five Thousand Men Out—A Bitter Fight in Prospect—A Strike Probable in the Building Trades.

The action of the journeymen brewers last Sunday deciding to keep on at work and let the central labor unions of New York, Brooklyn and Hudson county do the boycotting of boss brewers who refused to sign the new contracts; also the action of the Brooklyn central labor union in placing a boycott on the breweries of H. B. Scharman, S. Liebman's Sons, William Ulmer, Ferdinand Muench, Williamsburg, and C. P. Hawkins' Sons, New York city, have brought about the crisis predicted in this paper last week. At a meeting of the boss brewers, held on Tuesday, April 10, the following was unanimously adopted:

> Whereas, A boycott has been placed upon several of the brewers of this city and vicinity, and the brewery workmen of this city and vicinity having been instrumental in procuring and enforcing that boycott;
>
> Be it resolved, Unless the boycott placed upon our product is raised, and we so notified through the public press by Monday, April 16, we, the undersigned, shall immediately proceed to reorganize our working force.
>
> And be it further resolved, That in carrying out the above resolution we pledge ourselves to maintain, in good faith, any existing contracts with our men.
>
> Men desiring steady employment, at good wages, as drivers and workingmen in breweries, are requested to register their names at 108 East Fourteenth street, near Fourth avenue, New York, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

The resolutions were signed by seventy-nine leading brewing firms of this city, Brooklyn, Hudson county and Newark, and are certain to be indorsed by the brewing trade all over the country.

The employment agency opened by the association on Fourteenth street was crowded last Thursday, Friday and Saturday by applicants for work. About 2,500 names were registered. The men who registered were about twenty per cent brewers and the balance mostly laborers.

Last Monday at noon seventy-nine boss brewers of this city, Brooklyn, Hudson county and Newark locked out all their brewing employes—about 5,000 men—and informed them that those who desired to return to work on the employers' terms, as outlined in the resolutions above, could report on Tuesday morning. The engineers nearly all remained at work. They had a meeting Monday morning and decided to give up their charter. This is a setback to the strikers.

The fight promises to be a bitter one. The employers say they are determined to win even if they have to keep their breweries closed indefinitely. Money is plenty on their side. The journeymen say they have money enough to last six months. The strongest cards the men can play are two. If all sympathizers will stop drinking beer and ale during the strike it will materially aid the men by the intimidating effect it will have on the bosses. If the saloon keepers will refuse to sell the boycotted beer, that will also help the men.

In the mean time the breweries are being filled up with new men.

The journeymen maltsters and brewers of Chicago, 2,000 men, went on strike last Thursday, because of a circular issued by the brewery proprietors refusing recognition of the brewers' and maltsters' union. At last accounts the men were discouraged.

Eight Thousand More Workers May Strike.

There is a probability of a number of strikes in the building trades. The tin and slate roofers and framers want to make new contracts for the coming season, to commence May 1. The roofers want four dollars for a day's work of nine hours, and thirty-eight of the employing firms have already said that they will not accede to the demands. M. Harmon, who has the contract for roofing the new Gansevoort market, has refused to go on with the work until this difficulty has been settled. The framers want forty cents an hour and nine hours, except on Saturday, when they want eight hours, and double pay for Sunday work. If these two trades strike they will directly affect 8,000 men, and indirectly the entire building trade.

Sowing the Seed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The anti-poverty society recently formed here is booming. It is fast gaining recruits, although we have not yet begun to work systematically. We have set a great many to thinking about and discussing the single tax idea who never thought about it before. Mr. Charles Frederick Adams is one of the most ardent of our members. He is a clear, distinct and forcible speaker, and is ever ready to answer questions. Mr. M. Pechin addressed our meeting on the 9th inst. There were a number of strangers present who became deeply interested in his discourse. Professor Lester F. Ward of the anthropological society also spoke. He said he was not prepared to take position for or against the single tax doctrine, as a stress of public and private business had prevented his studying the subject, but he did know enough about Mr. George's works to say that the author was entitled to the gratitude of all thinking men and women for having demolished forever the theory set forth by Malthus.

Our next meeting will be held in Grand army hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, on Thursday evening, April 19. Mr. Davis will deliver a discourse on "the effect of the single tax on the American farmer." A meeting will be held every Thursday at the same place, and all interested in the movement are cordially invited to attend. Gentlemen are requested to bring ladies.

WILLIAM GEDDES, M. D.,

221 E street, N. W. Secretary.

Seize the Opportunity.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 15.—Dr. Alfred S. Houghton of Cincinnati called here last week in the interest of the Cincinnati convention in May. Of course we were glad to meet the doctor, but told him frankly how we felt about the matter. We don't believe that it is right and just to be crowded into a convention to nominate a candidate until after we have had a conference of single tax men to determine what would be best to do under the circumstances, and we can better judge what would be for the best after the other parties have made their nominations and declared their principles. The more I mingle with the people the more I become convinced that it would be shameful on our part to shirk the national issue and place before the people a good, true man as a candidate to be slaughtered at the polls. This campaign is bound to be (as I see it now) a fight for free trade principles on one side and "protection that don't protect" on the other. With the corporations, trusts and ignorance on the side of protection and the administration against it, the fight will be bitter to the end. If we had, by some hook or crook, elected a president in 1884, we could hardly expect him to do more for our principles than Cleveland is doing now in the face of the opposition.

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Cleveland, by his message, has given us the inside track and an even start in the race. They own the horses, it is true, but we are the drivers, if we only will take hold of the lines and drive for all the horses are worth toward the

single tax. I for one believe after mature thought that we ought to seize the opportunity and go into this fight as individuals, and in it advocate free trade and the single tax on land values in order to kill land monopoly. No one knows how much he can do for the cause until he has tried it, and it is by trying it that I have reached this conclusion. Let us place ourselves at present, at least, on the side of the administration. That act alone will have a tendency to give our ideas respectful consideration, and that is what we must have before they can ever be adopted. Therefore let us seize the opportunity.

We will have at least two delegates from Toledo to the Chicago conference July 4th.

A. R. WYNN.

A Composite Photograph.

Here are some of the answers given at a teachers' examination at Canton, Ohio, recently to the questions: "Who is Henry George?" 'What principles does he represent?"

"An anarchist."

"Writer on free trade."

"Ran for governor of New York, and was defeated."

"Leader of the liberal republican party of New York."

"A lecturer."

"A communist."

"Mayor of New York, with peculiar principles."

"Advocates disputes about the fisheries of Newfoundland."

"Commissioner of the fishery department."

"A democrat favoring tariff reform."

"King of Russia."

'First king of England."

"A signer of the constitution."

"Political advocate of temperance."

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

The single tax men of Des Moines, Iowa, have organized a non-partisan tax reform association.

Teacher—John, give me a sentence containing the word contents. John—The contents of a cow is milk.

Ross Winans, the American, intends to give up his Scottish deer forests in Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, which extend over about 200,000 acres.

According to the Hartford *Courant* men who go south for change and rest find on their return that the darkies get all the change and the landlords the rest.

A new degree to be conferred by Harvard college next commencement will be in honor of successful merchants in Boston. The degree will be "T. D." which, being interpreted, means tax dodgers.—[Boston Traveller.

The New York *Press* sports a headline, "Little Rhody redeemed," which means, presumably, that the state had been in pawn, and was only recovered by the grand old party planking down the cash.—[Manchester Union.

Let no man pacify his conscience by the delusion that he does no harm if he takes no part and forms no opinion. Bad men need nothing more to compass their ends than that good men should look on and do nothing.—[John Stuart Mill.

Among the latest inventions is a self registering thermometer, which can be placed in a green house, and when the temperature falls to a point at which injury would be done to the plants an electric bell is set in motion and alarm is given.

Japanese compositors have lots of fun bustling around after the [3,000?] characters which make up the alphabet of that language. There is only one case for all the compositors, and it is stationed at the side of the wall. It has been estimated that a compositor in that country covers about twenty miles a day while at work.

Senator Brown of Georgia pleaded not long ago for a continuance of war taxes in behalf of American labor, and Senator Brown of Georgia hires state convicts at twenty-five cents per day to work his coal mine. Can these two senators be one and the same person?—[Jacksonville Times-Union.

"There is no telling what a petit jury will do," has long been a saying among lawyers. Here is the latest illustration of it in Atlanta: One man was suing another for a mule and the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $85. On the first ballot they had stood: Five for $1 for the plaintiff, three for five cents, one for $8.60, one for $8.55 and two for $125.—[Atlanta Journal.

Recently, at one of the local mission halls in London, two of the brethren had been holding forth with zeal on the wicked ways of the world and desired to emphasize the conspicuous difference between the saints and the sinners, or the "sheep and the goats." After making appeals they requested "all who are saved to leave the room, and all who are not saved to remain." The effect was magical, for the whole of the congregation present at once rose and departed as being among the "saved." Only the two preachers remained in the hall to represent the—unsaved.

On the night of Jan. 28 A. F. McNeal of Rawson, Ohio, dreamed that he had died and gone to heaven. In the dream he learned that he had died on March 26. In heaven he met an old friend, who said that he had been there just a week. Mr. McNeal was so impressed by the dream that he wrote it out and laid the paper away. On March 19 the friend whom he had seen in heaven died, and a week after, on March 26, Mr. McNeal died suddenly. His widow has the manuscript containing the dream of Jan 28 and dated Jan 29.

Most of the mines and a large part of the forests of Germany are owned by the government, which also owns considerable farming land once the property of monasteries. When the mines are worked by private parties a royalty is exacted. The forests are preserved with great care by an army of foresters, and the timber and wood for fuel are sold from time to time. Some revenue is obtained, too, by selling permits to sportsmen to shoot in the forests. The farming lands are leased periodically. In some cases a clergyman of the established church is allowed a piece of ground and expected to make his salary by letting out a portion of it.

Sausages, cooked, or half raw, highly spiced, are an essential of German cookery. In order to prevent the Germans from exposing themselves to a number of bad diseases incidental to pork, the authorities insist upon the pigs

being examined before being offered for sale. A peasant was arrested for evading this law, and upon being asked to explain, said that he had a most accurate method of determining the soundness of pork. The pastor of the district was always hungry, so the peasant always sent him the first sausage made from each pig slaughtered, and a week later called to inquire about his health. If it was all right, the pork went to the market, and examination fees were saved.

New York capitalists are going to establish a silk farm near Jacksonville. Three hundred acres will be immediately planted in the moris multicaulis[sic], the variety of mulberry which is adapted for food for the worms. This tree grows very rapidly from a cutting and produces unusually large leaves of great tenderness and silky quality. This mulberry grows in far greater perfection in this state than in any other location with which they are familiar. In a very short time, probably within the next two or three weeks, they will begin to plant the trees, which they have already ordered, and will continue until 5,000 have been set out. The factory for the reeling, spinning and weaving of the silk will be located in Jacksonville, and all the business after the production of the raw silk will be carried on there.—[Savannah News.

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THE TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION.

PUTTING ITS SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL, AND MAKING THINGS MOVE IN TEXAS.

An Encouraging Report from the State Executive Committee—A Petition to the Legislature for the Adoption of the Single Tax—Better to Be the Leaven Than the Lump.

Under the energetic leadership of H. F. Ring and his co-workers the tax reform association is doing magnificent work in the Lone Star state. The following report, issued by the state executive committee, shows the lines along which the association is working, and the measure of success they are meeting with:

The issuance of this report has been delayed by the pressure of private affairs upon the time of the members of this committee. This delay, however, enables us to state some interesting developments in connection with the work of obtaining signatures in Harris county to the petition to the next legislature.

In the first place, we circulated among a few avowed friends of the cause here a subscription list headed by the tax reform memorial, with the following addenda:

> We, the undersigned, agree, so long as it may be agreeable to us, to give each month the sum placed below opposite our respective names, for the purpose of providing a fund to be used by the executive committee of the Texas branch of the national tax reform association, in payment of expenses to be incurred in circulating and obtaining signatures to the above memorial; said committee are to submit to us a detailed account of the receipts to and expenditures of said fund.

In this way we obtained in a few minutes the pledge of some $35 a month. We then agreed to pay one man, whose love for the cause is such that he is willing to work for it on a very small salary, a certain fixed sum per month for his entire time. This party, while circulating the petition, also takes subscriptions for THE STANDARD and the *Labor Echo*, and gives us the benefit of his commissions, so that the expense of keeping him in the field promises to be very slight indeed.

Mr. N. V. McMahan, the gentleman whom we thus selected, and who, by the way, is the man who first thought of the idea of circulating a petition to the legislature, commenced his work last Tuesday morning, and by the

following Saturday night he had obtained 327 signatures. Only two persons approached on the subject expressly refused to sign the petition, though quite a number requested time in which to consider it further, and of these several, after reading the tracts placed in their hands by Mr. McMahan, came to him without further solicitation, and eagerly signed the document. All to whom the subject was presented, with but one or two exceptions, became deeply and most favorably interested in it, and a number volunteered to contribute both time and money to the work. The fact is, we are simply astonished at the response which the circulation of this petition in this community is awakening, and we have not the slightest doubt but that within two or three months we shall have the signatures of a majority of the voters of the county who can read and write, and long before the next legislature meets we believe four-fifths, at least, of the names of the business men of this city will also be on the list.

Our experience in the circulation of this petition has satisfied us that the harvest in Texas is more nearly ripe than we had dreamed of its being, and we are now fully convinced that it is easily possible for the members of this association in Texas to secure from the next legislature the submission of the amendment to the vote of the people. If any one is skeptical about it let him start out with a copy of the petition, and see how eagerly nine men out of ten will sign it, so soon as it is explained to them.

We say that any man of common sense, who has himself seen the cat, can, single handed, set the ball in motion in his own county, and secure a majority of the voters of his county pledged to this reform long before the next legislature meets. Can not each of you at least give a few Sundays' work to the cause? Can any one, on the Sabbath day, engage in anything holier or more acceptable in the sight of God? Try it next Sunday if you cannot get at it sooner. Put a lot of tracts in your pocket before starting out, for one or two should be left with every one whom you approach. Begin with the first man you meet. Don't go out of your way to get men of influence to start with. Such men often have such an exalted idea of their influence that they will not throw it on either side until they find out how the popular current is going. You will get them easily enough later. You will not circulate the petition long before finding enthusiastic helpers coming to your aid, as Mr. McMahan has found them, volunteering with enthusiasm to assist him. After you have made them understand the truth, give each of such helpers a petition, and before many weeks there will be dozens of men in your county working with these petitions as enthusiastically as yourself. If each of you will do what you consistently can in this matter, before the legislature meets, we shall certainly have the names of a majority of the voters of the state on our petitions.

Ten days ago this committee did not suppose it possible to do such a thing—now we know that it can be done, and we believe it will be done. The business men of this city, so far as they have been approached on the subject, with hardly an exception, are our quiet but enthusiastic allies. One of the most prominent of them has promised Mr. McMahan to contribute a hundred dollars to our fund, although he does not want it known yet that he is taking a hundred dollars' worth of interest in the cause.

The great advantage of this petition is that it changes an abstract and remote economic theory into an immediate, practical political issue; hence it is that every one to whom the memorial is presented and explained becomes at once keenly interested in the subject, and is anxious to learn about it and talk about it. It also gives the missionary carrying the petition an object for introducing the subject of tax reform, and an excuse for explaining it thoroughly. At the same time it does not arouse the passion, and prejudice and fear which would be engendered were the agitation being carried on by means of a third political party. We give all an opportunity of expressing their views in practical politics without compelling them to sever party ties.

We are daily becoming more and more convinced that the course for us to pursue in Texas, for the present at least, is to stick to existing parties. If we are democrats let us, to the last man, turn out to the democratic primaries and

---

Sic in the original; probably ""morus multicaulis"".

pull together in democratic conventions to secure, if possible, and whenever possible, the nomination of tax reform democratic candidates for legislative offices. We can honorably, and often successfully, trade with politicians for these offices by giving them the balance, and can, in many ways, exert a powerful influence upon this party and its leaders to the benefit of our great cause. If we are republicans, or

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union labor men, we can do the same thing in these parties. Do not let us think at present of throwing away our ballots in this state as members of a distinct tax reform political party. If our public men can be made to feel assured of a strong following in their own respective parties, we shall soon have on our side some of the most talented men of the dominant party in the state. The writer personally knows of some of the leading public men of the state who are in sympathy with us, and who, he firmly believes, would come out as champions of this cause did they feel that they could do so without cutting loose from the democratic party, and without being snowed under by wire pulling politicians. Let it be our aim to show these men our strength in their own party, and to encourage them in coming out for the truth.

The reports from clubs all over the state are highly satisfactory. About the same amount of work having been done as that shown in the last report. We simply cannot take the time from private matters to make the detailed compilation of these reports required by the by-laws, but it will be shown in next month's report. Every mail brings us letters from faithful workers all over the state, whose contagious and encouraging zeal and enthusiasm seems never to tire.

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. RING,

J. B. COCHRAN,

L. L. BEACE,

State Executive Committee.

The following is the petition referred to in the report:

> To the Twenty-first Legislature of the State of Texas: The undersigned citizens of the state of Texas, including democrats, republicans, prohibitionists and greenbackers, without regard to political parties or 'platforms, respectfully petition your honorable body to submit to the vote of the people the following amendment to the constitution of the state:
>
> AMENDMENT ADDING ARTICLE XVIII TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.
>
> Sec. 1. Improvements on land and personal property shall be exempt from taxation and all direct taxes shall be levied on relative land values only. The word "improvements," as herein used, shall be construed to include any product obtained by the application to land of human industry, such as from the breaking up of the wild sod and from clearing land and reducing it to cultivation, as well as such improvements as buildings and fences, and any and all provisions of the present constitution of the state, as well as those of existing laws which prohibit the legislature or the proper authorities of any county or municipal corporation from increasing in their discretion the percentage of ad valorem taxes, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.
>
> Sec. 2. This amendment shall go into effect ninety days after the adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature held after its adoption.

Branches of the single tax association are being rapidly formed in other states, and there is no reason why, by equally energetic work, they should not accomplish results as great as those that are being achieved in Texas. There is not a state in the Union that is not ripe for the circulation of just such a petition.

WOMEN.

There are now four women on the rolls of the Union College of Law in Chicago.

Why cannot the newspapers leave Cora B. F. C. Chaska alone? She is evidently Siouxted.—[New York World.

The wife of the painter Herman Kaulbach of Munich has received the gold medal of the order of merit of the Bavarian crown for having, at the risk of her own life, saved a young man from drowning.

At the general election of 1886, Mrs. Lucy Barber of Rochester swore in her vote, and was duly arrested, tried for illegal voting and sentenced to *one day's imprisonment*. Mrs. Barber appealed, and a decision was rendered by the higher court, April 14, confirming the sentence.

A determined effort is to be made to secure the appointment of women upon the Brooklyn board of education. There will be fifteen vacancies to be filled on July 1, and Mayor Chapin, who holds the power of appointment, is reputed to have declared his willingness to appoint women, if convinced that the people of Brooklyn desire him to do so. A meeting in support of the movement was held in Historical hall, Brooklyn, April 11, which was addressed by Miss Mary F. Eastman, of Boston, Lyman Abbott and J. Stewart Ross. Another meeting will soon be held.

A writer in the *Jewelers' Weekly* offers this explanation of the orgin[sic] of earrings: When Hagar ran away to escape the wrath of Abram's wife, so the story goes, Sarai vowed that if her handmaid ever returned she would cause her to be mutilated, thinking thus to destroy her beauty and prevent her causing any further domestic infelicity. Time, however, had the effect of so cooling Sarai's wrath that when Hagar came back and pleaded with her she decided to forego her vengeance and restored her ex-handmaid to favor. But an oath was not a thing to be trifled with, and as Sarai had solemnly vowed to mutilate Hagar she was in a quandary to know how to do this without injuring her or marring her fair face. Finally she hit upon the expedient of piercing a small hole in each of Hagar's ears, and it is said that Abram, to offset the pretty handmaid's punishment, presented her with two beautiful jewels to suspend from the holes. Her appearance thus adorned so excited the admiration of the other women of the tribe that the wearing of earrings soon became general among them.

The list of words, phrases and expressions to be avoided by young ladies of Wellesley college includes the following:

"I guess so," for I suppose so, or I think so.

"Fix things," for arrange things, or prepare things.

The use of "ride" and "drive" interchangeably.

"Real good" or "real nice" for very good or really nice.

"I have studied some," for studied somewhat, or "I have not studied any," for not studied at all.

"Not as I know," for not that I know.

Sic in the original; probably ""origin"".

“Try an experiment,” for make an experiment.

“Had rather,” for would rather, and “had better,” for would better.

“Right away,” for immediately or now.

“Well posted,” for well informed.

“Try and do,” for try to do, or “try and go,” for try to go.

“It looks good enough,” for it looks well enough, or “does it look good enough,” for does it look well enough.

“Somebody-else’s,” for somebody’s else.—[Philadelphia Times.

Concerning women and men as equals, Ruskin says: “We are foolish and without excuse in claiming the superiority of our sex to the other; in truth, each has what the other has not. One completes the other, and they are in nothing alike. The happiness of both depends on each asking and receiving from the other what the other only can give.” Thackeray drew this contrast: “Almost all women will give a sympathizing hearing to men who are in love. Be they ever so old, they grow young again in that conversation and renew their own early time. Men are not quite so generous.” Voltaire said: “All the reasonings of men are not worth one sentiment of women.” Gladstone says: “Woman is the most perfect when the most womanly.” Dr. Clarke says: “Man is no superior to woman nor woman to man. The relation of the sexes is one of equality, not of better or worse or of higher or lower. The loftiest ideal of humanity demands that each shall be perfect of its kind, and not be hindered in its best work. The lily is not inferior to the rose, nor the oak to the clover, yet the glory of the lily is one and the glory of the oak is another; and the use of the oak is not the use of the clover.”—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE STANDARD is forwarded to subscribers by the early morning mails each Thursday. Subscribers who do not receive the paper promptly will confer a favor by communicating with the publisher.

A BATCH OF INTERVIEWS.

The Chicago *Mail* recently sent out its reporters to obtain interviews on the subject of the single tax from professional and business men not connected with the movement. On April 7 it published thirty-eight such interviews, a synopsis of which we reproduce below.

Twelve of the gentlemen interviewed declared themselves opposed to the single tax, the reasons assigned showing that they were either affected by their personal interests or in utter ignorance of the subject.

Ex-Governor John A. Hamilton: “I am against the single tax, as it would virtually be a tax on homesteads. I would rather reverse the proposition and not tax land at all, thus leaving the homestead free. I would place all taxes on capital and speculative property.”

Walter M. Sempill, druggist, corner of Clark and Madison streets: “I don’t think it a good idea. If a man puts up an improvement on a vacant lot he ought to be taxed more than he was for the vacant lot, and the bigger the improvement the more tax he ought to pay. I really haven’t given the subject any thought.”

W. C. Potter, jeweler: “Property in all forms should be taxed, whether it is real or personal. The present system is in principle correct, although a great deal of hardship is worked because personal property is not returned. Something ought to be done to prevent fraudulent listing of personalty. If all taxes were borne by real estate no one would want to own any, and Chicago would be a deserted village. The land wouldn’t be improved. It is the improvements on land that make it valuable. I am in favor of an internal revenue tax revised and for a revenue tariff.”

E. Peacock, formerly a well known jeweler, now retired from business: “They are taxing real estate too much now. Why, I’ve held vacant land on the outskirts of the city for forty years, waiting till I could get my figure on it, and really it has been eaten up two or three times with taxes.

George A. Tripp of Sidney Shepard & Co., wholesale hardware dealers: “Real estate pays its full share of the taxes now, more, in fact, than personal property does, because it is not so easily concealed. I believe that the last tax returns show that there are only about four hundred or five hundred gold watches in Chicago. The fault is that personal property is not assessed high enough. If real estate were taxed any higher there would be no inducement to people to invest their money in it.”

Ex-alderman A. B. Cook, building contractor: “Workingmen would be taxed out of existence if public revenues were derived solely by land taxation. It seems to me that such a scheme would only result in making life easy for the millionaires. A man who owned $100,000 worth of bonds would pay nothing, and the workingmen and middle classes would pay all the tax.”

D. V. Purington, ex-county commissioner and brick maker: “That is Henry George’s scheme. I don’t approve it. Land speculation, to my mind, is just as legitimate as any other business. Protection by tariff duties is what has made our country what it is and they must be continued.”

Henry Stewart, clerk of Judge Altgeld’s court: “It looks like a fool scheme to me to tax nothing but land. A man who buys a piece of property and builds on it ought to have the benefit of the added value on property he may own in the vicinity. There is plenty of good land in the country and people needn’t talk about it not being obtainable at reasonable rates.”

T. J. Kinsella, real estate: “Land is taxed too much already without talking about putting an additional burden on it.”

F. A. Henshaw, real estate: “Such a tax would be too burdensome on landlords. Corporations would escape almost entirely, as but few of them own land to any great extent. The present system, I admit, is unfair in that railroads and big corporations have a faculty of escaping from paying their just dues. An income tax would be fair to all provided the property could be got at.”

E. A. Cummings, real estate dealer: “Land pays five-sixths of all taxes already. It is on record that but one per cent of the personal property in Chicago is taxed. A license system and income tax would, I think, do away with many of the abuses of the present system.”

E. S. Deryer[sic] & Co., bankers: “The present system of taxation is a farce, but a single tax on land values would make matters worse by allowing the big security holders to go scot free. A direct income tax, as enforced in Germany, is theoretically the true system. In practice it might not work so advantageously, however.”

Six of the thirty-eight confessed they had not given the subject sufficient thought. Of these Judge Lyman Trumbull and General McNulta, receiver of the Wabash road, said their first impressions were against it; Warren Leland, of hotel fame, was inclined to think it a good thing; Ezra J. Warner of Sprague, Warner & Griswold, wholesale grocers, said he had determined to read “Progress and Poverty,” as he felt sure the editorials in the papers against it were written by men

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who did not know what they were talking about; and with but one exception all thought it a subject that was coming to the front and was worth considering.

Five of the thirty-eight declined to commit themselves to an indorsement of the single tax. But it is evident in which direction their minds are tending, if indeed these have not already “got there.”

H. W. Seymour; editor[sic] of the Chicago *Herald:* “The present tax system is as bad as it could possibly be. Federal, state and municipal taxes are all inequitable, extravagant and unjust, but I do not care to indorse the single tax, as it would involve too many changes and it is too remote. The thing to do now is to stop the private taxing power, which enables a few men to levy tribute on the many.”

Joseph Kasper of Shourds, Storey & Kasper, jewelers: “The present mode of levying taxes is not right, but I don’t know that a single tax on land would make much difference. The school lands are not valued at one-fifth of what they are actually worth, and none of the land on State street is rated at more than a third of what it would bring.”

George [Buck?] of Buck & Raynor, druggists, corner of State and Madison streets: “It ought to be tried. I wouldn’t like to be committed to the doctrine, but it certainly ought to have a trial. I do think it is a matter worth considering by business men. I don’t pretend to say I am competent to speak of it, but I think it is a good idea.”

E. Baggot, manufacturing plumber: “I knew of a widow with five children who kept a little toy and confectionery store near a school. She was taxed $50, and her whole stock wasn’t worth that much. This is a subject well worth discussion. I don’t believe in an income tax. I have always looked on a personal property tax as a sort of a cheating scheme, but I think it is perhaps as good as any other way.”

Charles H. Kingman, of Gray, Kingman & Collins, wholesale grocers: “I haven’t given the subject the consideration due it, but I should think that all forms of personal property should be exempt from taxation when it tends to repress or discourage industry. In our business the margin of profit is very narrow, yet we have to pay taxes on our stock at the same rate as other businesses where the profits are three or four times as large. The taxes on a large stock of our goods are very oppressive. I think the present system entails a great deal of injustice and should be reformed, although I don’t know that I am willing to lay all the burden on real estate.”

But no less than fifteen of the thirty-eight, as will be seen by the following, declared themselves in favor of the single tax:

Sic in the original; probably ““Dreyer” (the Chicago bankers E. S. Dreyer & Co.; editor to verify)”.
Sic in the original; probably ““H. W. Seymour, editor””.

C. S. Darrow, lawyer, 94 LaSalle street: "A single tax on land values would be an effectual check to state and national extravagance; would prevent inequality, fraud and perjury in our tax lists, would largely break up land speculation and monopoly and greatly stimulate production."

G. H. Loehr, jeweler, 82 State street: "I own some land down near the Calumet river that I hope to make some money from. When Hyde Park is taken in and the docks are moved down there, it will be worth as much as State street property. But the money I make will not be earned. The single tax on land values would knock out these foreign syndicates which gobble up big tracts of land that ought to be homes for our own citizens. It would be a great thing for the west, for land speculation is killing off legitimate business there, and this would knock that sort of thing higher than a kite.

A. W. Schultz, at W. C. Scupham's, druggist, corner State and Randolph streets: "It is the location that makes our rent so high, and it seems to me that if the taxes were taken off our stock it would make a big difference, and for the better. The tax being taken off the building, the rent wouldn't be any higher. I should like to see it tried."

Fred Ryther, with J. V. Farwell & Co.: "I think a single tax would stimulate trade all along the line and prevent recurring industrial depressions. It would also give employment to the surplus labor of the country which is constantly forcing wages down. I haven't given the subject extensive thought, but I can see great good in the application of the single tax."

Michael Ullrich, of Grommes & Ullrich, importers of wines and cigars: "It is a splendid idea. The present system of taxing a man's stock in trade and whatever furniture and comforts of life he has gathered together is unjust and ought to be abolished.

George Williams, broom manufacturer: "A single tax on land values would, in my opinion, solve the labor problem, abolish poverty and monopolies, and start an era of prosperity which would be healthy and lasting. The farmers of the country are robbed of more than half their earnings by the monopolists and the so called protective tariff."

St. Clair Sutherland, court bailiff: "I am decidedly in favor of it. The rich man't lot[sic] on Prairie avenue would pay its proportionate share and the poor man's lot on Sacramento avenue would not pay more than it rightly should. I knew a rich man who peddled tickets for a certain assessor. He wouldn't have done that for any other town officer. What did he do it for? I know and so do you. The present system is very unjust."

H. Webster, manager for Henry R. Worthington & Co.: "I know that on my little house in the suburbs I pay twice as much taxes as a friend of mine does who owns four houses. If taxes were on real estate alone I don't think I would be the one who would pay the most. It is undoubtedly true that a tax on realty alone would be a great help to business."

Ed. Mandel of Mandel Bros., dry goods: "It cannot be questioned that it is far easier to get at the value of real estate than that of personal property. That cannot be concealed, while it is easy enough to swear that the funiture[sic,21], pictures, pianos, carpets, etc., in your house cost only $2,000, when maybe one picture cculd[,22] not be bought for that. It would certainly be more equitable and just for the man who owns his little home. As it is now he pays very much more in proportion than the rich man does. The proposed scheme would lighten the burden of taxes on the business men."

Robert Stevenson, wholesale druggist[sic]; "A personal property tax is a horrible thing. It is unjust. I pay one-third more taxes on my house and funiture than the man across the street, whose house is worth nearly twice as much

Sic in the original; probably ""The rich man's lot"".
Sic in the original; probably ""furniture"".
Sic in the original; probably ""furniture"".

as mine. It would be a great relief to business if the taxes on goods in the store were removed. What does an assessor who comes in here know of the value or profit on the goods? Nothing. The personal property tax is more onerous and oppressive than any other expense. It seems more like robbery.

A. Ryder, commission merchant on South Water street: “Business would go better if the taxes were abolished, on stock in trade and levied on real estate. Here; on South

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Water street, rents are enormous. I paid $2,400 last year for this store, 18 feet by 60 or 70, and the landlord is going to charge me $3,000 next year. People who own land on South Water street can make an everlasting fortune without working. I think the people of Chicago ought to get the benefit of the land value here.

F. E, Nellis[sic], South Water street commission merchant: ’Isn’t the personal property tax abolished as far as concerns the rich? It falls heaviest now upon those least able to bear it. The burden of taxes exclusively on real estate values would relieve business a great deal, and I think it a good idea. It would be a bad thing for those who held unimproved land for a rise, and that would be right. They should either be compelled to put to use the land they are holding away from other people or else let go of it. We pay $4,500 a year rent for a space of [26⅛?]x145 feet and four stories high. The landlord hasn’t done $50 worth of improvement in ten years. It’s awful. The tax on land values would bring down our rent and make our business better.”

T. Mason, South Water street commission merchant: “The building which I lease could be paid for easily with three years’ rent. I pay $3,600 rent for a twenty-foot front. I suppose that the land on which it stands is worth $3,000 a year to the landlord.”

C. C. Strawn, lawyer, Lakeside building: “Present socialistic conditions and tendencies will be best met and disposed of in harmony with the genius of our republican institutions by the adoption of a single tax upon land.”

Henry T. Jones, property owner and brick maker: “I have investigated the subject of this land tax and find a great deal of good in it. Everything seems to be concentrating into the hands of the few just now, and something ought to be done to remedy the evil.”

It is certainly encouraging to find that out of thirty-eight business men, selected at random in Chicago, fifteen are believers in the doctrine of industrial emancipation. It is scarcely less encouraging to learn that of the same thirty-eight no less than twelve are avowedly opposed to it and not averse to giving the reasons for their opposition. When once a man can be induced to cast about for arguments in support of the proposition that the privilege of licensing men to live upon the earth is a thing to be bought and sold and owned, he is not far from knowledge of the truth. If a man’s face is dirty, the surest way to convince him of it is to get him to look in the glass.

MR. FUGGELSON’S CHILDREN.

The tragedy at Knowville, N. J., is precisely one of those abnormalities which are the despair of the student of social science and the delight of the sensational newspaper, and it is not surprising that the coroner’s jury should have rendered the verdict that they did. For there can be no doubt that the death of the Fuggelson children was directly due to their treatment by their elder brothers, though there can be as little question that the elder children thought that in acting as they did they were only doing what was right. The case is altogether so remarkable—such a regular fifteen puzzle of psychology—and the local newspaper reports were so evidently influenced by prejudice,

Sic in the original; probably ““wholesale druggist:””.
Sic in the original; probably ““could””.
Sic in the original; probably ““F. E. Nellis””.

that THE STANDARD determined to send its own commissioner to Knowville to make a thorough investigation of the circumstances. The commissioner's task has been completed, and from his report we have compiled the following narrative, which we can vouch for as reliable.

Matthew T. Fuggelson is a man with a hobby. A widower with fourteen children, possessed of independent means, his hobby has been to bring his children up apart from the world, and to launch them in life with such firmly fixed principles of thought and action that they should never even be tempted to go astray. In politics Mr. Fuggelson is a republican protectionist, and his children, of course, have been educated in that faith. His house at Knowville is more than two miles from any other dwelling; and Knowville itself, as every one knows, is a peculiarly inaccessible village, only to be reached by a series of little railroads which run with small regularity at the best of times, and suspend operations altogether during an ordinary snow storm. It is probably some years since the Fuggelson children have met anybody from the outside world, save perhaps an occasional teamster bringing supplies to their secluded home.

The 12th of March found Mr. Fuggelson in New York, whither he had come on some business connected with his property. Of course it was out of the question for him to get home. He states that although he at first felt some anxiety about his children, he soon decided that the experience of having to look out for themselves for a time would be a valuable one. The house was stored with provisions and fuel enough to last six months or more; the blizzard itself was security against tramps and burglars; and Mr. Fuggelson philosophically waited for the thaw. It was more than two weeks before he finally got home. Meanwhile, strange things had happened in the lonely house at Knowville.

When they realized that they were absolutely cut off from the world for an indefinite period, the three eldest boys took counsel together and considered the situation. They had a good house over their heads, plenty of warm clothing, abundance of fuel in the cellar, and a store room stocked with provisions of every kind. Their father had provided for them with loving care. They were cut off from the rest of mankind as effectually as if they had been transferred to another planet; and they determined that during the period of their seclusion the household should be managed in accordance with those principles which they had been taught were essential to the well being of all communities, both great and small. "We thought," said Egbert Fuggelson before the coroner's jury, "that father would like us to show that we understood political economy. We didn't know it wouldn't work. We only meant to please father." So Egbert, the eldest, took charge of the

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coal cellar, Charles assumed control of the store room, and Edward undertook to administer the bed rooms. There was a slight difficulty about arranging a vehicle of exchange, but it was finally settled that a box of pilot bread should be set apart as the basis of a currency, and neatly written notes were issued, each good for one biscuit. The younger children were summoned and the plan explained to them, and the novel system of housekeeping began.

For a day or two matters worked well enough. The younger children made the beds of the three eldest boys, cooked their meals, carried coals for them, and ran errands about the house, receiving payment in the pilot bread currency, with which they bought for their own use coals from Egbert and food from Charles, and paid rent for their rooms to Edward. Industries naturally became diversified. The girls took to cooking, chamber work and mending clothes; the boys carried coals, tended fires and blacked boots. At first every one was happy and the youngsters thought it great fun. But on the third day the principles of political econony began to assert themselves. Little Minnie, a tot of four years, was hungry, and went crying to Charles for food. She had no money, and Charles kindly but firmly declined to pauperize her by feeding her for nothing, pointing out to her the dignity of labor and advising her to go look for work. So Minnie tearfully besought Egbert to give her some coal carrying to do, and good hearted Egbert, though he really didn't need any more coal carried that day, generously allowed her to bring a scuttle full from the cellar at half price.

This was the beginning of the trouble. The next day there was one scuttle of coal less to be brought from the cellar —a clear case of over production—and the same number of coal carriers clamoring for work. Egbert consulted authorities, and felt it his duty to reduce wages. The children sought employment at bed making, and cooking, and boot blacking, and of course wages in those industries fell, too. The pressure of want began to be felt in the little community. There were plenty of bed rooms, and plenty of coals, and plenty of bacon, and hams, and potatoes, and canned provisions of every kind. Yet somehow the younger children found themselves half fed, and shivering with cold, and crowded into fewer and fewer bed rooms. The three eldest boys fared well enough—had each a well warmed room, with plenty to eat, and did no work save to pursue their studies in political economy—but they enjoyed these privileges with a clear conscience, because it was evident that *by* enjoying them they made work for the younger children and thus enabled them to earn their living. It was the general feeling among the whole family that the three big brothers were public benefactors.

Things came to a crisis on the tenth day. Five of the eleven younger children had sold their clothing to get food, and were huddled half naked, beneath a single blanket, in a fireless room. The other six wandered about the house half starved and almost frozen, begging their elder brothers to make work for them somehow. Prices of coal and food and room rent had been reduced, but nobody seemed any better off for it. Clearly something must be done. Egbert summoned Charles and Edward to a consultation.

The brothers ransacked their father's library for authorites[sic], but couldn't find where they had made any mistake. The law of competition had been allowed full play in settling both wages and prices. Everything had been done according to rule, yet the result had been most disastrous. At last Egbert hit upon the solution. The whole trouble, he explained, arose from their father's short-sightedness. He had had too many children. The five little ones shivering beneath their single blanket were surplus population, who should have been provided for elsewhere, put into some other house, or, better still, never brought into the world at all. It was unanimously decided that this theory covered the ground completely; and it was resolved, pending Mr. Fuggelson's return, to form the five little ones into a pauper class, and support them at the expense of the community.

But, alas! this charitable decision came too late. Before Mr. Fuggelson reached home three of the children—Minnie, Jack and Nellie—were dead—killed, as the coroner's jury has since decided, by hunger, exposure and neglect. Whether the three eldest boys are to be held responsible for their deaths is a question which will be decided in a criminal court, and it would be improper for us to express any opinion upon it at the present moment. Mr. Fuggelson's remark, however, on reaching home and learning the manner of his bereavement, is part of the record of the case. "Good God!" he said: "couldn't you understand that I laid in that fuel and provisions and built that house for the equal use of *all* my children? What right had you three, merely because you were the eldest born, to lock the coal cellar, and assume control of the bedrooms, and monopolize the food?"

A COMPOUND CRIME.

Every now and again we hear complaints from the house of detention. The house of detention is a penal establishment for the punishment of witnesses. Any one who commits the compound offense of being poor and witnessing a crime is subject to incarceration in this institution. He may escape the penalty by giving bail; but as the friends of poor people are themselves poor, this hole for escape is very narrow. Indeed, it is no hole at all in

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cases in which the poverty element of the offense is aggravated.

There are now imprisoned in the house of detention of this city several people who have been there for many months. They are unable to give bail, and cannot be released until the persons against whom they are expected to testify are tried. This is an outrage that ought to be remedied if possible. But in a growing city in which poverty grows faster than population, it seems impossible to suggest a remedy consistent with what a blundering printer in the *World* not inaptly called "the regular curse of justice."

There is one court, the special sessions, which devotes itself to the trial of all cases of misdemeanor in which the defendants consent to be tried without a jury. This court keeps fully up with its business, so that neither witnesses nor prisoners can be long detained awaiting trial. But it is doubtful if justice is not often sacrificed to expedition. At any rate, whoever takes the trouble to observe trials here will conclude that in deciding between guilt and innocence the judges have some method in which testimony is only a subordinate factor.

The court of oyer and terminer sits in the trial of criminal cases occasionally during the year; but it is seldom that any but star cases go there, and in the star cases it is not often that witnesses are required to give bail.

To the general sessions, therefore, the great bulk of criminal prosecutions go. Here there are four judges. The fourth was recently added. They sit every month, and except that they might open court earlier in the day, there is no ground of complaint against them so far as disposing of cases is concerned.

It is usual to attribute delays to the district attorney. But as his activity in prosecuting is limited by the number of courts into which he can bring his cases, this is hardly reasonable. True, he may select his cases, and by giving preference to those in which witnesses are imprisoned, modify that hardship; but it is as much a hardship to be imprisoned on a false charge of crime as to be imprisoned on a charge of knowing something about a crime, and if the district attorney gave absolute preference to prison cases it is seldom that a bail case would be tried.

So far as the long detention of prisoners is due to delay in the trial of cases, the district attorney cannot be held responsible, nor can the judges, except in slight degree. This delay is promoted by a variety of reasons.

In the first place there are altogether too many crimes on the statute book. Every petty regulation which the legislature undertakes to make is fortified with criminal provisions; and the legislature has undertaken to make so many petty and arbitrary regulations of private affairs that a good lawyer is more important than good motives in keeping men out of the penitentiary.

In the next place, the police justices, by whom every criminal case ought to be sifted before going to the grand jury, are in the main so incompetent that an astonishing proportion of cases that pass before them and which they send to the grand jury are defective when put to the final test.

Then when cases get to the grand jury, what with the multitude of crimes, and the incompetency of magistrates, and the greater incompetency of grand jurors, a perfect torrent of indictments comes pouring out into the district attorney's office.

In these circumstances there is little hope by expediting trials of even modifying the evils of detaining witnesses. More judges might be provided; but if there were fifty there is reason to suppose that the legislature and the grand jury would be equal to the emergency, and that even fifty judges would be too few to dispose of all the indictments that would be found. And if they were, the wrong involved in imprisoning witnesses would be only modified, it would not be removed, for it is wrong to imprison a witness even for a day. The evil is one of ten thousand others that are incident to our social system, some of which, like this, are aggravated by the tendency of legislatures to manufacture crimes and the anxiety of grand juries to turn the crank of our criminal machinery, but all of which

Sic in the original; probably ""authorities"".

would rapidly disappear if the preservation of natural rights and the punishment of natural wrongs were practically accepted as the chief purpose of government.

WELCOMING A SETTLER.

The Holden smelting company is a Colorado corporation, whose business is the smelting of precious ores. They have been, during the past three months, seeking a suitable site for their works. Had they been a smaller corporation, or a mere private individual, they would have been compelled, before beginning to do any smelting, to pay a lot of money to some one of Colorado's owners for the privilege of going to work. But as they propose to do business on a large scale, erecting a plant worth $600,000 and crushing three hundred tons of ore daily, the case is altogether different. The establishment of their works will not only attract, directly and indirectly, a very considerable population, all of whom will have to pay competition prices for the use of land to live on, but will also, probably, determine the location of other industrial enterprises. And so, in place of charging the Holden smelting company anything for the privilege of going to work, the citizens of Pueblo, Colorado, present them with a bonus of $25,000, while the Colorado coal and iron company are to give them what land they need for the erection of their works. The bargain has been completed, and Pueblo is rejoicing, while Denver and

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Colorado Springs are biting their thumbs with mortification at having missed a chance.

It is a curious feature of the current economic philosophy that its laws vary with the size and importance of the matters to which they apply. When a combination of capitalists like the Holden smelting company propose to set a thousand men or more to producing wealth, it is eminently proper to give them—the capitalists, of course, not the men—the freest possible access to the land, and even to assist them in erecting their buildings and machinery. But when the thousand men want to go to work producing wealth, each on his own account, then the case is entirely changed, and the proper thing to do is to build a fence round the land, and allow no man to go to work unless he can first pay the landlord's toll. In the light of common sense, this seems a little ridiculous.

Suppose that New York were to do for individuals what Pueblo is doing for a corporation. Suppose she were to say to the tens of thousands who are standing idle within her borders and pouring through her gates, what Pueblo says to the Holden smelting company: "Take a piece of vacant land and go to work, paying taxes upon it according to its value." Wouldn't the suburbs blossom with market gardens and small farms? Wouldn't the vacant lots be builded up? Wouldn't storekeepers begin to do a rushing trade, and a hundred industries which now languish for want of a market be stimulated by a brisk demand? A thrill of life would run through the community, and labor and capital would alike rejoice in rising wages and increasing profits.

In early days, when a new settler moved into a neighborhood, the whole community rejoiced and welcomed him, though he brought nothing but his own sturdy arms; and if he had a wife and children, so much the better. He got his land for nothing, and people turned out to help him start in life; they built his house and plowed his ground, and if need were, fed him for a time, knowing that by aiding in his wealth production they were benefiting themselves. Pueblo is welcoming her new smelting company in just that way. Why shouldn't New York do likewise, not with corporations only, but with individuals as well?

THE TROUBLE WITH THE BOOM.

There is a lull in the "boom" in Salt Lake City, and the *Herald* of that town is seriously considering the reason. "We cannot believe," says the *Herald*, "that this depression is permanent, nor that the bottom has fallen from the boom. There is a cause for this lull, however, and it is one which may lead to the ending of the activity which promised to

make this city suddenly populous and important." And then the *Herald* goes on to give the Salt Lake citizens some very sensible talk about what they must do to keep their land values rising, and make speculation in the earth's surface more profitable.

The real trouble, according to the *Herald*, is that everybody in Salt Lake City has been so busy speculating in land that they have neglected dealing in anything else. They have all bought lots for a rise, and they have flooded the country with advertisements and circulars telling people what a glorious place Salt Lake City is for a man to come to; but they have altogether failed to start any manufacturing or other enterprises at which the immigrant can work and get wages enough to pay his rent:

> No manufacturing enterprise has been undertaken, no utilization of material resources has been tried; there is no extraordinary building going on; the lumber yards are doing no more than at other times; the contracting companies are not called upon to bid for work, the brick yards are active only in the imagination of their proprietors, and the number of men employed in the mechanical industries is no larger than it has been in previous years.

This sort of thing, the *Herald* cogently remarks, is all wrong. Land values are not permanently increased merely because speculators buy lots at fancy prices. Improvements must be put upon land; population must be attracted and given remunerative employment; and then indeed the price of lots can be maintained, and the boom go booming on. And in these words the *Herald* tells its readers what they ought to do:

> Enterprises must be gone into and industrial concerns established. Natural resources must be developed and utilized, and that great source of wealth, labor, be employed productively. Land must be made worth its price by improvement and utilization. People must be brought here and given something to do. All the rich men in Christendom will not help the city if they only buy vacant lots to let them continue vacant.

The Salt Lake City *Herald* has started thinking on a dangerous line. If it keeps on trying to secure the development and utilization of natural resources, and the productive employment of labor, it will find that the chief obstacles in its path are the fences of the speculating landlords of Salt Lake City. It may then bethink itself that if the men who hold natural opportunities unused were abundantly taxed for the privilege there would soon be plenty of productive employment for labor. "All the rich men in Christendom will not help the city if they only buy vacant lots to let them continue vacant." Wouldn't it be a good idea, then, to arrange matters so that the rich men couldn't afford to buy vacant lots and hold them vacant?

We print this week the notable speech made recently before the Nineteenth century club by Thomas G. Shearman; and it[sic] is to be hoped that no reader will pass it by because it is long. Mr. Shearman displays in this the same power of logical reasoning and clear statement that has continued on p. 5 →

Sic in the original; probably ""Thomas G. Shearman, and it"".

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[continued from page 4]

← continued from p. 4 [given?] him eminence at the bar, and with which readers of the STANDARD have been made familiar by the single tax arguments from his pen which have already been printed in the STANDARD and had such large circulation in the land and labor library. This address we shall also publish as a tract, and it ought to do most effective work between now and November—work that will tell long after this campaign. Mr. Shearman has put the tariff question in a nutshell.

An Appeal to Freedom.

J. R. P. in New York World.

What is this sad rumor flying From the Hub, whose pride is lying Bleeding in the dust? What means This talk about "imported beans?"

Once each seven years, while nods Jove, stalks famine 'mong the pods— Then the proud ship of state careens And Boston scours the globe for beans!

Shall fell Europe's pauper bean Invade the sacred Common's green, Strike down an infant industry And flaunt its tendrils to the sky?

Forbid it, freedom! Let free trade Still the more odious be made! Shout the imported bean, and then "God save the tariff" once again!

DOGS THAT FEED AT RICH MEN'S TABLES

A Bathing Establishment Devoted to Their Service, Where They Are Washed, Perfumed and Made Beautiful.

It's a pleasant thing to be a dog—if one has the luck to be a dog of high degree, and to belong to a master or mistress who moves in the first circles of society and treats a dog as a dog ought to be treated. Plenty to eat, just enough exercise to preserve health, no work to do and lots of petting—who wouldn't be a dog if he could only make sure of being the right kind of a dog and having the right kind of an owner?

Everyday people, who work for a living, and if they keep a dog, feed him on table scraps and compel him to arrange his own toilet in the back yard, have a good deal to learn about the way in which the idlers of society care for their pets. A recent issue of the *World*, for instance, contains a description of a canine bathing or toilet establishment, which is decidedly interesting reading.

The establishment, we are told, is a very exclusive one. It displays no sign or other external token of its business, nor are any ordinary dogs admitted to its privileges. No dog may enter unless his owner has been properly

introduced by some patron of the house. This keeps the place select and avoids the risk of society's dogs being brought into contaminating contact with curs of low degree. Once admitted, however, the dog may take his choice of luxuries at varying prices, according as he feels extravagantly or economically disposed. For twenty-five cents he may paddle round in the general swimming pool and be afterward sponged dry and combed. An exclusive swim, with the subsequent ceremonies, costs fifty cents. Special perfume for the brushes and combs used in obstinate snarls adds a quarter more to the tariff, and the most luxurious accommodations the house affords are to be had by a big dog for a round dollar of his master's or mistress's money.

There is a visitor's book kept at the dog's bath house, in which are recorded the dogs' names and very often the treatment they receive. The *World* reporter took a look at this volume and copied out some of its entries. Here they are:

> Nero, a big black Newfoundland weighing 150 pounds; leather sash[sic]; Florida water extra.
>
> Zip, blue Skye terrier, blue ribbon about neck, with medal showing owner's name and address; infant powder and musk; extras.
>
> Centaur, large St. Bernard, collar of silver and leather showing name and address; oil.

These entries, the *World* man informs us, are easily understood by the initiated. Nero had his leash taken off and left with the registrar before going into the pool. Then he had a special douche of Florida water when he came out, costing fifteen cents additional. Zip left off his neck ribbon and medal before taking the plunge, was perfumed with a dash of musk when rubbed dry and then powdered. Centaur's collar was removed when he registered and he had a special treatment with refined kerosene oil, when his ablutions had been otherwise concluded, for fleas.

Civilization is decidedly advancing. The world becomes every year a more and more delightful place to live in—for a dog—that is, for a dog of the right kind.

Factory Life in the Northwest.

A female correspondent of the St. Paul *Globe* recently visited several shirt, overall and similar manufactories in Minneapolis. In one place where over two hundred girls worked in one crowded room in which the air was poisoned with sewer gas from the closets which opened on it, she found girls making shirts, all but sewing the button holes and buttons, for three and a half cents each. They were able to make ten or a dozen a day. In another part of the room, overalls were made for seven cents each—the former pay was twelve cents. Jean pants were finished completely for eight and ten cents per pair. The girls were subject to headaches from the bad air and often had to go out; in this case a pass was required from the foreman. One of the girls said, "Our foreman says we girls wear too many feathers and fine clothes and threatens he'll cut our wages, so we'll be glad to wear plain clothes by next spring; and when he meets one of the girls on the street who is well dressed he asks her where she got her fine feathers and dress, and says she didn't buy them out of the wages she earned here."

In other places the conditions were about the same.

A Debate That Business Men Should Hear.

A public debate will take place between representatives of the Brooklyn single tax club and the Randolph club of the Twenty-third ward of Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 24, at the rooms of the former, Thayer's hall,

corner Fulton street and Bedford avenue. The subject of the debate will be: “Are the chances of success in business as great in this generation as in the preceding one.” Messrs. J. P. Kohler, James F. Thompson and J. O’C. Hennessey will speak for the single tax club; Messrs. George S. Atkins, George D. Freestone and Fred F. Purdy for the Randolph club. All persons interested are cordially invited to be present.

At Work in Pawtucket.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 16.—We are steadily and constantly sowing the seeds of truth and reform in this place and the harvest will come soon. Last Sunday we had a very instructive lecture by Professor H. Garland of Jamaica plain, Boston. There is prospect of a very lively campaign in this place, and single tax men expect to get in good work for free trade and free land.

EDWARD BARKER.

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THE WEEK.

Roscoe Conkling.

Roscoe Conkling died in this city on the morning of Wednesday, April 18.

It is an old proverb that nothing but good should be said of the dead. Happy indeed is the man of whom, dying, little but good *can* be said. Such a man was Roscoe Conkling. His virtues were patent to all. His faults must be sought for if one would know them.

Whether or not he was the great statesman his admirers thought him, must he left[sic] for a future generation to decide. We of to-day are too close to the man and the events of which he was a part to do more than guess at the proportions of either to the other. But Roscoe Conkling has a claim to our admiration which it needs no perspective to appreciate.

For he was an honest man, amid the strongest temptations to be otherwise. He was honest in his honesty. He was little troubled about what others might think of him, but a great deal about what he thought of himself. While other politicians cared only for their records, he cared for his life. To be, and not to seem, was what he sought. He entered public life and rose to commanding prominence at a time when political leadership was well nigh a synonym for wealth, and he left the senate of the United States a poorer man than at the beginning of his career.

It is an evil thing for the republic when to be an honest man in public life becomes a title to distinction. But all the more is it a noble thing to have deserved that distinction. And Roscoe Conkling deserved it.

Sic in the original; probably ““leather leash” (uncertain; text below says “Nero had his leash taken off”)”.
Sic in the original; probably ““must be left””.

The Deadlock in the House.

The deadlock in the house of representatives was broken on the 12th of April, when a motion to adjourn was carried by a vote of 148 to 137. Although the vote took place on Thursday, April 12, it was technically the session of Wednesday, April 4, which was terminated.

The first skirmish of the coming battle between the forces of protection and free trade is thus decided in favor of the latter. The protectionists had every possible advantage in the contest. They had succeeded by a trick in getting before the house a bill in which all the worst features of "log rolling" legislation were combined—a bill which not only commanded the support of a powerful lobby, but also appealed to the interests of no less than twenty-eight states, every one of which would have derived direct pecuniary benefit from the passage of the bill. Although the bill was brought before the house on the distinct understanding that but a single day should be given to its consideration, they managed to expand one day into seven by refusing to adjourn, and consenting only to occasional "recesses." That in spite of all their advantages and maneuvers they should have been foiled in their attempt to force open the treasury doors is a matter of congratulation. Colonel Oates and the little band who have stood by him so steadfastly deserve well of the republic.

The direct tax bill, had it become a law, would have been but the first of a series of raids, which would rapidly have emptied the treasury. A cotton tax refunding bill would have followed, the overflowed lands bill would have taken $25,000,000—there would have been a general scramble for spoils. The republicans would have gone before the country next fall, pointing to an emptied treasury as an argument against any reduction in taxation, and in the same voice accusing the democratic party of the extravagance of having emptied it. All this is now happily averted.

What It Cost.

The Washington correspondent of the *World* amuses himself by calculating the daily cost of the deadlock, as follows:

> Salaries of members, $4,550; speaker's room, $12; chaplain, $8; clerk's office, $240; engineers and mechanics, [$35?]; sergeant at arms' office, $45; doorkeeper's office, $325; post office, $70; committee clerks, $225; official reporters, $75; police, $50; miscellaneous, $320; grand total, $5,950.

Say $30,000 for the six working days. Well, after all, it was cheap at that.

The River and Harbor Bill.

The river and harbor bill, at all events in its present shape, is probably killed for this session. There was nothing to be said in favor of it, and everything to be said against it. The fate of the direct tax bill discouraged its advocates.

Minimizing the Issue.

Those who think that the coming contest is going to be over a mere question of tariff tinkering, and that the basic principles of protection and free trade are not going to be thoroughly discussed and compared, will do well to read a few of the utterances of the party leaders in Congress, in their discussion of the president's message. Here is Senator Morrill donning his war paint, declaring that a tariff for revenue only is a synonym for free trade, and

shrieking that “Henry George has characterized the message as a deadly blow at the ugly fetich of protection.” Then he goes on to say that “the protective tariff was originated, as it should now be maintained, by the far sighted farmers and planters for their own special benefit, to create a constant and sure home market of consumers, to bring the manufacturer and the agriculturist together, and to enable the country to maintain two citizens where only one could otherwise find support. . . . It cannot be doubted that a protective tariff has vastly increased and diversified American manufactures and made their economical and multiform production a wide and profound study among the people of every state in the union. It has excited the brain power of not merely the men of science, but the inborn inventive faculties of a great multitude of practical workingmen, and has promoted their happiness and thrift.”

On the other side comes Senator Coke, no less eager for the fray and not at all inclined to minimize the issue:

> If reduction should be made in the tariff, $5 of tribute paid by the people to the manufacturers will be cut off for every dollar cut off from the revenue. The tariff out of which these results grow is the most monstrous sys

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> tem of taxation that this or any other country has ever known. . . . > > This high tariff protection is universally defended on the ground of the necessity of protecting American labor against European pauper competition. This is all that there is of the protection argument, and no effort has been made to place it on any other ground. But a more false, heartless and groundless pretext has never been invented to justify or cover up a great wrong.

If United States senators talk like this before the campaign is opened, what bounds will they be likely to set to their eloquence when their blood is heated by the conflict and the air is full of the thunder of the captains and the shouting? Avoid the issue! Sooner look to see two bulldogs in the very act of flying at each other’s throats, lay animosity aside and amicably discuss a bone. The fight is on! And nothing but a miracle can stop it.

General Warren’s Monument.

On April 8, 1877[sic], the Continental congress voted that a monument be erected in the town of Boston, to bear this inscription:

> In honor of Joseph Warren, major-general of Massachusetts bay. He devoted his life to the liberties of his country, and in bravely defending them he fell an early victim in the battle of Bunker hill, June 17, 1775. The congress of the United States, as an acknowledgment of his services and distinguished merit, have erected this monument to his memory.

On April 11, 1888, the United States senate passed the bill appropriating $15,000 to be applied to carrying into effect the resolution adopted 111 years ago. The unfinished business of the government is being rapidly disposed of.

Leasing the City’s Wharves.

Thirty-six one-year leases of New York city wharves have been sold at auction by order of the dock commissioners for $89,175. The average of prices realized was considerably better than at the last annual sale.

Sic in the original; probably ““April 8, 1777” (the text itself says “111 years ago”)”.

It is universally conceded that this method of administering the wharfage facilities of this city is an eminently just one, since it secures to the community that steady increase of wharf values which the community creates by its commerce. Precisely why the community should have a right to the whole increase in value of land utilized as a landing place for cargoes, but no right whatever to the increase in value of the land utilized as a storage place for the same cargoes, is one of those mysteries of current economics that are past finding out.

Showing Off for Charity.

The loving kindness of fashionable New York fairly overflowed on Thursday of last week, and the Hahnemann hospital got the benefit of it. A number of young men and women, more or less prominent in "society," danced in public at the Metropolitan opera house, and a large audience paid money to see them do it. The young men and women claim to have been actuated by charity in thus placing themselves on exhibition, and it is to be presumed the spectators went to look at them in the same spirit.

Another exhibition, which realized about $5,000 for the skin and cancer hospital, was given by the members of the New York riding club on Saturday evening last. There was a grand entering procession, with flourishing of trumpets, a lot of marching and counter marching, a waltzing horse, and a few other of the more ordinary performances of the circus ring. The show was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic audience.

Recorder Smyth's Decision.

The manner in which the press and public have received Recorder Smyth's refusal to allow another grand jury to investigate the charges against Jay Gould and Russell Sage is instructive. Theoretically, at least, the recorder's decision should represent the wise and careful judgment of an unbiased judge; practically, it is assumed by very many people, it represents nothing of the sort. Gould and Sage must have been guilty of the crime they are charged with, because they are Gould and Sage; the recorder's decision must have been corruptly secured, because it was in favor of Gould and Sage; such is the unconscious train of reasoning in the minds of many men, not generally given to prejudice or hasty conclusions.

It is not the least alarming symptom of our social condition that men are thus losing confidence in the impartiality of our courts where the interests of any leading members of our corporation aristocracy are at stake. Mr. Smyth may or may not be a thoroughly upright judge. He is certainly a fearless one. Had he been otherwise the temptation to defer to popular clamor in his decision would have been well nigh irresistible.

The Woman Suffrage Bill at Albany.

The woman suffrage bill came within three votes of being passed by the assembly at Albany. One statesman, Mr. Tim Sullivan, explained his vote thus:

> A month ago I intended to vote for this bill. Since then I have found two new avenues of employment of women. One is drawing spirit pictures in New York; the other is killing patent medicine bills at Albany. I vote no.

Then the house of assembly of the state of New York laughed.

Warden Walsh's Resignation.

Mr. Thomas P. Walsh, better known as Fatty Walsh, has resigned his position as warden of the city prison, and retires into private life until such time as he can be provided for in some equally profitable, but less conspicuous office.

It was a mistake to make a warden of Fatty in the first place. It ought not to have been done. It wasn't merely that he was unfit for the position—most city officials *are* unfit for their positions. But there was an added something about Fatty—a flavor of gangs and low liquor saloons, and petty rascalities—that made his unfitness peculiarly conspicuous. It was right that he should be sent to the Tombs, but altogether wrong that he should be sent there as warden. The public gorge rose against the appointment.

Still, it is clear that if our statesmen use Fatty Walshes they must pay for them. It's all very well to talk about touching pitch and being defiled, but if you can't

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get along without using pitch you *must* touch it, defilement or no defilement. Fatty was a political necessity. His price was the wardenship of the Tombs, and he got it.

But it is curious to see how all the papers pitch into poor Fatty—who in his administration of the Tombs has only obeyed the instincts of his nature—and have no word of reprehension for the higher authorities who have maintained him in his position for fifteen months. When a savage dog is allowed to run at large, it is customary to blame his owner for not keeping him chained up. But principles of that kind have no force in politics.

Two years ago Mr. Walsh wanted to go to congress and had arranged matters in his district to give himself the democratic nomination. But ex-Mayor Cooper and prospective Mayor Hewitt wanted to have young General Bryce, the son-in-law of one and the nephew-in-law of the other, go to congress. So, as was understood at the time, a "deal" was made with Mr. Walsh by which he was to have the wardenship of the Tombs on consideration of letting General Bryce go to congress in his stead. Whether Mr. Walsh would have been more of a public scandal as a representative in congress than as warden of the Tombs is not worth discussing, but it is unquestionable that more than half the power of the "disreputable element" in our politics comes from the readiness of the so-called "respectable element" to dicker with and buy them.

Mr. Potter on Mayor Hewitt's Plan.

Mr. Orlando B. Potter is a citizen of New York who differs from most other citizens in that he really owns a part of New York. Not only can he eat, sleep, sit around, and transact his business in the city without leave asked from any man, but he is in a position to levy a tax on a very considerable number of his less fortunate fellow citizens for the enjoyment of those franchises. Mr. Potter, in short, has what is called a stake in the country, and a very considerable stake it is. Under these circumstances Mr. Potter has felt it a duty to go to Albany and tell the senate committee on railroads what he thinks about Mayor Hewitt's scheme for rapid transit in New York.

Mr. Potter objects to Mayor Hewitt's plan because it would permit the mayor to control "the property interests of its citizens." He also thinks that as the present rapid transit roads pay taxes toward the support of the city, it would be a terrible injustice for the city to force them to compete with roads which, paying no taxes, could be operated at less expense. He is of opinion, too, that there might be danger of dishonest administration, that property along Broadway might be depreciated in value, and that the city couldn't borrow funds at three per cent. Altogether Mr. Orlando B. Potter doesn't like the idea, and would much prefer that things should be left as they are.

What is noticeable about Mr. Potter's speech before the senate committee is, not the somewhat trifling objections he advances, but the tone of self assertion and class assertion that runs through it. He poses as a member of an oligarchy, and not in the least as a citizen of a democracy. He feels that in any question affecting the government and administration of New York city the only interests proper to be consulted are those of the land owners. He has a confused idea that the ownership of a few thousand square feet of New York's surface makes him a useful citizen, whose counsel should be sought about city affairs, and whose advice should be carefully heeded. It would probably astonish him to be told that a disinherited resident of an east side tenement house has as much right to a voice in city affairs as himself. He regards the Declaration of Independence, like the sermon on the mount, as "a tissue of glittering generalities."

More Protection Wanted.

Boston is importing beans. It's dreadful to think of—terrible to have to believe—but the customs returns can't lie. And the customs returns show that 67,869 bushels of beans have been brought into Boston from foreign ports within the past three months. And this in spite of a ten per cent duty! What won't the pauper labor of Europe and Nova Scotia do next? We had become resigned to potatoes and cabbage from Germany, and eggs from Denmark and elsewhere, but the bean should have been held sacred. The need of the hour is a higher duty on beans.

A Blow at the Fishing Industry.

Fisherman's luck has passed into a proverb, but the luck of the American fisherman is too hard for even a proverb to do justice to it. Not content with trampling on his rights in the most barefaced manner, refusing to blow Canada out of water for his satisfaction, and shamelessly allowing foreign caught fish to be landed and sold on mere payment of a tariff fine—not content with all this, the wicked democratic free trade government of the United States last week struck a foul blow at his very existence and absolutely forbade him to come into the country. A vessel arrived at Boston from Liverpool, Nova Scotia, having on board two entire crews of American fishermen—true blue-nosed Nova Scotians, every man of them—one intended for the schooner Minette, and one for the schooner Iolanthe. Will it be believed that the collector of the port actually refused these American fishermen permission to land, on the paltry pretense that they were imported contract laborers, and sent them back to Nova Scotia?

There are two things necessary to a well developed fishing industry—fish and fishermen. If Canada refuses to let us take the first, and our own government forbids her furnishing us with the second, our fishing industry is doomed to extinction. Let Congress look to it.

The World's Advertising Contest.

The New York *World* has adopted a novel method of demonstrating the value of its advertising columns. It offered a series of rewards—$50, $25 and $15—to the advertisers receiving the largest number of replies to bona fide advertisements during the month of March; each advertisement to be inserted but once, and the

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letters received in reply to be turned over to the *World* for verification and counting. The result of this unique contest was announced in the *World* of Sunday last.

A single insertion of a four line advertisement for a young man to fill a position of trust at a salary of $1,200, with good prospects, brought 913 applications. A call for two men and a boy for office and store work—men to be

willing to work till 8 p. m. every second Tuesday, salary $15—was answered by 802 men and boys. And an announcement that a clerk was wanted at $10 a week resulted in 743 applications for the situation.

Judging from these figures, a man or boy has about as much chance of obtaining employment in New York as of drawing a prize in the Louisiana lottery. And yet there ought to be no want of work in New York. Outside the circle of fashionable society, there is probably not a man standing idle in the city to-day who cannot do something that plenty of other people want done, and who does not need plenty of things that other idle people can do. Why should there be any idle people?

Convict Camp Life.

The horrors of exile in Siberia are well matched, if not surpassed, by those of convict camp life in Arkansas. The board of penitentiary commissioners of that state has made an investigation into the condition of the convicts at a single mining camp, the result of which is given in the Memphis *Appeal*. It was found that the convicts were worked more than ten hours a day in badly ventilated mines and places dangerous to health and life; that they were insufficiently clothed, poorly fed, forced to work on Sunday and refused hospital accommodation. The *Appeal*, commenting on the report, remarks that the fault is not in the board of commissioners, but in the law, which makes living human bodies the subjects of competitive hire and thus puts a premium on rapacity. "The state that works its convicts on the leased camp system," says the *Appeal*, "will inevitably be disgraced." We are much of the *Appeal's* opinion.

The United Labor Party.

The state executive committee has notified the members of the state committee to call congressional conventions in their respective districts for the purpose of electing delegates to the Cincinnati conference. The basis of representation in these conventions will be: For the first fourteen districts, one delegate for each 100 votes or fraction thereof cast for Henry George at the last election; and for the remaining twenty districts, one delegate for each 25 votes so cast. If any committee man fails to call a convention in his district, the state executive committee is to do so in his stead; or. "if the emergency shall seem to require it, they shall designate the delegates to the national conference, who must be residents of the congressional district for which they are appointed."

WAKING UP A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN.

Single Tax Men at Edge Hill Village Hold a Big Meeting and Preach the True Gospel.

A rousing meeting was held at Edge Hill village, Montgomery county, Pa., Saturday evening, April 14, under the auspices of the single tax reform club of that place. Zachmann's neat little hall was filled by workingmen of the vicinity in consequence of the efforts of Messrs. Hunt, Callan, McCormack, and the Stearns' Bros., druggists. These are all earnest men, not muzzled by fear or self-interest, but openly advocating our cause. Moses Stearns says "I am no Nicodemus; I talk the doctrine to my customers whether they like it or not, or whether I lose custom or not." Mr. Hunt, who presided, is a property owner, but he sees clearly that he would not lose anything by shifting taxes from his houses to his land, and that he would gain much in obtaining the full fruits of his labor instead of a part, as at present. Mr. Callan is secretary of the club that organized the meeting. He is strongly opposed to separate political action. Mr. McCormack takes the same attitude, and states that the democrats thereabouts regard single tax reform with much favor since we have struck out straight from the shoulder at the tariff abomination.

Richard Chambers of Philadelphia, in addressing the meeting, said that he believed, as the result of twelve years' experience in the labor movement, that strikes and boycotts could not have lasting effect, combinations of labor being overmatched by combinations of monopoly. Hope lay with the ballot, by which all taxation could be removed from the shoulders of the industrious and placed upon monopoly—upon land values.

Another speaker from Philadelphia, H. V. Hetzell, spoke in the same strain. He said that taxing land up to its full rental value would kill land monopoly, and with that would die many other monopolies. This remedy could only be applied through political action. If workingmen are averse to this they should bear in mind the story of the party of Maine lumbermen, none of whom wished to cook. They finally selected one of their number by lot, who consented to do the cooking on condition that the first one who grumbled at the fare should take his place. He was a wretched cook. He got up the first meal by boiling salt meat and fish, potatoes, cabbage, beans, onions, etc., in one pot and serving the combination half cooked. The first one who tried it said, "That's the blank, blankest mess I ever tasted—but I like it." And so said the others, to escape cooking. Workingmen, said Mr. Hetzell, do likewise. Their old party political cooks have provided them for years with a most wretched bill of fare, but rather than do the cooking themselves they eat away with a wry face and declare they like it. If they want good food they will have to do the cooking themselves.

All the speeches were to the point and had telling effect, and the meeting was a complete success.

J. C. FROST.

A Big Tariff Reform Meeting in Philadelphia.

A tariff reform meeting of workingmen will be held under the auspices of the workingmen's tariff reform association No. 1 of Philadelphia, in St. Michael's T. A. B. hall, Germantown avenue, above Columbia avenue, on Tuesday evening, April 24, 1888. The meeting will be addressed by Thomas G. Shearman and Everett P. Wheeler of New York and others. Congressman Raynor of Maryland is also expected to speak. Manufacturers who are in favor of tariff reform will be heard from. The association meets at northwest corner Front and Berks streets every Tuesday evening. Discussions are free. All are invited.

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Dover Beach.

Matthew Arnold, died in Liverpool April 15.

The sea is calm to-night, The tide is full, the moon lies fair Upon the straits; on the French coast the light Gleams and is gone; the cliffs of England stand Glimmering and vast out in the tranquil bay. Come to the window, sweet is the night air! Only from the long line of spray, Where the ebb meets the moon blanched sand, Listen! you hear the grating roar Of pebbles, which the waves suck back and fling, At their return, up the high strand, Begin and cease, and then again begin, With tremulous cadence slow, and bring The eternal note of sadness in.

Sophocles long ago Heard it on the Ægean, and it brought Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow Of human misery: we Find also in the sound a thought, Hearing it by this distant northern sea. The sea of faith Was once too at the full, and round earth's shore Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furled; But now I only hear Its melancholy, long withdrawing roar, Retreating to the breath Of the night wind down the vast edges drear And naked shingles of the world.

Ah, love, let us be true To one another! for the world which seems To lie before us like a land of dreams, So various, so beautiful, so new, Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light, Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain; And we are here as on a darkling plain, Swept with confused alarms of struggle and fight, Where ignorant armies clash by night.

Shaking Things Up in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, April 16.—Since the hot debate here last week as to whether "a protective tariff has aided in promoting our manufacturing industries," and whether "its continuance is essential to the prosperity of the country," between ex-Judge Morrison of Indiana for the affirmative and Joseph Dana Miller of Jersey City for the negative, there has been considerable discussion on the subject. Newspaper reports and reports of those who were there have excited no small amount of interest, and single tax men are busily fanning the embers into a flame. Arguments used and claims made on the protectionist side have aroused the suspicion of men who hitherto thought they were protectionists. We do not propose to let the matter rest here, but shall carry on the good fight until we set the whole city thinking.

H. W.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The late Emperor William, though he lived for his country, also paid careful attention to the main chance. His majesty, "resting in God," died worth 51,000,000 marks ($12,750,000).

Paul Schwartz, seventeen years old, swallowed a dose of phosphorus in the Spencer house, No. 93 Bowery. He screamed with pain and was found rolling on the floor. He has been in the country two months and failed to secure work. The day before he had purchased two newspapers, and after reading the want columns remarked, 'I am afraid I shall never be able to get anything to do." He then bought and swallowed poison.

The Princess Wilhelmine, the little heiress to the throne of the Netherlands, was recently sledge riding with her mother when they came upon a party of children snowballing. The princess asked to be allowed to join them, and the queen gave her permission at once. The royal sledge waited for half an hour while the future queen of the Netherlands took her share in the mutual snow pounding which was was going forward[sic]. The little princess has been brought up to mingle in the sports and enjoyments of children of her own age.—[London Star.

As a horse car was moving down Poplar street, in Memphis, it was boarded by four men, one of whom held a revolver to the driver's head while the rest robbed him of $55. Poplar street is one of the most fashionable streets of Memphis. The men escaped.

The gift of $100,000 from Mr. William Massey of this city to the house of refuge to enable that institution to remove from its present location to the country, where the boys may be profitably employed on a farm, is not only unusually generous but also thoroughly practical. It will help the community by lessening the number of those who would otherwise be likely to swell the ranks of crime or mendicancy. Mr. Massey's noble benefaction will assist many unfortunate boys into paths of industry and enable them to become valuable factors in the social and industrial development of the community.—[Philadelphia Record.

Among the cases brought before a district court in New York a few days ago was an application for the eviction of Mrs. Pauline Ahle, who occupied a floor at No. 410 Water street, and owed $7.50 rent. The woman appeared in

court with her six children. She stated that her husband was in the insane asylum on Ward's island, that she was trying to support her children, was sick and couldn't pay the money The judge and lawyers made up a purse and paid the rent, leaving something over for the woman's support. The landlord, Patrick O'Brien, was asked to waive his statutory costs, but refused.

The entrance hall is the biggest, the most imposing, the costliest and by long odds the handsomest apartment in a modern New York house of the first rank. New Yorkers of wealth and taste have entirely abandoned the straight hall of the narrow block house where the stairs go straight up and the narrow passage to the back parlor and basement stairs go straight back. Instead they have made the hall the central feature of the establishment, to which, [if?] necessary, everything else is subordinated. The new type of hall is elaborate in its architectural features, richly antique in its furnishings, and if the mistress of the establishment has any taste whatever for large decorative effects, it is upon the hall that she lavishes them. The hall, indeed, is so much of a hobby that people build new houses in order to have halls.—[Brooklyn Review and Record.

The Pittsburg poorhouse now contains two hundred pauper lunatics, for whom the city pays at the rate of $5 a week each. The overcrowding is so great that many of the inmates are compelled to sleep on the floor, and those afflicted with infectious diseases mingle freely with the others. Surgical operations have to be performed on the dining room table. The other day a man had an arm amputated in full view of the entire population.

Senator Stanford's mausoleum, which will be finished this year, will cost $100,000.

The latest craze in Philadelphia society is said to be the "poverty party." The guests appear in garments carefully old, and of unfashionable materials and cut. The music is furnished by colored men with fiddles. The rooms are lighted with tallow dips, and everything is arranged to produce the effect of poverty, the supper consisting of bread and herring, with, occasionally, beer. The "poverty parties" are said to be very enjoyable. They are attended only by amateurs in poverty. Professionals are not admitted.

A New York man calls $1,000,000 only "respectable poverty."

A dog in Brooklyn, belonging to Dr. Taylor, recently had a cavity in one of its teeth filled with gold.

Miss Jennie Flood, daughter of the California millionaire, is said to possess $5,000,000 in her own name.

Sic in the original; probably ""was going forward"".

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The Time is Great.

—Spanish Gypsy.

The time is great. Let us not waste our days, Those slender links in the strong chain of life That binds the past and future, making time One great eternity of endless years That boundless stretch behind us and before.

The time is great. Who has not felt the thrill That vibrates through the world from pole to pole, Quick'ning earth's children to a deeper life! They waken from their sleep of centuries, Forget their petty aims, their selfish cares, As did their ancestors, the great of old, And one by one, new baptized in the light, Do rev'rence to the Universal Soul, Of past and present born, king of all time, All men, all actions, great and small.

The time is great and great the hope for man; He's caught a glimpse of his great destiny. New prophets preach the truth with words of fire; And heroes die for justice once again: The brooding hush of expectation yields To the fierce noise of conflict, or the shout Of victory assured; and martyrs know The felon's scaffold is a kingly throne, Whereon sits Truth to sway and rule the world.

The time is great. What! look ye to the thrones, Where mene, mene, on their palace walls Cause crowned heads to tremble once again, For heroes! Look not there. 'Tis not from them, But from the million toilers of the earth, Shall come the heroes of these latter days.

The time is great. We want no weaklings now To lead us on to life's great victory, But men both strong and stern who know no fear, Save fear to do a wrong; who learned to face Unflinching, long ago, what's worse than death, A life which is the death of mind and soul. To face unflinching and to conquer it: And cry to millions in despair, "Take heart! We've found the way to help, and hope, and life, To feed our starving babes, to lift our wives From the foul air of filthy tenements To the pure atmosphere of joy and love. There's hope—there's help—God's justice is our strength, And reason is the sword with which she sweeps To death and to oblivion all her foes."

The time is great. We will not little be, Unworthy sons of such a mighty age; We'll fight, we'll die for justice, and we'll win Freedom for both the tyrant and the slave.

Picton, Ont.

E. JOHNSON.

THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.

BY THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

Speech before Nineteenth Century Club, April 10, 1888.

The system of restrictive and fettered commerce, which is miscalled by the name "protection," is excusable to precisely the same extent and upon precisely the same grounds as the system of human slavery. When that system flourished in this country, statesmen, philosophers, merchants, lawyers, orthodox Christian clergymen and avowed atheists joined hands all over the land in its defense, ranging all the way from excuses in mitigation to triumphant justification and unqualified approval. The great argument by which it was sustained at the north, within my own distinct recollection, was that the questions involved in the abolition of slavery were so enormously complicated and required such superhuman wisdom to solve them, that it was hopeless for ordinary men and women to undertake to pass upon them at all. More than two-thirds of the northern people believed that immediate emancipation would be a worse evil than slavery itself.

IS THE QUESTION COMPLICATED?

In just the same way and for the same reasons, an undoubted majority of American people believe that the abstract question of free trade is too complicated for them to decide, and that the immediate and unconditional abolition of the entire protective system would be a greater evil than protection itself. I deny both propositions, and assert that the question is perfectly simple, and that the immediate and unconditional abolition of every shred of protection would be the greatest blessing to this country which has ever befallen it, except the Declaration of Independence, the formation of the federal constitution and the abolition of slavery. I maintain, moreover, that the immediate establishment of perfect free trade would be the greatest blessing to the manufacturing interests of this country, taken as a whole, which could possibly be conferred upon them.

WHAT IS FREE TRADE?

What is there so complicated about this issue? By free trade we mean nothing more than that we shall all be allowed to buy and sell across one side of Sandy hook, just as freely as we can on the other. There is a little strip of barren sand—turn your face toward the west and you are at liberty to buy and sell at your heart's content. Turn your face toward the east, and if you persist in buying and selling, the United States government stations its officers with instructions to murder you in cold blood. I say to murder you, not merely to fine you or imprison you —that is altogether an under statement of the case. If any foreign vessel, large or small, undertook to deliver goods to you on the eastern side of Sandy hook, a revenue cutter would promptly fire upon it, without giving you the option of paying duties. If you persevered in taking out goods and resisted the marines who would be speedily landed to seize you, they would kill you, as a matter of course.

WHAT IS PROTECTION?

No one asserts that free trade in and of itself does anything affirmatively for any one. There is no magic about it, no philosopher's stone, no alchemy. It simply recognizes the fact that men have to make their own living, and that no power outside of themselves and the ordinary forces of nature will or can do anything for them. Protection is founded upon the theory that the collective wisdom of congress can manage our business better than we can manage it ourselves, and that a conference committee, meeting at midnight on the last day of the session, has wisdom enough to tell the people of the United States where to buy their pig iron, thair glass bottles, their wool and their clothing, to greater advantage than the people themselves can do. In the last conference committee of this kind the balance of power was held by the distinguished Virginian senator, William Mahone. And if it had not been for the wisdom of this illustrious man, no one knows what ruinous purchases might have been made abroad by the American people during the last five years.

THE FREE TRADE IDEA.

The free trader prefers not only that he himself, but that every citizen of the United States should manage his business in his own way, without the guidance and supervision of

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Senator Mahone or even of Judge Kelley. He believes also in the truth of the homely maxims, “Give and take,” “Live and let live,” “A fair exchange is no robbery,” “Do unto others as ye would that men should do unto you.” He believes that there can be no honest trade without a profit on both sides; each parting with something which he does not very much want in order to receive something which he does very much want. He believes that every man must earn his living by the use of his own brain and arm, and, therefore, that he can receive no possible benefit from having either of his arms tied up, or from being prohibited from dealing in trade with other honest men.

THE PROTECTION IDEA.

The fundamental idea of protection is that the industry of our people can be advantageously diverted by the legislature into channels through which it would not naturally flow. This is the definition given by Professor Robert Ellis Thompson and other leading protectionists; and it is a very fair one. The free trader believes that human industry, like other natural effort and like water, will find its own best channels if left alone; that however imperfect the judgment of each individual may be, and however much he may be benefited by listening to advice and suggestion, it is, nevertheless, impossible for any human government to drive him out of the channel of industry which he has selected into another which he does not like and will only undertake when forced to do so, without injury not only to the producer himself, but to the whole community.

THE QUESTION SIMPLE.

The question is really exceedingly simple. Is there any person who will admit that congress can manage his business better than he can himself, or can even lay down general rules for his guidance, which, if he is compelled to follow, will not result to his disadvantage? Is there any woman who will for a moment admit that congress, whether made up of men or women, can pass any law regulating the kind of brooms which shall be used to sweep her carpets, the kind of cups from which she shall drink her tea, the kind of cloth which she shall have on her table, the kind of clothing which her children shall wear, the kind of bedding on which she shall sleep and the kind of window through which she shall look from her house, more wisely than she can herself? Is there any woman who will even admit that congress can do these things for her most stupid female neighbor, with the least advantage? But, if you believe that congress cannot do these things for any one of you, what makes you believe so firmly that congress can do all these things, and more, for sixty millions of you? Does that which is folly and absurdity, when applied to one person, become supreme wisdom when applied to sixty million persons?

THE WISDOM OF CONGRESS.

Yet this is precisely what congress does for all of you, for each one, individually, and for the whole sixty millions of American people. It makes it literally impossible for nine-tenths of the American people to sleep under foreign blankets, to walk upon a foreign carpet, to dress themselves or their children in foreign clothing, or to eat their food off a foreign plate. Suppose that it were true that the American-made articles in all these cases were better than the foreign articles, yet who is to judge of this? Would any woman submit her purchases to the inspection and final judgment of the illustrious Senator Mahone, or would she prefer to take the judicial opinion of our venerable but infirm friend, Judge Kelley?

The burden of proof then lies upon the protectionists, as their ablest advocate, Professor Thompson admits; and they ought to make out a simple and plain case. Let us ask briefly what they have to say for themselves.

"FREE TRADE ONLY A THEORY."

They say that free trade is a mere theory; and, generally, they say that it is sound enough in theory but will not work in practice. This is a palpable absurdity. Every sound theory works well in practice; if it will not work in practice it is not correct in theory.

The truth is that free trade is really the universal practice of all men of sense in their own affairs. It is now the universal practice of every really civilized nation within its own borders. It is only in benighted or barbarous countries like Turkey, Mexico and some Asiatic countries that any nation can be found which does not have internal free trade. Germany is often pointed out, with most ridiculous inconsistency, as an example of the benefits of protection, on account of its greatly increased prosperity since the establishment of the Zollverein. The Zollverein was really a free trade measure; that is to say, it established entire free trade within the boundaries of northern Germany, abolishing all tariffs between the different states and reducing the tariff even upon strictly foreign goods in most of those states. The establishment of the federal tariff in the United States, in 1789, is constantly referred to as a proof of the benefits of protection, whereas it really proves just the contrary. Before the adoption of the federal constitution, each state imposed such duties as it pleased upon importations from the other states. All these were swept away by the new constitution. The tariff adopted under that constitution was an extremely moderate one. The rates of duties averaged only about one-half of those which were levied by the state of New York, upon all importations from abroad, prior to 1789. The great influx of prosperity which followed the adoption of the federal constitution was due to its effect in regulating the currency, in establishing absolute free trade between all the states and in establishing uniform duties, very much lower than those which had previously been enforced in an irregular way by the principal commercial states, such as Massachusetts and New York. So the moderate increase of prosperity in France, under the administration of Colbert, is often referred to as an evidence of the benefits of protection when it really proves the contrary. It is quite true that Colbert, like most statesmen of his time, was a protectionist in theory; but, fortunately for France, he was, in two-thirds of his acts, a free trader in practice, and introduced a large measure of internal free trade. So far as he did this he benefited France, and so far as he maintained the previously existing system of protection there remains no doubt that he greatly injured France.

PROTECTION A MERE THEORY, AND AN IMPOSSIBLE ONE.

In reality, protection is a mere theory, never carried into consistent and effectual practice, and a theory so thoroughly unsound that its most energetic defenders, when entrusted with the responsibility of practical affairs, shrunk from carrying it into full effect. It is not worth while for us to review the frantic attempts which were made by half-consistent statesmen in old times to carry out this theory in Great Britain, France and other countries. Let us look only at what has been done in America.

No tariff ever was formed in this country, or ever will be, which is even half consistent in its details with any theory advanced by protectionists, whether intelligent or unintelligent. Every American tariff has always been flatly opposed to any theory ever offered by the advocates of protection. By way of encouraging manufactures, the materials used in manufactures have always been and still are, to a large extent, taxed

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more highly than the finished manufacture itself. In a number of cases the tax upon the crude material is fixed at a rate two or three times as high as that upon the finished article. This has been especially the case with regard to woolen manufactures. It has been shown again and again, by the testimony of experienced manufacturers, that in many cases a tax of 100 per cent is imposed upon the wool out of which articles are made, which, when finished, are taxed only 60 per cent. The truth is that every tariff is a kind of grab bag, into which duties of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 150 per cent are thrown at random; and the man with the longest arm and the greatest persistence and impudence succeeds in thrusting his hand first and securing the best prize. Thus the tax upon one size of glass is

only 20 per cent, while the duty upon another size of precisely the same article is 150 per cent. The duty upon one kind of wool is 30 per cent; and the duty upon another kind, equally necessary, is 100 per cent. The duty upon the rich man's grade of woolen cloth is about 60 per cent; but the duty upon the poor man's grade of woolen cloth is 85 to 150 per cent. Articles intended for wearing apparel of women and children are, by an express provision of law, taxed much higher than articles of the same general nature which are used only by men. When that famous conference committee, of which Judge Kelley and Senator Mahone were the ruling spirits, ground out the tariff bill of 1883, which was blindly adopted by a congress, knowing next to nothing about its contents, they raised the tax upon glass bottles to three times its former amount, while reducing the amount of other kinds of glass by a small fraction, and increased the tax on iron ore, while reducing it on iron. In the final adjustment of every tariff, taxes are put up or put down, without the slightest regard to the needs of the revenue, the interests of the people, or even the interests of manufactures in general, but solely in accordance with the dictation of a few rich men, who are personally interested in taxing their fellow citizens under the guise of a tariff. The idea of reason or public consideration having anything to do with the settlement of such questions is something which which[sic], to an experienced congressman, is ineffably ridiculous.

The truth is, that the framing of a really protective tariff would require superhuman wisdom. When such a tariff is let down from heaven. like the great goddess Diana, we will all promise to look at it with reverential awe; but the tariffs which are now framed are really the production of about the smallest amount of wisdom, consistent with the possibility of writing a statute. There is not enough sagacity, skill, sound judgment and accuracy of expression to be found among all the wisest men of the world to frame one single line of a tariff which shall work exactly as its framers intend, or even with reasonable nearness to such exactness, unless the framers are actuated by a purely selfish interest in the manufacture of one particular article.

TARIFFS DESTRUCTIVE TO INDUSTRY.

No increase can be made in the tariff taxes upon any single article, without immediately destroying some industry at home; because, even though such a tax may encourage the production of that particular article in this country, that production cannot possibly increase instantly to an extent sufficient to supply the home demand, while the foreign article is instantly, to some extent, shut out. If this exclusion lasts for three months, that will suffice to put an absolute end to some branch of useful industry, in which this article is a necessity, and even when the domestic supply of the taxed article increases, it may be too late to revive the original domestic industry. Thus, in 1883, a surreptitious increase of taxation upon certain fine cottons was made, with the expectation of introducing their manufacture in this country, where at that time they were not made at all. The machinery for making these grades of cottons had to be manufactured or imported and to be fitted up in new mills or extensions of mills. This work could not be accomplished in less than from twelve to eighteen months. Meanwhile, the enormous increase of taxation upon the foreign article shut it out from our markets, and thus instantly threw out of employment about three thousand women employed in this city of New York in making ruches; because, if the material for their work had been imported, the new tax would have made it cost more than the ruches were worth when finished. Accordingly, foreign ruches were imported, made by foreign workwomen, while American workwomen were thrown out of employment and compelled to seek for their bread in some line of work to which they were entirely unaccustomed. But what of that, provided some rich man in Connecticut or Rhode Island could, at the end of two years, get his mill going and have a monopoly of the market for his productions? I do not know how it was in this particular case, but it is certain that in similar cases the result of such a change in the tariff has been, not only to destroy the whole manufacture to which the taxed material was indispensable, but also, owing to the laziness or incompetency of those who attempted to manufacture at home the article thus excluded, to demonstrate their

Sic in the original; probably "something which".

inability to compete on any terms with the foreign makers of that article, and thus the industry which previously existed has been permanently destroyed, while nothing has been substituted in its place.

DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN SHIPPING AND COMMERCE.

Perhaps no better illustration of the way in which such laws now work can be found than in the shipping business. American ship owners secured from congress an absolute monopoly of American ships and of the coasting trade. It was impossible for them to secure this monopoly without also conceding to American ship builders a monopoly of the right to build all ships which should sail under the American flag. But in their turn, the ship builders could not secure this monopoly without conceding to the pig iron men of Pennsylvania a heavy tax upon foreign iron and steel. What is the result? The ship owners of the United States have seen their business almost perish, while the largest and oldest shipping houses have gone absolutely out of existence. The commerce of America has fallen almost entirely into foreign hands. The ship builders, in their turn, have found their monopoly a barren gift, seeing their business shrink and fade into nothing, for the simple reason that they are not allowed to have iron and steel on the same terms as their foreign competitors. Had all the duties on iron and steel and all navigation laws been repealed together thirty years ago, the ship builders of Maine would have imported cheap iron from Glasgow, and would to-day have been building three times as many ships as would have been built upon the Clyde. American ships would have completed that triumph over all foreign rivals to which they were rapidly approaching under an era of low tariffs and before the substitution of iron for wood. That substitution would have done them no harm whatever, had they been allowed to procure the iron upon the same terms as their rivals, and the great superiority of American enterprise and American ship building skill would have more than counterbalanced the cost of freight upon British iron. With free iron and free ships New York also would have been lined with ship building and ship repairing yards, and

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its commerce would have been in the hands of its own citizens. The equalization of prices between British and Pennsylvania iron would have speedily resulted in such an immense development of the use of iron (for which in reality the field, at a low price, is almost unlimited), that the capacity of Great Britain for furnishing iron would have been altogether inadequate, and the market for Pennsylvania iron would have been larger than it is now. All classes would have been benefited and none would have been injured.

Looking now at the arguments which are advanced by the great philosopher of protection, Mr. Henry C. Carey, you may be surprised to learn that they are substantially based upon two points. The first, which may shock you, but which he nevertheless tells with such emphasis that he constantly prints the word in small capitals, is the necessity of retaining our MANURE at home. This is positively the foundation of his whole protective theory. In order to accomplish this indispensable result he propounds a system, the very object of which is to promote the growth of factories, while these factories necessarily gravitate toward towns and cities, and it is notorious that the manure of towns and cities is all absolutely wasted and never returns to the soil in any productive form. We do not therefore need to discuss this savory theory at any length, since its very first act is to commit suicide.

The second fundamental idea of Mr. Carey is the importance of what he calls the rapidity of "societary circulation." From the moment of leaving the subject of manure Mr. Carey always abounds in big words. What he means by this portentous phrase is that the interchange of traffic between different members of society is like the circulation of the blood, and that prosperity depends chiefly upon the rapidity and ease with which this circulation takes place. This is a very excellent proposition and is precisely what we free traders assert. We differ from Mr. Carey as to the means by which the rapidity of circulation is to be secured. We agree in comparing the circulation of trade and traffic to the circulation of blood in the human body. But Mr. Carey says that, when this circulation of traffic extends from New York to London, it reaches over too long a space and occupies too long a time. Therefore he proposes a policy which shall cut off the trade with London and give us trade between New York and Philadelphia. To be consistent he ought also to have proposed to cut off all trade with San Francisco,

which in his day was three times as far off, in point of time, as London. But consistency is not and never can be the virtue of a protectionist. We shall not however trouble ourselves upon this point because the fallacy of the whole argument is apparent, on a moment's thought. Mr. Carey's remedy for the supposed evil of the slow interchange of traffic between New York and London is to cut it off. Upon the same principle. since[sic] the blood undoubtedly requires a longer time to circulate from the heart to the toes than it does from the heart to the head, we should cut off our feet in order to make our circulation more rapid. Mr. Carey was radical enough for this. He constantly prayed for a wall of fire between the United States and Great Britain, in order that our trade with Europe might be absolutely cut off. But most of his disciples content themselves with the moderate remedy of a blessed tariff. In other words, they do not want you to cut off your feet entirely, but only ask you to pass a tight bandage around the arteries in your ankles. Thus by wisely preventing the circulation from traveling too great a distance, you will secure its more rapid movement within a limited range.

The proposition to increase the rapidity of "societary circulation" by restricting the freedom of that circulation in any particular direction, whether to Europe or to China, is just as absurd as would be a proposition to bandage an artery in the human body in order to make the blood move faster within its limited scope. The blood will take care of itself, if you leave it alone; and so trade and societary circulation will take care of themselves if you leave them alone. If foreign trade is slower than domestic trade, it will not be resorted to, unless it also produces advantages sufficiently greater than domestic trade to compensate for this slowness. If it is possible, as Mr. Carey insists, for us to make thirty profits upon thirty daily transactions between New York and Philadelphia, while we can only make one profit in a single transaction between New York and London, the answer is that business men know that well enough, and that they will not send their money to and fro, between New York and London, unless they can make thirty times the amount of profit which they can by sending to Pennsylvania. What does congress know about this? What did even Mr. Carey know about this? How can they intelligently decide for the merchants of New York whether they will make more profit by dealing with London or with Philadelphia? Let the merchants manage this matter for themselves. They will stop foreign trade quickly enough if it is unprofitable.

WAGES.

All the fine spun arguments are now ignored by the practical men who have assumed the lead; and they are never weary of stating that the whole question is one of wages. As Senator Frye stated in his Brooklyn speech, capital needs no protection, and if wages in Europe coupled with the price[sic] of food here, no tariff whatever is needed for the protection of American industry. This proposition has been repeatedly affirmed by all the principal champions of protectionism in this country within the last fifteen years. Nobody ever heard of such an argument in favor of protection prior to [1840?]; and, indeed, very little was heard of it prior to 1860. But now it is the universal argument that the maintenance of a protective tariff is necessary in order to maintain high wages for workingmen.

In the first place, how can wages be raised by a tariff? Let us take, for example, iron. It is said that, if you shut out foreign iron, which is made by foreign workmen, you will make it at home by American workmen; while, if you admit the foreign iron, you will leave the American workman, who would otherwise be employed in making it, unemployed, thus driving him to seek employment in other industries, and so cut down wages.

IMPORTS PAID FOR IN EXPORTS.

But the foreign iron must be paid for. The foreigner will not give it to us for nothing, and whatever may be paid for it will have to be made by American workmen. It may be paid for in wheat or in cotton, or even, if you please, in gold; but all these things are produced by American workmen. Suppose it is paid for in gold and silver. Workmen

Sic in the original; probably ""principle, since"".
Sic in the original; probably "words apparently dropped (e.g. 'if wages in Europe were equal to wages here, coupled with…')".

have to be employed in this country to produce gold and silver; and they receive, upon the whole, better wages than other classes of miners. Quite as large a proportion of the cost of gold and silver is expended in wages as is the case with any other article. If the American miner is therefore not employed to dig for iron, because the foreign iron is imported, he will be just as well employed in digging for gold and silver, and he will get quite as good pay. But, as a matter of fact, we never did and never can pay for more than a fraction of imported goods by exporting gold or silver. If the foreigner would not take anything in payment for his goods except gold and silver, he certainly could not sell them to us. He must take grain and cotton

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and provisions; or else he cannot sell his goods at all. But no matter what he takes, one thing is absolutely certain, that he must and will and does take, in exchange for his iron, some article of American production. Practically the same amount is expended in wages upon any article which is produced, whether iron, gold, wheat or cotton. The admission of a flood of foreign goods, at which our protectionist friends are so terrified, could only result in the exportation of a flood of American goods; and therefore a flood of wages must follow to the American workmen from the production of these goods for export. At the very least, therefore, the American workman can be no worse off for the admission of unlimited quantities of foreign goods, since he will certainly receive at least as much wages for making goods for export as he would for making goods which would otherwise be imported but for the exclusion by a tariff.

FOREIGN WORKMEN IN PROTECTED INDUSTRIES.

But this is not all. In the very nature of the case, the articles which are shut out by a tariff must be articles which are not readily and naturally made by American workmen. This is so true, that the iron masters themselves have repeatedly testified before congress, beginning with their first examination on the subject nearly fifty years ago, that they have always been obliged to import foreign laborers in order to make iron at all. So, upon the introduction of any new branch of manufacture, such as the superior grades of glass, the testimony of the manufacturers themselves, in 1884, showed distinctly that they could not get American workmen to make the article and that they had to import foreigners.

WAGES CUT DOWN BY PROTECTION.

In the first place, therefore, if there were any particular advantage in the wages thus to be paid for making iron, glass and other protected manufactures, that advantage goes to foreigners. In the next place, so far as Americans are employed in this line of production, they are necessarily less skilled at the beginning in their new employment than they were in their old employment. They therefore produce less value in proportion to[sic] he does not produce as much in proportion to the time employed. Thus it results that the cost of production in iron is greater here than it is in Europe, and therefore that the farmer and planter receive a smaller amount of home made iron in exchange for home grown wheat and cotton, than they could recive[35] of foreign iron. The farmer and planter, receiving less, are necessarily less able to pay wages; and the margin between wages and the price of goods sold being less in farming than in any other branch of industry, the farmers are obliged to cut down wages or discharge their laborers, which amounts to the same thing, and, taking the country at large, the rate of wages is less than it would have been if congress had not interfered.

It must always be remembered that wages come and can come only out of production. They never for any considerable length of time can possibly exceed or even equal the value of the laborer's production. Now the very object of protection is to direct production into channels[sic], and therefore the amount of production is necessarily

Sic in the original; probably "a line has dropped out between"proportion to" and "he does not"".
Sic in the original; probably ""receive"".
Sic in the original; probably "something like"into [unnatural/other] channels"".

less. This being the case, it is absolutely impossible that wages should not also become less, and therefore it is as certain as any mathematical proposition that every kind of protective tariff inevitably reduces wages.

DO HIGH WAGES MAKE PROTECTION NECESSARY?

The argument, however, is constantly turned round, and it is said that because Americans have high wages, and had these wages before there was any protection, as they certainly did prior to 1776, therefore these high wages make protection necessary. Wages in this country were higher than in Europe, before 1776, when there was absolutely no protection to American industries. Some of the oldest colonial legislatures, being then composed exclusively of the employing classes, attempted to compel workmen to accept the same rate of wages which existed in England. This, however, proved utterly ineffectual; and these records show that not merely scores of thousands emigrated freely from Great Britain and Ireland to this country, but also that thousands of Germans and others sold themselves into slavery for short periods, in order to pay their passage to this land of promise, knowing, as was the fact, that the high wages which they would receive, after their term of slavery expired, would compensate them for the sacrifice of their liberty during periods ranging from five to seven years. The tremendous difference which must have existed between the conditions of the working classes in the two countries at that time is sufficiently attested by this fact alone.

Now, prior to 1776, this country was not only not blessed with any tariff for its own protection, but it was cursed with all manner of restrictions upon its exports, imposed by the British government, for the very purpose of keeping Americans down. Everything which England manufactured came in free of duty; and nothing was admitted into England from America without the payment of heavy duties. This country certainly had as one-sided a system of free trade as could possibly be conceived. Yet in spite of this and a multitude of other disadvantages, its progress in population, wealth and prosperity was immensely rapid, more rapid, indeed, than it would be at the present time, if deprived of the resources derived from immigration and foreign trade.

WAGES LOWEST IN “PROTECTED” COUNTRIES.

Before discussing this question on theory, let us look at the facts. Russia, Spain and Italy in Europe, and Mexico in America are the countries which have the highest protective tariffs. Do such tariffs make wages high in those countries? No; on the contrary, wages are lower in those countries than in any other part of the same continents. Did the existence of high wages, before the establishment of protection in these countries, make it necessary to adopt a protective tariff in order to keep them up? No; on the contrary, wages have always been low in those countries; there having always been some obstacles to commerce, even before that ingenious device was thought of.

On the other hand, where do high wages exist? It is well known that the highest wages in the world, next to those in the United States, are to be found in New South Wales, under a practical free trade system, and in England under free trade.

HIGH WAGES COUNTRIES COMPETE BEST.

What countries fear competition most? Again, here we find, with the single exception of the United States, those countries which pay the lowest wages.

What countries are those whose competition they most fear? That of England, in manufactured goods, and of the United States, in provisions; both of those being the countries which pay the highest wages as compared with any other exporting nation in the world. The manufacturers of continental Europe unanimously declare to their governments that they must have high tariffs in order to protect them from the overwhelming competition of English manufactures, because the Englishmen pay high wages.

HIGH AND LOW WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Let us look at the United States. It is a perfect delusion to suppose, as so many Americans do, that there is any uniform rate of wages in the United States, and that all our laborers are paid high wages. On the contrary, immense numbers of laborers in America receive lower wages than the average rate paid in England; although still larger numbers receive higher rates than any paid in England. The differences between the average rates of wages in the same departments of business in different parts of the

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United States are greater than the differences between the average American wages and the average English wages in the same occupations. The census of 1880 proves this in a most striking manner.

Thus the average annual wages of carpenpenters in Brooklyn were $698; in New York, $[641?]; in each of the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Providence and Chicago, only $500, and in small towns and villages less than $400.

In the cotton manufacture, wages in Massachusetts were $258; in New York, $216, and in North Carolina only $136.

In the woolen manufacture, wages in Massachusetts were $316; in New York, $289, and in Ohio, $193.

In wool hats, wages in Massachusetts were $351, while in Pennsylvania they were only $277.

Even within the same state, the differences are very great. Thus, in the state of New York, the general average of wages paid in manufacturing industries collectively in 1880 was, in Brooklyn, $468: in Albany[sic], $[537?]; in Schoharie county, only $178. The wages of carpenters in Brooklyn were $698, and in Poughkeepsie only $362.

In the manufacture of iron and steel, there is always an enormous difference between the wages paid in eastern states and those paid in the western states. When wages were at high water mark, the price paid for puddling iron per ton in Pittsburg and Chicago was $5.50, while in Philadelphia and other points east of the Alleghany mountains it was only $3.75, and a corresponding difference prevailed in all departments of the iron manufacture.

MANUFACTURES GROW BEST WHERE WAGES ARE HIGHEST.

Did, then, this difference of wages make protection necessary to the high wage paying districts as against the others? One thing is certain, that they did not have any such protection. Did, then, the manufacture of iron and steel die out in the west, as upon the protection theory it ought to have done? No; on the contrary, it has rapidly increased there, until nearly or quite two-thirds of the iron and steel manufacture of the country is conducted west of the Alleghany mountains and in those districts where the highest wages are paid, while it is absolutely dying out in those districts where the lowest wages are paid.

The same thing is true with regard to all other branches of industry. New England pays the highest rates of wages in the cotton and woolen manufacture; and therefore these manufactures concentrate more and more in New England. But New England pays low wages in iron manufacture; and that is dying out, or rather is almost dead in New England. Skilled mechanics receive higher wages in New York and Brooklyn than anywhere else; and the consequence is a continual growth of manufactures which require the services of skilled mechanics in those two cities at the expense of the low wage paying districts within a radius of more than 200 miles. In short, here, as all over the world, the tendency of manufactures is to gravitate towards those countries and parts of countries where the highest wages are paid, and to die out, in spite of all attempted protection, in countries where wages are low.

Sic in the original; probably ""$468; in Albany"".

HIGH WAGES MEAN CHEAP LABOR.

These being settled and incontrovertible facts, it may now be permissible even for a free trader to explain the undeniable facts by a little theory. The truth is that high wages never are and never can be paid, except to workmen who are capable of making a large relative production, and the higher the workman's wages the larger, other things being equal, are his employer's profits. Brooklyn's boss carpenters pay their men $3 a day, not out of mere sentiment or sympathy, although they could find thousands of carpenters in the country districts of New York and New Jersey who would be very glad to come and work for them for $2 a day. The reason why they pay $3 a day is that, roughly stated, the $3 men turn out $4 worth of work, while the $2 men can barely turn out the worth of $2.50. High wages, all the world over, mean cheap labor; and low wages mean expensive, wasteful and unprofitable labor.

AMERICAN LABOR CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

The short of the matter is that employers in the United States of America have really the cheapest labor in the world. They make larger profits upon the wages paid by them to their workmen than any other manufacturers on the globe, and those employers who pay the highest wages are precisely those who make the largest profits. A few figures may serve to illustrate this general and undeniable truth.

By repeated tests it has been shown that the wages actually paid in the great German center of Crefeld to the silk weavers of the district amount to over 60 per cent of the whole value of the goods; while the whole amount of wages paid for the production of similar goods in Paterson, New Jersey, amounts to less than 36 per cent of the value. Yet wages in Paterson are much more than twice as high as in Crefeld. Again, to compare different parts of our own country. The wages paid in the cotton manufacture of Massachusetts averaged $[256?], but the net production amounted to $592; the wages paid in New York were $216, but the net production was only $391; the wages paid in the woolen manufacture in Massachusetts were $316, but the net production was $737; the wages paid in New York were $289, but the net production was only $597; the wages paid in Ohio were $193, but the net production was only $[419?]. Of course there is no exact ratio running through all these industries by which any one can say with certainty that for every difference of 1 per cent in wages there will be a difference of 2 per cent in production; but these statistics show a sufficient approach to uniformity to establish beyond all doubt the general law. In view of these general facts and of many others, for which we have now no time, I do not hesitate to say that the continental manufacturers are right in saying that, if any country needs protection against another, the country in which low wages are paid is the one which needs protection against the production of any country which pays high wages.

DIVERSITY OF INDUSTRIES.

There remains the argument that protection is necessary to secure a diversification of industries.

This diversification of industries is constantly spoken of as though it were some ideal blessing in and of itself, and absolutely essential to the enjoyment of intelligence, prosperity and high wages. In point of fact, it is of very little importance and of small influence with regard to any of these things. Let us drop theory, and look at the facts.

So far as high wages are concerned, what is there to show that these are necessary or probable results of the diversification of industries? It is easy to spin an abstract theory on the subject; but common experience shows that wages are apt to be highest in precisely those countries in which some one industry flourishes as an absorbing occupation, and where industries are for natural reasons the less diversified. Wages were never higher in California than when it had but one industry, the pursuit of gold. Since numerous industries have developed in California, assuming an importance overshadowing this, wages have steadily declined. Precisely the same thing is true of Australia, Colorado and other districts producing precious metals.

We none of us find that it is necessary to diversify our industries in order to secure intelligence or prosperity. On the other hand, the man who concentrates himself most upon one pursuit is apt to attain the greatest success.

INDUSTRIES DIVERSIFY FASTER WITHOUT PROTECTION.

Nevertheless, there are certain advantages arising from the diversification of industries, both with men and with nations. The man gains relief from monotony by changing, to some extent, his daily pursuits; and the nation very likely gains a similar benefit upon its part. But there is not the least trouble about attaining such a diversification. It comes by natural causes, if we pursue natural methods. It is a consequence, not a cause, of prosperity and increasing population. No prosperous nation can avoid diversifying its industries. They diversify themselves. It is simply impossible for any considerable number of people to live near together without various industries springing up for their ac- continued on p. 7 →

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← continued from p. 6 commodation, unless some artificial method is established to repress them; and consequently we might reasonably expect to find that national industries diversify themselves more rapidly under free trade than under protection; because under free trade the people are left to gain prosperity in their own way; and as their wealth increases their wants will also increase; and it is this increase of wants which leads to a diversification of industry.

PROTECTION KILLS INDUSTRY.

On the other hand, the direct and inevitable result of protection is always to kill some industries, while there is no certainty that it will make any others live. This may seem a startling proposition; but a moment's reflection will show that it is absolutely true. *The very aim and object of every protective duty is to kill some industry.* When a new protective duty is levied its immediate and intended result is to put an end to the importation of some foreign article; and this it does, if sufficiently heavy. But numerous persons are engaged in the industry of shipping and commerce, in connection with the importation of this article. They are therefore discharged from employment. Many more persons are engaged in our own country in the further manufacture and development of the imported article. Their industry is killed forthwith. These effects are instantaneous; but the expected further effect of encouraging the production of the same article in our own country cannot possibly be instantaneous. On the contrary, the successful production of an equal amount of the same article by home manufacturers can seldom be attained in less than one year; and, upon the average, it requires three or four years. During all this time the foreign article is to a large extent shut out, perhaps absolutely excluded, from our markets. The industries which depended upon its use are killed; and they cannot be revived until American factories have been built, American machinery made, and American workmen trained or foreigners imported to produce the article in this country. This latter result may be accomplished. But it is not always accomplished. I have myself heard a senator of the United States say to a body of manufacturers, with their manifest concurrence, that certain increased duties had been levied in the hope of establishing a manufacture in this country, but that they had entirely failed to do so, and that not a yard of the article was made in America. This meant, of course, that a considerable amount of the foreign article had been shut out by the high duty, and that there had been no substitute provided by the American manufacture. In other words, that, to some extent, a valuable home industry had been killed and none put in its place.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES DIVERSIFIED BEST UNDER FREE TRADE.

The history of these United States before the revolution is a most convincing proof of the irresistible tendency of every growing country to diversify its own industries with sufficient rapidity without any help from tariffs or from any form of protection. Without any such assistance, and even in spite of malignant laws passed. for[sic] the purpose of preventing such diversification, by those English protectionists from whose wardrobe we have borrowed the old cast clouts and old rotten rags of the protective system, the thirteen colonies rapidly developed manufactures

Sic in the original; probably ""passed, for"".

of iron, of glass, of woolen cloth, and of nearly every other article which they needed; so that, long before the revolution, three-fourths of the manufactures used in this country were made at home, and the northeastern colonies exported more iron than they imported–a state of things which has never existed since they were blessed with a protective tariff of any kind whatever.

WESTERN INDUSTRIES DIVERSIFYING WITHOUT PROTECTION.

Precisely the same evolution of domestic industry takes place under our eyes at the present day. The great west is not protected by tariff or otherwise against eastern competition; although the eastern states have had all the advantages as against the west which are claimed to exist in favor of England against ourselves. The east had originally all the capital. It had all the skilled workmen. It had lower rates of wages. It had all the benefit of long experience in manufacturing and had fully 200 years start in the race. Nevertheless the western states, with no capital, no experienced employers or workmen, and no protection, have rapidly gained upon the east, until now two-thirds of the iron manufactures, and an immense proportion of all other manufactures, have drifted west of the Alleghany mountains. Mr. Nimmo, an eminent protectionist authority, has dwelt with great emphasis upon this fact, in an argument, intended to be on the protectionist side, in which he shows that, between 1860 and 1880, manufactures increased only at the rate of 146 per cent in the east, while they increased at the rate of [375?] per cent in the west.

THE LESS PROTECTION THE MORE DIVERSIFICATION.

Moreover, it is to be especially noted that this increase in the diversification of western industries and development of western manufactures has been more and more rapid, in proportion as the natural protection, which was secured to the west by long distances and expensive methods of conveyance, has disappeared. Sixty years ago it cost $80 per ton to transport pig iron from New York to Pittsburg. It can now be transported for less than $2 per ton. The result has been, not that Pittsburg manufactures were ruined by competition with New York and Philadelphia, but on the contrary, that the manufacture has developed enormously at Pittsburg, while it is in a moribund state in the east.

Railroad freights have continuously declined since 1860, thus breaking down the last barrier of free trade between the east and the west; and the result has been a complete contradiction of all protectionist theories. The new country, the agricultural country, the country without experience and skill, has beaten the country which had all these advantages completely out of sight. How has it done it? By the simple maintenance of relatively high wages, which were secured by the single industry of agriculture and which have drawn like a magnet, tens of thousands of skilled workmen from the east to the west, in order to supply western needs, until now western manufacturers are actually supplying the east. I myself heard the owner of some western iron mines declare before the ways and means committee, with fierce energy, that the west had an exclusive right to the iron manufacture, and that them eastern men ain't got no right to make iron.

PROSPERITY INCREASED AS PROTECTION REDUCED.

All arguments of this kind are usually answered by an absurd appeal to the general prosperity of the United States under a protective tariff, and by utterly untrue statements as to the depression and disasters which followed the enactment of low tariffs. The truth is, as any one can ascertain by looking at official records, that our most rapid progress was made under the low tariffs which existed from 1789 to [1800?] and from 1847 to 1861, and that during these periods there was a harmonious and rapid development of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and shipping, side by side, all helping and none injuring the others, which has been utterly unknown under any high tariffs. High tariffs have always crippled our shipping interests, and have utterly failed to accelerate the development of our manufactures. During the last twenty years, however, the effect of our enormously high tariff

has been in a very large measure neutralized by the rapid decline of freights, both on sea and on land. Here again, most significant results are shown by the development of our western states. So far as they are concerned, the continued decline in sea and land freights has more than neutralized all the additional protection given to their manufactures by the high tariff of 1864. Many British manufactures can be taken from London to Chicago at a less cost in both freight and duties than they would have cost in freight alone before the war. Protection, therefore, if it ever was of any advantage to the west, has been a constantly diminishing advantage for thirty years past; and yet, the faster the walls of protection were thus broken down, the faster

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have the manufactures of the west increased and developed.

THE THEORY WHICH FITS THE FACTS.

It only remains to be asked, upon what theory the unquestionable fact that manufactures themselves have thus flourished more and more, as protection was taken away, can be accounted for. The explanation is really simple, if we only adhere to facts. It is a fact, no matter what the reason may be, that the imports of this country always have consisted, and always will consist, whether under a low tariff, under a high tariff or under absolute free trade, mainly of either food or materials which are indispensable for manufacture, and which are only used, and can only be used, for the purpose of further manufacture. More than three-fourths of all the duties which are imposed by the present tariff upon manufactures, are levied upon goods which are imported exclusively for American manufacturers. and could not[sic] be used by anyone else. They have to bear all this burden in the first instance; and although they charge the cost of the duties, together with a profit, over to their customers, this additional cost limits the number of their customers, contracts their market, makes it impossible for them to export, to any appreciable extent, and prevents them from developing and extending their manufactures as they would do under absolute free trade. The protective system is, therefore, in reality a burden upon manufactures, taken collectively, a hindrance to the diversification of our national industries. It operates continuously to depress wages; it makes every farmer's bushel of wheat of less value in productive power; it turns the commerce of our country exclusively into foreign hands; it has nearly destroyed our shipping; and the only reason why it has failed to inflict far greater disasters upon us than we have already suffered is that nature and human industry and ingenuity constantly circumvent the restrictions of every tariff, and that, in spite of the plans of our quack doctors to bandage our arteries, the blood still finds its way, though somewhat feverishly, through every part of the body politic.

WHY HE IS A FREE TRADER.

A Shoe Manufacturer Who Was a Protectionist Until He Realized What it Meant.

A shoe manufacturer of this city, who employs between four and five hundred people, told a party of friends last Friday evening why he is now a free trader:

"I had been for many years," he said, "a protectionist, because, as I had been told, the tariff duties, from the manufacturers' standpoint, kept up prices. Well, a month or so ago a buyer for a large firm in our line in Brazil came to New York and brought a letter to me. Of course I paid him considerable attention, took him to my house, and we became well acquainted. One day I said to him:

"'What is the objection you South Americans have to trading with us?

"'We do not object to trading with you,' answered the Brazilian; 'in fact, the Brazilians would prefer to trade with the United States if they could do so on as favorable terms as with the English.'

Sic in the original; probably ""manufacturers, and could not"".

"'Wherein are the English terms more favorable than ours would be?' I asked.

"'Oh, well,' he answered, 'they probably do not pay so much for their labor, and as a consequence they can undersell you.'

"I thought over his last words; they worried me; I thought to myself, if that obstacle could be removed I might come in for an order. I talked with my superintendent, my foremen and with some of my hands about the matter of wages, and how our higher priced labor made it impossible for me to do business with our southern neighbors. One of my foremen gave me a pointer, which was that shoe workers in this country did more work in a day, owing to our improved machinery, than they did in the old country, and that when I came to find out the amount of work done for, say, a dollar in this country and England, I would see that, if anything, the shoe worker here got less for his work than the shoe worker across the water.

"If that was so–and upon investigation I found it was–I concluded I ought to be able to come pretty near getting an order from my friend from Brazil. So at the next opportunity I told him that if he had any loose orders he wanted filled I would like to figure on them. He had one, and a large one, that he had intended forwarding on to England, but if I could fill it at the English figure I could have it.

"It was for fine French calfskin shoes– genuine French calfskin–the kind of calfskin which only the French appear to be able to make. Well, I figured and figured away, with the assistance of the superintendent and foremen, and I got the labor item way down fine, and I put the calfskin and material in at cost, for I wanted to get the order if I could; and by the time all of us had got through figuring there was a mighty narrow margin for us, but we seemed to be certain that the order was ours.

"The next time my buyer friend and I met at the office I told him what we would fill the order for.

"His answer was, 'Too high.'

"I thought he must be mistaken, and I pointed out to him what I have explained to you, but he assured me that the same order had been given time and again in England and that the figure had always been so and so.

"I confess I was astonished. I knew that we had figured the labor down to below the English rate, and the materials had been put in at cost. I would have to get them from precisely the same country as my English competitors, so I couldn't understand it. The order went on its way. The more I thought over it the madder I got. Finally I determined to probe the matter to the bottom, and after persistent inquiry and considerable examination I found the reason:

"The duty on French calfskins coming into this country was what knocked me out of the Brazil order.

"To say that I was astonished, paralyzed; that I kicked; that I wanted some one to kick me; that I jumped, swore and tore the ground up, would hardly express my feelings. A pair of great big horse blinds, window blinds, the biggest kind of blinds, fell from before my eyes. I thought to myself, 'What an ass I have been!' Here had I been for years a protectionist, because 'protection protected manufacturers,' only to suddenly find out that protection had done me out of an order, which, if I had got it, would have been certain to have brought me other orders which would at the least calculation have doubled my business. I could have doubled my working force, and paid them at least the same wages I do now. I tell you I was disgusted.

"Yes, gentlemen; I am now a free trader, and for business reasons. I have been spending all my spare time since I lost that order–and I have paid others to spend their time–in a close examination of the various tariffs and their relations to the interests of legitimate capital and legitimate labor in this country, and I have demonstrated, to my

own satisfaction, at least, that free trade means money in my pocket and more prosperity to the men who work at shoe making.

"And I am further convinced that when we have free trade in this country we can take all the South American markets away from England, and can give her a tight rub in nearly all the other markets she now has a monopoly of.

"And I am also convinced from what I have learned in the last month that the Englishmen feel now that American free trade means business death to the English manufacturers."
p. 7, col. 3

Stanzas.

Christopher Pearse Cranch.

Thought is deeper than all speech, Feeling deeper than all thought; Souls to souls can never teach What unto themselves was taught.

We are spirits clad in veils; Man by man was never seen; All our deep communing fails To remove the shadowy screen.

Heart to heart was never known; Mind with mind did never meet; We are columns left alone Of a temple once complete.

Like the stars that gem the sky, Far apart though seeming near, In our light we scattered lie; All is thus but starlight here.

What is social company But a babbling summer stream! What our wise philosophy But the glancing of a dream!

Only when the sun of love Melts the scattered stars of thought, Only when we live above What the dim-eyed world hath taught,

Only when our souls are fed By the fount which gave them birth, And by inspiration led Which they never drew from earth,

We, like parted drops of rain, Swelling till they meet and run, Shall be all absorbed again, Melting, flowing into one.

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

Letters from Mr. La Shelle and Mr. Williams.

CHICAGO, April 8.–All those who contemplate attending the national conference of single tax advocates to be held in this city July 4 will confer a great favor on the committee by notifying the secretary of their intentions as soon as possible. The work of the committee will be made much easier if it may know about how many visitors to expect. Where a number of persons will come from any club or organization let the names be given. Where there is no concerted action it is requested that each person will write, saying that he will come. This will enable the committee to proceed in its arrangements intelligently, and also be a great aid in bringing the conference prominently before the local public. Address all letters to

M. K. LA SHELLE, Secretary Provisional Committee, Times Building, Chicago, Ill.

VINCENNES, Ind., April 9.–On the 22d day of February I issued a circular letter inviting the friends of the single tax clause[sic] to join me in a request to Warren W. Bailey of Chicago to appoint a committee on arrangements and issue a call for a national convention of single tax advocates, to convene on the 4th of July. Since the circular was issued I have received more than a thousand letters on the subject. I could not find time to answer all of these, and I wish, through THE STANDARD, to explain that it would have afforded me much pleasure to have written a personal letter to each correspondent if the labor had not been too great for the time at my command. The responses were favorable and the call has been issued.

The next point to which we should turn our attention is that of securing a large and representative attendance at the meeting. It is important that every friend of the cause who can do so should be there. The work to be done is important, and the meeting is certainly destined to be a historical one. I suppose the work of the conference might be outlined as follows:

1. Select a national name.

2. Adopt a national declaration of principles.

3. Appoint a national committee composed of one member from each state and territory.

4. Determine upon a line of policy.

The committee appointed is a good one, and I see no reason why the meeting should not be a grand success.

SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS

PERSONAL.

Caroline Herschel, who discovered eight comets, couldn't remember the multiplication table.

The queen of England speaks German in her home circle, while English is the family language of the German, Russian, Greek and Danish imperial and royal homes.

Mr. Labouchere says that the prince imperial of Russia is so weak, both mentally and physically, that in less exalted circles he would be regarded as being within measurable distance of idiocy.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet, is described as a man of very poor physique, with narrow, round shoulders and a chest that is not worth mentioning. His hair his is flaring red[sic], and is usually unkempt.

King Humbert of Italy has grown very gray of late. He is only forty-four, but he looks much older. Humbert is not a handsome man, nor does he look highly intellectual, but he has a face which indicates that he is honest, dignified and sensible.

A. C. Campbell of Ottawa, Can., publishes a well written letter in the *Evening Journal* of that city, in which he defines the single tax theory, and points to the indications of coming reform, not only in the United States, but in Canada, Europe and Australia as well.

Sic in the original; probably ""single tax cause"".
Sic in the original; probably ""His hair is flaring red"".

Not many years ago a good American went to London. His name was G. W. Smalley, and his station that of correspondent for the New York *Tribune*. In these respects he remains unchanged. But in other characteristics he has under gone[sic] a curious metamorphosis.–[Toronto Globe.

Bismarck's habits and hours are shocking to old fashioned people. The prince goes to bed at 2 a. m. and gets up at noon. He eats supper at midnight in company with Princess Bismarck and the Count and Countess Rantzan[sic]. In Bismarck's bedroom a light is always kept burning, messages being often delivered to him in the night.

Miss Leonora Beck of Chicago, at a recent meeting of the local land and labor club, announced that she had received two requests from outside papers for contributions relating to the cause of poverty. These requests were the result of the publication in THE STANDARD of Jan. 21, of her article entitled "A school teacher's experience."

D. S. Macorquodale of Parkdale, Canada, sets an example to single tax men by getting inserted in the Parkdale *Times*, in addition to an account of a meeting of his society, a brief, clear statement of the aims and principles of the movement. He says that his society was formed by earnest canvassing on the part of members of the central society, which meets at Association hall, on Young street, and that it is doing prosperously.

Stirring Things Up in the Fatherland.

Deutschland, Bubenheim, Germany.

A Mr. H. P. A. Bauer, editor in chief of the Coblenzer *Zeitung*, sends out a circular to the Catholic press wherein he offers for ten marks a series of four popular articles, each one hundred pages long, in which he combats the idea of the nationalization of the land. He says in the circular: "It is well known that the dangerous doctrines of the American, Henry George, advocated in his book,"Progress and Poverty" are being spread here in Germany by the manufacturer Flurscheim in his journal, *Deutschland.*
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Already a land liga is established to carry on the propaganda for their real socialistic ideas; there has also appeared a literature on this question."

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Sic in the original; probably ""undergone"".
Sic in the original; probably ""Rantzau"".

[Advertisement] Belford's Magazine

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE.

DONN PIATT'S ADDRESS.

The president of the United States has thrown the political arena in a tumult that is as novel as it is important. For nearly a quarter of a century the elections have been controlled by what we are pleased to call the issues of the late civil war and the personal praise and abuse of candidates. In these the contestants have resolved themselves into a mere struggle for power to be found in the possession of the offices. No measures founded on antagonistic principles of administration have been suggested or discussed. The country, divided into two hostile camps, has rallied to one or the other side on a mere difference of names. The platforms solemnly promulgated by republican and democratic conventions nominating candidates for the presidency are so adroitly worded that to the keenest investigation they afford no material difference. The contests that follow are a shame to our manhood as a nation of civilized people.

This sort of political life has so degraded us that the blind following of party has degenerated to a stupid following of men. Each leader has his body of retainers; and is considered valuable in proportion to the number he can control. This is called personal magnetism. It really means the struggle for office and the fascinating hope of plunder through a possession of the government.

The prospect of success depends upon the number of votes, and as opinions are apt to offend, opinions are carefully suppressed. Each party pledges itself, for example, not to disturb the business relations of the country. Now, as these business relations are based on the interference of the general government in the private enterprises of the citizen, the successful party must hold itself to the condition which it finds; and the result of a change to one or the other, is merely the putting out of office one set to install another.

There is but one plane of degradation lower than this, and that is the one that exists in some of the Central and South American governments. There the factions, made up of personal following, appeal from the brute force of such voting to the brute force of arms. Failing to vote in a man because he is their man, the factionists seize their muskets and inaugurate what they are pleased to call a revolution, and go out to kill and get killed. We are edging closely on such a condition, and really it is about as sensible as the one to which we have come.

President Grover Cleveland in his sturdy self-reliance, independence and clear-sighted statesmanship, recognizing this condition of the country, has thrown himself and his political fortune into the arena with an appeal to reason that makes of his message a startling platform of principle. The business relations of the country are as much disturbed, and its dealers are as much stupefied and astonished as ware[sic] the money changers of the temple when our Saviour ordered them out.

How brave this act of our president was, the more observant and thoughtful recognize. We all know that he is president because he is a democrat, but for that the solid south voted him in. Now the south was and is solid not from any belief in or love for the democracy. It was driven into that condition by necessity. When Lee surrendered and his brave followers laid down their arms and returned to the peaceful pursuits of civil life, the republican party went into the business of reconstruction. Instead of appealing, as Lincoln sought to do, before he was so cruelly murdered, to the governing element of the south found in its intelligence, it appealed to its ignorance. This was a brutal assault not only on the political structure, but the social as well. An attempt was made to put the power of the state under the control of the plantation negroes, supplemented by carpet-baggers to instruct, and

Sic in the original; probably ""were"".

bayonets to protect them in their newly found power. The consequences of this statecraft are matters of history. The white population of the south was driven to union and revolt to save its social existence. They had but two courses open to them–either to abandon their country to the negroes and cease to exist, or fight.

To realize this condition, let one picture New York city, for example, given over to its worst population, the toughs, as they are called, and this through a process that not only robbed the intelligent of their votes but gave the toughs the power of the government, realized through its bayonets.

But we are assured that the negroes are not criminals. That they are citizens, possessed of all the rights of such, and it was and is the duty of the government to protect them.

Let us see. We have at this writing a bill pending in the congress of the United States, which has passed that august body of millionaires called the senate. This is "blair's educational bill." This measure, which should be entitled "An act to abolish, by act of congress, the Constitution of the United States," proposes to take from the treasury of the central government enough money to deprive the states of their right to educate the masses. This proposal is based on the assertion made by its author and his republican associates, such as Edmunds, Evarts and Hoar, that all ignorance is vicious, and that to protect the government, the people must be taught. This was as strong an argument in the shotgun of the south as in the mouths of their dignified senators.

Such condition made the south solid for the democracy, and so long as manhood remains and this disgrace threatens it, the south will be found solid.

This left the presidential contest at the north to turn on personal abuse, and there President Cleveland, had he been an adroit politician, instead of a brave, conscientious statesmen[sic], would have left it. He defeated his opponent on that issue, and as his late secretary Manning left the business relations untouched, there was every prospect of a successful return to power. Fortunately for his party and our country, he is of different material, and scorning to hold office merely for the sake of office, he has thrust into the political field a great measure, upon which to base an issue and supply a discussion.

To comprehend clearly all that is before us we are forced to remember that our government some twenty-five years since passed under the control of a so-called political party that had no claim to such a title because it is held together under property privileges, and these privileges have so shown themselves in our business relations that to disturb them is to revolutionize both political and business conditions. They are so unnatural and unjust that if left to themselves they must inevitably break down the government and bankrupt the country. The tariff, for example, passed from one of a purely marine character to one of high protection at a time when the government was in a death struggle, under the pretext of raising a heavy income on which to prosecute the war. The war came to a successful close and for twenty-three years after the government has been kept on a war footing until the accumulated treasure threatens capital and oppresses labor and all healthy enterprises are paralyzed.

It is hard to realize that the government with its horrible weight is in the field of private enterprise crushing out the weak and lifting the powerful into a class that belittles the strongest aristocracy of Europe. With a vile lobby made up of fast men and loose women, crowding the corridors of the capital, whose sole purpose is to suggest and carry through measures that will insure a profit to certain interests, the great masses of the people, mainly the agriculturists, have no voice in this unconstitutional plunder at their expense. This is but one illustration of evils that have come to us through the degradation of our government in passing the political fabric erected by the fathers to a commercial machine that enriches the few to the utter ruin of the many.

This issue is on us. It cannot be ignored. Even were the startled democracy robbed through long defeats of its traditional courage to meet in convention and nominate some other candidate, the issue would remain. The

Cæsar, assassinated in the first part of Shakespeare's play, holds the boards until the last scene of that immortal tragedy. The great public is being aroused. It will not content itself with killing a fly. Unrequited toil hungers in desperation in mines and manufactures. The farmers stand dismayed in exhausted fields for whose product they have no paying markets. Alien flags alone float over the vessels that on the high seas convey American products. Millionaires multiply from government sanctioned monopolies while the masses see the gulf between a bare sustenance and a competence widen and deepen from year to year. Even the business interests are startled by the augmentation of capital in the government treasury, which threatens bankruptcy to business while it depresses labor.

Belford's Magazine, thus introduced to the public, will be devoted to a fair discussion of the crime thus put upon the people. We are promised the aid of the ablest pens in the United States; and relying on the intelligence of the people, we count upon success in our earnest endeavor.

DONN PIATT.

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[Advertisement] Henry George's Works

HENRY GEORGE'S WORKS.

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Sic in the original; probably ""statesman"".

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8 THE STANDARD, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1888.

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SPIRIT PHENOMENA.

I am not a spiritualist, and my experience with what are called spirit phenomena is very limited, but I have had enough such experience to appreciate the absurdity of current exposures of mediums and to be disposed to the belief that there is, perhaps, an unknown force that operates in at least some so called spirit manifestations. I have a vivid recollection, to begin with, cf[sic,48] the wonderful stories which an elderly but muscular and incredulous relative used to tell of the way in which he was dragged around his own room in the early days of spiritualism by a table he was trying to hold. There was no discernible human agency except the contact of a medium's hand with the surface of the table, so he said, and I do not believe he misrepresented. If it had been a case of rapping or slate writing I might suppose he was deceived, but I cannot believe he merely imagined that he was dragged about the room in the way he described. Either he falsified or he was an actor in a remarkable occurrence for which there is no known explanation. *I* know that he did not falsify.

Fraud is frequently practiced in the name of spiritualism, but so far as my experience goes it is very transparent fraud. About eight years ago I visited a materializing medium, accompanied by a friend. My friend, though not a performer, was a student of legerdemain and expert at the detection of sleight of hand. We went upon this expedition for the fun there might be in it, neither of us having had any previous experience in spiritualism other than of the table rapping and slate writing kind. On arriving at the materializing medium's quarters we found a small company waiting for the performance to begin. An open cabinet stood between the two street windows, and the visitors were invited to inspect it. It was about three feet wide and two deep, and utterly destitute of any contrivance, so far as I could see. At the appointed hour the company were asked to sit in a semi-circle some ten feet away from the cabinet, clasping hands. The lights were put out, and a small oil lamp, turned low, was placed in the rear of the room, its dim light made dimmer with a red shade. The medium, a young man, pulled a black curtain, part of the drapery of one side of the cabinet, across one window, and another black curtain, part of the drapery of the other side of the cabinet, across the other window. He explained that this was to keep out the street light.

Having thus completed his arrangements, the medium entered the cabinet, drawing a curtain across the front of it, and for a few minutes one of the visitors played the piano. Then the spirits came. In the dim, reddish light, I could just distinguish a floating figure in white. It glided past me, almost touching me, and I might have touched it; but when I tried to release my hands to do so my neighbors on either side tightened their grasp. The manifestations continued in this way for some minutes. One spirit would retire into the cabinet and another would come out, the piano being played between the exits and entrances.

But after a while the programme was changed. The ruling spirit, an Indian chief, began to talk, and finally called sit- ters in the circle, one at a time, up to the cabinet. I was among the chosen ones. As I left my chair I determined

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Sic in the original; probably ""of"".

to grab the spirit if it came near enough to me: but I miscalculated my opportunity. The ceremonies were presided over by a perfect amazon of a woman. She was nearly six feet tall and stout in proportion, with a grip like a vise. Taking my right hand in her right and my left in her left, she standing on my left side, she had what would have been an advantage in a struggle with a stronger man than I. Shortly a spirit appeared. I was incredulous. I had been all along. But as the features of the spirit, which approached with a swaying movement to within a foot and a half of me, became clearer in outline, I recognized my friend's dead wife. So positive was the recognition that my incredulity vanished in spite of me, and I was about to speak, when my amazon custodian informed me in a stage whisper that I was face to face with the spirit of Dr. Kane. Then my incredulity returned, to be irrevocably confirmed when "Dr. Kane," waving his hand by way of parting gesture, disclosed to my sight a white muslin bandage wrapped about his hand precisely as before the performance I *had* observed the medium's hand was wrapped.

When we left the room of the medium my friend asked my opinion, and I told him it was a fraud, at the same time giving him my experience. "Of course it is a fraud," he said; "I detected that at once. The room was darkened to give a ghostly appearance to the figures. The curtains were pulled across the windows, not to keep cut the street light, but to make two dressing rooms for the medium. If you could have got behind those curtains you would have found a space of more than a foot between them and the wall, and would have seen masks and robes hanging from them. The piano was played to drown any noise which the medium might accidentally make in effecting his changes. It is the simplest form of trickery."

This is the kind of exhibition which the rough and ready exposers of spiritualism witness, if we are to judge by the transparent character of the performances they describe. But there are mediumistic exhibitions which, supposing them to be produced by the skill of the magician, are not so easily exposed, and for which the usual explanations, good enough for fraudulent performances of the kind I have just described, are no explanations at all. One of these I witnessed shortly prior to my introduction to "the spirit of Dr. Kane."

I had been told of a man named Phillips who was a wonderful slate writing medium. Having never seen any spirit slate writing I determined to get an hour's amusement out cf Phillips. Professing to be a reporter, I asked for some tests for publication. There is no reasonable probability

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that he had ever seen or heard of me. Seating me at a small table in the center of the room, he took a position about ten feet away, after telling me to write a name on each of several pieces of paper, and upon writing it to roll the paper up into a pellet. I followed his instructions, and having lost a near relative, naturally wrote her name (Mary Brown will answer the purpose of the narrative) upon one of the slips. I made fourteen or fifteen pellets, each with a name, some fictitious, some of living people and some of dead people.

The pellets being bunched on the center of the table, Phillips stepped up and shuffled them with his fingers. If there was any sleight of hand it was there, for at no other time was he within ten feet of the table. I may add here that we had had no conversation and no "pumping" was done. That I remember distinctly, for I went expecting and prepared to be "pumped."

Having retired to his former position after shuffling the pellets, Phillips told me to take them up one at a time and if I heard one or two raps on the table to lay the pellet down, but if I heard three to hold it. One by one I took the pellets up, but no raps came until I had picked up the seventh or eighth, when three distinct raps were made on the top of the table and directly under my hand. I am prepared to believe that all this was a trick and unwilling to believe that any spirit was an actor in the affair, but no one can make me believe that Phillips made those raps

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Sic in the original; probably ""of"".

with his knee joints or his toe joints or his finger nails. They were made directly upon the table and directly under my hand. Unless the table was a trick table the raps were made by some occult force, and if it was a trick table I do not understand how he produced similar raps under similar conditions on a stranger's table, in a stranger's house, as he subsequently did.

When the medium heard the raps he came forward, and, sitting in front of me while I held the pellet in my hand, he wrote the name of the relative whom I had recently lost—"Mary Brown." Upon unrolling the pellet it proved to be the particular one on which I had written Mary Brown's name.

It seemed remarkable to me that this stranger, whether by trick or not, should have selected that particular name for his test. It was remarkable that he should have known which pellet to indicate by the raps. It was remarkable that he was able to make the raps at all. I do not accept the spiritual explanation, but I am quite as positively compelled to reject all the anti-spiritual explanations I have ever read or heard of this phase of mediumship.

At the same interview Phillips made "tests" even more wonderful; but as we entered into general conversation after the first experiment, prior to which we had not conversed at all, I am not so sure that there was no "pumping" for the other experiments.

Impressed with the mystery of Phillips's exhibition, I related it in detail to my friend who so readily discovered and explained the materializing fraud. He was just as ready with an explanation of Phillips's fraud. He knew how Foster "worked the pellet dodge," as he expressed it, and he was sure that Phillips was only a base imitation of Foster. And as for the slate writing—for Phillips had given me an exhibition of that—why it was per- fectly simple; the slates were changed by sleight of hand. No? Then Phillips had a small piece of pencil concealed between his finger nail and the finger with which he wrote. Impossible? Well, there were a variety of ways in which the trick might be performed, but it was probably in one of these two, and if I had been familiar with magic I should have detected it; but, of course, I couldn't be expected to know how a sleight of hand performer does his work, and it was no wonder perhaps that I should be dazed at what to the magician is in the very alphabet of his profession. My friend would go with me to Phillips, and I should see how the impostor would be put to shame.

So one afternoon we called upon the medium. As before, there was no preliminary conversation. My experience had been published, however, and it was quite possible for the medium to have traced us both and learned somewhat of our assocations[sic]; but that is unimportant. The exhibition was not so remarkable in every respect as on the occasion of my visit alone; but when we came away my friend had no explanation for what he had seen. He abandoned the sleight of hand theory, and I was convinced again of the unsoundness of the little piece of pencil under the finger nail theory.

How could my friend maintain the sleight of hand theory when he himself put two slates, on which he saw there was no writing, face to face, and held them in position with his own hand, and yet found intelligible writing on the inside surface of one of them when he took them apart? Trae, they were under the table for a time, and the medium held them together, or pretended to, at one end; but my friend held them at the other end, and they never passed from his grasp from the time when there was not a scratch on them until he took them apart to find the writing there.

And how could I accept the pencil under the finger nail theory? At one time Phillips held a single slate with its edge against my friend's forehead. I could see the slate distinctly and every movement that Phillips might have

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Sic in the original; probably ""associations"".

made; and though he made no movement with hand or finger, scratching on the slate was distinctly audible, and it bore a communication on its face when the medium withdrew it.

It is needless to say that these slate communications at both interviews were sheer nonsense. Every reader of "spiritual communications" will recognize that characteristic. But it was not what was written, but that anything should be written, that excited our interest. My friend's legerdemain had left him clear in the lurch; still his mind reverted continually to that mode of explanation. The slates might be trick slates, or—well, anyhow, he would like to see the exhibition in his own room and with his own slates. To his

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surprise, Phillips readily assented to the test and a day was set.

In anticipation of the medium's visit I bought two cheap school slates, and carried them to my friend's room. When Phillips arrived, a small sewing table, part of the furniture of the room, was placed in the middle of the floor. Several experiments were tried, but I shall relate only one. Phillips called for the slates, which I handed to him in the original wrapping paper in which they came to me. He unwrapped them in my presence, and, carrying them to the wash basin, washed them with a sponge. Here was the opportunity—the only opportunity—for trickery, if there was trickery. My friend has always insisted that, on pretense of washing the slates, the medium might have written on them with some kind of magical pencil the writing from which would develop under certain conditions, on the principle of invisible ink. But the explanation does not explain what followed, and was never really satisfactory to my friend.

When the slates were washed, Phillips laid them upon a sofa directly opposite to me, and I kept my eyes upon them. He waited until they were dried, and then taking them up was about to wrap them in paper; but I stopped him to make a reexamination of the slates, which I did with care. There was not a scratch on either side of either of them. Having satisfied myself and my friend of that, I put the slates together face to face and laid them upon the paper which was spread upon the table, whereupon Phil- lips, without touching the slates, rolled the paper around them and handed the package to me. While I held it he pretended that the spirits instructed us to put it into a drawer of the table. The key of the drawer being furnished by my friend, I unlocked it and placing the package inside, locked the drawer again. I am as positive as that I now write, that when those slates were placed in that drawer there was no writing upon them.

It must have been fifteen minutes before the drawer was again unlocked. Meantime we conversed about a variety of subjects; but our conversation turned chiefly upon the fact that so-called spirit communications through Christian mediums spoke frequently of Jesus as the Christ, and the question was asked whether there were any Jewish mediums, the suggestion being that if an orthodox Jew, acting as a medium, should receive similar communications it might be an argument against certain theories re- specting spiritualism. The conversation has no bearing of importance except that the word *Christ* was several times repeated, and at its close I said: "Well, I do not care what may be written; if there is a single intelligible sentence on the slates when we take them out, I shall be satisfied that some force which we do not understand has produced the result," or words to that effect. Let it be remembered that the conversation occurred while the slates were under lock and key, and no such conversation had preceded their deposit in the drawer.

Phillips told me to unlock the drawer. I did so. I took out the package. I unwrapped it. Phillips did not touch the package or the slates. I took them apart myself and found written in plain characters on the face of one of them, this letter:

> What difference does it make what we write? Is it not sufficient proof of spirit power that we write at all?

> Yours, CHRIST.

It may be an important fact that Phillips was addicted to the habit of chewing chalk. At frequent intervals during his visit he would take a chalk crayon from his pocket and bite off a small piece, which he would chew for a while, and then repeat the operation. I can surmise a close connection between slate writing and the chalk chewing habit in a slate writing medium; but I can only surmise.

It is frequently said that sleight of hand performers will repeat the "tests" of any medium if they have an opportunity to observe them. An opportunity to do this with the "test" I have just described was offered to Hermann in my presence. When it was described to him he promptly offered to do it, if he could see it done. But when he was told that he must do it in my friend's room and with his table and slates, Hermann just as promptly replied: "No; in *my* room and with *my* table and slates!"

On one occasion I visited a table tipping medium with two friends, both skeptics. We agreed that in no way would we let the medium discover our identity. It was well that we had taken the precaution, for the pump was put in operation and kept in operation while we were there. But the well was dry—nothing was learned by the medium, and in consequence, perhaps, the sitting was very unsatisfactory.

A spirit, however, that of a school mate of fifteen years before, did move the medium to communicate with me. I asked where we went to school together, but every effort to spell out the name of the place was ineffectual. I had no better luck in an attempt to get the surname of my former school mate, although the first name was given. I asked at how many places we went to school together and the answer was: "Two." I remembered one school mate bearing that name who had been at school with me in two different villages, and asked why we had gone to school in two places. The answer was, "Because the school house burned down." That was true. I then asked my spirit school mate the cause and the time of her death, for I had supposed she was still living. I did not confide my supposition to the medium, however. The reply to that question was that she had died about a year before of a peculiar throat disease which she tried to describe or name but could not.

There was enough in this to induce me to make inquiries and I learned the fact to be that the school mate I had in mind, and whose first name was given by the medium, was still alive; but that her sister, having a different first name, who had also gone to school with me in two different villages and for the same reason, namely, the burning of the school house, had died about a year before of a throat disease, the

p. 8, col. 4

character of which the village doctor did not understand.

This medium had a friend, a young man, whom he invited into the circle with us. He had nothing to say and seemed to take no interest in what was going on. I noticed that whenever the table tipped it tipped in his direction. This had been repeated often enough to confirm my suspicions. I watched my opportunity, and when the table was in the midst of an affirmative tip—three times—I bore heavily on my side of the table, and had the satisfaction of seeing the hand of the medium's friend slip. That particular tip was not completed. It was plain enough that the friend did the tipping and the medium was a fraud.

But the most convincing evidence that spirit phenomena are probably due to some unknown force is not the exhibitions of professional mediums, who may deceive, who frequently have excellent opportunities for

deception, and who certainly have what criminal lawyers call "motive;" but the experiments of personal friends in whose honor one has confidence, and who are neither professional mediums nor spiritualists. In such experiments I have had a little experience, though not much.

I recall some of these exhibited in a private house among four or five mutual friends, none of them spiritualists, by a man whose name is a voucher to all who know him for his honor and veracity. The table used was a light one, which he might have tipped without apparent exertion. But he could not have moved it around the room by the mere touch of his finger, and if he could, his assurance that he did not, and that he was ignorant of the cause of its movements, would have been sufficient.

The party was around the table for some minutes with hands flat upon it. Pretty soon it began to tip. Then it answered questions yes or no by single or triple tips. Then it spelled out words and sentences by tipping at the call of the alphabet. These sentences were just as senseless as any "spirit" communication, but they were sentences. After a while, when the table got warmed up to its work, it would walk around the room, dance climb[sic] up into the lap of one or another of the persons present, describe figures on the floor, and so on. If the "medium" (I must call him that for want of a better term) took his hand off, the table stopped; but if he put so much as the tip of his finger upon it, it would move, tip, dance and climb as before.

Of these experiments I am driven to the alternative of believing that they proved some unknown and possibly undeveloped force, or that a man who had no motive, and but little opportunity for deception, and whose reputation for truthfulness in the most trivial matters and minute particulars is so universal among his acquaintances that they would not believe him capable of even a joke that involved deceit, is a conscienceless liar. I prefer to believe that what he said was true. He said that while he did not attribute the phenomena to any supernatural cause, he was wholly ignorant of what the cause was, and did not himself consciously produce any of the effects we had witnessed.

LOUIS F. POST.

The Prosperity Plea for Protection.

The St. Paul *Labor Echo* prints the following extract from an editorial in the *Pioneer Press* of that city:

> Whatever may be said of the theoretical injustice of the inequalities and absurdities of a protective tariff, the magnificent prosperity of the country during the past twenty-five years, its enormous advance in wealth, and in the wide diffusion of the means of comfortable and happy subsistence among the masses of the people, is a fact which outweighs the most plausible of theories in the judgment of the American people.

And then in juxtaposition it prints the following item from the local page of the very same issue of the *Pioneer Press:*

> Of late the police have been keeping pretty close watch of the legions of street beggars, who have been so indefatigable in their attentions to the benevolent passers by during the past winter. At times one has to verily run the gauntlet in a journey of a few blocks. All those caught soliciting aid to tide them over the present financial depression are summarily hustled off to the lockup, and on the next day wend their way over the prairie to the work house.

The *Labor Echo* goes on to make savage comments upon protection cant; but comments are really unnecessary.

Sic in the original; probably ""dance, climb"".

The Bearings of This Observation Lays In the Application On It.

New York Tribune.

Cheap things, the tariff reformers want. Well, if a man can make his pair of shoes for himself, better than any he could buy, and in spare time that would otherwise be unemployed, can he possibly buy cheaper shoes at any price? Why, he would be just so much out of pocket, if his neighbor should sell him a fine pair of shoes for sixpence.

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which is deservedly regarded as the crown and climax of Pennsylvania’s manufactures. This Watch contains every essential to an accurate timekeeper, and many important improvements patented by the Company. They are Dust and Damp Proof, a quality possessed by no other movement in the world. Jeweled throughout with genuine rubies. Patent Stem Wind and Set, strongest and simplest. Sold through authorized agents at $38.00. Either all cash down or $1.00 per week. There can be no disappointment in this system. An active, reliable Agent Wanted to represent us in every city and town. Write for full particulars.

The Keystone Watch Club Co 925 Chestnut St., PHILADA., PA. REFERENCES—Any Commercial Agency.

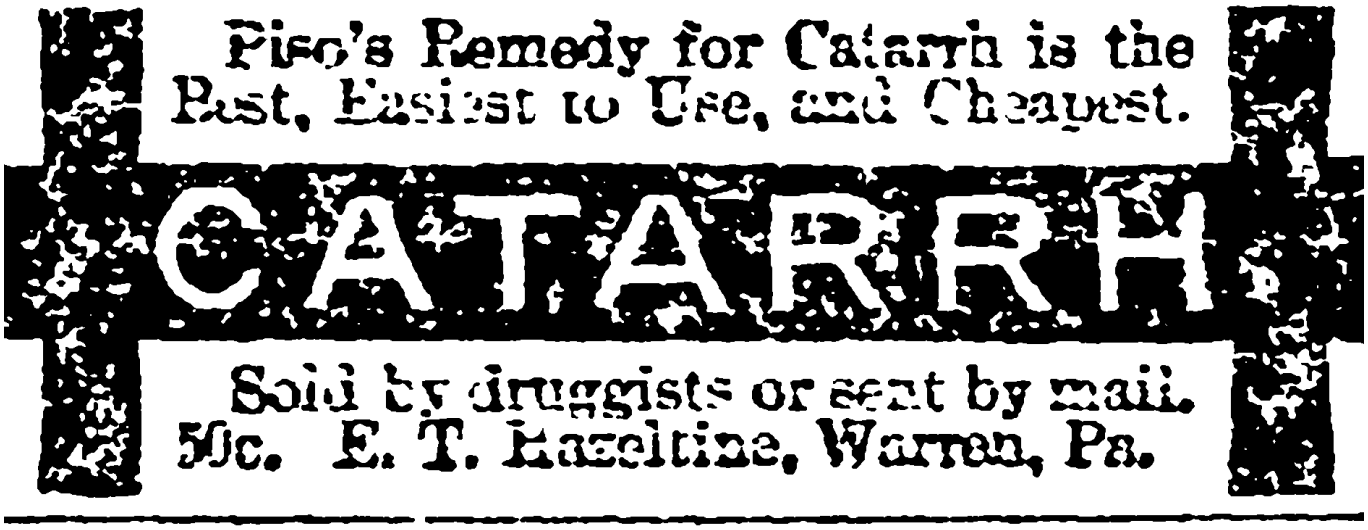
[Advertisement] Canned Goods (C. M. M. P. A.)



[Advertisement illustration: a round trade-mark stamp lettered “HAND MADE” and “C. M. M. P. A.” Text as printed:]

Canned Goods WITH THIS STAMP [IN?] THE BOTTOM OF CANS ARE Free from Poison, AND ARE MADE BY ORGANIZED LABOR. Trade-Mark.—Registered.

[Advertisement] Piso's Remedy for Catarrh



[Advertisement: display panel with the word CATARRH reversed out of a dark band. Text as printed:]

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

[Advertisement] The Great American Tea Co.



[Advertisement illustration: T-shaped dark block lettered “THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY”.]

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest offer. Now’s your time to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, Dinner Set, Gold Band Moss Rose Toilet Set, Watch, Brass Lamp, Castor, or Webster’s Dictionary. For particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box [289?]. [31 and 33?] Vesey St., New York.

[Advertisement] Ollendorf's Neurodontine

OLLENDORF'S NEURODONTINE.

Instantaneous cure for Toothache, Headache and Neuralgia. 25 cents. Central depot, [308?] E. 14th st., N. Y.

[Advertisement] Holland's Coffee and Dining Rooms

HOLLAND'S COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, [113?] Fourth avenue, Bet. 13th and [14th?] sts.

[Advertisement] James Bogan

JAMES BOGAN, PRINCIPAL AGENT for James Means' $3 and $4 shoes. [225?] BOWERY, near Prince street.

[Advertisement] Charles B. Schaidner, Photographer

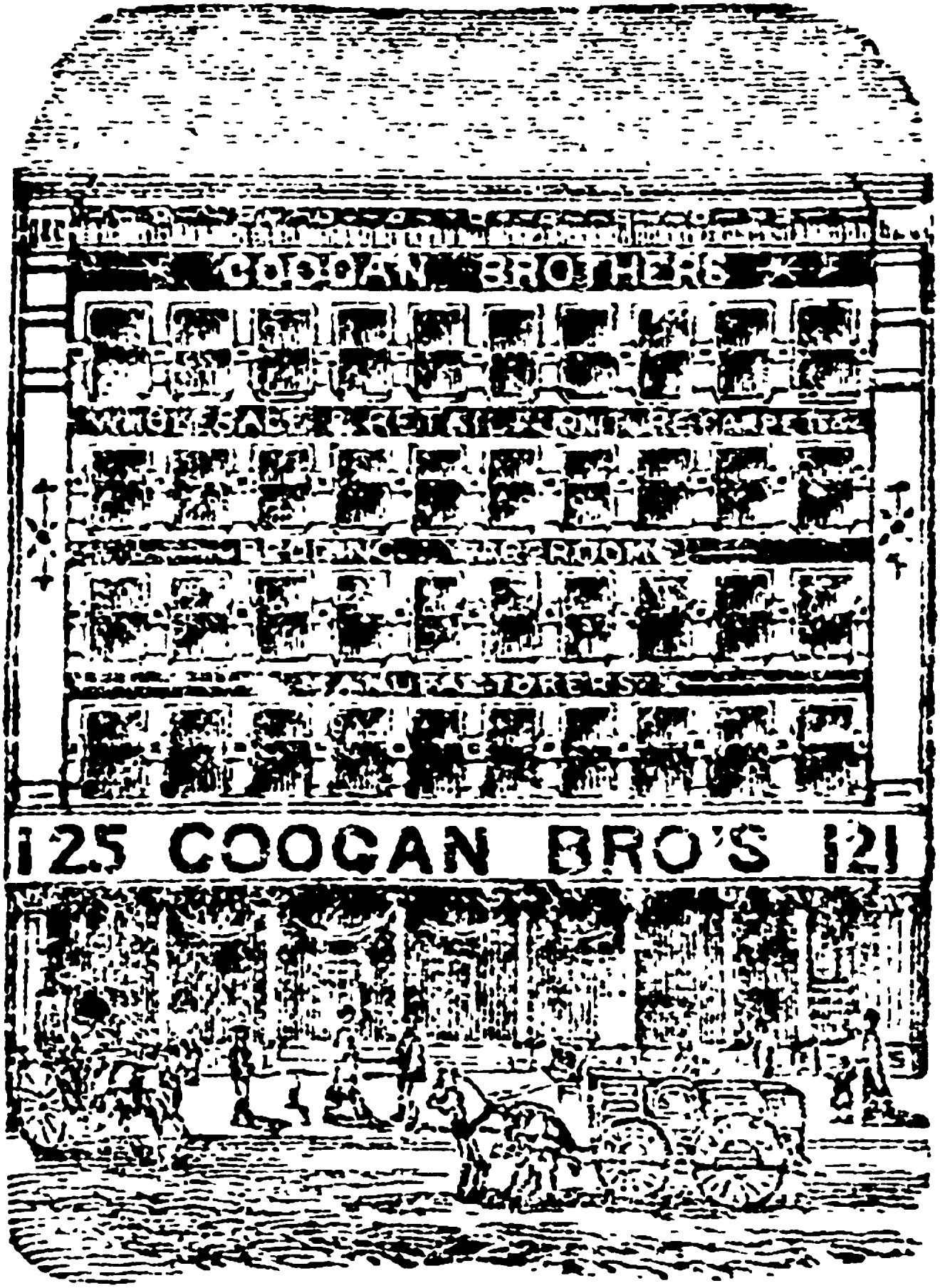
CHARLES B. [SCHAIDNER?], PHOTOGRAPHER. [2290?] Third avenue, cor. [124th?] street, New York.

Children's Photographs by instantaneous process a specialty

[Advertisement] The Single Tax (Union Printing Co.)

THE SINGLE TAX.—Special editions of ready-printed newspapers containing current Single Tax reading matter. All sizes; low prices. UNION PRINTING CO., [15?] Vandewater street, New York.

[Advertisement] Coogan Bros.


125 COOGAN BRO'S 121

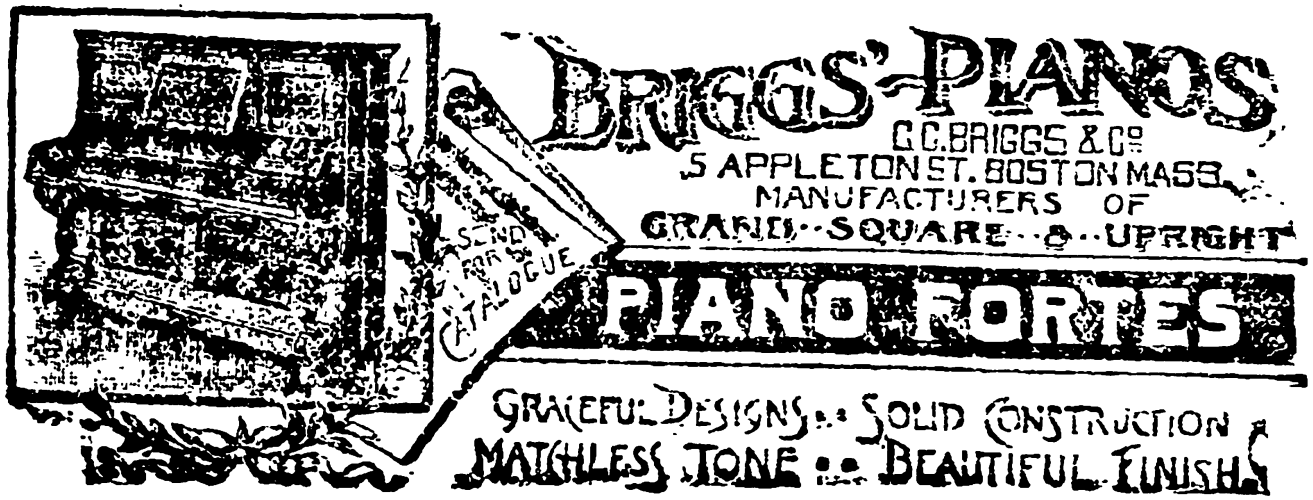
[Advertisement illustration: engraving of a five-story commercial building with pedestrians and horse-drawn wagons in the street. Signs on the façade: “COOGAN BROTHERS”; “WHOLESALE & RETAIL [illegible] CARPETS [?]”; “[illegible] ROOMS”; “MANUFACTURERS”; and across the ground floor “125 COOGAN BRO’S 121”.]

COOGAN BROS.,

CARPET AND FURNITURE DEALERS,

COR. BOWERY AND GRAND STS.

[Advertisement] Briggs’ Pianos



[Advertisement illustration: an upright piano in an ornamental frame with foliage beneath; a pointing banner and a dark band of display lettering. Text as printed:]

BRIGGS’ PIANOS C. C. BRIGGS & Co. 5 APPLETON ST. BOSTON MASS. MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND · SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES SEND FOR CATALOGUE GRACEFUL DESIGNS · SOLID CONSTRUCTION MATCHLESS TONE · BEAUTIFUL FINISH

p. 8, col. 6

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[Advertisement] The Land and Labor Library

THE LAND AND LABOR LIBRARY.—We are now publishing under the title of “The Land and Labor Library” a series of short tracts on various phases of the social problem. These pamphlets contain facts, figures and arguments expressed in concise, vigorous language easily understood. As a means of propaganda we recommend them to all who desire to help on the movement for social reform. Those who wish to have these tracts placed where they will do good but who are unable personally to attend to their distribution, can remit the price to us, as we have every facility for sending them where they are needed and will be read.

The following have already appeared:

No. 1. “First Principles.” By Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 2. “Land and Taxation.” A conversation between David Dudley Field and Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 3. “The Right to the Use of the Earth.” By Herbert Spencer. 4 pages.

No. 4. “A Christian Minister on the Remedy for Poverty.” A sermon by the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost of Newark, N. J. 2 pages.

No. 5. “A Sum in Proportion.” By T. L. McCready. 2 pages.

No. 6. “The Settler’s Nightmare.” By Louis F. Post. 4 pages.

No. 7. “New York’s Docks: The True Mode of Raising Revenue.” By J. W. Sullivan. 4 pages.

No. 8. “Unemployed Labor.” By Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 9. “Voices for Reform.” 2 pages.

No. 10. “A Mysterious Disappearance.” By Lewis Freeland. 6 pages.

No. 11. “How to Increase Profits.” By A. J. Steers. 2 pages.

No. 12. “The American Farmer.” By Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 13. “Sailors’ Snug Harbor and the Randall Farm.” By W. T. Croasdale. 12 pages.

No. 14. “The Collegiate Church and the Shoemaker’s Field.” By W. T. Croasdale. 12 pages.

No. 15. “Only a Dream.” By Abner C. Thomas. 4 pages.

No. 16. “The Anti-Poverty Society.” Dr. McGlynn’s address at the first meeting. 8 pages.

No. 17. “The Cross of the New Crusade.” A poem. By David Rorty. 2 pages.

No. 18. “It is the Law of Christ.” By Rev. S. H. Spencer of Henry, Ill. 4 pages.

No. 19. “My Landlord. By John Jones[sic]. 4 pages.

No. 20. “Thou Shalt Not Steal.” An address by Henry George before the Anti-Poverty Society. [8?] pages.

No. 21. “Christianity and Poverty.” An address by Father Huntington before the Anti-poverty society. 4 pages.

No. 22. “Poverty and Christianity.” An address by Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost before the Anti-poverty society. [8?] pages.

No. 23. “The Single Tax.” By Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.

No. 24. “Hymns of the New Crusade”—No. 1. 4 pages.

No. 25. “Hymns of the New Crusade”—No. 2. 4 pages.

Sic in the original; probably ““My Landlord.” By John Jones.”.

No. 26. “Religion vs. Robbery.” Address by Rev. Dr McGlynn before the New York Anti-poverty society. June 12, [1887?]. 8 pages.

No. 27. “Back to the Land.” Bishop Nulty’s letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese. 16 pages. Price, 5 cents.

No. 28. “Anti-Slavery and Anti-Poverty.” An address by the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost before the New York Anti-Poverty Society, June 19. [8?] pages.

No. 29. “Tenement House Morality.” Rev. J. O. S. Huntington in the Forum. 4 pages.

No. 30. “The Case Plainly Stated.” A speech by H. F. Ring before the Knights of Labor at Houston, Texas. 8 pages.

No. 31. “Questions and Answers.” Questions by Rev. Howard Henderson of the Sixty first street M. E. church of New York; with answers by Henry George. 2 pages.

No. 32. “Objections to the Land Tax.” By Thomas G. Shearman. 4 pages.

No. 33. “Socialism—Its Truth and Its Error.” Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 34. “Horse Sense.” W. C. Woods. 2 pages.

No. 35. The Syracuse Platform. 2 pages.

No. 36. “C[illegible]ycus and Rusticus.” Tudor S. Jenks. 4 pages.

No. 37. “Taxing Land Values.” Henry George. [8?] pp.

No. 38. “God Wills It.” Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 39. “What We Want.” Everett Glackin, president Typographical Union No. 6. 2 pages.

No. 40. “Protection or Free Trade.” Henry George. Price, 35 cents.

No. 41. The Syracuse Platform. (German.) 2 pages.

No. 42. “First Principles.” (German.) Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 43. “Socialism—Its Truth and Its Error. (German[sic].) Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 44. “How John’s Father Saw the Light.” W. C. Woods, M. D. 2 pages.

1. Platform of the United Labor Party[sic]. 2 pages.

No. 46. “Taxing Land Values.” (German.) Henry George. 8 pages.

No. 47. “It is the Law of Christ.” (German.) Rev. S. H. Spencer. 4 pages.

No. 48. “The Case Plainly Stated.” (German). H. F. Ring. 8 pages.

No. 49. “The Distribution of Wealth.” Thomas G. Shearman. 16 pages.

No. 50. “Progress and Poverty.” (German.) Henry George.

Sic in the original; probably ““…Its Error.” (German.)”.
Sic in the original; probably ““No. 45. …””.

No. 51. “Ten Thoughts for Christian Thinkers.” Rev. John W. Kramer. 4 pages.

No. 52. “The Case Plainly Stated.” (Swedish). H. F. Ring. 8 pages.

No. 53. “Sailors’ Snug Harbor.” (German.) Wm. T. Croasdale. 12 pages.

No. 54. “What the United Labor Party Want.” Henry George. 2 pages.

No. 55. “Stories for Farmers.” 4 pages.

No. 56. “Electoral Reform.” A. T. Rice. 4 pages.

No. 57. “Protection as a Universal Need.” Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 58. “To a College Professor.” Bartholomew Appleby. 4 pages.

No. 59. “Before a Royal Commission.” W. A. Douglass. 4 pages.

No. 60. “The Tariff Question.” Henry George. [4?] pages.

No. 61. “A Practical Illustration.” Hugh B. Brown. 2 pages.

No. 62. “Progress and Poverty.” Henry George. Price, 35 cents.

No. 63. “American Protection and British Free Trade.” Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 64. “Hints as to What You Can Do.” Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 65. “To a Bookkeeper.” Bartholomew Appleby. 2 pages.

No. [66?]. “A Lawyer’s Reply to Criticisms.” Samuel B. Clarke. [15?] pages.

No. 57. “A Piece of Land” By[sic] the late Francis G. Shaw. 2 pages.

No. 68. “The Tax on Buildings.” William T. Croasdale. 8 pages.

No. 69. “Protection and Wages.” Henry George. 8 pages.

GERMAN TRACTS.

No. 41. The Syracuse Platform. 2 pages.

No. 42. “First Principles.” Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 43. “Socialism—Its Truth and Its Error.” Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 45. “Taxing Land Values.” Henry George. [8?] pages.

No. 47. “It is the Law of Christ.” Rev. S. H. Spencer of Henry, Ill. 4 pages.

No. 48. “The Case Plainly Stated.” H. F. Ring. [8?] pages.

Sic in the original; probably ““A Piece of Land.” By”.

No. 50. “Progress and Poverty.” Henry George.

No. 52. “The Case Plainly Stated.” (Swedish.) H. F. Ring. 8 pages.

No. [53?]. “Sailors’ Snug Harbor.” Wm. T. Croasdale. 12 pages.

SWEDISH.

No. 52. “The Case Plainly Stated.” H. F. Ring. [8?] pages.

Prices, free by mail: 2-page tracts—50 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 15 cents; 1,000 copies, $1; 5,000 copies, [$4.25?].

Four-page tracts—25 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, [35?] cents; 1,000 copies, $2; 5,000 copies, $8.50.

Six-page tracts—25 copies, 15 cents; 100 copies, [37?] cents; 1,000 copies, $3; 5,000 copies, $12.75.

Eight-page tracts—25 copies, [20?] cents; 100 copies 50 cents; 1,000 copies, $4; 5,000 copies, $17.

Twelve-page tract—25 copies[sic], 30 cents; 100 copies, 75 cents; 1,000 copies, $6; 5,000 copies, $22.50.

Sixteen-page tracts—25 copies, [40?] cents; 100 copies, $1; 1,000 copies, $8; 5,000 copies, $34.

A special selection, comprising thirty or more of the most popular tracts, will be sent for 20 cents.

Other numbers in preparation.

Address HENRY GEORGE, 12 Union square, New York city.

[Advertisement] The New Christianity

THE NEW CHRISTIANITY.—A bi-weekly independent journal, recognizing the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man as the essentials of religion, and Emanuel Swedenborg as the illumined instrument of the new dispensation and era now so manifestly beginning.

In sympathy with every movement toward the realization of the Lord’s kingdom on earth, and having no desire to build up a sect or to interfere with any one’s church relation, it opens its columns to all religious, moral and social questions, guided by one principle alone—the thought and love of USE.

Editors, B. F. Barrett and S. H. Spencer. Price, $2 a year. Sample copies free. Address NEW CHRISTIANITY, Germantown, Pa.

[Advertisement] Anti-Poverty Doctrines in a Nutshell

ANTI-POVERTY DOCTRINES IN A NUTSHELL.

Sic in the original; probably ““Twelve-page tracts””.

Thirty pamphlets on various phases of the social problem. The question of the hour. All should understand it. Will be sent post paid on receipt of fifteen cents in stamps, or will be sent free to any one sending twenty-five cents for six months' subscription to the *Tax Reformer*, a sixteen page journal. Address, ANTI-POVERTY PRESS, 1791 Lexington ave., N. Y.

[Advertisement] Labor Library (Modern Press)

$5.00 LABOR LIBRARY.–30 STANDARD works by 24 authors–Marx, Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Krupotkin, Rechus, Hyndman, Gronlund, Bebel, Annie Besant, Lassalle, Bradlaugh, George. Speeches of anarchists and trial, etc., bound in 3 vols.; cloth, $5; postpaid, $5.50. Complete list mailed free. MODERN PRESS, 250 1-2 Bowery, New York.

PRINTING.

[Advertisement] Concord Co-operative Printing Company

CONCORD CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING COMPANY (Ld.) 47 and 49 Center st., N. Y. BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING.

Damaged type restored

Letters that were broken, blotted or missing in the print and have been written as intended. Listed so they can be checked against the scan; they are not footnoted in the text.

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
1	OPENING THE FIGHT.	long [b]urst" (b barely inked)	"long burst"
1	OPENING THE FIGHT.	now c[ert]ain", "na[tion]al cam-", "throug[h] the [t]ari[f]f", "que[stio]n" (letters faded/ broken along a crease)	"certain", "national", "through the tariff", "question"
1	OPENING THE FIGHT.	And for [we?] single tax men" (crease; letters after "for" barely legible, look like "we")	"for us single tax men" if "we" is right
1	OPENING THE FIGHT.	tith[e]" and "to t[h]e people" (letters broken/faint)	"tithe", "the"
1	OPENING THE FIGHT.	"[t]elegraph" (t broken)	"telegraph"
1	OPENING THE FIGHT.	"E[i]ther" (letters broken/faint)	"Either"
1	OPENING THE FIGHT.	reductions [in]" ("in" almost wholly unprinted)	"in"
1	[The Evening Post's new weekly edition]	contin[u]e", "e[d]ition" (letters broken)	"continue", "edition"

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
1	JOINING ISSUE.	[T]he tax” (T broken, reads like “1he”)	“The”
2	WHAT ONE WOMAN HAS DONE.	de” / “gree” (line-end hyphen missing or not visible)	“de-/gree”
2	WHAT ONE WOMAN HAS DONE.	denounce” (the “n” before “ce” blotted)	“denounce” (broken type)
2	WHAT ONE WOMAN HAS DONE.	themselves” (the “m” blotted)	“themselves” (broken type)
2	PATERSON RULED BY HER SALOONS.	pells” (the vowel may be a worn “o”)	“polls”
3	The Law of Rent.	S> many of my friends” (letter damaged)	“So”
3	The Law of Rent.	c[damaged] my und rstanding	“of my understanding”
3	Unearned Increments.	GRO[damaged]S	“GROSS”
3	Unearned Increments.	rot the individual” (n damaged, reads as r)	“not”
3	Refunding War Taxes.	pay-/e[damaged]s	“payers”
3	Won’t the Land Owners be Able to Corner Electricity Then, as	stray character (a “1”/mark) set at the end of the headline line “Now?	nothing (stray type, omitted from text)
3	THE BREWERS IN A FERMENT.	Frobable” (P appears as F; possibly damaged)	“Probable”
3	THE BREWERS IN A FERMENT.	resol[damaged]ions	“resolutions”
3	THE BREWERS IN A FERMENT.	Brookl[damaged]n	“Brooklyn”
3	THE BREWERS IN A FERMENT.	h[damaged]d a meeting	“had”
3	THE BREWERS IN A FERMENT.	sympathiz[damaged]rs	“sympathizers”
3	Sowing the Seed in Washington.	demclished” (o damaged)	“demolished”
3	Seize the Opportunity.	S[damaged]ize the Oppor[damaged]uni[damaged]y	“Seize the Opportunity”
3	Seize the Opportunity.	en[damaged]” (reads “on.l”/“enJ”)	“end”
3	Seize the Opportunity.	k[damaged]ows”, “unti[damaged] [damaged]e”, “w[damaged]”, “ad[damaged]pted	“knows”, “until he”, “we”, “adopted”

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
3	A Composite Photograph.	’What principles does he represent?” (single opening quote)	“What principles does he represent?”
3	PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.	ground [damaged]d expected … letting [damaged] a portion	“ground and expected … letting out a portion”
3	THE TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION.	o[damaged] the county”; “cir[blotted]lation	“of the county”; “circulation”
4	A BATCH OF INTERVIEWS.	borne” (damaged “o”)	“borne”
4	A BATCH OF INTERVIEWS.	The” (damaged “T”, reads like “1he”)	“The”
4	A BATCH OF INTERVIEWS.	personal” (blotted “l”) and “yet” (damaged “t”)	“personal”, “yet”
4	A BATCH OF INTERVIEWS.	would” (blotted, reads “woeld”)	“would”
4	MR. FUGGELSON’S CHILDREN.	been” (damaged “b”, reads like “oeen”)	“been”
4	MR. FUGGELSON’S CHILDREN.	econony” (broken across lines as “econ-/ony”)	“economy”
4	MR. FUGGELSON’S CHILDREN.	surplus” (damaged “l”, reads like “surpius”)	“surplus”
4	THE TROUBLE WITH THE BOOM.	else” (damaged “l”, reads like “eise”)	“else”
4	THE TROUBLE WITH THE BOOM.	to” (blotted, reads like “te”)	“to”
5	An Appeal to Freedom.	Shout” (S and o blotted)	“Shout”
5	An Appeal to Freedom.	God” (blotted)	“God”
5	The Deadlock in the House.	advanta[ge]” (last letters broken/missing)	“advantage”
5	The Deadlock in the House.	Thq” (damaged e)	“The”
5	Minimizing the Issue.	protectiva”/“protectivə” (final e damaged or turned)	“protective”
5	Leasing the City’s Wharves.	annual” (heavily blotted)	“annual”
5	Warden Walsh’s Resignation.	disreputa[b]le” (b filled in/ broken)	“disreputable”
5	Warden Walsh’s Resignation.	t[o]” (o broken)	“to”
5	The World’s Advertising Contest.		“743”

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
		743” (first digit broken, prints like “;43”)	
5	The United Labor Party.	or.	“or,”
5	A Big Tariff Reform Meeting in Philadelphia.	[M]eeting” (M broken)	“Meeting”
5	A Big Tariff Reform Meeting in Philadelphia.	All are invited” (letters filled in/ smudged)	“All are invited”
5	Dover Beach.	various” (letters broken)	“various”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	thair	“their”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	natur..lly” (letters damaged)	“naturally”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	indu..ry” (letters damaged)	“industry”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	Thompso.” (final letter blotted)	“Thompson”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	?RADE” (first letter missing)	“TRADE”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	Zoi|verein” (first l broken)	“Zollverein”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	trush” (t damaged)	“truth”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	heaven. like	“heaven, like”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	nut” (p damaged)	“put”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	Americai” (final n damaged)	“American”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	jcst” (u damaged)	“just”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	COMP?TE” (E broken)	“COMPETE”
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	carpen-/penters” (syllable doubled across the line break; joined as “carpenpenters”)	“carpenters”
6		moun’ ins” (letters damaged)	“mountains”

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.		
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	undenia..e" (letters damaged)	"undeniable"
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	pr..fits" (o damaged)	"profits"
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	$:" (figure damaged)	"$3"
6	THE COMMON SENSE OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.	diversuication" (letters damaged)	"diversification"
7	[The Common Sense of the Tariff Question, continued]	[375?]	"375"
7	[The Common Sense of the Tariff Question, continued]	[1800?]	uncertain (1800 or 1809)
7	WHY HE IS A FREE TRADER.	with us?	"with us?'"
7	BELFORD'S MAGAZINE. DONN PIATT'S ADDRESS.	necessity" (broken type)	"necessity"
7	BELFORD'S MAGAZINE. DONN PIATT'S ADDRESS.	blair's	"Blair's"
7	BELFORD'S MAGAZINE. DONN PIATT'S ADDRESS.	for" (broken type)	"for"
7	HENRY GEORGE'S WORKS.	Introductory" (broken type)	"Introductory"
7	HENRY GEORGE'S WORKS.	[250?] pages	uncertain
8	SPIRIT PHENOMENA.	wond rful" (broken type)	"wonderful"
8	SPIRIT PHENOMENA.	falsifiea" (broken type)	"falsified"
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 2: a materializing medium]	sc ar" (broken type)	"so far"
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 2: a materializing medium]	turned low. was placed" (broken type)	"turned low, was placed"
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 2: a materializing medium]	The medium. a young man," (broken type)	"The medium, a young man,"
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 2: a materializing medium]	arrangements. the medium" (broken type)	"arrangements, the medium"
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 2: a materializing medium]	c rtain" (broken type)	"curtain"

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 2: a materializing medium]	proportion. with a grip” (broken type)	“proportion, with a grip”
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 2: a materializing medium]	s irit” (broken type)	“spirit”
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 2: a materializing medium]	cut	“out”
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 3: the slate writer Phillips]	t ble” / “ta le” (broken type)	“table”
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 4: a second visit to Phillips]	these two. and” (broken type)	“these two, and”
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 4: a second visit to Phillips]	Trae	“True”
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 5: the test in the friend’s room]	flo r” (broken type)	“floor”
8	[Spirit Phenomena, section 5: the test in the friend’s room]	write!” / “at all!” (broken type)	“write?” / “at all?”
8	The Prosperity Plea for Protection.	the people. is a fact” (broken type)	“the people, is a fact”
8	The Prosperity Plea for Protection.	comm nts” (broken type)	“comments”
8	The Bearings of This Observation Lays In the Application On	any price!” (broken type)	“any price?”
8	[Advertisement] The Democrat	eforms” / “w no” (broken type)	“reforms” / “who”
8	[Advertisement] Charles B. Schaidner, Photographer	Thiru avenue” (broken type)	“Third avenue”
8	[Advertisement] The Single Tax (Union Printing Co.)	Vanuewater” (broken type)	“Vandewater”
8	THE LAND AND LABOR LIBRARY.	Ralaing” (broken type)	“Raising”
8	THE LAND AND LABOR LIBRARY.	An dress” (broken type)	“An address”
8	THE LAND AND LABOR LIBRARY.	Partholomew” (broken type)	“Bartholomew”
8	THE LAND AND LABOR LIBRARY.	No. 57.	“No. 67.”
8	[Advertisement] $5.00 Labor Library (Modern Press)	Rechus	“Reclus”
8	[Advertisement] Concord Co-operative Printing Company	BOOK. JOB AND” (broken type)	“BOOK, JOB AND”

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