The Standard

Vol. IV, No. 8 (Whole No. 86), August 25, 1888

Draft transcription · as of 2026-11-10 · henrygeorgethestandard.org/1888-08-25

Transcribed edition · henrygeorgethestandard.org/1888-08-25

Contents

87 notes: 87 misprints. Uncertain readings are in [brackets?]. Original spelling and misprints are kept as printed.

Page 1

THE STA[NDARD FOR] THE CAMPAIGN. 4
[Notice to recipients of gift copies] 4
CONTENTS: 4
[Note on a congressman's farm-wage comparison with Canada] 4
[Note on customs seizure from a Saale passenger] 5
[Note on park arrests after midnight] 5
[Note on the Breckinridge free-list resolution] 5
[Note on the single tax Cleveland and Thurman enrollment blank] 6
[Note on the sugar trust and a bill to suspend duties] 6
[Note on the Michigan democratic state ticket] 7
[Note quoting the Grand Rapids Workman on Burt] 7
FREE TRADE POVERTY, AND PROTECTION POVERTY. 8
THE RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR HILL. 12

Page 2

[THE RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR HILL, continued] 14
Single Tax Free Traders Organizing in the Eighth Congressional District. 16 Herman G. Loew
★ A REFORM CLUB TALK. / LOUIS F. POST SPEAKS ON THE RELATION OF THE TARIFF TO WORKINGMEN, / And Gives His Listeners an Idea of How to Talk Free Trade—Other Speeches—W. T. Croasdale's Remarks. 17
A Republican and Protectionist Does Good Work for "The Standard." 21 J. B. Carroll
They Mean Business Up in Vermont. 22 Edgar B. Moore
The Michigan Knights of Labor Embrace the Singe Tax Theory. 22
The Single Tax Roused Him When Nothing Else Did. 22 J. J. Barnard
OHIO CONFERENCE OF SINGLE TAX MEN. / To Meet in Dayton on September 17 to Mature Plans for a Systematic Canvass of the State to Secure Signatures to a Single Tax Legislative Memorial. 23 W. W. Kile
The Kind of Converts the Single Tax Makes 24 Peter McGill
That Derelict National Committee. 24 A Veteran
Paterson Single Tax Free Traders, Attend. 25 L. Phillips

Page 3

★ [Q]UERIES AND ANSWERS. / Shifting the Tax. 26
★ Real Estate Mortgages. 26
★ Meaning of Free Trade. 26
★ Ownership of Findlay's Gas Well. 26
★ [Th]e Wealthy Workingmen of Massachusetts. 27
★ Who Are Workingmen? 27
★ Gladstone's Opinion About American Free Trade. 28
★ Can We Force English Workmen to Earn More? 28
★ Absolute Free Trade and Labor. 30
★ Shifting the Tax. 30
★ Notes. 31 Louis F. Post
Hails the Single Tax Cleveland Movemen With Delight. 31 D. C. Sullivan
IRELAND AND PROTECTION / JOSEPH DAVISON OF BELLAGHY BRIEFLY REVIEWS IRISH HISTORY. / He Shows that "English Free Trade" Is Not the Cause of Ireland's Impoverishment—Monstrous Landlord Exactions and Heavy Imperial Taxes Handicapped Irish Manufacturers and Strangled Irish Trade—John Mitchell's Testimony—American Protectionists and English Tories Are On the Same Platform—Protection a Blow at the National Cause and Opposed to the Policy of the National Leaders. 31 Joseph Davison
Before Long Such Papers will be Driven Over to the Protectionists. 34 Bion H. Butler
Organizing for the Campaign in St. Louis. 34 Benj. E. Bloom
To Help Single Tax Strangers. 35
★ THE BEATING OF THE DRUMS. 35
A New Invention in Telegraphing. 36
The Roar of the Single Tax Wave Heard at the National Capital. 37
★ Mr. Dana Don't Like It. 37

Page 4

THE STANDARD. 38
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888. [Notice on mailing] 38
THE SINGLE TAX CLEVELAND MOVEMENT. 38 William T. Croasdale
A SONG FOR WORKINGMEN. 40
THE SINKING OF THE GEISER. 41
[Note on Levi P. Morton's imported laborers] 42
[Note on W. Brewer's letter to the Press] 43
[Note on the Star, the Press and catching votes both ways] 43
[Note on Senator Chace's merchandise postage bill] 43
★ *[Note on reports that workingmen have deserted George]* 43
[Note on New Jersey trades unions and the Australian ballot] 43
[Note on the shingle trust] 44
[Note on the Press's definition of party differences] 44
[Note on the treasury surplus] 44
[Note on the Sun and the whisky trust] 44
[Note on the Tribune and punch tumbler imports] 44
[Note on the Baltimore single tax association] 44
[Note quoting the Grand Rapids Workman on the Knights of Labor] 44
Good for Indianapolis. 45 Thomas J. Hudson
SOCIETY NOTES. 45
There is no Difference. 47

Page 5

To William Lloyd Garrison, 1832. 48 John Greenleaf Whittier
KREUSCHER'S WIFE. 48 W. B. S.
NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS. 50
Their Cowardice is Losing the Democrats Ground in Jamestown, N. Y. 51 F. G. Anderson
A Good Idea. 51 Bolton Smith
CAMPAIGN WORK. / Arranging for the Cleveland Ratification Meeting–Who the Members of the Campaign Committee Are–The Rapid Enrollment of Names. 52
PERSONAL. 54
In Baltimore. 54 John W. Jones
For a Single Tax Button. 55 Wm. J. Browne
The Philadelphia Single Tax Organization. 55
A Democratic Party Which Hopes to See a Successor of the Mills Bill. 55
In the Name of Common Sense, Why Not? 55
CLEVELAND AND HILL. / MORE INTERVIEWS WITH SINGLE TAX MEN. / Enthusiastic for Cleveland and Free Trade –The Bulk of the George Vote of 1887 Will be Cast for Him–Bitterly Opposed to Hill–His Record on the Electoral Re-Bill Destroys His Future. 56

Page 6

[CLEVELAND AND HILL. MORE INTERVIEWS WITH SINGLE TAX MEN, continued] 60

Page 7

AN OBJECT LESSON. 71 Edward J. Shriver
Posers for Protection. 72 J. J. Barnard
Twenty-fifth Ward Brooklyn Men Organizing. 72 P. J. Flanagan
SINGLE TAX CLUB MEETINGS. / To the Single Tax Men of West Virginia 91 W. I. Boreman
Kansas State Lecturer 92 W. M. Goodner
Regular Meetings of the Land and Labor Club of Cleveland 92

Advertisements (29): The Centre of the Central Sea · Headquarters for Political Net Banners · Holland's · Briggs' Pianos · Campaign Banner and Outfit Co. · R. Crowe, Tailor · The Keystone Watch Club Co. · Canned Goods (C. M. M. P. A.) · The Great American Tea Co. · Charles B. Schaidner, Photographer · James Bogan · Coogan Bros. · A. J. Steers, General Broker · Pennsylvania Agricultural Works · Mrs. Agatha Munier Atkins · HENRY GEORGE'S WORKS. · NEW PUBLICATIONS. / THE GOLDEN WEST. · TARIFF TRACTS. · THE TARIFF QUESTION. · BOUND VOLUMES OF THE STANDARD. · The Single Tax (Union Printing Co.) · American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society · The Democrat · THE PEOPLE'S REAL ESTATE TONTINE. · NEW PUBLICATIONS. / BELFORD, CLARKE & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS. · NEW PUBLICATIONS. / THE LAND AND LABOR LIBRARY.— · The New Christianity · ANTI-POVERTY DOCTRINES IN A NUTSHELL. · PRINTING. / CONCORD CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING COMPANY (Ld.)

Page 8

CURRENT THOUGHT. / [Review of D. S. Harriman's pamphlet Protection vs. Free Trade] 98
[Note on a translation of Marx on free trade] 101
WORK IN NEW FIELDS. / Professor Garland's Lecture Trip in the West–Will Gladly Speak for Any Organization on His Way East Again. 101 Hamlin Garland
IMMIGRATION. / A Western Knight of Labor Criticises Mr. Powderly's Recent Utterances. 102 Robert Cumming
What Property Is Theft? / From a Sermon of Rev. Charles G. Ames, minister of Spring Garden Unitarian Society, Philadelphia. 105 Charles G. Ames
THE PATH THAT LEADS TO FREEDOM. 105
A Great Manufacturer Investigates and Passes Judgment on "Protection." 106
It Can't Be Helped. 106
Why Not Cheap Luxuries, Too? 107
★ STRAWS WHICH SHOW THE WIND. 107
MASS MEETING / of advocates of / THE SINGLE TAX ON LAND VALUES, / at / COOPER UNION, / MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1888,
TO SINGLE TAX CLEVELAND VOTERS. 109

About this text (5 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: an owner’s stamp (“Dr Walter Mendelson … W 74th st”) covers the top of c1 and part of the dateline. (A Dr. Walter Mendelson is listed on the campaign committee on p5.) Emigration table (c5): the 1872 row does not reconcile.
- p5–p6 “Cleveland and Hill–More Interviews”: O. J. Gale appears twice with different statements (Galliton / Gallatin place); J. W. and F. W. Moore share 360 DeKalb avenue; John F. and G. W. Thompson share 480 Pacific street. Pettenkofer’s “November 4” (the election was November 6).
- p5 Whittier poem: “shrine” for “shine”.
- p7 Keystone Watch ad ends “For Sale by” with nothing after it.

THE STANDARD

[Masthead nameplate: THE STANDARD]

THE STANDARD

NO. 86—[V]OL. IV, NO. 8. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888. | PRICE FIVE CENTS

p. 1, col. 1

[Owner's rubber stamp printed over the top of column 1, partly obscuring the following box: "104 Dr Walter Mendelson 167[?] W 74th st"]

THE STA[NDARD FOR] THE CAMPAIGN.

Subscriptions [line partly obscured by stamp: to THE STAND]ARD from now to the close of the [campaign will] be received at the following rates:

Single subscriptiou[sic] . . . . 52c Ten or more, each . . . . 48c One hundred or more, each 44c

"The Standard" is sent this week to a number of persons whose friends have paid to have the paper forwarded to them for four weeks in the hope that they may be induced to read it, examine the principles it advocates and become regular subscribers. Those who receive the paper without having ordered it will understand that it has been sent in this manner and will be sent for four successive weeks without charge to them.

Terms of subscription will be found on the fourth page.

CONTENTS:

Free Trade Poverty and Protection Poverty. The Renomination of Governor Hill. A Reform Club Talk. Ohio Conference of Single Tax Men. Queries and Answers. Ireland and Protection. The Beating of the Drums. The Single Tax Cleveland Movement. A Song for Workingmen. The Sinking of the Geiser. To William Lloyd Garrison (poem). Society Notes. Kreuscher's Wife (a sketch). Notes from Correspondents. Campaign Work. Cleveland and Hill—More Interviews with Single Tax Men on the Political Situation. An Object Lesson. Current Thought. Work in New Fields. Immigration. The Path that Leads to Freedom. Straws Which Show the Wind. To Single Tax Cleveland Men.

A western congressman named Mason says that farm laborers receive from $18 to $20 per month and food, while Canadian laborers get only $8 and $12 per month without food. Mr. Mason should have explained why it is that "protected" labor in Canada gets so much less wages than "protected" labor in the United States? Or will it be said

Sic in the original; probably "subscription".

that Canada does not protect farm labor? Very well; neither does the United States. Then there must be some reason other than protection for this great difference in wages. Perhaps the laborer in the United States is a more profitable servant than the Canadian laborer. Perhaps the Canadian laborer's wages as given are a yearly average, while those of our farm laborers are put at the highest point of the season. And perhaps the western congressman is—mistaken about his facts. At any rate, if there were any such real difference between farm labor in the United States and Canada as these figures suggest, Canadian laborers would swarm in this country in the harvest season, as Irish farm laborers swarm in "free trade" England.

A passenger on the steamship Saale, which arrived here from Bremen last week, was robbed of some fine cloth, a quantity of linen and some pocket knives. The property was rightfully hers. No one disputed that. But it was found in a false bottom in her trunk, and although it is not immoral to have false bottoms in trunks nor to put property into the false bottoms, it is unlawful in America to own property for which some American monopolist has not received blackmail. The victimized passenger was trying to evade this blackmail, and for that purpose had resorted to the false bottom. But she was detected, and considering the severe penalties which the robber barons of the middle ages imposed for evasions of their blackmail, the punishment of confiscating her goods was extremely light. She made a serious mistake when she put the goods in the false bottom of her trunk. She should have put them in thirty-two trunks, and described herself in the passenger list as "a magnetic advocate of protection for American industry."

Just after midnight one morning last week a squad of park policemen marched into one of our smaller parks and made a wholesale arrest of the men they found there. It was one of the most sultry mornings of the summer? Some of these people had no homes to go to, had sought sleep on the benches, while others had left their stuffy tenement house rooms to drink in for a time the cooler air of the park. All were taken to the police station where they were locked into close, stifling cells until the morning watch, when they were taken before Police Justice Paterson, who discharged them.

No charge was made against any of these men except that they were in the park after midnight, nor any reason given why they should not have been there after midnight except the insinuation that they were vagrants whose presence in the parks, sitting on the benches in their dirty clothes, is offensive to the decent people who go there in the day time.

It has become too much the habit of our park authorities to regard the public parks as gardens for the enjoyment of adjacent house owners, and in respect to which the house owners have a vested right which excludes people whose clothes may not be clean. There ought to be no doubt of the right and duty of the authorities to exclude people whose conduct in the parks is justly offensive; but the parks are public breathing places to which any one has a right to resort and a right to remain so long as he behaves himself, and to sleep on the benches there after midnight is not misbehaving.

Police Justice Patterson administered a deserved rebuke to the police sergeant who caused the arrest in this instance, and the

p. 1, col. 2

moderate indignation with which the arrest was heard of by the public should be a warning to the park authorities that even homeless men have rights, and that among these is the right to decently use such public places as the parks as well after midnight as before.

With the view of striking a blow at the trusts which fatten under shelter of the tariff, Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas offered a resolution in the house on Saturday, putting cotton bagging, coal and cotton-seed oil on the free list and reducing the duty on refined sugars and the tax on alcohol to a point that will strip the trusts of a large part of

their profits on those articles. Mr. Breckinridge's proposition is a good one, but it may be worth consideration whether a more striking and comprehensive measure could not be framed.

The single tax Cleveland and Thurman enrollment blank is published in THE STANDARD again this week. We want the names of all who are with us, no matter what their state. Cut the blank out, paste it on a piece of paper, get it signed and return it promptly. Don't hold a list for more than a few days, as you can cut out a copy another time, or get a pad of printed blanks by writing to this office.

When the resolution appropriating a second $5,000 for the expenses of the "trust investigation" committee was before the house of representatives on August 9, Mr. Brewer of Michigan sent to the clerk's desk the following letter:

> LANSING, Mich., Aug. 4, 1888.
>
> DEAR SIR: As that great "octopus," the sugar trust, has advanced price of sugar in the past six months more than thirty-three per cent, would not congress be warranted in passing a bill for the relief of the people, allowing sugar to come in duty free for sixty or ninety days? Certainly this or something else should be done by congress to relieve the masses as well as the manufacturers in this country. We have a small institution here making condensed milk. Ten months ago we were paying five and seven-eighths to Philadelphia and New York refineries for crown A granulated sugar delivered here. Now they are charging us eight and one-eighth for the same article, and as our trade is largely with South America, China, Mexico and the East and West Indies, we are necessarily competitors of the Swiss and English manufacturers, who are buying sugar at the old rates. The tax now put upon us amounts to over $100 per day, which makes it very difficult for us to continue in business. Of course congress should take no action looking to our relief; but if the effect is as above on a little concern like ours, what *must* it be upon [the?] [great?] masses, none of whom can get along without sugar. We are paying the farmers in this country more than twice the amount they ever received before for milk, our price this year being equivalent to wheat, at least, $2 per bushel; so it is not only important for us but for the farming community depending upon us for a market that we should continue the business. But we shall be forced to close up unless the grip of the sugar trust is loosened. If congress would allow the public to bring in sugar duty free for, say, ninety days, they could then protect themselves. Unless some action is taken such concerns as ours will be either obliged to close up or join the procession and become monopolists themselves. We could form a condensed milk trust and continue to live, but the best way is to strangle the sugar trust, and leave all such business open to healthy competition. Yours truly,
>
> MICHIGAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.
>
> JAMES M. TURNER.
>
> Hon. Mark S. Brewer, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

This is not merely a striking statement of the worse than highway robbery which the American people are suffering from the trusts the tariff makes possible, but it suggests an easy remedy. Nine-tenths of the trusts could be brought to a sudden and disastrous end by a simple suspension of duties. Here is a bill of a few lines which would be to the great majority of trusts a veritable "rough on rats:"

> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:* That on and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the president whenever it shall appear to him that the price of any commodity on which an import duty is levied, has been artificially increased by reason of any trust, combination, or agreement among producers, dealers or other parties, to issue his proclamation suspending the collection of duties upon the importation of such article, or any components thereof, for a

> period not less then thirty days[sic] and not more than six months, during which times, as stated in such proclamation, all acts and parts of acts imposing such duties are hereby suspended.
>
> All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the above act are hereby repealed.

The Senate, of course, will not pass such a bill; but it would be good politics for the democratic majority to give them a chance. It would be a fit addition to the Mills bill.

The democratic state ticket is not calculated to help the national ticket in Michigan. As if by way of showing the monopolists that they are as good friends of theirs as the republicans, they have nominated for governor of the state the millionaire president of the salt trust, Wellington R. Burt. The candidate for lieutenant governor is said to be a "good fellow," but as a member of a large land owning family who add the value of their tenants' improvements to the rent, he is not likely to add much strength to Burt with radical men.

The Grand Rapids *Workman*, a paper that is doing good work against protection and for Cleveland, publishes a communication which certainly represents the feeling of a large number of voters, and of which the following is the gist:

> I have voted the democratic ticket for several years, that is when the men selected

p. 1, col. 3

> have warranted me in so doing. Whenever it deliberately falsifies itself I deem it the duty of every democratic voter to slap it on the side of the head and learn it good manners. In nominating Wellington R. Burt this party has insulted every honest democrat in the state. > > Mr. Burt has contributed for years for the suppression of the salt springs at Kanawha, W. Va. He has aided and abetted in depriving the people of the benefits of cheap salt. In doing this he is a conspirator, co-worker, associate and bed fellow of every other trust conspirator in the land. His nomination shows the methods employed by the trusts, and that is to divide their forces and obtain a controlling influence of both parties. He is a Pinkerton detective under false colors, seeking a situation in the workshop of the enemy. > > Two years ago the associated press dispatches gave it out that Mr. Yaple denounced the salt works of the Saginaw valley, and in return Mr. Burt and three other salt works of Saginaw withdrew their support from Mr. Yaple in an open letter to the public. Mr. Yaple was defeated and Mr. Burt contributed to that defeat more than any other one man. > > Every workingman in this state who has built a home has been compelled, after paying for the lumber in his house, to go down into his other pocket and contribute $2 per thousand feet to make Mr. Burt a millionaire. So with every consumer of salt. This forced contribution gives Mr. Burt the sinews of war to still fight the people in maintaining this unconstitutional and un-American extortion. > > He says he is in favor of adjusting the tariff so as to meet the difference in wages in different parts of the country. Such a proposition is an illiterate bowdyism. Whenever Mr. Burt can get men in Canada to work for him for less than Americans, he will do it. He will pay just what he has to, and no more. > > Several years ago the lumbermen of his town wanted shorter hours. They refused to work unless they got shorter hours. Tom Barry was tried for conspiracy because he favored shorter hours. Pinkerton detectives were employed to shoot innocent men and boys. The money to pay these Pinkerton thugs was paid by Burt and his co-conspirators. That money was filched from the pockets of the very men who probed their quivering flesh for Pinkerton bullets. > > And this man is a democrat, a friend of the people! Shades of sheol, give us air! > > Forty-seven per cent of the farms of Michigan are mortgaged. For every board they have bought they have placed a mortgage cf $2[sic] per thousand feet on their farms. That mortgage money has gone into the pockets of the Burts. > > Mr. Burt is not a democrat, never was and never will be. He is a renegade republican. With the help of his millions he has aspired to congressional honors, but Horr, as poor as he was, has twice beaten him in his own barnyard. Mad with disappointment he has gone over to another barnyard,

Sic in the original; probably "less than thirty days".
Sic in the original; probably "mortgage of $2".

where he will scatter corn, bright yellow corn, in abundance, to the cocks who will flop and crow. > > This man is the choice of the party that claims to be the party of the common people. The party that looks out for the workingmen. The party that repudiates trusts, syndicates, combines and high taxes. In this case it has out-Heroded Herod; it has gone among the conspirators against the people and selected the arch conspirator—the president of the salt trust. There are fools and fools, and I may be fool enough to drink salt in my tea for sugar, but next fall when the democracy in procession displays its banners with the words "Down with Trusts; Vote for Burt for Governor," I'll not be fool enough to take that kind of salt.

It is to be hoped that Burt will be beaten. But the very fact that such a ticket can be nominated by the Michigan machine ought to increase the ardor with which thinking men will work for the democratic national ticket. Cleveland and Thurman are democratic candidates, not by grace of the democratic machines, but in defiance of them, and their triumphant election will be a great step toward the revival of democratic principle in the democratic party.

FREE TRADE POVERTY, AND PROTECTION POVERTY.

It is reported in the *Sun* that one Nathaniel Mackay is in London "seeking evidence as to the condition of workingmen under free trade," and that as the result of his investigation thus far, he writes:

> I have visited the London docks and find thousands of idle men there. At roll call men jump on each other's heads, climbing up on the massive gates so they may be seen first and get a ticket for work. A few will be taken on to unload ships, and they will get only twelve cents an hour. A permanent man gets ten cents an hour. I visited also a building in course of construction and talked there with a carpenter who gets ten cents an hour, a laborer who gets ten cents an hour and masons who get eighteen cents. I saw some men putting up iron work for ninety-six cents a day working ten hours. I asked what they paid for rent. One laborer paid $1.08 a week for one room and the use of a kitchen to cook his food for himself and wife. They think themselves lucky if they get meat once a week, *i. e.*, on Sunday. This is a sample of how millions live in this country, and this is how London has become great and how the merchants and upper classes have enriched themselves. Never in my life have I witnessed such misery as exists in this and other cities of the empire. God help us if we have free trade, for our working people, that sustain us in peace and protect us in war, will starve.

If Mr. Mackay has never witnessed such misery his experience is very limited. It was not necessary to go to London to find people working for ten cents an hour and paying $1.08 a week for a room and the use of a kitchen, nor to find men scrambling over each other's heads for a chance to work. He can see the same kind of misery in the city of New York. In the issue of the protection organ in which Mr. Mackay's wail about "free trade" poverty is published, there also appears a description of protection poverty. It is a pen picture of life on Essex, Ludlow, Orchard and Hester streets, one of the most thickly settled parts of New York city, where, according to the *Sun*, eighty per cent of the population are Russia-Poles—people who have come from a protected country in Europe to get the better wages of a protected

p. 1, col. 4

country in America. "It is," says the *Sun*, "the heart of the clothes making district," where "almost every room is a factory," and almost every house "is one vast hive of men." Here, it adds, is where the work of sub-contractors "is actually performed by the white slaves under them." But read it for yourself:

> The sub-contractor, who is one of the Russia-Poles, has three and sometimes four rooms. For these he pays from $10 to $23 a month. The front and back rooms are light; the middle rooms are dark. The beds are

> unmade. Almost every available spot is piled full of ready made clothing. In one room the piles reach the ceiling.
>
> In the front and back rooms the men are at work. One man presses, one is at the button-hole machine. The others are at sewing machines. In one place there are thirteen men; they are making cheap coats. The boss is a Polish Jew, speaking but little English. He has six men in one small room, and seven men in the other. A woman with a baby sits on a corner of the table, a visitor is on the chair. Every other spot is filled with clothing. This man makes sixty of these coats a week, working full time. He gets fifty cents a piece for each. Out of the $30 he receives he lives and pays the wages of thirteen men.
>
> In another apartment of these rooms only the work of pressing and finishing boys' knickerbockers is done; four men are employed. The boss gets six cents a dozen for pressing alone. On this he lives and pays $14 a month for his rooms. But he is anxious for work, and proposes to turn out fifty dozen pairs of knickerbockers that are well made and finished for twelve cents each. In doing this he will employ from thirty to forty people and finish the work in a week. This will give each person employed an average of $2 a week. But he proposes to make $10 a week for himself. That sum, he says, will keep a family well and leave money in the pocket, and his eyes beam with delight at such expectations.
>
> In another room a poorer contractor makes cheap coats for twenty-two cents apiece, and employs five men. The average work done a week is from 200 to 300 coats. In other rooms the work is done by families. One of the better sort, with some evidences of cleanliness, makes knee "pants," as they are known in the trade. His wife, a boy of fourteen, a girl of twelve and two journeymen are at work in one small room. They make about sixteen pairs a day. The boss, having to pay only the two journeymen, gets along very well, the wife and two children being clean gain. They begin work at 6 o'clock.
>
> In two small rooms, in one of which there is, as in all these apartments, a roaring fire to heat the irons, six men are making heavy winter ulsters. The boss gets from 75 cents to $1 each, and they make from twelve to sixteen a day, working fourteen hours. Work everywhere begins at 6 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening is the hour of leaving off if the work is slack. In this same building there is scarcely a room in which contract work is not going on. The finishing and sewing on of buttons is given to women, but the work is almost entirely done by men, and on their wages, which range from $4 to [$8?] a week, they support themselves and their families. [A printed or scratched line runs through "to $8 a week, they"; first letters of "range" faint.]
>
> In the hot days these rooms are horrible beyond expression. The hot fires for the irons are kept going just the same. The men strip themselves to the waist, but they never relax their work.

If ten cents an hour for regular work is proof of misery in a "free trade" country, what can be said for the prosperity of a protection country in which a man's "eyes beam with delight" at the expectation of $10 a week? Where are those high wages that protection promises to labor in a country in which a contractor must live and pay the wages of thirteen men out of $30 a week? "Give the American manufacturers British wages," says the *Press*, "and we will compete with Great Britain!" How much lower must wages be than those the *Sun* describes to make them "British wages?"

In this connection protectionists who like figures might juggle with these if they can: The report of the Massachusetts bureau of labor for 1884 shows that while wages advanced in England from 1872 to 1883 an average of nearly 10 per cent, they fell during the same period in Massachusetts to the extent of 5.41 per cent. The same Massachusetts report shows that during twenty-one years ending 1881 the average increase in prices in Massachusetts was 41.3 per cent, while the increase in wages was only 31.2 per cent, so that the purchasing power

of the wage earners had decreased 10 per cent. The year 1840 is said to have been one of the most prosperous years in England under the old system of protection, while the year 1878 was a year of great commercial depression under free trade; yet the comparison between these two years shows that in 1840 the population of the United Kingdom was 26,487,000, while in 1878 it had increased to 33,799,000. In the former year London contained 1,700,000 inhabitants; in the latter year it contained 3,800,000, a larger increase in thirty-eight years of free trade than during the previous thousand years. In 1840 the foreign trade of the United Kingdom was £172,133,000. equivalent[sic] to £6 9s. 11½d. per head of the population. In 1878 it was £614,255,000, or £18 3s. 6d. per head, or about four times greater per head of population in England than in the United States. The revenue increased from £51,850,000 in 1840 to £81,598,000 in 1878. Since the adoption of free trade, pauperism has greatly declined; so has crime. Since 1840, while the population increased more than 7,000,000, the crime of the country gradually diminished to one-half. And during the last thirty years the number of paupers in England and Wales has declined from 45.2 to 26.2 per thousand of the population.

Figures like these are of very little value in showing the prosperity of the working classes of a nation, but they are made up in the same way and worth just as much as the figures that are paraded by protectionists. They are worth more, for example,

p. 1, col. 5

than figures like the following, with which protectionists try to gull American workingmen: “When the government began its existence in 1790 there were 3,929,214 people in the United States; in 1880 there were 50,155,783. In 1790 there were six cities with a population of 131,472; in 1880 there were 286 cities with a population of 11,318,547.” These statistics are copied from the *Mail and Express*, which says of them that they look “very much as if the building up of a home market had been accomplished by the protective system.” The notion that the increase of our population is due to the protective tariff is too absurd for serious discussion. If it was the protective tariff that drew Europeans to this country, what was it that drew eastern men to the west?

There are some figures, however, from which rational conclusions may be drawn. Such are the British statistics of emigration, which have been made with approximate accuracy since 1870. We have before us the figures from that year to and including 1876, part of the period of our highest tariff and at the same time a period of “free trade” in England. The table from the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is as follows:

Years.	Number of British Emigrants.	Number of Immigrants.	Net Emigration.
1870	202,511	49,157	153,354
1871	192,751	53,827	138,924
1872	210,494	70,1[8?]1	140,313
1873	228,345	86,416	141,929
1874	197,272	118,129	79,143
1875	140,675	94,228	46,447
1876	109,469	91,647	17,822

[Table: figures faint; several digits read with the help of the column arithmetic (emigrants minus immigrants = net). Leader dots between year and first figure omitted.]

Sic in the original; probably “£172,133,000, equivalent”.

Here is a steady decrease of the net emigration from England. If free trade has made England a poorer country for workingmen than other countries are, the net emigration from England should have increased instead of diminishing, for it is workingmen seeking to better their condition who become emigrants.

In 1876, upon the same authority, it appears that the British emigration was as follows: English, 73,396; Scottish, 10,097; Irish, 25,976.

Of the English emigrants 34,612, or less than half, came to the United States, while the remainder, with the exception of 11,975 went to British North America or Australia. Of the 11,975 some went to other colonies and some to other foreign countries. How many went to the protected countries of Europe does not appear, but the number must necessarily have been very small. This shows that the tide of emigration from "free trade" England was not to *protected* countries but to *new* countries. It is true that these new countries have tariff protection to a greater or less degree; but the fact that the tide ran toward the new and not toward the old countries shows that cheaper land and not protection was the attraction.

From the same statistics it appears that of the total British emigration of 1876, namely, 109,469, only 54,554, or a little less than half, came to the United States, while 54,697 returned to Great Britain, so that in that year 143 persons of British origin returned from the United States in excess of persons of British origin who came to the United States. The ebb of the tide of emigration from free trade England to this protected country had then set in.

Our own census of 1880 tends to confirm the English statistics of emigration, in so far as they indicate that free trade has not stimulated emigration from England nor protection attracted it to America. Of the total population of the United States in 1880, of British and Irish birth, less than one-quarter was English while two-thirds was Irish, and the German empire had given us three times the population that England had. No one can charge misery in Ireland upon English free trade without ignoring the misery that prevailed in Ireland before England abolished her protective tariff; nor can English free trade be made responsible for the industrial condition in Germany which has exiled so many from the fatherland.

In spite of the fact that hard times, low wages and poverty among the workers is found in all their severity in protection countries as well as in those where free trade has made some headway, the agents of the American tariff ring pretend to be blind to it, hoping thereby to make others as blind as they appear to be. According to a London correspondent of the *Herald*, a New York Blaine politician has been there collecting photographs of "the most miserable specimens of cadaverous, wretched looking British workmen." It is proposed to reproduce these photographs here for circulation in the interest of Harrison, to show "to what competition free trade or tariff reform instigated by Cleveland, would, if triumphant, bring the American artisan and laborer." To make such photographs effective the "Blainers" must be careful to supress[sic] all photographs of the protected Russian, French and German workmen in this country, among whom may be found specimens quite as cadaverous and wretched looking as any that England can offer; and it will not do to let any enterprising photographer loose in Hester, Ludlow, Orchard or Essex streets, where the *Sun* reporter has found workingmen in such miserable plight as it describes.

The truth is, and candid men of both parties must acknowledge it, that poverty exists in both free trade and protection

p. 1, col. 6

countries, just as it exists under both democratic and monarchical forms of government. Free trade does not secure to the people of a country all their natural rights. Like republicanism in government, it is but a step toward the recovering of those rights. There is no poverty in England so hopeless or debasing that it cannot be matched with poverty in America just as hopeless and just as debasing. But the cause is not free trade in England nor

Sic in the original; probably "suppress".

protection in the United States. It is fundamental, and consists in the denial to the great majority of people in both countries of their natural right to an earth-chance in the land of their birth. Denied the opportunities to labor which nature has so bountifully provided, men are compelled to beg an opportunity from their fellows who have such opportunities to sell. This it is that makes wages everywhere low and perpetually forces them downward.

And if in a country exchange also is hampered, the dependence of the worker is intensified; so that in a country of protection as compared with one of free trade, other conditions being the same, the workers in the former will be more dependent than in the latter and their wages lower. If England and the United States were upon the same level in every respect save the protection policy, the workers of England would be in better condition than those of the United States. That their condition is not so good, and as an average it is not, is due to our greater and cheaper opportunities for work, which we enjoy not as a result of protection but because of our more extensive area and varied natural resources relatively to our population.

England is a little island on which nearly 40,000,000 people are begging for opportunities to work, while the United States, with its vast area of land, has but 60,000,000 people within its borders. In England there are but 1 1-3 acres to the individual, whereas in the United States there are 32 1-5.

With such a difference between the amount of land offering its riches to labor and the number of laborers begging the right to utilize it, there should be a very marked difference in our favor between the wages of the two countries.

And if the difference in wages is not great, and that it is not is proved by the light emigration from England to this country, as well as by observation of the modes of life of the two peoples, there must be some obstruction here which is absent in England. What is that obstruction? It is not our form of government, for that differs essentially from the English form only in slight degree, and such difference as there is is in our favor. The sole distinct difference which could greatly affect us economically is the protective policy that we have and which England has abolished. This is the obstruction that reduces our industrial masses almost to the level of the industrial masses of England, despite our superior natural resources.

THE RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR HILL.

When the democratic state committee met last week to fix the time and place for holding the state convention, the 12th of September was readily agreed upon as the time, but the committee was divided as to the place between Saratoga and Buffalo. It was understood that the members who favor Hill preferred the former, while those opposed to him preferred the latter city, and the final selection of Buffalo by a majority of the committee was regarded as a straw in the political breeze, tending to show a preponderance of democratic sentiment against Hill.

But it was a very small straw and a very light breeze at best. Other considerations than the question of Hill's renomination may have determined the choice of Buffalo, and it is by no means impossible that the opposition to that place by Hill men was a mere pretense. However this may have been, Hill's supporters in the party are now asserting that his renomination cannot be prevented and his opponents confess that this is so.

One of the strongest factors in Hill's favor is the absence of any aspirants to contest the nomination with him; another is the unscrupulous use he makes of official power to further his personal ambitions; and still another—probably most important of all—is the support in consideration of favors had and favors expected, which the liquor interest of the state is pledged to give him. Nevertheless it is quite possible to prevent his nomination and

thereby save the national ticket from a danger in this state second only to the danger of a cowardly policy regarding the tariff issue.

Governor Hill's pretense of strength among working people has no other basis than his appointment of a few trades unionists to official positions in which their principal duty is to sound the praises of Hill among their associates, and his recent suggestion to the legislature in special session that it consider the effect of the conspiracy laws on the rights of organized laborers.

These appointees are Hill men. If they were not they could not expect to keep their places. And it is probable that their personal friends will support Hill on their account. But the working people generally, organized and unorganized, are not so susceptible to flattery as to be inspired with gratitude for the official favors continued on p. 2 →

[Text breaks off mid-sentence at the foot of column 6; no continuation line printed. Presumably continued on page 2.]

p. 2, col. 1

[article begins mid-sentence; apparently continued from page 1]

← continued from p. 1 which Governor Hill has bestowed upon a little coterie of labor politicians, only one or two of whom have any standing in labor organizations or with the masses of working people.

Neither are they sc stupid as to suppose that the governor meant anything when he asked the legislature to consider the condition of the conspiracy laws. The conspiracy laws certainly need revision since the decision of the court of appeals, holding it to be criminal for two or more men to refuse to work in the same shop with an objectionable character. They really need revision to the extent of repeal. There is no act that ought to be criminal which cannot be punished with out these laws as well as with them, and they serve no other purpose than to entangle innocent men in the meshes of crime. They were instituted as an engine of tyranny, and though greatly modified since, they are in their operation tyrannical yet. There is but one clause in them, that prohibiting combinations to injure trade or commerce, for the retention of which any reasonable argument can be made; and experience proves that this clause is practically inoperative against trusts, for which it was intended, and is only used to intimidate and harrass[sic] labor organizations, for which it was not intended. But Governor Hill had no idea of disturbing these laws by his message to the special session. The special session was called for particular purposes of more moment to the personal and political concerns of the governor, and the message about conspiracy laws was transparent demagogy. It recommended no change. Therefore, when the legislature took no action, and the governor knew it would take none, he was in a position to say to organized workingmen, "I did all I could for you by suggesting the subject to the legislature!" and to the classes that are hostile to labor organizations. "I made[7] no recommendation against the conspiracy laws; I merely asked the legislature to consider them!"

The workingmen of the state understand Governor Hill perfectly, and. his[sic] official beneficiaries excepted, they have no confidence in him. It would be better for them to have a declared enemy in the governor's chair than a man like Hill, who tries to use them as a "little joker" in his game of political euchre, while the cards of his choice are the kings, queens and knaves.

———

There is another aspect of the question of Governor Hill's popularity with organized workingmen. The New York *Times* is responsible for this statement:

> Governor Hill has a sneaking way of doing mean things which is more contemptible than open and audacious rascality. A fine sample of his methods has just come to light in the printing of his public papers, a bit of work under his own control. Because the *Argus* company is not subservient to his political aims and is a valiant supporter of the national administration, he would not have it do his printing this year, but sent it to the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. Now that concern runs a non-union office, and is consequently regarded with hostility by the labor organizations of the state. That is no reason why the governor should not employ it if he sees fit, but in doing so he induced the firm to leave its imprint off his public papers, hoping thereby to conceal from the workingmen the fact that he gave patronage to a non-union office. This

Sic in the original; probably "harass".
Sic in the original; probably ""organizations,"I made"".
Sic in the original; probably "and, his".

> only illustrates his underhand and tricky ways, and shows that, whatever his professions, he is likely at any time to belie them by secret action. He is incapable of fidelity to anybody but David B. Hill.

The editor of the *Times*, or the owner who employs him, may think that the running of a non-union office by the printing concern of Weed, Parsons & Co. "is no reason why the governor should not employ it if he sees fit;" but the printers on the *Times* and most other newspapers, and organized laborers generally, will be apt to think that if the governor does employ the concern it is a reason why they should not vote for him. And they have the same right to vote against Hill for employing a non-union printing office that he has to employ such an office.

It is only fair to Governor Hill to say, however, that the *Sun*, in an interview with the president of the typographical union of Albany, expiains this charge of the *Times* by saying that the governor is compelled by law to send his printing to the non-union office; that he wished to send it to a union office, and that he orders[sic] the imprint of the non-union office left off at the request of the union. But whether this be true or not, the governor's strength with the labor vote will be determined by broader considerations.

The great majority of working people, though of many shades of opinion on other subjects, are a unit on the question of electoral reform. They know that the rights of which they are deprived by law are to be recovered by the ballot, and that to make their votes count the machinery of elections must be taken out of the hands of rings, and intimidation and bribery must be made impossible. In the Australian ballot bill they have recognized the means of accomplishing this. That bill, adopted by the legislature, Governor Hill vetoed; and the effect on working people of this veto cannot be removed by such acts of pretended friendship as a few appointments to office and a request to the legislature to look into the conspiracy laws, nor even by his expression of a desire to send printing to a union office instead of the non-union office to which he does send it.

———

Even from the point of view of the politician, Governor Hill will make a weak candidate. Aside from the strong opposition of workingmen that his nomination will arouse, the republicans are lying in wait for his appearance as a candidate before the people to spring upon him such charges of official corruption as candidates are seldom

p. 2, col. 2

forced to meet—charges in proof of which they will offer the sworn testimony of witnesses already taken and yet to be taken by the Fassett committee. A worse policy could not be adopted by a political party than to burden its national ticket with such a load, in a pivotal state, as the nomination of a man like Hill for governor would be. Assaults upon the character of candidates are to be expected in the heat of a political campaign, and usually they may be laughed at, because they are essentially untrue; but there is too much reason to believe that in the case of Governor Hill the charges the republicans are reserving for him cannot be so lightly brushed aside.

On the other hand, the stanch support which the liquor combinations are giving to the governor is an assurance to politicians that he can be carried back into the governor's chair in spite of all the corruption that may be proved against him. This would be good enough reason for nominating him, if the wishes of such democratic politicians as are represented by the *Sun*—those who are for Hill even if his nomination defeats Cleveland, and perhaps because it may defeat Cleveland—were to be consulted. But it is not a reason, even from partisan considerations, which should influence the democratic party. True, it is calculated to excite a fear among the supporters of Cleveland that the power of the associated liquor interest will be directed against the national ticket unless Hill is nominated for governor. But this fear is unfounded. The liquor interest will be an element of danger to Cleveland if Hill is renominated; but it will have pressing business of another kind if he is not.

Sic in the original; probably ""ordered" (possibly as intended)".

———

David B. Hill as the probable governor for three years to come will no doubt command the support of the liquor men. Their gratitude for favors past would then be vitalized with gratitude for favors to come. But David B. Hill without a renomination, a governor whose place at Albany would be taken by his successor before another opportunity could arise to serve the liquor interests from the gubernatorial chair, would be of the least possible importance in their eyes. If he should be renominated the associated liquor men would do all in their power to elect him, and if he desired it, as he probably does, would do as much to defeat Cleveland. But should a renomination be refused, they would at once leave him to reflect upon an appropriate paraphrase of Cardinal Woolsey's[sic] lament, and hasten to make bargains with one or the other of the two candidates in the field. Governor Hill, a candidate for reelection, would be a serious menace to the success of the national ticket in the state of New York; Governor Hill as a retiring governor would not be a factor in the contest either for state or national supremacy.

———

Aside from all other considerations, there is one which should warn the democratic convention not to nominate Hill, and which, if he be renominated, must assure his defeat. That is his veto of the electoral reform bill. It might be ungracious in the convention to refuse him the nomination on this account, since the convention of last spring, spurred on by the demands of local "bosses," urged him to veto the bill; but the people who demanded that reform measure for the protection of the purity of elections, will not be particular about guarding any reputation for being gracious which the democratic party may have.

The bill was so drawn as to do away with the occupation of the political rings that, by levying assessments on candidates, make it almost impossible for a poor man to run for office without mortgaging himself to some monopoly interest; and to substitute for the present system of voting, which offers ample opportunity to intimidate the weak and bribe the venal voter, a system under which neither bribery nor intimidation can be effective. The bill passed both houses and went to the governor for his signature, which he withheld for reasons as flimsy as any that were ever spread upon a state document. The real reason for the veto was the certainty in the governor's mind that such a law would abolish the occupation of dickering politicians, whose stock in trade is the offices to which the present system of voting gives them the key, and without whose aid it would be well-nigh impossible for men like Hill to be elected to responsible positions.

If there is no leading democrat who can be named in convention against Governor Hill, it behooves those democrats who already see what his renomination means to their party, to hunt for one with all speed.

Single Tax Free Traders Organizing in the Eighth Congressional District.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Your suggestion to organize the single tax men of this city into a campaign club for Cleveland and Thurman came like an electric shock and rattled the dry bones of some of the men in the Eighth congressional district last Wednesday evening. For the purpose of organizing a single tax club in our district a dozen men, active in advocating the single tax, met in conference at the residence of Morris Van Veen, 279 Division street, and effected a tem porary organization with myself as chairman and William E. McKenna as secretary. The name of Single tax club was adopted.

Sic in the original; probably "Wolsey's".

It was declared that the election of Cleveland and Thurman would be a step toward the attainment of the single tax. It was the sense of the meeting that as an organization we should support no candidate for any office other than the presidency and the vice-presidency.

I can promise you that when we are thoroughly organized we will do some effective work in the district.

The next meeting of the club will take place on Saturday evening, the 25th instant, at the same place. All single tax men of the Eighth congressional district who intend supporting Cleveland and Thurman are invited to join.

HERMAN G. LOEW.

p. 2, col. 3

A REFORM CLUB TALK.

LOUIS F. POST SPEAKS ON THE RELATION OF THE TARIFF TO WORKINGMEN,

And Gives His Listeners an Idea of How to Talk Free Trade—Other Speeches—W. T. Croasdale's Remarks.

At the last regular Friday night meeting of the Retorm[sic] club at its club house in Thirty third street, near Fifth avenue, Mr. George Foster Peabody presided, and Mr. Louis F. Post made the address. Mr. Post first protested against the use of the term labor as designating a special class in the community, claiming that while there were some parasites who lived on the labor of others, yet the great mass of the American people, whether employers or employed, are laboring men. He, however, said that the necessities of the subject given him to discuss, namely, "Protection to American Labor," required him to treat the term "labor" as designating that class of laborers who work for others for stipulated wages, and generally small wages, including not only organized laborers, but unorganized laborers, and laborers of the farm as well as of the city. Continuing, he said:

"The labor vote will decide this election. The republicans know this, and are appealing directly to that vote. In season and out of season they are advocating what they call their system of protection to American labor. They are distributing documents broadcast; they are hiring men in labor organizations, and they are subsidizing newspapers. They say that Cleveland is a free trader; the Mills bill is a free trade bill; the democratic platform is a free trade platform, and the democratic party is a free trade party; and their constant cry is that protection means high wages and free trade means low wages.

"These appeals are having an effect with laboring men, especially with those who have had the experience that organized laborers have undergone. It is to be expected that such appeals should have effect. If laborers believe that any particular policy will tend to increase wages they would be fools if they did not vote to support that policy.

"And let no one deceive himself with the belief that the democrats can nullify this work of the republicans by pretending to be as good protectionists as they are. It is not true, and workingmen know it is not true. If the labor vote is convinced that protection is what it wants, it will go to the shop that keeps the best article in that line, and the democratic party is not that shop. (Applause.)

"If we are to win the mass of the labor vote—and unless we do so we shall lose this election—we must be honest with it. It is true that Cleveland is not a free trader, the Mills bill is not a free trade bill, the democratic platform is not a free trade platform, and the democratic party is not a free trade party; but between them they have raised the free trade issue, and by that issue they must stand or fall. And let me warn any of you who may during the

Sic in the original; probably "Reform".

present campaign address workingmen's meetings, that your success will depend upon whether you boldly and frankly meet this issue, or timidly and dishonestly evade it. (Applause.)

"And in addressing workingmen you must understand that they are not fools to be tickled with fine phrases, nor children to be taught, but men to be reasoned with. And they are prepared to reason upon this question of protection. They are no longer frightened at free trade.

"But in reasoning with them it is as well to bear in mind that what usually pass muster as statistics will be perfectly useless material to lay before them. They are suspicious of statistics. They have a right to be. They know, as we all do, that statistics can be made to suit an occasion. They know, as we all do, that the results of statistics are valueless unless the statistics given are true and all the statistics are in the table. And they know that statistics usually cannot be relied upon as to their truth, and statistical tables are usually so deficient that any conclusion drawn from them upon any supposition that the tables are true, is wholly untrustworthy. The facts which workingmen require are such as can be drawn from their own experience, or such as they have opportunities to verify. Facts, like that which Mr. St. John recently presented to an audience are the kind that you will find most effective. Mr. St. John says that he bought a suit of clothes in Kansas City for $55. He afterward went to Nova Scotia and, like most men who pass the protection line, one of the first things he did was to buy a foreign suit of clothes. The suit he bought was of the same kind as that which he had previously bought in Kansas City, but the price, instead of being $55, was $35. Mr. St. John supposed that the workmen in Nova Scotia must be very poorly paid, and he asked the tailor how much he paid the man that made that suit of clothes, to which the tailor replied that he paid him $100 a month and had done so for seventeen years. When Mr. St. John returned to Kansas City he went to the man who made the first suit of clothes and learned from him how much he had paid his workman. It was $65 a month. Such facts as these workingmen can readily verify; and being verified they are most convincing as to the inefficacy of protective tariffs to make high wages.

"Workingmen's audiences, especially those composed largely of organized laborers, will readily appreciate any arguments, facts or illustrations tending to show that it is not competition between commodities, but competition between laborers, that makes wages high or low. There is no difficulty either in showing them that the benefits of tariff competition[sic] go to monopolists, and neither to the workman nor his employer, unless his employer be a monopolist. For example, let us suppose the discovery in the state of New York of a considerable area of land on which bananas can be raised; not very good bananas; bananas not so good nor so cheaply procured as those we now get from the West Indies, but nevertheless bananas which people would eat if they could not get any better ones. Now if a protective policy prevailed there is no doubt that a committee would be formed and a fund raised to be sent to Washington to procure the imposition of a tariff on bananas that would be high enough to keep foreign bananas out of our market and turn the American banana market entirely over to the New York product. Of whom would such a committee be composed and who would raise that fund? Not workingmen and fruit dealers, but the owners of that banana land. Would they divide their profits with their workingmen? There is not a workingman in America that does not know that they would not. If their men should come to them and say, 'We want higher wages. We want the benefit on a part'[13] of this protection which the banana tariff gives to you,' the owners of the banana land would reply, 'We are paying you market wages. If you think you can get better wages, go somewhere else and get them. If you do not like the wages we are paying, we can get plenty of men who will work for the same wages, and if we cannot get them in the neighborhood we can go to Castle garden, where we can call for labor from the labor supply of the whole world. (Applause.)

"Now it is not necessary to imagine so ex

p. 2, col. 4

Sic in the original; probably ""tariff protection" (possibly as intended)".
Sic in the original; probably "benefit of a part".

treme an illustration as this. We have actual illustrations under our own tariff. They have banana land in Pennsylvania, vast areas of it, where they raise bananas under the gronud[sic]. Black bananas. And these bananas are protected in precisely this way, and the benefit of the protection does not go to the miner, who averages barely $7 a week the year round for his wages; it goes to the owner of the coal mines, except in so far as the owners of the railroad monopolies have secured the key to the coal mines, and to that extent it goes to the railroad monopolies. This distinction is barely worth making, however, for the railroad monopolies and the coal mine monopolies are pretty much the same thing.

"Our lumber forests are another illustration of my banana land illustration. A few years ago a German immigrant, without any capital except an ax, without any superiority of brain, but with plenty of brawn—I forget his name, but I think it is Weyerhausen—went into the lumber forests of Michigan with his ax upon his shoulder and began to cut lumber. He did not have to ask anyone for the privilege of doing that. He just went and did it. He cut the logs and floated them down the river to a saw mill, where they were worked up. After a while he had made enough to build a saw mill of his own. He did not have to ask anyone to kindly allow him to put his saw mill on the river bank. He did not have to pay anyone for the privilege; he just put it there. And as time went by he had two or three saw mills, and was a man in comfortable circumstances, living on the products of his own honest labor. But by this time this German immigrant's brain had begun to develop. It occurred to him that he could make more money with a great deal less work by compelling other men to pay him for the privilege of cutting lumber and building saw mills than he could by cutting lumber and managing saw mills himself. And so from time to time he got title to forest land. And now, what with the Weyerhausens who own this land, no other immigrant with only an ax on his shoulder and brawn in his arm can go into the forests and do what that immigrant did.

"Now the protective tariff on lumber benefits only this forest owner, and forest owners like him, and no one else. And it makes no difference whether the tariff is laid on raw lumber or on manufactured lumber. If it is laid on raw lumber he will get the benefit at once. If it is laid on manufactured lumber, manufacturers will get the benefit for a time, but as competition increases among them the benefits will be taken by the owners of the lumber land. The only thing that can prevent it is a trust among lumber manufacturers stronger than the syndicate of lumber land owners. An illustration of this, I think, you will find in the sugar industry. The tariff on sugar benefits the sugar manufacturing trusts rather than the sugar planters, because the sugar manufacturing trust is at present a stronger monopoly than sugar land ownership.

"One of the claims of the protectionists that you will have to meet before workingmen's audiences is the assertion that protection has developed the great west. They point to the comparatively undeveloped condition of the west prior to 1860, and then point to its condition to-day, and argue that, inasmuch as we have had protection since 1860, the changed condition of the west is due to protection. This argument is like most protective arguments. It involves the same fallacy that will be found in most of them. It is like the reasoning of the little girl who thought she was going to have chicken pox because she found a feather in her bed. The truth is that the west has been developed, not by a protective tariff, but by free trade agencies, and in spite of a protective tariff. (Applause.) The west was better protected prior to 1860 than it is to-day. Railroads and telegraphs have since that time destroyed the protection which the west enjoyed before. The opportunities for labor that have been developed in the west were there in 1860 as much as they are to-day. The area of the west has not been increased by a single square foot. All that has been done has been to bring the west into closer communication with the rest of the world by means of the railroad and telegraph, and those means are among the greatest of free trade agencies. (Applause.)

"So far as organized laborers are concerned, they have come to doubt the efficacy of protective tariffs in raising or maintaining wages. They more than doubt; they know that pro tective tariffs neither raise nor maintain wages. Perhaps they do not understand that tariffs can beat down wages, but they do understand that tariffs do not raise

Sic in the original; probably "ground".

wages, and they will readily appreciate and respond to any argument that you may make in this direction. Protectionists speak of the prosperity of the protection period from 1860 to the present time, but they never go into details. You can readily remind laborers of the crisis of 1873, more destructive to the interests of labor than any preceding crisis—a crisis that has been almost continuous, so far at least as workingmen are concerned, from 1873 to the present time, and that nearly resulted in civil war in 1877. You can remind them of the strikes in the mining districts, usually not for an increase of wages, but against reductions. You can remind them of the Hocking valley strikes, when protected employers hired a private army to shoot down their men, who were simply demanding not an increase of their share of protection, but that the wages they were then receiving should not be cut down. You can show them the difference between protected industries like those that Carnegie represents, and the industries represented by his workmen, who struck against a decrease in their wages which he not only undertook to enforce but did enforce.

"All such suggestions as these will be appreciated by workingmen audiences, and will have an effect. It is only necessary to throw out suggestions; they will discover and verify facts for themselves and do their own reasoning, and if you boldly sound a radical key note, their facts will go to discredit protection and their reasoning will run against the protection theory.

"There is one suggestion that ought not to be overlooked. The republicans are now appealing in the basest way to national prejudice. They are seeking to arouse again the traditional prejudice of the American against England, and to enflame the just prejudice of the Irish-American against the national oppressor of Ireland. But let us ask those who might be affected by these appeals to their prejudices to stop a moment and reflect upon what is meant by England. England is not a great bull, all right or all wrong. She is a nation composed of forty millions of people —people of all kinds and all motives, good people, bad people and middling people, just like any other nation. She is a nation which, like other nations, has two great divisions in politics—the aristocratic and the democratic. Now, which England is it that has so long oppressed Ireland and that originally excited the hatred of America? And which England is it that is the free trade England and which the protective England? (Applause.) Richard Cobden, who led the free trade fight in England, was a democrat, whose heart beat in sympathy with democrats all over the world. The England that opposed him, and that is to-day out of sympathy with what he agitated for, was the tory England, the aristocrats of England, who are at this moment hand in glove in all their sympathies and aims with

p. 2, col. 5

the plutocratic protectionists of America. When we undertake to condemn England, let us first be sure which England we are condemning, and let us not condemn that English policy which was originated and is maintained by the democrats of England. Let us, as far as we are excited by national prejudice at all, allow our prejudice to go out against the England that is opposed to freedom, not the England that favors freedom; against the aristocrats of England, not the democrats of England. (Applause.) When we do that we shall find our prejudices reacting, not against the American party that calls for liberty, but against the American party that is for restriction and tyranny here, just as the tory party is on the other side of the water." (Applause.)

At the close of Mr. Post's address Chairman Peabody offered the liberty of the floor to any of the audience who desired to ask questions or speak, and short addresses were made by Mr. Sturges, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Croasdale. Mr. Sturges's speech consisted of a talk with a protectionist who was present, in which Mr. Sturges forced the admission from his adversary that they have protection in Europe, but it does not make wages better there than in this country, the reason for which, as the protectionist claimed, was that the natural resources of this country were much greater than the resources of the protected countries of Europe. This admission brought down the house.

Mr. Whitney addressed himself to the policy of the democratic party in the campaign.

Mr. Crousdale[sic] made a brief speech indorsing what Mr. Post had said as to the feeling of workingmen concerning the tariff. He declared that the question with wage earners was as to whether the tariff kept up wages. If they believed it would they would vote for it. If they were shown that it had nothing to do with wages they would not stop at tariff reform, but become free traders. They would not stop to fool about a question of percentage. The democratic politicians, he declared, really knew nothing about real workingmen. They had at headquarters a stuffed figure they called a workingman and they bowed down and worshiped it and accepted the de clarations of local politicians as to what it said and thought. The real workingman was just like other men—no better and no worse. He had, however, for years been living from day to day in what merchants called a crisis, and he had therefore been thinking much about the causes of his distress, and he was ready to listen to arguments addressed to his reason.

Mr. Croasdale declared that the single tax men were as eager as any of the members of the Reform club to secure the election of Grover Cleveland; and let others do what they might, they intended to make a campaign among the workingmen that would be effective. They did not pretend, however, to go no further than the democrats. Tariff reduction was only desirable in their eyes as a step toward free trade, and free trade in turn but a step toward the removal of all taxes from the products of industry and their transfer to land values.

A Republican and Protectionist Does Good Work for "The Standard."

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Inclosed find postal order in your favor for $20, amount of eight annual subscriptions. The names of the subscribers are appended, but as most of them are seekers after "light" they do not desire their names published just yet. Three are jobbing and manufacturing stationers, one is a brewer, one a lawyer, one a manufacturing saddler, one a stove dealer and one is a merchant tailor. While all of them are workers, none of them belong to what is commonly called the laboring classes. Politically one is a rock-ribbed, double-distilled, dyed-in-the-wool democrat, three are democrats of a much milder type and four are mugwumps who have left the republican fold. All are revenue reformers, but not free traders, and five of them have never seen THE STANDARD. They have, however, some curiosity to know what kind of mental pabulum is dispensed by that crank "George."

The writer is a republican and protectionist, but a firm believer in the idea that paramount blessings would result from so taxing land that a monopolization of it would be an impossibility. It is perfectly obvious that production would be encouraged by the scheme, while holding unused land would be a thing of the past, but the writer is not willing to concede that no benefits accrue from protection. Nor is he willing to see this country ruled by the solid south, the dominant classes of which have no respect for labor, but rather despise it, and who do everything in their power to retard the educational, moral and material development of the "poor white and colored trash." Respectfully

J. B. CARROLL, 337 South Morgan street.

———

They Mean Business Up in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 19.–The democrats held a rally last evening in the town hall, which was packed to its fullest capacity. The principal speaker, Thomas H. Brown, dubbed by the *Herald* "the silver tongued orator," was received with tumultuous applause. As I wrote you last week, challenges to debate the "tariff" had been arranged and accepted by the republicans in different parts of the state, but at the last moment they ignominiously squealed, and in one case held their meeting the day before to avoid a possible meeting with the democratic speaker. And now a Mr. Hall of Barre, Vt., offers to deposit $500, and he challenges the Hon. Henry Ballard of Burlington to meet Mr. Brown in joint debate on the "tariff." Three unprejudiced judges are to decide the debate, and if they decide that Ballard wins he shall receive the $500.

It is safe to say that Mr. Ballard will not meet Mr. Brown, for he is a free trader, though a republican, and is making speeches for protection, thus deceiving those who listen to him on account of his reputation.

The republicans are in a sad plight. It looks as if Mr. Blaine, who must be called the party, is determined to either ruin the G. O. P. or ruin his country. The outrageous statement of Blaine at his own home ought to make every liberty loving citizen of the United States burn with indignation, and to ask if Blaine is a fool or a knave.

EDGAR B. MOORE.

———

The Michigan Knights of Labor Embrace the Singe Tax[sic] Theory.

At the annual convention of the Michigan state assembly Knights of Labor, recently held at Jackson, Mich., resolutions were adopted recommending the Australian sys tem of voting, and the delegates selected to represent Michigan at the national assembly which meets next fall, were instructed to urge upon that body the adoption as a part of the principles of the Knights of Labor the the single tax system as advocated by Henry George.

———

The Single Tax Roused Him When Nothing Else Did.

PASSAIC, N. J.–I will have no vote until 1889. Though I have been over ten years in this country it never seemed worth while for me to become a citizen till I came to understand the single tax idea. In August, 1887, I declared my intention to become a citizen, and did so for the specific reason that I might be able to vote for the single tax or any reform leading in that direction.

J. J. BARNARD.

p. 2, col. 6

Sic in the original; probably "Croasdale".
Sic in the original; probably "Single Tax".

OHIO CONFERENCE OF SINGLE TAX MEN.

To Meet in Dayton on September 17 to Mature Plans for a Systematic Canvass of the State to Secure Signatures to a Single Tax Legislative Memorial.

At a meeting of the Free land club of Dayton, Ohio, on the 5th of August it was resolved to call a conference of single tax men, to meet in Dayton on the 17th of September, provided representative men in other parts of the state approve of the meeting. The corresponding secretary wrote to a number of men known to be in favor of tax reform and received favorable responses from all whose names are attached to this call, one man only opposing the call.

The object of the conference is consultation for the purpose of maturing plans for a thorough and systematic canvass of the state of Ohio for signatures to a petition to the legislature, asking that an amendment to the constitution be offered to the people for their adoption or rejection, providing for raising all public revenues from a tax on land values, and consequently the exemption from taxation of all personal property and improvements on land.

As some persons in favor of the conference were at first of the opinion, for obvious reasons, that it should be held after the coming presidential election, it might be well to say that no aggressive movement is expected to be made or attempted until after that time. The immediate work will be to mature plans so as to be ready for earnest and effective work when the proper time shall have come.

Every man and woman who believes that the laws governing the use and occupancy of land should be such as would secure to all their birthright to a home in the world are invited to come and take part in this conference. All who believe in a broad and common humanity, and hate laws which foster aristocracy in this republic, are invited to come. All who believe in such industrial freedom as will leave to the worker the entire fruits of his labor are invited to come. It is the fashion of the day to speak condescendingly and in a patronizing way of "our working classes." All who hate such expressions, and the facts that make such expressions possible, are invited to this conference. And while the invitation is especially to Ohio people, all others who are in favor of the reform we would bring about are invited and will be welcomed.

The work of circulating petitions has already been begun in some parts of the state. Now, a few petitions, signed by a few people from a few towns, would likely be ignored by the legislature. This plan of a memorial to the general assembly is a good one; it is probably the least expensive method of propaganda, but, like other things worth doing, it is worth doing well. If any good is to be done, the whole state must be worked; and to the end that it may be known whether the leaders in this great cause in our state, or those who must be the pioneers, have the courage and determination requisite for such an undertaking, let us come together and consult.

The conference will be held in Trades Assembly hall, corner Fifth and Wayne streets, opening at 2 p. m., Sept. 17. Information in regard to location of hotels, halls, etc., can be obtained at Kile's book store, 33 East Fifth street, and all are invited to call here[sic].

L. E. Siemon, Cleveland, O.; P. J. Snay, Bellefontaine, O.; Edward L. Hyneman, Columbus, O.; J. Skelding, Akron, O.; C. S. Walker, Cincinnati, O.; Billy Radcliffe, Youngstown, O.; E. J. Kuntz, Canton, O.; W. W. Kile, Dayton, O.; Chas. H. Fitch, Denver, Col.

Tax reform papers please copy.

Sic in the original; probably ""call there" (possibly as intended)".

PUBLISHER STANDARD.–I send inclosed a call for a conference of single tax men at Dayton. Please publish in next STANDARD, and oblige your Ohio friends. I think we are steadily gaining ground, but hope we may be able at this conference to hasten the work. With sincere regards,

W. W. KILE, Cor. Sec. Free Land Club.

———

The Kind of Converts the Single Tax Makes

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.–The campaign out here is getting fairly under way, and in a short time we expect to have to stand up to our work with a will. The tariff of course is the issue, and republicans are ringing the changes on the poor old threadbare cries of "Protection to American labor," "Pauper labor of Europe," etc. Yesterday Mr. E. P. Allis of the Reliance works addressed his employees in an open letter, in which, among other twaddle, he attributed everything under the sun to the tariff. Now four years ago I was a believer in the tariff myself, and did a good deal of talking in its favor. I made a couple of speeches for Mr. Blaine, and of course voted for him. But since I began looking the matter up, especially since I have "seen the cat," I have experienced a change of heart, and now see that the whole scheme of protection is a fraud. It was hard at first to brave the taunts of my old friends, who freely applied the terms "mugwump," etc., to me, but I became so much impressed with the beauty and justice of the single tax and the iniquity of the tariff, that I simply couldn't keep quiet or stop even at tariff reform, and I now find myself notorious in the city as an absolute free trader. I found people laughed at me when I talked tariff reform, but as a free trader I can drive the heaviest of protectionists into a corner. I am trying to get all my friends to come out for absolute free trade, and I am succeeding, too.

PETER MCGILL.

———

That Derelict National Committee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17–I have been through four presidential elections and am familiar with the work done by the committees. Never in the course of my experience has any national committee been so far behind hand in its work as the present democratic committee. It has been making a great show of work in turning out vast numbers of the democratic speeches of congressmen, made on old issues in reply to old points raised in the house of representatives; but so far as I can learn, it has not sent out one single document that will give a democratic voter a reply to any of the common and stock arguments used by the republicans, or that will give him one point to make against a republican. The democrat in this canvass is naked and unarmed; the republican is clothed in mail and armed with weapons of precision. The republican committee is flooding the country with live, practical documents, bristling with points on every new question that has arisen. If we win this fight it must be absolutely in dependent of the national committee.

A VETERAN.

———

Paterson Single Tax Free Traders, Attend.

PATERSON, N. J.–To the single tax men of Paterson: Are there not enough of us to form an organization similar to the one formed by the single tax men of New York? There is no question but that we can do a great work if we but try. The opportunity is open to us. Let us profit by it. Let us hold our own meetings, and have Henry George speak for us. The mere announcement that he would speak under the auspices of the single tax club would fill the largest hall we have. Let all those in favor of such a course drop me a few lines as soon as possible.

L. PHILLIPS, No. 118 Warren street.

Page 3 of 8

THE STANDARD SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888. 3

p. 3, col. 1

[Q]UERIES AND ANSWERS.

Shifting the Tax.

GLENDIVE, M. T.—Can the land value tax [b]e shifted? A. H. SAWYER.

No. This question has been answered [i]n THE STANDARD several times. Land [v]alue is a monopoly value, and a tax upon [i]t must be paid by the monopolist. Land [v]alue taxes increase the market supply [o]f land, thereby tending to reduce land [v]alues. Taxes on labor products, on the [o]ther hand, reduce the market supply [an]d increase the price.

Real Estate Mortgages.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—If the single tax were [a]dopted and raised to near the rental value [o]f the unimproved land, what would become [o]f the indebtedness on so-called real estate? [W]ould the mortgage on a farm then rest on [th]e improvements of the same, or how?

JOHN A. MEYER.

The debt would be like any other debt. [T]he mortgage, which is security for the [illegible]te debt, would rest on the farm as now. [I]f the tax reduced the land value of the [f]arm, the debt would not be as well se[c]ured; but the farmer would be far better [a]ble to pay it.

Meaning of Free Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Please define the real [m]eaning of the term "free trade" as you use [it]. Your statement would help me greatly [t]o convert to our cause a friend of mine. He [t]akes no interest in free trade, as he thinks it [in]volves only free exchange with foreign na[ti]ons. J. BONOWITZ.

As commonly used, the term "free trade" [m]eans no more than free exchange with [fo]reign nations. But that is the narrowest [us]e of the term. It means precisely what [th]e words imply—*free trade;* absolute [f]reedom to buy and sell with any one, any[w]here. And it involves more, for as trade [is] but a form of production, every argu[m]ent for free trade is an argument for [fr]ee production.

Ownership of Findlay's Gas Well.

Who owns the natural gas well of Findlay, [O]hio? MUGWUMP.

I don't know. Findlay does not.

[Th]e Wealthy Workingmen of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON.—In the senate August 14, [S]enator Hoar made this statement in refer[e]rence to the laboring class of his state: "Why, the last Massachusetts report shows $15,000,000 of deposits in the savings banks [o]f Massachusetts by her working classes, and [e]very other citizen—man, woman and child—[h]as a deposit. You cannot have but $1,600 [a]ltogether in any one person's name. The [f]actory hands of Lowell can buy Lowell and pay the cash for it with their savings banks deposits." Is the last clause true? If so, the pay of factory labor must have increased largely within a few years. F. Q. JONES.

Mr. Hoar jumps to a conclusion when he says that every other citizen has a deposit in the savings banks. It may be that only $1,600 can be deposited to the credit of any one name, when a single bank is considered, but it is not true when all the banks are considered together. It is no unusual thing for one person to have several accounts in as many banks, nor for several members of a family each to have several accounts in different banks. Large deposits in savings banks do not indicate great prosperity. Hard times are very apt to drive money into savings banks. In good times it can be used to better advantage. Neither do large deposits indicate prosperity among working people, for the double reason that in good times working people can put their money to better use, and that poor working people are not such patrons of savings banks as is supposed. The largest depositors, those whose deposits go to swell the average which Mr. Hoar figures out of the Massachussetts[sic] statistics, are people who have got on in the world, and in a small way are in receipt of unearned incomes. Thus, in the city of New York, when the estates of people who have a tenement house or two are settled, or when real estate transactions are concluded where the purchasers are people of comfortably moderate means, but who would not be classified as "working people," from two to half a dozen savings bank books are brought forward, as every lawyer who has had experience in these matters knows, each book containing a balance nearly up to the limit which the bank permits.

The factory hands of Lowell cannot buy Lowell and pay cash for it with their savings bank deposits. Mr. Hoar knows this quite well. If he is not making positive misstatements as to the relative value of Lowell and her savings bank deposits, he is juggling with savings bank figures. A good way to ascertain whether the factory hands of Lowell could buy Lowell is to go among her factory hands and find out how many could buy a fractional part of Lowell.

Who Are Workingmen?

SHARON, Conn.—I would like to have you define the terms "workingmen" and "laborers" as they are used in THE STANDARD. In some articles they seem to mean those who work for wages and do not own capital. I am a farmer and a single tax man, and I am sure that the present use of the terms is creating a great deal of confusion in the minds of farmers.

As a class we work more hours and economize more than the average city mechanic; but, on the other hand, we own property and employ labor. Sometimes in reading THE STANDARD we are at a loss to know what class we belong to.

And there is so much said, too, about workmen's rights that I am often led to wonder what there is peculiar about them, and how they differ from the rights of other people; and whether a person has any rights when he is poor that he loses when he becomes rich.

C. E. BENTON.

Sic in the original; probably "Massachusetts".

Your question is a pertinent one. The terms are used in THE STANDARD at times to describe the class of laborers who work for wages, while at other times they are used in a broader sense to indicate all who work. But there need be no confusion about this double use of the words. Whatever is of benefit to workingmen in the narrow sense of the term benefits workingmen in the broad sense of the term; and whatever injures one injures the other.

There are really but two classes in the community—men who make their own wages and men who, without returning an equivalent, get part of the wages that other men make. In some instances the same man belongs to both classes. The class

p. 3, col. 2

that makes its own wages is the laboring class, whether its members have or have not capital and whether they work for employers or are their own employers. This class has a common interest to maintain high wages, just as the other class has a common interest to maintain low wages.

It is true perhaps, as you say, that farmers work more hours and economize more than the average city mechanic; and farmers are workingmen just as city mechanics are, with precisely the same interests to subserve. The same protective policy that injures the farmer injures the city mechanic, and the same system of taxing labor products and largely exempting land values, which burdens the city mechanic, is a burden to the farmer. If tariffs in all their forms were abolished and the single tax on land values adopted, the capital and labor of the farmer would be freer, more productive and more remunerative, and the labor of the city mechanic would be in greater demand, while the commodities which each bought would cost them less.

There is nothing peculiar about workingmen's rights. Every man has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These rights he has if he is poor and he does not lose them if he becomes rich. What justifies frequent reference to "workingmen's rights" is the fact that people who have become rich obviously infringe, in their pursuit of happiness, upon the right of the poor to pursue their happiness and enjoy their life and liberty. It is workingmen—poor workingmen—who are thus deprived of their rights, and it is quite natural, in attempting to regain these rights, to speak of them as "workingmen's rights."

Gladstone's Opinion About American Free Trade.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Did Gladstone ever express the opinion that should the United States adopt free trade England would lose her present commercial standing?

H. W. MILLER.

The extract from one of his speeches, reprinted in the last issue but one of THE STANDARD, shows that he did.

Can We Force English Workmen to Earn More?

NEW YORK.—Will you kindly shed some light on the following phase of the tariff question:

It has been said that England manufactures articles of all kinds cheaper than corresponding articles can be made in the United States, owing to lesser wages and free raw material in England. That being true, with all duties removed, does it not follow that England's goods would come into this country and find a market here to the exclusion of our higher priced goods, owing to higher wages? The difference of free raw material with us would not equalize the difference in the cost of production on the present basis of wages between the two countries; that is to say, even with raw material we could not make the same quantity as cheap as they do in England. Wipe out the water division and place England alongside of the United States, with the present difference in the cost of production maintained between the two, would not England have the advantage over the American division in disposing of her cheaply made-up articles? You might say that American men, money and facilities can produce

greater bulk in the same number of days or weeks, thus creating cheapness by virtue of greater quantity. Yet what is to prevent England from following our example of activity, adopting our improvements, etc., which she could do if forced to it, and which she would do if our "bulk" threatened to control the sale of her own articles at home and elsewhere, and thus turn out quantities equal to ours and dissolving that apparent advantage we now have over her.

Her sloth might be explained by saying that she has never been driven to active competition, having all along maintained a standard of wages which rendered outside competition well nigh impossible. If we sub stitute our "bulk" for her cheapness she can stimulate herself to acquire a corresponding "bulk" and retain her cheapness, leaving the relative condition between the two countries unchanged. If England can make goods as cheap as we can, and if her purchasing capacity is now strained to the utmost, how can we hope to create a market for our goods there, considering that her people can buy their own goods just as cheap if not cheaper than they can ours? If she can undersell us at home she can do so abroad, her carrying capacity being superior to ours.

It is not so much a question of what is being done as it is what can be done if England is forced to do.

In the abstract I believe in free trade and the single tax, and believe also that single tax can be reached via free trade, or through free trade agitation; but if after securing a measure of free trade the people of the country are made to believe that any subsequent depression in business is in consequence of free trade, all other causes being ignored, the theory will stand condemned and listeners could not be secured for many years to come.

People generally expect too much good on the one side and too much bad on the other from the small measure of free trade proposed by the Mills bill, so that it seems to me that it should be the aim of the single tax men to disown the effect either way and explain as emphatically what free trade won't do as well as what it will do, leaving the single tax idea free from the condemnation that would arise from both sides, and to hold it up above everything else, so that its simplicities and beauties may be extolled under all and every circumstances. T. W. GREENE.

It is not true that England manufactures all kinds of goods cheaper than we do. And I do say, as you have supposed I would, that our facilities for production are such that we can produce more for given wages than England can. To your question, "What would prevent England from following our example of activity?" I reply, What prevents her now? Is it our tariff that prevents her? You are too sensible a man to say that. It would be the heighth of absurdity to assert that congress can make English workingmen more active by enacting that they shall be more active. The tariff has nothing to do with making either English or American workingmen more active than they are. All it can do is to deprive American workingmen of the advantage of their greater activity by taxing it away from them.

But suppose it were otherwise. Suppose England could produce everything cheaper than we could. It does not follow that English goods would come here to the exclusion of our goods. You lose sight of the fact that importing without exporting is an impossibility, If England[sic] could produce everything cheaper than we could, and should produce everything cheaper

p. 3, col. 3

than we, the effect would be just what protectionists seek to accomplish, namely, a complete cessation of commercial intercourse between us and the rest of the world. England would deprive us of a market for any of our products in all the nations of the globe except our own, because she could undersell us; and she would send nothing here because our prices for everything would be so much higher than her prices for everything that there would be *nothing* produced here which it would pay her to take in exchange. Of course such a condition of things is

Sic in the original; probably "is an impossibility. If England".

impossible. Both countries would learn that England can produce some things to better advantage than we can, and that we can produce other things to better advantage than she can; and an exchange of these things would take place which would be beneficial to both countries.

Your idea of the importance of holding up the single tax idea above everything else is concurred in by all single tax free traders. There is not the danger, however, that you fear of depressions following tariff reductions. These reductions will give an impulse to industry, which absolute free trade would greatly intensify, and meantime the public mind will be awakened by discussion to an appreciation of economic truths which will force us on to the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, not only in respect to natural resources, but to state and local revenues as well. And after all, it is not the adoption of the Mills bill that is so much to be desired as the public enlightenment on economic subjects which the discussion of the policy of the Mills bill will promote.

Absolute Free Trade and Labor.

NEW YORK.—Will absolute free trade hurt or benefit the laborer? I claim it will do neither. J. D.

It will benefit him. What labor needs is freedom, and each new measure of freedom he receives will be a benefit. Freedom to trade is a measure of freedom. He cannot have absolute free trade, however, until all taxes on products of labor are abolished, for every tax on products is an obstacle to trade; but every tax removed from labor products weakens the obstacle. Even when all taxes on labor are abolished, his freedom to produce will be restricted if we still treat land as a commodity; but with the shifting of all taxes to land values the power of land owners over production will be measurably reduced, and the ultimate taxation of land well up to its price value will completely nullify it. Their labor will be free to produce as well as to exchange, and then, and not till then, the laborer will be wholly free.

Shifting the Tax.

LYNCHBURG.—I have a question to ask. Although a landlord couldn't shift his rental tax upon a tenant, couldn't a land holder, under the single tax plan, make joint holders pay in proportion to their use of the land? In other words, would not men lodging with others pay their proportion of the cost of the use of the land?

If the fair rental value of the land under a boarding house was $500 per year, could not the lodging house keeper charge one-tenth of that to each of his nine lodgers? THETA.

If the land under the boarding house were the only land, he could; but since there would be plenty of land on which boarding houses might be erected, he could not. Land rent is a monopoly price. It is all that the owner of the land can get. If the boarding house kehper[sic] could charge each of his boarders one-tenth of his land value tax, he would charge it to them if there were no tax. If the tax were on the boarding *house* he could charge one-tenth of it to his boarders, because the same tax would *fall* upon any one else who erected a boarding house equally good. But when the tax falls on the value of the land, he cannot increase his prices to make it up, because another boarding house just as good could be put up on vacant land of equal value, without any greater tax burden than would have to be borne by the owner of that land if he kept it vacant. In other words, when taxes fall on improvements the system of taxation interferes with the making of competitive improvements; but when they fall on land values, that system, instead of interfering with the making of competitive improvements, encourages it.

Sic in the original; probably "keeper".

Notes.

J. PEACOCK, Nottingham.—The single tax carried to the point of preventing earth monopoly would give to every individual to its fullest extent the right to live, and secure to every man what is rightfully his.

A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH, Galveston.—We do not know whether Earl & Wilson of Troy pay their girls $18 or $20 a week or not. The *Press* (a protective organ which wished to make wages in *this* industry appear as high as possible) recently gave the wages in one of the principal factories of Troy for the week ending July 23, 1887, as follows:

80 machine hands.....paid $739 00 average $9 28 52 turners.....paid 397 55 average 7 64 29 button hole makers.....paid 249 28[?] average 9 42 35 other female hands.....paid 162 55 average 5 07[?] —— 196 female hands.....paid $1,539 38 average $7 85 13 cutters, male.....paid 165 20 average 12 70 Total number hands, 299[sic].paid $1,704 68.[22] average $8 15

I do not know whether this is Earl & Wilson's shop or not, but it is not probable that Earl & Wilson pay more than double the wages that another leading shop in the same city pays.

LOUIS F. POST.

Hails the Single Tax Cleveland Movemen With Delight.

RIDGEWAY, Orleans Co., N. Y., Aug. 12.—Last winter when you came out for Cleveland I thought you had made a grave mistake. I felt discouraged for the first time in twelve years that I have been in the labor movement. But now I believe you are right, and I am overjoyed to see the move that was begun by the single tax free traders in Cooper union last Monday night, and I think the labor party will have to take the initiative in this free trade movement. I have attended *two or three democratic* meetings and I am thoroughly disgusted. Their orators will stand upon a platform and denounce the tariff as robbery and then in the same breath disclaim any intention of doing anything more than modifying it in a slight degree. If a 47 per cent tariff is robbery, one per cent must be petty larceny and it seems to me that an orator who denounces the former and pleads guilty of the latter cannot make many converts if his audience is in any degree intelligent. Send me blanks and I will get signers.

D. C. SULLIVAN[sic],

p. 3, col. 4

IRELAND AND PROTECTION

JOSEPH DAVISON OF BELLAGHY BRIEFLY REVIEWS IRISH HISTORY.

He Shows that "English Free Trade" Is Not the Cause of Ireland's Impoverishment—Monstrous Landlord Exactions and Heavy Imperial Taxes Handicapped Irish Manufacturers and Strangled Irish Trade—John Mitchell's Testimony—American Protectionists and English Tories Are On the Same Platform—Protection a Blow at the National Cause and Opposed to the Policy of the National Leaders.

BELLAGHY, Ireland.—In striving to prop up protection in the United States its advocates do not hesitate at instancing Ireland as an example of the evil effects of free trade, while they appeal to her history to show that

---

Sic in the original; probably ""209" (196 female + 13 male)".
Sic in the original; probably ""$1,704 58" ($1,539 38 + $165 20)".

during the period of her independence, when she had protection, her progress and prosperity were great. It would be difficult to conceive a weaker protectionist argument, and it forms a good example of the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* fallacy.

It is a fact, no doubt, that the condition of Ireland under our so called free trade has been miserable in the extreme, and it is also a fact that Ireland enjoyed comparative prosperity under the protectionist policy of Grattan's parliament; but it is a groundless assertion that free trade was the cause of her poverty or protection of her prosperity. Nothing could be farther from the truth than that. As well might one say that it was because of the color of Grattan's hair that Irish trade flourished in the last century, and that it was because of its turning gray that trade declined. Had trade been as free as air during the era of Ireland's independence she would, under the favoring circumstances of the time, have made great progress—greater, indeed, than she actually made; and had a high tariff policy obtained for the past eighty years her condition would have been no better. It was the removal of restrictions on commerce, and not the tariff on imports, that gave the impetus to Irish trade in the concluding decades of the last century. Prior to 1780 the English parliament absolutely prohibited exports from Ireland, except to some of the British colonies. Embargoes were placed on all ships laden with Irish provisions or manufactures bound for European and other countries, so that Irish trade was nigh ruined. We find in 1777 the manufacturers of Dublin petitioning for the removal of this embargo, stating that there were no fewer than 20,000 artisans out of work in Dublin, whom they were supporting for charity by means of a relief association.

In 1780 the volunteers from the mouth of their cannon demanded the repeal of this diabolic code. "Free Trade or else——!" was the legend they attached to their cannon, and England with incredible alacrity climbed down. Lord North introduced and carried his free trade bill in this year, and from that time may be dated Ireland's short-lived prosperity as a manufacturing country. It was four years after this when duties were laid on imports of manufactured goods, but already the idle mills had been set in motion and the unemployed artisans had found work.

John Mitchell, speaking of the condition of Ireland immediately before the establisament[sic] of protection, in his "History of Ireland," says:

> Enjoying for the first time in her history an unrestricted trade, a sovereign judiciary, the writ of habeas corpus and a parliament acknowledged to be the sovereign legislature, free from the dictation of an English privy council, *the country did certainly begin* almost immediately to make a rapid advance in material prosperity. Many absentees returned and spent their incomes at home; the revival of other branches of industry retrieved in some degree the unwholesome competition for farms, which had left the unfortunate and friendless peasantry at the absolute mercy of their landlords. Besides all this, the very proud feeling of national independence seems to have kindled a sort of vital energy throughout the farthest extremities of the land. On the whole, although there was still much distress among the poor, and appeals to parliament for their relief, there was soon visible a dawn of prosperity in Ireland.

It will be thus seen that protection had nothing to do with the revival of Irish trade which took place in the last century. The causes enumerated by Mitchell, with Ireland's natural facilities for manufactures, were the causes of her commercial prosperity, and not any system of tariff tinkering. The decrease in the absentee rental drain must of itself have materially benefited the country. The first year after the establishment of Irish independence it decreased no less than $3,000,000, and this going on for a number of years at the same rate could not fail in having a most beneficial effect on the nation's well being. Tariffs were laid on imports in 1784. The country still continued to prosper notwithstanding, and the inevitable result followed—rents were raised.

Sic in the original; probably "D. C. SULLIVAN.".
Sic in the original; probably "establishment".

Mr. Fitzgibbon declared in the Irish house of commons in 1787 that the "peasantry of Munster, bound to pay £6 an acre rent and to work for their landlords at 5d. a day, could no longer exist under the wretchedness they endured." (It devolves on protectionists to explain how wages were so low as ten cents a day under the labor protecting tariff.) On another occasion the same speaker said: "I am well acquainted with the province of Munster, and I know that it is impossible for human wretchedness to exceed that of the miserable peasantry of that province. I know that the unhappy tenantry are ground to powder by relentless landlords. I know that far from being able to give the clergy their just dues (Protestant tithes) they had not food or raiment for themselves; the landlords grasp the whole." This is a pretty picture of the much lauded prosperity of Ireland under the blessed tariff!

It was impossible for trade to long flourish in a country owned by such rapacious vampires as Irish landlords, and we cannot be in the least surprised to find it decline until it has almost disappeared. The union finished what the demoniac work of landlordism had begun. The revenue of Ireland at the passing of that ill-fated measure was only £2,500,000. Sixteen years afterward it was above £6,500,000. To-day it has reached the enormous sum of £8,000,000 ($40,000,000). It was the same with that terrible and wasting hemorrhage—the absentee rent. In thirty-eight years it had grown from less than £2,000,000 to no less than £6,000,000. He must have a very per verse mind indeed who cannot see in the two facts—not to speak of the extortions of resident landlords—the all-sufficient cause of the decline of Irish trade and of the poverty which has been the shame and scourge of the country.

The protectionist argument is, to say the least, a libel on truth, an insult to Irishmen, because the natural conclusion to be drawn from it is that Irishmen cannot hold their own with Englishmen. If free trade with Great Britain ruined Ireland, as protectionists say, why did it not also ruin England? Why did not the industries of England disappear as effectually as those of Ireland when afflicted with the same blighting disease? There can be only one explanation, if free trade was the cause, and that is that the Celt is inferior to the Saxon, for in open competition the latter

p. 3, col. 5

sustained his prosperity, while the former became a pauper. Irish-Americans will spurn such a humiliating suggestion, and rightfully so; but they should remember that this is the conclusion to be drawn from the arguments of protectionists, who glibly talk of the condition of Ireland being attributable to free trade.

It is a matter for amazement that Irish-Americans, who are cognizant of the facts, support a press or party that so falsifies the history of their native land, and so calumniates the grit and manhood of their race. There is not an Irishman in the United States but knows this protectionist statement to be a lie, and it is certainly strange they do not enter a solemn protest against its use. Landlordism and alien rule they know have been the cause of the ruin of Ireland, and not the unshackled system of trading which has prevailed between Great Britain and their motherland. It is like a denial of Euclid's axioms to say anything else; it is belying history and stating what is contrary to the experience of every individual in Ireland. Moreover, it is a blow at the popular cause, for it is putting forward a theory in absolute contradiction to that advanced by the national leaders, which is the truthful one, and it is thus stabbing Ireland in the back, while pretending to point out her disease. Unionists advance similar arguments about Ireland, and some of them advocate a return to protection as the panacea for Ireland's ills. Sir John Arnott, a rabid unionist, in a letter to the London *Times* about two years ago, traced all the woes of the Irish people to free trade, just as American protectionists are now doing, and he made a strong appeal to British legislators to put a ten per cent duty on all manufactured articles imported into Ireland, including flour.

It will be thus seen that the unionist and the protectionist are as one on this question, and if the latter's opinions on the Irish problem were further developed it is probable more points of agreement would be found to exist. This

theory is supported by unionists because it is calculated to conceal the real source of Irish poverty and to divert the attention of the people from its removal.

The Irish landlord system is the source of Ireland's impoverishment, and the knowledge of this fact can never be erased from the Irish mind. Its insatiate greed, its rapacious extortion, its grinding despotism and its periodic devastations will live in the minds of the people for generations and be pointed to by historians as the cause of the expatriation of the Irish race over the world and of the degrading poverty which flourished in a country so richly endowed by nature. Had this hellish system been in full swing in the California gold fields, in South African diamond districts, in Potosi itself, and had these places been protected with all sorts and sizes of tariffs, the workers would inevitably have been reduced to the condition of the Irish peasantry. What would a tariff have availed against a system that confiscated mercilessly the whole earnings of labor except a bare subsistence? And how would it be possible to build up manufactures and establish a permanent commercial prosperity in a country where such a system obtained? If the Irish tenant increased the fertility of his farm the rent was raised; if he built a house the rent was raised; if he reclaimed a bog, drained a swamp, or planted trees, the rent was raised and the timber confiscated. It was the same with the manufacturer. The monstrous exactions of the landlord and the unfavorable terms as to tenure, etc., handicapped him so completely that he was utterly unable to compete with the more favorably circumstanced foreigner, and thus the trade of Ireland was strangled in its infancy. Had protection been the order of the day, and had it doubled the fertility of Irish land, trebled the prices of produce and quadrupled the profits of manufacturers, it would still not have benefited the people of Ireland in the slightest degree. The increased result would have gone into the pockets of the landlords. This is so true and so self-evident that it seems a *superfluous* observation, yet it is a fact which completely quashes the protectionist theory, for it shows how powerless protection is to benefit a country.

JOSEPH DAVISON.

Before Long Such Papers will be Driven Over to the Protectionists.

DUBOIS, Pa.—Perhaps some of the lukewarmness of the Nashville *American* toward Judge Reid's march with the democrats, so far as they go, may be explained by the belief that the *American* is only lukewarm in its democracy and in its adherence to tariff reduction. My recollection of the *American* was that it had consolidated with Colonel Colyer's morning paper, the *Union.* As Colonel Colyer was a large iron and coal capitalist, he was a protectionist, and it is easy to imagine that his pocket book tinctures his politics with the protection doctrine. Whether this state of proprietorship now exists I do not know, but I am fully aware that before Colonel Colyer discontinued the publication of the *Union* the *American* published my articles on tariff, which were wonderfully different in tone from those of the *Union*, which was built a different way, and they were different from the *American's* of to-day. And the *American* then saw fit to put a four stack head over my communications and call me in cold type "an intelligent workingman," because of the tone of the articles, the like of which it would now condemn. This was only during the campaign of 1886, at which time Colonel Colyer used his *Union* to oppose the democrats of Davidson county, in which Nashville is situated.

BION H. BUTLER.

Organizing for the Campaign in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At a conference of single tax men of this city held Sunday afternoon, Aug. 12, it was concluded to form a single tax league, and to follow out the suggestions of THE STANDARD and make an enrollment of all single tax men who propose to support Cleveland and Thurman. The officers elected were President, G. S. Bonnell, 1527 Leffingwell avenue; Secretary, Benjamin E. Bloom, 3925 Lucky street; Treasurer, Wm. C. Bohannon, 2135 Chestnut street. We shall make a vigorous fight. As this state is democratic at any rate, our campaign will partake

more of an educational and proselyting nature. We will hold as many public meetings as possible, send out challenges for discussion and distribute tariff and single tax literature liberally.

BENJ. E. BLOOM, Secretary, 3925 Lucky street.

To Help Single Tax Strangers.

The following list contains the names and addresses of men prominent in the single tax cause in their respective localities, with whom believers wishing to join in the movement may communicate:

Chicago, Ill.—Frank Pierson, secretary Land and labor club No. 1, 45 La Salle street. Peoria, Ill.—J. W. Avery. Trenton, N. J.—H. R. Mathews, 9 Howell street. Youngstown, O.—Billy Radcliffe, Radcliffe house. Memphis, Tenn.—R. G. Brown, Sec. *Tariff* reform club. Nashville, Tenn.—P. H. Carroll, 235[?] N. High street, Sec. American land league. Brooklyn, N. Y.—J. Hickling, 41 Sidney place, Pres. Single tax club. Philadelphia, Pa.—Wm. J. Atkinson, 926[?] Chestnut street, Pres. Anti-poverty society. Houston, Tex.—H. F. Ring. Washington, D. C[sic]—Dr. William Geddes, 221 E street, N. W., Sec. anti-poverty society. Minneapolis, Minn.—C. J. Buell, Pres. anti-poverty society. Boston, Mass.—Edwin M. White, 45 Elliott street. Arkansas City, Kas.—James B. Hassett. Hutchinson, Kas.—J. G.[?] Malcolm, M. D.

p. 3, col. 6

THE BEATING OF THE DRUMS.

The laborer who has a patch on the seat of his trousers can consider the original goods entirely gone—all the rest is tariff.—[West St. Paul Times.

A ballot reform association has just been organized in Providence, the object of which is to have the Australian system, or some suitable modification of it, introduced in Rhode Island.—[Syracuse, N. Y., Herald.

Throttle the tariff system of robbery. It means that the rich shall grow richer while the poor grow poorer. God help some of us poor devils if we continue to grow much poorer. We are about to the poor man's notch already.—[Wichita, Kan., Union Labor Press.

The tax on lumber is a premium on the destruction of American forests, and a prize for the production of droughts to the ruin of thousands of farmers annually. The democrats say: "Take off this accursed tax." The republicans say: "Make it higher."—[Memphis Daily Appeal.

We ask our readers to make a record of the "protection" argument from now until the election, and see if one half of it does not cry out against cheap foreign production, and the other half attempt to prove that we can and do produce cheaper than any other country.—[Rockville, Ind., Tribune.

A New York special in an exchange speaks of Henry George's "free-raders." This is a typographical error that is not so much of an error, after all. What George and his followers want is free trade with England and the chance to make a raid on other people's barns and corner lots.—[Indianapolis Journal.

Tariff reform is bound to win. The people as rapidly as they catch on to the fact that a tariff takes from the pockets of the farming and laboring classes and puts into the pockets of the manufacturers will all fall in line for tariff reduction. There is a principle contained therein, if once grasped will always be adhered to.—[Fulton, Ill., Journal.

Sic in the original; probably "Washington, D. C.—".

The *News* would be the last journal to deny the transcendent interest of the tariff question. It is the question of the hour, before which all others sink into insignificance. It is the question of the campaign, and after the present campaign is over it must be fought out to the end. Once at the front, as it now is, nothing short of a great war can set it aside even temporarily.—[Detroit Evening News.

The formation of a lumber trust in Minnesota and Wisconsin, involving a combine of over 10,000,000,000 feet of stumpage in the two states, with $60,000,000 of capital to handle it, shows once more the great need of "protection" to this "infant industry." Trusts, combines, monopolies, aggregations of capital to grind the people more easily and effectually, are naturally the outgrowth of the present system of tariff extortion.—[San Francisco Examiner.

What villainous free traders those revolutionary ancestors of ours were, who threw that cargo of tea into Boston harbor rather than pay the tariff duty on it? It was not a forty-seven per cent duty either, but only a low revenue duty that King George asked them to pay. It is clear these revolutionary ancestors were rabid free traders and probably belonged to the Cobden club, or were bribed with British gold to assist in breaking down our infant industries.—[Council Grove, Kan., Anti-Monopolist.

A New Invention in Telegraphing.

The New York *Sun* has the following account of a new system ot[sic] machine telegraphy, by which, it is claimed, two thousand words per minute can be telegraphed from each end of a single wire simultaneously. The inventor is D. H. Craig, formerly manager of the Associated press. Messages, to be sent over the Morse lines, must first be written or printed; but a message to be telegraphed by the new system must first be perforated, for which Mr. Craig has a beautiful little machine, eight by ten inches, with two banks of keys, called a "composer," which even a child can operate reliably and quite expertly after an hour's practice, and after a reasonable amount of practice fifteen to thirty words per minute can be perforated. Simultaneously with the perforations, the machine prints, in plain Roman letters, every word of the message. which is retained, while the perforated message is sent to the telegraph office the same as a message is sent in manuscript to be telegraphed over a Morse line, with this difference—the machine message will be transmitted to its destination at the rate of one or two thousand words per minute, and be legibly and accurately recorded in telegraph characters, and the Morse message will be telegraphed by the hand key system at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five words per minute and be recorded by "sound" reading in ordinary manuscript. It is claimed that the machine record is three times more accurate than "sound" recording. With the regular office perforator experts do reliably fifty words per minute, or 3,000 per hour, and it is claimed by Mr. Craig that the actual cost of transmitting 1,000 words 1,000 miles is not over two cents! The cost of paper to perforate 1,000 words is 1 cent, and 2 cents for recording paper. Experts, young men or young ladies, do perforating for 10 cents per 1,000 words, and the same for copying on the typewriter—total, 25 cents for completing 1,000 words! On this basis it would cost for labor and paper less than $30 to telegraph and complete forty-eight columns of this newspaper from New York to Chicago! Mr. Craig has also devised a new telegraph wire, made of pure copper with a slight mixture of silica, which is said to increase the tensile strength to twice the strength of steel of equal size, the exact tensile strength being reported as 133,000 pounds to the square inch. No. 4 gauge wire weighs over 900 pounds per mile, and has but one ohm of electrical resistance per mile. With such a wire, extending from New York to San Francisco, the electrical resistance would be about 3,000 ohms, while a majority of the telegraph wires between New York and Washington show an electrical resistance of more than 4,000 ohms—thus the new siliconized copper wire will bring San Francisco nearer to New York, electrically,

Sic in the original; probably "of".

than New York is to Washington. Mr. Craig's apparatus is now on exhibition at Washington, in a room in the capitol near the senate chamber.

The Roar of the Single Tax Wave Heard at the National Capital.

Washington Post.

Congressman Stewart of Texas is having trouble in his district, and the inside facts of his difficulty have just reached Washington. The single tax or Henry George movement is sweeping Texas like wildfire. Under the leadership of H. F. Ring, a prominent labor leader and city attorney of Houston, petitions are being circulated all over the state, and are being signed by thousands, praying the legislature to abolish all taxes on labor and improvements and tax land values alone. Every county which has been thoroughly canvassed gives a large majority of its voters as signers, and it is claimed that by the time the next legislature convenes three-fourths of the voters of the state will be on the petition. In Mr. Stewart's district the single tax people have been particularly active. Holding that what is good for Texas is good for the country, they went for the congressional primaries, and sent in a majority of delegates adverse to the sitting congressman. The convention got into an uproar when it tried to organize, but the prospect is that Mr. Stewart's successor will be an out-and-out George man and a radical free trader.

Mr. Dana Don't Like It.

New York Sun.

The blatant support, first on free trade grounds, and next on land tax grounds, that Henry George is proffering to the democratic party, is injurious and dangerous, and we dare say Mr. Cleveland appreciates it at its real value. It tends to make the working men of the country believe that his campaign is in the interest of free trade.

Page 4 of 8

p. 4, col. 1

THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, Editor and Proprietor.

Published weekly at

12 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

TERMS, POSTAGE FREE.

One year, $2.50; six months, $1.25; single copies, 5 cents.

Entered at the postoffice, New York, as second class matter.

Communications and contributions are invited, and will be attentively considered. Manuscripts not found suitable for publication will be returned if sufficient stamps are sent for return postage. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Contributions and letters on editorial matters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD, and all communications on business to the PUBLISHER OF THE STANDARD.

THE STANDARD wants an agent to secure subscribers at every postoffice in the United States, to whom liberal terms will be given.

THE STANDARD is for sale by newsdealers throughout the United States. Persons who may be unable to obtain it will confer a favor on the publisher by notifying him promptly.

Sample copies sent free on application.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888.

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.

THE SINGLE TAX CLEVELAND MOVEMENT.

Advocates of the single tax on land values have every reason to feel satisfied with the progress of the movement started at the conference in Cooper union on Aug. [6?]. The committee appointed by the chairman of that meeting is gradually adding to its numbers, care being taken in every instance to put on good workers, who can be depended on to display zeal and energy in the cause. The work of this committee was clearly outlined in the resolutions adopted at the conference. It is, first, to secure an enrollment of the single tax supporters of Cleveland

and Thurman; second, to provide for the holding of mass meetings; and, third, to circulate single tax free trade literature.

The last of these three duties will be performed, so far as the means at the disposal of the committee will permit, as soon as possible. In the other directions the work is already making fine progress.

The enrollment, considering all the difficulties in getting a start and in putting the blanks into the hands of men who will vigorously use them, is making really wonderful progress. The work will, however, go on much more rapidly hereafter, as blanks will be sent to all who have already been enrolled in order that they may procure additional names.

Of course the great majority of those thus far enrolled came from New York and Brooklyn, but through the agency of the blanks printed in THE STANDARD names are also pouring in from all parts of the country. As rapidly as possible these names will be grouped and classified so as to enable the committee to enter into correspondence with the single tax men of other states. In many instances this enrollment will give the first evidence to single tax men in distant towns that many of their own fellow citizens are in accord with them in this matter.

The plan of the committee is a very simple one. It proposes to devote itself exclusively to the work assigned to it by the conference. If any single tax men desire to organize clubs for congressional or assembly districts in this city or Brooklyn the committee can facilitate their work by sending out their invitations to the enrolled single tax men of the district. Further than this it does not propose to go, believing that all such work of organization should be voluntary and spontaneous.

So far as New York is concerned, this work may be assigned to a special committee for that city, and in Brooklyn and the New Jersey cities it is expected that the work will be carried forward by men added to the committee for those cities, who will naturally adopt whatever plan of campaign seems best to them. All that the general committee asks is that all names of those joining organizations shall be promptly sent in to take their places in the classified enrollment. We want, for the first time, to secure as complete a list as possible of the single tax men who propose to act together in this campaign, in order that the work this year may be systematized, and that we shall after the election be prepared to counsel together as to the best plan for future action. If, as now seems more than probable, the single tax voters shall cast enough votes for Cleveland and Thurman in this state to assure their election, it may be necessary that they shall still stand together to encourage the democratic party to take further and longer steps toward the removal of all taxes from the products of industry.

It is the possibilities of future action that lend special importance to the enrollment throughout the country. Those now engaged in this fight have “seen the cat.” They know precisely what they want and they have enlisted for the war. The policy of supporting the democratic candidates this year is confessedly a temporary one. Our friends have not entered the democratic party, and do not propose to do so. We are an independent body of voters who propose to encourage any party that goes our way, and that apparently will be our best policy for some time to come. The better we know one another and the more closely we are associated the more easily can we make our growing strength effective for the advance of our principles.

A very large proportion of those who send in their names accompany them with remarks—which is an excellent thing. A good many state their former party relations, and it is exceedingly gratifying to find how many who now avow themselves

p. 4, col. 2

free traders were until quite recently republican protectionists. Many such cannot help making a wry face as they announce their intention to vote for the democratic candidates, but they do make the announcement boldly, now

that principles have come to mean more than names to them. I have not space to copy these letters, but here is one that is a fair sample of many others.

In a letter inclosing a list of thirty-six names from West Conshohocken, Pa., the writer says:

> Most of these men are shopmates working in one of our highly protected industries—a woolen mill. A number of us here are Georgeites and proud of such a worthy champion. We were formerly republicans, but are going with Cleveland as far as he goes and then we intend to go on further.

Could a better instance be given of the effectiveness of our own propaganda? Yet these free traders in a protected woolen mill are the men that some democrats imagine must be lied to in order to secure their votes. This gives an idea of the spirit in which the work of enrollment is carried on. It is the all important work of the immediate present, and all friends of the cause are earnestly urged to push it forward with all their power. After we get blanks into the hands of those who will enroll themselves at next Monday's mass meeting a great impetus will doubtless be given to this branch of our work, and we ought by the 1st of September to have well on toward 20,000 names on our list.

The treatment of this movement by the press is instructive and, on the whole, encouraging. The papers that really desire the election of Cleveland are manifestly a little timid, but they give fair notices to the preparations for our meeting and have judiciously restrained their fears. The *Sun*, the bitterest foe that Cleveland has, openly denounces the movement; the *Tribune* pretends to believe it will hurt Cleveland's chances, which is a queer complaint for that paper to make, while the *Press* ignores it. All this goes to show that the protectionist papers fear the effect of a logical and determined attack on the tariff humbug.

The first great step toward advancing our movement is the mass meeting to be held in the large hall of Cooper union next Monday evening. It cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of our friends that the one thing of immediate importance is to make this meeting an overwhelming success. The impetus given to the movement at the start will be felt throughout the whole campaign. Cooper union should be crowded with single tax men. It will be the first opportunity for hearing Mr. George on the present issue, and William Lloyd Garrison deserves such a greeting at the hands of our friends as we gave a year or more ago to Judge Maguire. Tickets will be mailed to all enrolled single tax men in this city and Brooklyn, and while admission is free these tickets will admit all who arrive before 7:45 to reserved seats. Come, and bring with you friends of the cause. Let us have a meeting that will inspire us all with the old enthusiasm and encourage those conducting Mr. Cleveland's canvass to make an aggressive fight against the monstrous delusion that a tax on goods protects labor.

WM. T. CROASDALE.

A SONG FOR WORKINGMEN.

Now, when the protectionists are singing their siren's song so sweetly to workingmen, it is a good time to look backward and see when and why that particular song with its monotonous refrain was composed.

It is not a very old song.

Prior to the close of the second war with England the theory of protection attracted very little attention here. To a limited extent it was taken for granted as a policy of the mother country, pretty much as we accepted the law of entails and other barbaric notions of aristocratic England. But the embargo and the non-intercourse act of 1807–9, followed by the war of 1812, cut off our foreign commerce and forced some of our people into manufactures which had never yet been introduced in this country. This was the balmy period of protection in America. A

Chinese wall securely guarded at every vulnerable point could not have given better protection. Compared with it, a forty-seven per cent tariff is mere baby play.

But the close of the war, which tne[sic] masses of the people welcomed, was looked forward to by the manufacturers with alarm. This war, that had brought tears and poverty to thousands, had been to them a veritable Aladdin's lamp, and they were not disposed to let go their hold on the pockets of their fellow citizens. If the war could not be continued, a substitute for war must be devised. Then for the first time the theory of protection, as old as barbarism itself, was put forward as an American idea, and a cry went up from the throats of our manufacturers for protection to American industries.

But neither then nor at any time during the long and fluctuating struggle between protection and free trade from 1816 to 1840, was protection asked in the interest of American labor. At no time was it claimed that protection would make high wages. The whole contention was that it was necessary to build up infant industries—to give to the manufacturers of this country a bonus which would enable them to put their establishments on a footing broad enough to profitably compete with the older establishments of other lands. And in this connection, to pacify the farmer who then stood in much the same relation to the politician that workingmen do to-day, it was argued that large

p. 4, col. 3

factories here would make a home market for farm produce, and more than compensate the farmer, in the high prices he would receive, for the high prices he would be forced to pay. In the '40s, however, workingmen began to be a factor in politics. About the same time the farmer had become pretty thoroughly convinced that his home market was a delusion and snare. Then the protectionist, whose object from the first was, as it is yet, to serve special interests in which he has a share or by which he is subsidized, turned his attention to the workingmen. Then he discovered that protection makes high wages and free trade makes low wages! This is the feature of the protective theory that may be said to be American, and it reflects the same credit on American intelligence as does a backwoods grave stone on American art.

But, with variations, that refrain—"protection makes high wages, free trade makes low wages!"—has ever since been sung by the protectionist. Its falsity has long been exposed, but he sings it just the same. Workingmen, in the bitterness of strikes and lockouts, have discovered it to be a fraud; but still he sings it. And though the labor of America should be ground down to the wages level of the clothing makers of New York's east side, still the protectionist would sing that song. To his mind facts and logic and common sense are useless lumber when the votes of workingmen are wanted! What workingmen require is a song! And the protectionist gives them a song.

Songs are cheap.

THE SINKING OF THE GEISER.

The night is moderately clear. It is raining, but there is no fog or mist. Lights can easily be distinguished at a distance of two miles or more.

In a seafaring sense, there is no sea on. A moderately heavy swell is rolling, but the night is calm, and there is not anger enough in the ocean to disturb the navigation of a whitehall boat.

Across the ocean under these conditions of wind and weather, two steamships are approaching each other from opposite directions. Their relative lines of motion are such that if both hold their courses unchanged, they will

Sic in the original; probably "the".

pass each other to the left. Imagine two wagons approaching each other, each on the left hand side of the road, and the situation becomes clear. The deck officers of each steamer see the bright head light and green starboard light of the other, and know precisely where she is, and how she is moving.

As the two ships approach, one blows two whistles, signifying her intention to pass to the left. At the same instant the commander of the other decides to pass to the right, and shifts his helm accordingly. The effect is to bring one ship square across the track of the other. The Thingvalla strikes the Geiser a deadly blow amidships. There is a hurried rush, swelling into a wild panic, an utterly futile effort to lower boats, a vain attempt to distribute life preservers among the shrieking passengers; and within less than six minutes the Geiser has sunk, and more than one hundred lives are blotted out. The Thingvalla, sorely injured, still keeps afloat. Her boats are lowered and pick up the few survivors. The tragedy is over, and the surviving steamship slowly makes her way toward Halifax. If to jeopardize and destroy human life by neglect of the precautions necessary to secure it be a crime, then the managers and officers of these two steamers are criminals. From first to last, every act in this awful ocean tragedy was due to the carelessness or parsimony of men who had deliberately accepted responsibilities which they deliberately neglected. The collision was distinctly due to the ignorance or imbecility of the officers in charge. The sinking of the Geiser was distinctly due to the bad management and greed of those who sent her to sea in such a condition that the filling of one of her compartments sufficed to send her to the bottom. One hundred human lives and more have been needlessly sacrificed, scores of families have been bitterly bereaved, women and children are mourning the loss of their breadwinners, and the men who are responsible calmly prate about the “act of God,” and announce, with philanthropic air, that they have concluded to pay the survivors for their baggage. The philosophy which attributes such a disaster to the direct interposition of almighty power would justify the abolition of all sanitary regulations and suffer disease to riot unchecked in our crowded cities, on the plea that yellow fever and cholera were sent to plague mankind by God’s direct volition.

Such disasters as this that has overtaken the Geiser are easily preventable. There is no trouble about getting perfectly competent men for officers, who can be depended on to do their duty thoroughly and intelligently under all circumstances. There is no difficulty about building and loading ships in such a manner that no conceivable accident should prevent their keeping afloat. But so long as ship owners are permitted to transfer to the Almighty the responsibility that should properly rest on their own shoulders; so long as the extension of a protest suffices to relieve them from any claim for loss of goods or life; so long as the system of marine insurance makes it more profitable to risk disaster than to take precautions against it, just so long will men continue to trifle with human life and send ships to sea improperly constructed, imperfectly fitted and incompetently manned. If ship owners were compelled to pay for every life they lost and every case of goods they

p. 4, col. 4
damaged, the sinking of the steamship Geiser would never have occurred.

Mr. Morton, the protectionist candidate for vice-president, who is running for office in the interest of American labor and for the purpose of preventing a decline in American wages, has been afforded a brilliant opportunity for discussing the law of wages in his letter of acceptance. The Ford congressional committee has brought out the fact that Mr. Morton recently imported four foreign laborers. Whether he did it because they were cheaper than Americans or for some other reason, does not appear; but Mr. Morton can give his reason in his letter. If he did it because they were cheaper he should reconcile his theory that the importation of cheap goods lowers wages, with his practice, which, assuming him to be as incere man[sic], implies that the the importation[,29] of cheap men and women does not. No doubt Mr. Morton can do this after a fashion, for there are very few irreconcilable things that a protectionist cannot reconcile, after a fashion.

Sic in the original; probably “a sincere man”.
Sic in the original; probably “the importation”.

A correspondent of the *Press*, signing himself W. Brewer, adds his voice "against any and all doctrines that preach free trade," he having been a sufferer in England[sic] through it." The only interest that suffered in England from free trade was the land owning interest, of which the editor of the *Press* is a representative. If Mr. Brewer was a son of an English landlord whose power to live on the labor of other people was crippled by free trade in England, we so far sympathize with him that we shall do all in our power to cripple the land owning interest here in the same way, and secure to Mr. Brewer full freedom to earn an honest living by working for it.

The other day the *Star* (quasi protection) stated that the tariff is a tax collected by the manufacturer, and alongside of that statement printed an interview with a manufacturer who does not want any tariff because he doesn't make anything out of it. This the *Press* (protection) says is an illustration of the necessity of catching votes both ways, and wants to know whether its contemporary welcomes the gentleman to the democratic ranks as a fool or as a philanthropist. The inference is that gentlemen who can collect taxes from their fellow citizens and prefer not to, are either fools or philanthropists. The idea that gentlemen may object to engaging in a larcenous enterprise, even when it enriches them and is protected from criminal prosecution, does not occur to the *Press*. But the inconsistency which it discovers in the two *Star* articles is of a kind to which the *Press* itself is sadly addicted. When it argues on the one hand that protective tariffs reduce prices even below what are demanded for foreign goods, and immediately declares that the tariff is necessary to enable manufacturers to get high prices so as to pay high wages, it is guilty of precisely the accusation it brings against the *Star*. There is a necessity for catching votes both ways in this campaign, but the necessity is far greater with the protectionists than with the democrats. It is not necessary at all with the democrats except so far as they permit their campaign to be managed by men, and their doctrines to be declared by newspapers, that are enslaved by theoretical protection or bribed by practical protection. Senator Chace has introduced a bill reducing the rate of postage on merchandise from one cent to half a cent per ounce. This is a step in the right direction, albeit a very short one, for the bill proposes no change in the limit of weight of packages, which is continued at four pounds.

But if it is a good thing that the government should undertake the delivery in any part of the United States of packages weighing four pounds, why would it not be a better thing that it should deliver packages weighing eight pounds? Why stop at eight pounds, indeed? Why not a hundred pounds, or a thousand? And if the government may properly undertake the transportation of merchandise, why may it not undertake the transportation of passengers as well? These are questions that the discussion of Senator Chace's bill will bring to the front.

Here is a little item that is going the rounds of the republican press outside of New York, to their evident great comfort:

> Henry George's coming out in support of Cleveland has caused the workingmen of New York to desert him. At the last meeting, held a few evenings ago, at which George was advertised to speak, the audience was less than two hundred, while last winter the hall was packed to its utmost capacity every time.

For the first time this year Henry George is advertised to speak in New York, at Cooper union, on Monday, August 27. William Lloyd Garrison will speak with him, and James P. Archibald, secretary of the convention that nominated George for Mayor in 1886, will preside. Let those who are interested come and see whether or not the audience will be more than two hundred.

At the tenth annual congress of the New Jersey federation of trades and labor unions, held at Trenton on the 20th, a resolution was adoptod[sic] recommending the Australian system of voting as adopted in Massachusetts. This is the same system that was adopted by the New York legislature last winter in the bill which Governor Hill vetoed.

Sic in the original; probably "unbalanced quotation".
Sic in the original; probably "adopted".

The shingle trade is the latest one to organize a trust. The association embraces all the important shingle makers of Oregon and Washington territory; and the small fry of course will be easily frozen

p. 4, col. 5

out. Against the eastern shingle makers the trust will be sufficiently protected by the distance and consequent cost of freightage. And as for the shingle makers of British Columbia, why the beneficent protective tariff will attend to them.

The *Press* has studied the art of printing things. Replying to a correspondent who wants to know the difference between the principles of the two parties, it says that "the main difference is that the democrats favor free trade to benefit foreign manufacturers and the republicans advocate protection to encourage and develop home industry and employ American labor at good wages." How much better this reply would have read if put in some such form as this: The main difference is that the republicans favor high tariff to benefit American monopolists and the democrats favor low tariff to benefit American buyers. It would have been nearer the truth, too.

The protection organs have discovered a mare's nest in the treasury accounts which, as they allege, show a surplus of only $12,000,000. And yet they want to abolish taxes which yield revenue into the public treasury and retain those that yield revenue into private treasuries! They will have to learn that the surplus is a very petty question already when compared with the real issue in this campaign, and that whether the surplus is twelve millions or twelve times twelve millions, the fight of free trade against protection has begun, and will go on until all the private privileges which congress can bestow are abolished.

The *Sun* has a habit of stabbing at people to whom it professes friendship. It did this with Hancock; it is doing it with Cleveland, and now Governor Hill, of all men, comes in for a jab under the rib with the *Sun's* glittering stiletto. It proposes to abolish the whisky trust because the trust "has made itself a mighty power in the politics of the country, dictating nominations, laying its heavy hand on party conventions, inspiring and directing the utterances and the acts of rulers and statesmen." Governor Hill's name is not mentioned, but the allusion to his expected renomination is too plain to be misunderstood.

The *Tribune* makes a ragged hole in its protection theory when it reports a request of the punch tumbler manufacturers of Pittsburg to the organization of their workmen. It says that "foreign manufacturers are shipping punch tumblers here at a lively rate and the importations have become so heavy that the manufacturers found it necessary to ask the union to allow their men to make more tumblers." We are constantly told by protectionists that foreign importations make less work at home; but here is a statement that the evil effect of foreign importations is to be overcome by doing more work at home.

The single tax men of Baltimore have formed an association, adopting unanimously a series of resolutions such as have been adopted in this city, declaring for Cleveland and Thurman. W. J. Ogden was elected temporary chairman, and J. W. Jones secretary. Mr. Jones's address is 125 North Bond street. They propose taking headquarters in the central part of the city, pushing enrollment and holding public meetings, such as that which will be held in Cooper union in this city next Monday evening.

The Grand Rapids, Mich., *Workman*, commenting on the declaration of the Michigan state assembly of the Knights of Labor, in favor of the single tax on land values, says:

> The Knights of Labor are gradually placing themselves in a position to successfully fight trusts and pools by aiming the first blow at the parent of all monopolies—the control of natural resources—and it now remains for them to take decisive action by voting for only such candidates as will work tooth and nail for the abolition of all taxes on labor's products. They also declared in favor of a revision of the electoral system and recommend the adoption of what is known as the Australian system. The present system breeds

> corruption and makes possible the intimidation of voters, while the Australian method secures to each voter absolute secrecy in the casting of his ballot. The Knights of Labor have taken a long step forward and cannot afford to let their declarations remain dead letters, for the fight has commenced and must be pushed along with vigor. With Texas, New York, Illinois, Michigan and other states working toward the single tax doctrine, Henry George may well feel hopeful of living to see his doctrine the burning issue in a national campaign.

Good for Indianapolis.

> INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.–The independent voters of Indianapolis this morning organized a tariff reform league here. and twenty-nine republicans renounced old party connections and signed the roll. This is the home of Harrison, and with the numerous delegations visiting here we see a great deal of enthusiasm manifested for Harrison, Morton and protection, but the G. O. P. cannot ignore the fact that there is an undercurrent that is steadily and irresistibly drifting toward Cleveland, Thurman and tariff reform. The single tax men, though comparatively few in numbers, are outspoken in favor of free trade, with a little free land thrown in. Petitions to the legislature, similar to those circulating in Texas, have made their appearance in Indiana, and quite a number are signing them.

> The single tax league of Indianapolis would like to know what the single tax men of Indiana think of holding a state meeting in this city during state fair week, about October 1, when reduced rates on railroads will be given. All single tax men who favor such a meeting are requested to send their addresses and opinions at once Charles H. Krause[sic], secretary, 18[3?] East Washington street, Indianapolis.

> Hoping that this meeting will be held, and that the single tax men of Indiana will be able to work more in concert toward our desired goal, I am,

> THOS. J. HUDSON.

p. 4, col. 6

SOCIETY NOTES.

John Nelson of New London, Conn., wa[s] seen early in the morning a few days ago i[n] front of No. 235 West Twentieth street reading the "want" columns of a newspaper. "A few minutes afterward," says the New Yor[k] *Sun*, "he was found lying in an alleywa[y] near by with his throat and wrist cut and a razor by his side. In his pocket were two cents. He said he was a stone cutter and that he came here four days ago to look fo[r] work. He was unsuccessful, and yesterda[y] morning he had spent all his money but si[x] cents, and, not finding anything that promise[d] a situation, he had made up his mind that h[e] would kill himself."

The latest in shoes is the 5 o'clock tea slipper. This is an article of dress which goe[s] with the Greek tea gown. With the Psyche knot and classic draperies the French tie feel[s] sadly out of place and begs to be allowed t[o] withdraw into the background. Its successo[r] is a curious affair, made of glove kid or sof[t] chamois skin, following the natural outline o[f] the foot and clothing the toes separately, a[s] a glove does the fingers. It is really a moder[n] substitute for the sandal. It has a heavie[r] sole than the ordinary slipper, lifting th[e] wearer the veriest trifle above her natura[l] stature, and is without a heel. The tea slipper has an antique look, clumsy, but not

Sic in the original; probably "at once to Charles H. Krause".

unpleasing. It takes greatly with half a doze[n] extreme belles. Flesh colored silk was th[e] material employed for a pair recently seen[,] giving much the impression of a bare foote[d] Venus. The tea slipper is, of course, meant fo[r] the house only, and will prove but an Augus[t] caprice in dress.—[Mail and Express.

Police Marshal Frey reports that the famil[y] of George W. Jones, No. 441 Pinkney place[,] is very destitute and worthy of assistance[.] Mr. Jones was attacked by consumption abou[t] five years ago, and since that time he has no[t] been able to do a stroke of work. Recentl[y] physicians told him that his left lung was entirely gone and that his right was diseased[.] He is also suffering from a complication o[f] diseases. Being a man of temperate habit[s] he accumulated some little savings, but now they are all gone. His wife, who is an intelligent and bright little woman, kept a candy store in the front room of the house, but every cent had to go for bread to give her children[,] four bright little ones. She disposed of he[r] weights, etc., and her only income now is two cents for every piece of underwear that she makes. After waiting on her husband and family she manages to make two pieces a day[.] Ever since the family have been living in the house a kind friend has paid the rent, and they are dependent for their meals on their neighbors, who have given them all the help they can. Mr. Jones is forty-two years old, and before sickness overtook him was employed at the lighthouse.—[Baltimore Sun[,] August 16.

It is said that pet dogs are now clad in mantles with pockets for holding lumps of sugar, bracelets on their paws and a string of little silver bells around the neck.

"I thing there are[sic] over a million unemployed persons."—[T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor; testimony before the Ford congressional committee.

Cosy Bell of No. 62 West Thirty-eighth street, died on August 11 of old age, ætas 1[6?] years. Deceased was a Scotch terrier and the especial companion of Mrs. Mary A. Bell[,] into whose family she had been adopted. The funeral was held three days later at Woodlawn cemetery. Cosy had of late lived on beef tea and chicken broth almost exclusively. Last week her condition became alarming, and she died without a struggle Saturday night lying in Mrs. Bell's arms. A special order was sent to Rochester for a casket to cost $150, and to be in all respects like that supplied by the same company for General Grant's burial. Cosy's body was embalmed, and for three days lay in state in Mrs. Bell's room. Yesterday morning the casket arrived from Rochester. It was two feet long, and made of chestnut. It was lined with copper and covered on the outside with embossed royal purple velvet. The lid was lined with tufted purple satin, and the casket proper was lined with light blue satin. A plain silver plate on the cover was engraved, "Cosy Bell, died Aug. 11, 1888." In this coffin Cosy was laid on her right side, with her paws crossed over her breast. Her head rested on a pink satin pillow, made by her sorrowing mistress. Beautiful flowers were scattered in the casket. On the day of the interment, at half-past four, a child's hearse and a coach were drawn up at Mrs. Bell's house. The coffin was put in the hearse, and Mrs. Bell, with two other women and a man, stepped into the coach and the party took the train for Woodlawn. The cemetery's hearse was in waiting at Woodlawn and the little party followed it to the grassy slope where the grave had been dug. A tent was stretched on the lawn and camp chairs were set for the party. Mrs. Bell spoke a few touching words in eulogy of the dead. At the marble yard near the railroad Mrs. Bell chose a stone to mark Cosy's resting place. It is a marble sarcophagus mounted on four pillars. Mrs. Bell's plot is in the most costly part of the cemetery and all about it are clustered the monuments of rich New Yorkers. The entire cost of the burial will be not less than $500, not including the monument.

An item from the Chicago *Mail* says: "Kitty Kelly told Justice R. H. White to-day of the hard struggle she had made for existence during the last few years. About four years ago she got married, and a year later she became the mother of a little girl. Her husband proved a worthless fellow, and deserted her. In order to support herself and child she went to work in a factory on Monroe street, sewing overalls. She was paid $4 a week, which was not

Sic in the original; probably "I think there are".

enough to support her and the baby. She could not obtain employment as a domestic as long as she kept the child with her, and she says she was driven to a life of shame in order to keep herself and baby from starving. Becoming disgusted with the life, she returned to the factory on Monroe street. Two weeks ago starvation again stared the mother and child in the face, and the disreputable life was again resorted to. After she once went on the street she could not get a letter of recommendation; and therefore could not secure work as a domestic."I could not live on $4 a week, and I was compelled to do wrong," she said to the judge. To which he replied: "But I know of lots of persons who live on less money than that." "You do!" exclaimed the woman. "Well, I can't feed, clothe and shelter two people with that amount." "Will you promise to keep off the streets?" "I can't do that, your honor," said the defendant; "I will not see my little one starve, and I cannot get enough money to support us in any other way." The woman was fined $25, but the execution of the sentence was stayed, and Kitty was allowed to go. If she is arrested again, she will be sent to the bridewell for fifty days.

There is no Difference.

DuBois (Pa.) Express. Henry George, if you lend your ear, the *Express* will tell you something. A local exchange says wealthy men of Elk county are about to inclose a section of the Mill creek valley and make it a fishing preserve, where they may fish to the exclusion of all other people. As these same wealthy men have killed with the acids from their tanneries the fish in the Clarion river, which was at one time full of excellent food fish, it is highly appropriate that they should try to propagate fish in the tributary Mill creek. One little difference will result in this case. While the Clarion river contained fish it was free to all, but God in his wisdom seems to have made Mill creek for only a few wealthy men to catch fish in. Henry George, do you listen? Tell us wherein the American nobility differs from the Irish nobility when it comes to appropriating the natural advantages of this country?

Page 5 of 8

THE STANDARD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888. 5

p. 5, col. 1

To William Lloyd Garrison, 1832.

By John Greenleaf Whittier.

Champion of those who groan beneath Oppression's iron hand, In view of penury, hate and death I see thee fearless stand, Still bearing up thy lofty brow In the steadfast strength of truth, In manhood sealing well the vow And promise of thy youth.

Go on—for thou hast chosen well; On in the strength of God! Long as one human heart shall swell Beneath the tyrant's rod. Speak in a slumbering nation's ear, As thou hast ever spoken, Until the dead in sin shall hear— The fetter's link be brokeu!

I love thee with a brother's love, I feel my pulses thrill, To mark thy spirit soar above The cloud of human ill. My heart hath leaped to answer thine, And echo back thy words, As leaps the warriors at the shrine[sic] And flash of kindred swords!

They tell me thou art rash and vain— A searcher after fame; That thou art striving but to gain A long enduring name; That thou hast nerved the Afric's hand, And steeled the Afric's heart, To shake aloft his vengeful brand And rend his chain apart.

KREUSCHER'S WIFE.

Last Sunday about 11.30 in the morning Mrs. Kreuscher was just putting up the grocery store shutters—Kreuscher always keeps his store open till 11.30 precisely on Sundays. She saw me coming along and said, "Hullo, Henry Cheorge; how you do?"

"Hullo, Mrs. Kreuscher," I said, "I'm pretty well. Where's Mr. Kreuscher?"

"Ach, he go vay; ya, he go vay by ten o'glock already. He take dose childrens und go to Cooney island."

"And left you home?"

"Ya; I go no more by dot Cooney island mit dose finf childrens again. Ach! it was terrible. Die heat, und dose growded cars, und dose sleepy childrens, und all, it was someding terrible." And fat Mrs. Kreuscher shrugged her shoulders at the recollection of some previous trip. "Und dot bier; dot vas shameful; dot vas really shameful. I I can here on die gorner store get more bier for eight cents als in Cooney island for dwendy-fife cents. Dot was really shameful."

Sic in the original; probably "As leaps the warrior's at the shine".

I laughed and helped her put up the last shutter. Then she led the way through the store and upstairs into their sitting room. This room was in the front of the house and had two windows looking out on the street. A picture of Emperor William hung over the mantel, and opposite was one Unser Fritz. On the mantel were two busts, cheap plaster casts, one of Goethe the other of Schiller; and the mantel itself was covered with some cheap, red stuff which hung over the edge and was bordered with a row of bright yellow tassels. For the rest it was plainly furnished, and the piano was one of the old-fashioned square kind. It was the first time I had been up there. We sat down near the windows. "Well," I said, "you work pretty hard, don't you, Mrs. Kreuscher?"

"Vork! I guess I do. Dot store is efery day but Sunday from finf o'glock in der morning bis ten o'clock at night open. Und Sundays und holidays bis haf-past elefen in der morning; und I must, ven dot pizness is lifely, vait on dose gustomers, und also ven mein mann his dinner und supper eats und sometimes in der efening when he goes by dot singen glub. Den dree times a veek must mein mann go to dot Vashingtone market mit dot vagon: he gets up den at dree o'glock und gomes home nefer before haf-past eight. Dose mornings I must get up and see to dot pizness from fife o'glock bis he comes home. I vork almost so hardt als mein mann. Ya," she said, "und I haf already fife childrens since I been here."

"Well, I suppose you're growing rich, so you don't mind a little hard work," I said.

"Rich! I grow rich! You tink anyding vould make me vork like dot unless I vas afraidt does childrens[sic] vould haf noding to eat?" She stopped a minute, and then said earnestly, "If I hat not dose childrens I vould *die* before I vork like dot."

I was startled at the emphasis she laid on her words. but I said lightly[sic], "Why, I should think you would rather be home in Germany."

"Ach, if I vos only vonce again dere, by mein heimath in Wendefurth! You tink I gome back again? Nefer! Ach, ya, dere in Wendefurth is mein bruder der oberseer for a big goot—you know vat I mean—a goot—a—

"A big farm," I said.

"Ya; a big farm. Mein bruder is oberseer, und dere are on dot goot more as tventy yung girls und many men und families. I vork on dot goot ven I vas yung. Ve must milk does gows[sic] und vork also in dose fields. I somedimes hear dose American men vot vos a few days,[38] in Germany say 'how bad dot vos; dose yung girls must vork in dose fields all day in Germany.' Dose fools, dey know noding. You tink dose yung factory girls here in New York, und dose shop girls, haf so much fun as ve did on dot goot? You tink dey are so strong und happy und vell all de time? Dose fools, dey know noding."

"But there are very poor people in the country in Germany, Mrs. Kreuscher, aren't there?"

"Ach, ya. Fiel, fiel poor peobles. Und dey must vork hardt, und dey get not so much pay—perhaps a man he gets by my heimath one mark und fifty pfennigs a day in summer time—dot vas 37 cents, aindt it? But dot costs so little to lif; und almost efery man he haf his own little house, und he haf no coal to buy; he can haf all dot vood free. Dose forests belong to dot koferment."

"Then you would like to go back."

Sic in the original; probably "afraidt dose childrens".
Sic in the original; probably "on her words, but I said lightly".
Sic in the original; probably "milk dose gows".
Sic in the original; probably "days.".

"Ach, ya; you can belief it, if dose childrens vos bik. But mein mann he don'd vant to go back. Venefer I dalk like dot he say, 'See how much money I make.' Und den I say, 'Ya, und see how much money you must spendt.' How much money you tink we haf in dot spar bank?"

'Well, I never could guess, Mrs. Kreuscher, but I believe you German people

p. 5, col. 2

are said to have a great deal of money in the savings bank."

"You tink so? Vell I tole you. Ve haf not one cent in dot spar bank. It takes efery cent ve make to lif decent und pay dot rent. Dot rent, dot was someding terrible, someding terrible."

"Yes, that's what I say to Mr. Kreuscher, but he won't believe it."

"You are righdt. Our landlord he is a humbuk. He haf no brains, no sense; his vife, she twists him her finger aroundt. He know noding, and do noding but grow efery year richer; und I must vork for him. Ya, you haf quite righdt. Vell," she said, I must now go[sic] und see my sister-in-law. Gome roundt to-morrow und see mein mann. He talk politics mit you."

And I left. W. B. S.

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Robert Baker of Albany, N. Y., wishes to obtain the address of every single tax free trader in that city, with a view to adopting some means for an active part in the campaign. His address is 178 Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y.

L. H. Young, Buffalo, N. Y.—Shame on the democrats for standing on the defensive. They ought to be aggressive and attack protection and make the republicans take the defensive. I am afraid the democrats will lose if they continue to pursue their present course.

E. B. Swinney, Wessington Springs, Dak.—During the course of a conversation with a prominent man of this town, he emphatically stated that the value which attached to land was not caused by increase in population, but by "the protection government afforded the occupant." Rather a queer definition, isu't it?

David McWilliams, Rockford, Wilmington, Del.—After I read my copy of THE STANDARD I pass it around, and in this way it has done a great deal of good. Some of my friends read it now who would not before look at it. It does my heart good, as a workingman, to see how you expose "protection;" and while I believe that free trade in itself would not be a permanent good, yet I believe it will lead to the establishment of the single tax.

D. C. David, Villa Platte, La.—I read one of Ring's tracts and the McCready tract, entitled, "The Story of My Exile," to a friend the other day. I had been working on the man before. "The Story of My Exile" lifted the fog. Articles by me continue to appear in the *Farmers' Union*, and the St. Landry *Democrat* prints all the articles I can find time to write. Our single tax friends are working with energy. I have cheering reports from New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

G. P. of Pennsylvania.—I should like to do some good, but my circumstances are very poor, though I have always worked hard and lived economically and kept sober. If you could send some tariff tracts to the address I inclose in Coal valley, Allegheny county, they will without doubt prove effective. There is a good deal of confusion of thought just now in both parties, but great numbers of men now see plainly who it is who gets the cream of

Sic in the original; probably "Vell," she said, "I must now go".

"protection." All that is needed in this very stronghold of protection to upset the protective idea is some good clear headed speaker. Don't publish my name. It's risky around here to be openly and squarely on the side of truth, Verily, sir, "the land of the free" should be struck out of our national air.

Edmund Yardly, Pittsburg, Pa.—Here is a little illustration of the way our present system encourages improvements and the ornamentation of towns. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago during the past year improved the station grounds at New Brighton and Rochester, Pa., among other places—that is, they gathered up the rubbish and scrap iron lying around, sodded the grounds, and set out flowers, and at the latter place put up a fountain. These little parks are in the centers of the town, and are really of more benefit to the citizens than to the railroad. Here is the way they are encouraged to do some more work of the same kind. The taxes, which were nothing previous to 1888, are now as follows: New Brighton, valuation, $1,000; tax, $8.55. Rochester, valuation, $1,500; tax, $12.83.

Frances M. Milne, San Louis Obispo, Cal.—My mother joins with me in earnest interest and hope in the new "plan of campaign." Mr. Urner's letter and Mr. Croasdale's arguments in a late STANDARD put the value and wisdom of it beyond dispute. If single tax men and women have souls at all they would surely respond to Mr. Pentecost's dollar contribution fund. I know too well how much even a dollar may seem to one sometimes, but to miss such an opportunity! If we all rallied even with that mite, what a magnificent reproof of the cowardice and time serving and political corruption of our democratic allies. Please find inclosed $2 from my mother and myself as our contribution to the one dollar subscription fund, to be used in the campaign proposed in New York or elsewhere, as they think best. When I think of the speakers our cause possesses, my very heart burns at thought of their enforced silence.

Their Cowardice is Losing the Democrats Ground in Jamestown, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—People are getting disgusted with the democrats for their cowardice and indignant at the stupidity and treachery of the democratic leaders. People here who a few months ago were enthusiastic over Cleveland's election, tariff reform and free trade are getting disheartened, and will perhaps cast their votes for either the union or united labor or prohibition, and some for the republican party. Working people commence to think that this seven per cent reduction is only a farce to divert their attention from far more vital issues—such as the land question, the question of finance and corporations. Working people are asking, "If seven per cent reduction is good, why isn't forty-seven per cent still better? And, on the contrary, if forty per cent duties on imported goods is beneficial for labor and protect it, won't forty-seven, yea, 100 or 1,000 per cent be so much the better and afford to labor all the more protection? That's the way the industrial people reason; and so will they look at it and vote accordingly on election day. As you said some time ago,"Workingmen may not be very wise, but they are certainly not fools."

As for me, I'm for the single tax, free trade and Cleveland, and dead down on Governor Hill for vetoing the electoral reform bill.

The democrats must not, even by implication, pretend that any tariff is protection to labor, or that it raises wages, for then they will surely be beaten in this election.

F. G. ANDERSON.

A Good Idea.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—Would it not be well to ask each man signing the single tax Cleveland roll, to state for whom he voted at the last presidential election? I am inclined to think that a majority of our single tax men voted for Blaine, and if this is found to be so elsewhere it will cheer democrats and demonstrate to all what a great

shifting of opinion a really radical principle can bring about. This will give heart to many to proclaim their real views instead of temporizing.

BOLTON SMITH.

p. 5, col. 3

CAMPAIGN WORK.

Arranging for the Cleveland Ratification Meeting—Who the Members of the Campaign Committee Are—The Rapid Enrollment of Names.

The Single tax Cleveland campaign committee has been doing good work during the past few day s. Nearly all the arrangements for the big Cleveland ratification meeting at Cooper union on Monday night have been completed, and there are indications of a very large turn out.

The committee as thus far appointed will be recognized as a representative one. William T. Croasdale is a journalist, and was for several months the efficient chairman of the old anti-poverty society's executive committee. Michael J. Murray is a laborer, and general president of the laborers' association of New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey, comprising a membership of 40,000 men. August Lewis is head of the house of August Lewis & Co., manufacturers of straw goods. William H. Faulhaber is one of the editors and proprietors of the *Fish Journal*, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of fishermen, a most influential man in the united labor party of the Tenth Assembly district. Jerome O'Neill is a journeyman painter, who will be remembered as chairman of the county campaign committee of the united labor party last fall. Edward J. Shriver is secretary of the New York iron and metal exchange and chairman of the executive committee of the free trade club. Louis F. Post is a lawyer. William McCabe is a printer, whose name as a contributor to THE STANDARD is well known to its readers. William J. Gorsuch is a salesman for the Keystone watch club company, who is well known as an eloquent and effective single tax speaker. Matthew Barr, a prominent member of the Central labor union, is a tin and slate roofer. James P. Archibald is a paper hanger and district master workman of the National paper hangers' district Knights of Labor. Henry George, jr., is one of the editors of THE STANDARD. Benjamin Doblin is a well known custom tailor, who was an energetic member of the united labor party in the Fourth assembly district. Thomas G. Shearman, a lawyer, is well known to STANDARD readers through his able contributions on free trade and the single tax. Herman G. Loew is a young lawyer who played a conspicuous part in the united labor party ranks last year, and was candidate for civil justice of the Fourth district. Dr. Walter Mendelson is a well known physician on the west side. Charles O'Connor Hennessey, city editor of an evening paper of large circulation, is a popular member of the Press club's governing committee, and is well known in single tax circles in Brooklyn. Benjamin Urner is a retired business man, who resides at Elizabeth, N. J., where six years ago he polled 6,000 votes for congress as the greenback candidate; he has been identified with the single tax movement since the mayoralty campaign of 1886.

It is proposed to increase the committee by adding members from New Jersey through Mr. Urner, and from Brooklyn through Mr. Hennessey. The general work of the committee will be confined to enrolling voters, holding mass meetings and circulating literature; but citizens enrolled may organize locally according to their own plans. It is not intended to turn this committee into an organization.

The work of enrollment of single tax men who intend to vote for Cleveland is booming. More and more names are coming in as the days pass, and it is shown that earnest, energetic work is intended. On the eighth page of this issue of THE STANDARD will be found an enrollment blank which should be cut out, pasted on a sheet of paper,

passed around for signatures and sent in to this office. Every man who can do so should interest himself in this work at once, and get as many names as he possibly can. Every name counts.

Here are extracts from a few of the letters received in connection with the excellent work that will show the tenor of feeling among single tax men outside of New York:

W. B. Estell, Freeland, Pa.—I inclose slip with my name on as one of those who believe the democratic party is at present going in our direction. The democratic leaders in Pennsylvania are displaying considerably more courage than those in New York. Chairman Kisner is doing all he can to expose the protective fallacy. We are giving him all the aid we can, and will make things lively in this state by November. Workingmen are beginning to ask some very pointed questions about the tariff. I was down in the Schuylkill coal region last week and find the same condition of affairs as exists up here. Men are not talking Harrison and Cleveland, but protection and free trade. All signs are very hopeful, and if Chairman Kisner will send good free trade talkers through Pennsylvania the state can be carried for Cleveland. I will send you a list of names of men who were republicans, but who are going to support Cleveland. I wish you could send THE STANDARD to every voter. I feel that its unanswerable logic would make thousands of voters, who will not otherwise be reached. Henry George's free trade speech in Mauch Chunk last month is bearing much good fruit. You may rest assured that should the democratic leaders think it policy to relax their attack upon protection, there are enough earnest, energetic single tax men in this region to keep the present discussion close to the drawn lines. We are not so well organized as you New Yorkers—have not your advantages for the work of propaganda, but we are in this fight to win, and mean to stay in until victory is ours.

S. D. Rittenhouse, M. D., Reading, Pa.—Inclosed find the authorization of my name as one of the many single tax supporters who propose to vote for Cleveland and Thurman at the ensuing election. I was a life long republican up to the last election for president, when I voted for Cleveland, not for any special liking I had for the man, but because it seemed to me that he might prove a safer and truer man in the executive chair of the nation than the candidate of the republican party. I have no respect for the past history of the democratic party, and have considerable distrust of it as at present constituted. Yet, judging it from the position into which it was forced by the president's bold and manly message on the tariff question, I feel that Georgeism, with all that the term implies, will be best subserved at the coming election by the support of Cleveland. I am willing, with Mr. Pentecost, this fall to take the democratic boat, even if loaded with malodorous manure, if it will carry us but a very short distance in the direction in which we propose to go.

Edmund Butterworth, West Conshohocken, Pa.—Inclosed find enrollment blank with a few signatures. Hadn't much time to canvass. Most of these are names of shop mates working in one of our highly protected industries—a woolen mill. There are half a dozen of us here who are out and out Georgeites. We were formerly republicans, but are going with Cleveland as far as he goes, and then we intend to go on further.

P. J. Snay, Bellefontaine, O.—We have distributed a large quantity of sample copies of THE STANDARD, and we are putting out all the other tax reform, free trade and single tax matter that we can get. We have been circulating a petition to the state legislature for the adoption of the single tax with much

p. 5, col. 4

success. We believe that most of the signers will vote for Cleveland and Thurman. I am sure the protective theory is slowly losing its grip here, and might be knocked out completely if the democracy had the honesty or sense to take Henry George's advice and quit their double dealing. No political party ever had a grander opportunity to immortalize itself.

John Brown, Albany, N. Y.—In connection with the inclosed, permit me to say also that I have read all your books and have made some converts to the single tax, and am working hard for the cause. You have done more for the

cause through advocating Cleveland's election than could be done through any third party movement. Yet we must give the democracy to understand that we are absolute free traders, and will have nothing else.

J. F. Jung, New York.—Inclosed you will find the blank signed by myself and a few other shopmates who propose to vote for Cleveland in the coming election on account of the single tax. I voted for Blaine in 1884 and believed in the protection the republican party stands for. Now I am going to try to protect myself and vote for Cleveland as a single tax man and believer in free trade. But no Hill for me.

Henry R. Mathews, Trenton, N. J.—I work in a highly protected industry; am also a land owner. Worked and voted for Blaine, but thanks to "Progress and Poverty," my eyes have been opened. I am now in the field for Cleveland, freedom of trade, and then for freedom of production.

H. F. Jerolaman, Chicago, Ill.—Inclosed find five signatures to the single tax Cleveland enrollment, Four of these men[sic] have never voted other than the republican ticket.

James Cox, Milwaukee, Wis.—Inclosed are names of five single tax men. We are workingmen and free traders, and will, if alive, vote for Cleveland.

PERSONAL.

Readers of THE STANDARD, to all of whom T. L. McCready's name is familiar, will sincerely sympathize with him in the death of his wife. Mrs. McCready died at Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday last, after several weeks' illness, which did not threaten to be fatal until the day before her death.

John R. Dunlap of Brooklyn, business manager of the New York *Engineering and Mining Journal*, and a member of the executive committee of the New York single tax league, was on board the steamship Thingvalla when she collided with the Geiser last week. Mr. Dunlap was returning with his wife and child from a trip to Scandinavia and Denmark. In an interview published in the *Herald* he says the discipline on the Thingvalla was very loose, and intimates that the accident could have been avoided. He said: "Both the captains were in their night clothes when the collision occurred. I believe they were both in bed and asleep just before the accident. There was no fog or danger signal previous to the accident, except one occurring the instant before the crash. The lack of discipline I particularly observed. When a heavy rain or fog came on the officer on watch did not seem to appreciate the importance of giving signals immediately. Consequently in this case they delayed until too late. It could have been avoided had our ship given warning, so I believe."

Richard F. George, second son of Henry George, was married in Brooklyn, August 15, to Mary Emily Robinson of that city.

In Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—It has been apparent to a few of the single tax men that some sort of treachery was going on in the management of the democratic campaign, particularly in this state, and I fear that too late the managers will see the error of their cowardice in not attacking and making an aggressive campaign. We single tax men, however, propose to do our duty, and have formed an organization for the support of Cleveland and Thurman, similar to that formed in New York, adopting similar resolutions. I have been elected secretary, and communications may be sent to me.

JOHN W. JONES, 125 North Bond street, Baltimore.

Sic in the original; probably "enrollment. Four of these men".

For a Single Tax Button.

NEW YORK.—Is there such a thing as a free trade button? if so, where? If I am not mistaken there was a suggestion from a reader of THE STANDARD to get up a single tax button to be sold for, say twenty-five cents, the profit to go to THE STANDARD campaign fund. If I am mistaken, I make the suggestion. It will meet with a hearty response I have not the least doubt, as nearly every other man at the conference wore a Cleveland and Thurman tariff reform button.

WM. J. BROWNE, 413 Ninth avenue.

The Philadelphia Single Tax Organization.

The Henry George club has secured new quarters at 1,026 Ridge avenue. After this date the regular meetings will be held there every Friday evening.

A Democratic Party Which Hopes to See a Successor of the Mills Bill.

At their state convention on the 15th inst. the democratic party of Minnesota sent forth the following declaration concerning the tariff:

To President Cleveland we owe it that the great question of the abolition of a superfluous revenue by a reduction of the excessive taxes upon necessaries is made the prominent issue of this campaign. This issue, as declared in the national democratic platform, meets our unqualified approval. At the same time we reiterate the more advanced principles set forth in the platform adopted by the last democratic state convention as an explicit statement of that policy of revenue reform which we believe should be adopted gradually, but as rapidly, as practicable until the entire system of taxing the many for the subsidizing of the few shall be for ever abandoned. We hope that the slight reduction of 4½ per cent in the existing 47 per cent tariff as proposed[sic] by the so-called Mills bill, will, when put into practical operation, fully satisfy the people that a greater and more thorough reduction in the same system of taxation can safely be made with permanent benefit to our industrial interests, to the workingmen employed therein, and to all the people of our whole country.

In the Name of Common Sense, Why Not?

New York World.

The Minnesota democratic convention resolved as follows:

> We hold that the slight reduction of four and a half per cent in the existing forty-seven per cent tariff. as proposed by the so-called Mills bill, will, when put into practical operation, fully satisfy the people that a greater and more thorough reduction in the same system of taxation can safely be made with permanent benefit to our industrial interests, to the workingmen employed therein and to all the people of our country.

Whereupon the champions of a perpetual war tariff retort: “That is to say, the Minnesota democrats like the Mills bill because it is a cut, though only a small cut, into the protective system which is ultimately to be cut away altogether. A little cut now. Deeper and longer and wider cuts later on.”

Well, why not? If the small cut works well, why should not the people make further cuts later on, when it can “safely be done with permanent benefit to our industrial interests, to the workingmen employed therein and to all the people of the country?”

Sic in the original; probably “tariff, as proposed”.

CLEVELAND AND HILL.

MORE INTERVIEWS WITH SINGLE TAX MEN.

Enthusiastic for Cleveland and Free Trade—The Bulk of the George Vote of 1887 Will be Cast for Him—Bitterly Opposed to Hill—His Record on the Electoral Re-Bill Destroys His Future.

Following are more interviews with representative single tax men, some from New York city, some from Brooklyn and some from Staten island:

J. Hamilton Dillon, 161 East 113th street.—"In 1884 I voted for neither the republican nor democratic presidential candidates, though, like many others of republican antecedents, my sympathies have always been with that party. In the present campaign I shall do what I firmly believe to be the bounden duty of every single tax free trader"able to give a reason for the faith that is in him"—vote for Cleveland and Thurman, and do my humble part in sealing the doom of that infernal protective system, falsely called American, to the perpetuation of which the republican party is committed. Destroy the the grasp which the protective theory has secured upon the American mind, and especially that of the American "workingman," and half the battle will be won. Of those who supported Henry George for secretary of state in 1887, I think two-thirds will support Cleveland. This is a moderate estimate, as the majority of our friends with whom I have discussed the subject are inclined to place the figures higher. The remaining one-third (for very few will support Belva Lockwood or the united labor nominee) will vote for Harrison. In the discussion of the tariff question, I believe that the free trade side is gaining, though slowly. I find a remarkable unanimity of sentiment among single tax men and republicans in favor of electoral reform, and this is also true of the better class of democrats. With this as an issue in the fight this fall, the political career of ordinary pothouse politicians is ended. I most emphatically will not vote for David B. Hill should he be nominated for re-election."

William J. Gorsuch, 2405 Eighth avenue.—"I cast my vote in 1884 for Blaine. Cleveland will receive it this year because he has taken one step toward freedom. Two-thirds of the votes cast for George last year will be cast this year for Cleveland; one-third for Harrison. Free trade is gaining ground as against protection because discussion is always enlightening. People are more readily approached through single tax than free trade. The popular feeling is for electoral reform and strongly against Hill, except with the machine. I will not vote for Hill."

Frank Sullivan, 216 Ninth avenue.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884. I will vote for him this year because, primarily, I believe the election of Cleveland would be a step in the direction of free trade, and secondarily, the bugaboo tactics pursued by the republican leaders have made it impossible for self-respecting Americans to vote for Harrison. So far as my individual acquaintance goes the supporters of George in 1887 are all working for Cleveland this time. Actual observation, albeit in a limited field, reveals a steady flux of sentiment toward absolute free trade. A scientific free trader converted to protectionism would be entitled to the consideration of dime museum managers, while protectionists converted to the doctrine of free trade are almost, if not quite, co-extensive with the aggregate of free traders in this country. The discussion upon the single tax cause, I believe, is paving the way to a general acceptation of single tax principles. There is but one opinion concerning electoral reform among high-minded citizens. They regard it as an essential preliminary to any effective attack upon the political abuses of the day. Governor Hill's renomination will alienate a large vote otherwise solid for the democracy and will furnish a powerful incentive to treachery on the part of the machine democrats. Will I vote for him? Emphatically, no!"

Benjamin Van Veen, 254 West 129th street.–"I voted for the democratic candidate in 1884. I will vote for Grover Cleveland in 1888 because he has made the problem of the distribution of wealth a question of practical politics, and has attacked the protective idea at the base. He has shown that protection chiefly benefits the owners of natural opportunities, such as timber lands, coal, iron and copper mines, and all materials of nature which enter into manufactures. I hail with satisfaction and delight any movement which will help to lessen the tribute that producers have to pay to the"owners" of such natural opportunities, Another reason[sic] why I shall vote for him is because I am not a tariff for revenue free trader but a tariff on natural opportunities free trader. Among the most intelligent people who have no selfish interest to subserve in perpetuating protection I find free trade gaining ground to a most encouraging extent. These people are very favorably impressed with the arguments used in favor of a single tax on land values, and will, I believe, ultimately follow us in that direction. In conversation with acquaintances I find the feeling of electoral reform very strong. I shall most decidedly not vote for David B. Hill if he be renominated, and I cannot see how any citizen who lays claim to any political independence can."

Edward Purdon Daly, 1 Lewis street.–"In 1884 I voted for Cleveland, and shall support him in the coming election for the reason that I believe the republican party has outlived its usefulness and become so corrupt as to endanger the republic; and I believe that Cleveland will receive at least five-sixths of the votes cast for Henry George in 1887. I find little opposition to free trade, except among the very ignorant and those who are enjoying special privileges under the present system. When I ask a man, 'What right has the government to compel me to buy home productions under a penalty of from 45 per cent to 150 per cent, or what right has my employer to demand that I shall deal exclusively with him?' he gets puzzled, and, failing to give a logical reason, drags in a dead issue to cover his defeat. The people are thinking, and in this discussion free trade is slowly but surely gaining ground, and with it the single tax. Electoral reform is very popular with the mass of the voters of both parties. This feeling will surely defeat (as it should do) Governor Hill if he is renominated, and the lesson which his defeat would teach to the democratic party would be wholesome and salutary. I for one will never support any man who puts a briber's vote on an equality with mine."

Eugene G. Merret, 2270 Eighth avenue.–"Grover Cleveland received my vote in the last contest. This time he will get it because it is my impression, after reading his message to congress, that his ideas are strongly in favor of free trade, stronger in fact than his party have the courage to admit; and that is the way we are going. At this time the George vote of 1887 would seem to be about equally divided, but we still have two and a half months left in which to show our friends the error of their way. I believe that the free trade idea is losing a great deal of its usefulness as a bugaboo. The people are becoming more familiar with it. The discussion of the tariff question can have no result but a favorable one for the single tax idea, as it gives better opportunities to introduce their views on the subject of taxation than they ever had before. The feeling among single tax men and those who are no longer single tax men

p. 5, col. 6

who voted for George last year appears to be unanimous in favor of electoral reform. It is also gaining ground in the minds of the more honest and intelligent of the rank and file of the so-called democratic party. I believe the result, in the event of his renomination, will be disastrous for Hill. Certainly he will not get my vote."

John N. Emra, 77 East 117th street.–"Striving for whatever real reform might be extorted from either of our effete political parties, I supported Cleveland in 1884. I liked neither him nor his following. He has, however, the great quality of courage and seems prompted to rise above the trammels of party. We have already a less corrupt administration of the civil service. If the president had been in Governor Hill's place he would not have pandered to a political machine and vetoed such a measure as the electoral reform bill. Hill will never have my vote for re-

Sic in the original; probably "opportunities. Another reason".

election. I shall vote for Cleveland and Thurman this fall, on the ground that the policy of freer trade pledged on their platform is something, though a lamentally[sic] small something, toward that absolute free trade which should be the ideal of every true citizen who claims the power to think. Why should any of the Henry George men of 1887 fail to support Cleveland? Their fealty is still due to Henry George for his consistent advocacy of ideas which will ere long be embodied in the laws of the land. The return of Cleveland to power is a step toward the desired end."

Charles P. Kelly, 356 East Thirteenth street.—"I voted for James G. Blaine in 1884. I will vote for Grover Cleveland in November because I have become a free trader. I find that protectionists are becoming free traders, but it is only by explaining the single tax that workingmen holding the protective idea can be converted. Outside the political machines there is no opposition to electoral reform. Governor Hill's veto of the ballot reform bill will cost him many thousands of votes if he is renominated. He will not get my vote."

S. E. Adamson, 137 East Eighth street.—"I voted the republican ticket from 1854 to 1880. In 1884 I voted for Ben Butler. In this election I will vote for Cleveland for a great many reasons. Eighty to ninety per cent of the George men of last fall will, so far as I am able to judge, vote for Cleveland this year. I have not come across one George man who intends voting for Harrison. In tariff discussions free trade is avoided by democrats, but reducing the revenue by reducing the tariff is gaining undoubtedly, particularly among republican voters. As to the single tax idea, my opinion is that the infant is growing. Few, if any, George men will vote for Hill. I will not vote for Hill."

John McNally, 549 West Forty-eighth street.—"I shall vote for Cleveland, not because of any regard that I may have for the man's personality, but simply and solely on account of his advocacy of tariff reduction, which I firmly believe must lead to the abolition of all taxes on the products of industry, and ultimately to the adoption of the system of taxation of land values only. I am of the opinion that free trade is gaining, but very little. This I attribute to the cowardice of the democratic party in persistently repudiating the term"free trade," and to their apathetic action. I do not think the single tax idea will be effected until we have gained some measure of free trade. The feeling of voters I find to be universally in favor of electoral reform. It may prove a bar to Hill's re-election. His course in regard to electoral reform was viewed approvingly only by those who look for pecuniary benefit under the existing electoral system. Will I vote for Hill? Most emphatically, no."

Theodore C. Wills, 279 West 132d street.—"Cleveland will be my choice in the coming election because he wishes to abolish some of our taxes, and if the democrats are successful we shall be a step nearer the single tax. Two-thirds of the George men of 1887 with whom I am acquainted will still vote the united labor ticket. The other third will vote for Cleveland. I know none who will vote for Harrison. All of my acquaintances want electoral reform and nearly every man will vote against Hill. I will not vote for him but I want to see him renominated, as I think he will strengthen the democratic national ticket."

A. Olson, 366 West Twenty-fifth street.—"In 1884 I voted for Cleveland. This year I shall vote for him again, for the simple reason that, being an enthusiastic believer in the single land tax and absolute free trade, I feel that I cannot do better than vote for reduction of the tariff. In the discussion of the tariff question it is as yet very difficult to make the working people understand that protection does not protect; but the free trade scarecrow is certainly not so effectual as it was even a few weeks ago. The feeling for electoral reform is strong, and it will hamper Hill's re-election. For my part I would not vote for him on any account."

William T. Winters, 65 First street.—"James G. Blaine received my vote at the last presidential contest. On this occasion I will vote for Grover Cleveland because I believe he has taken a step in the right direction toward the

Sic in the original; probably "lamentably".

emancipation of labor. It seems as if free trade had got the better of protection so far. No lover of justice could afford to vote for stumbling block Hill."

Joseph Wheeling, 356 Tenth avenue.—"My vote was cast for Benjamin Butler in 1884. It will be cast this year for Grover Cleveland, because he is going in the direction of the single tax, although he does not know it. About fifty-five per cent of the George votes last year will vote for Cleveland this year. The free trade idea is steadily growing; but the single tax argument is invincible. When I mention free trade the men in the shop rise up; but when I ring in the single tax on them they are paralyzed; they are unable to down it. Those to whom I have spoken on the subject are in favor of electoral reform. Will I vote for Hill? No, sir."

William Gerner, 207 East Fourth street.—"I voted for Benjamin F. Butler for president in 1884, and I intend to vote for Grover Cleveland this year. Now that we are supporting Cleveland I find the democrats ready to listen to our explanation of the single tax on land values, and as a general thing they admit the truth of our arguments, though many of them say it will take a long time to bring it about. In regard to the question as to how the united labor men of last year will vote on the presidency, it is my opinion that the single tax men of this assembly district (Tenth) will all vote for Cleveland, as will also those united labor party voters of last year who do not understand the single tax question, but have been in the habit of voting democratic. Those united labor party voters who came from the republican party, but could not understand the single tax question, will go back. Of our last year's vote eighty per cent will go to Cleveland, twenty per cent to Harrison. I will vote against Hill if he is renominated. Ninety per cent of the people are in favor of electoral reform. Free trade sentiment is gaining ground."

Robert Everett, 24 Manhattan street, Manhattanville.—"I vote this year for Cleveland because of the step he has taken toward the reduction of those iniquitous imposts which burden the whole people, and the wage worker in particular by reducing the purchasing power of his earnings; because this step tends to the abolition of all imposts and the ultimate freedom of natural opportunities. I think Cleveland will get the vote of at least seventy-five per cent of those who continued on p. 6 →

[continued on page 6]

Page 6 of 8

6 — THE STANDARD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888.

p. 6, col. 1
[continued from an earlier page; page opens mid-sentence, no "continued" line printed on this page]

← continued from p. 5 last year voted for George, while Harrison will have to hustle around to get fifteen. In discussing the tariff question the free trade principle is certainly gaining, and with it the single tax idea. Electoral reform excites strong feeling, and much bitterness is expressed at Hill's treatment of the Saxton bill. Should Hill be renominated he cannot survive. For myself I cannot refrain from giving him a parting kick."

Patrick Halpin, 627 Tenth avenue.—"I voted in 1884 for James G. Blaine. I will now vote for Grover Cleveland, for, as Mr. Pentecost says, he is going our way. I think nine-tenths of the men who cast their votes for George will vote for Cleveland. In the shop where I work there are some democrats who are opposed to free trade. In discussing the matter I find that the single tax suits them better. They have not seen the whole cat yet, however. Electoral reform is little spoken of by either republican or democrat workmen. I believe that a large number of my friends will not vote for Hill. With me his name is Dennis."

William H. May, M. D., 50 West Twenty-fourth street.—"Voted the democratic ticket in 1884. I will vote for Cleveland this year solely on the ground of his advocating a reduction in tariff duties and unnecessary taxation which allows a surplus to accumulate in the United States treasury. The latter has proved itself a strong temptation toward extravagant expenditures as expressed in some of the measures proposed by members of congress. Cleveland's policy is the first step toward the advancement of the single tax idea, and must be encouraged."

Thomas Baur, 36 East Third street.—"I will vote for Cleveland and Thurman. My impression is that eight-tenths of the voters for George in 1887 will vote for Cleveland. Governor Hill may have made a mistake in not approving of the electoral bill. However, in order to secure harmony and the success of the national and state ticket, my judgment leads me to believe it necessary to re-elect the present incumbrent[sic]. If he is renominated I certainly shall work and vote for him."

Philip Bausch, 154 East Fourth street.—"In [1884?] I voted for Cleveland because he was then, as he is now, the custodian of American principles. This year I will again vote for him because he has struck the keynote of freedom to which all single tax men are committed. Nearly two-thirds of the single tax men in the Tenth assembly district, in which I reside, have abandoned the high tariff single tax party. They will support Cleveland and Thurman in the coming election. The sentiment in favor of electoral reform is gaining among the Germans as well as other people. Governor Hill, therefore, stands little show in our district. I will not vote for him if he is renominated."

[B.?] Buntinx, 989 East 169th street.—"I shall support the democratic ticket because it goes a small part of our way, and will do much toward preparing the party for free trade and the single tax. If Hill is nominated I will do all I can against him for vetoing the honest ballot bill."

Thomas W. Roberts, 159 Madison avenue.—"I voted for Blaine in 1884, but I shall this year work and vote for Cleveland, as I am confident that if he is elected it would give such an impetus to our single tax movement that

Sic in the original; probably "incumbent".

what seemed last year a well nigh hopeless fight, to last for years, will become an early victory. The free trade cause is pushing ahead, and whenever I gain a vote for Cleveland, he as readily and, in fact, more readily accepts the single tax. I have fourteen intimate friends, of whom three voted for Blaine, who will this year vote for Cleveland with a view to advancing the single tax. Two of them will cast their first vote, and with but one exception, the others, including myself, voted for George last year. I have two friends, strong republicans who voted for Blaine, who now, having grown disgusted with the republican platform and Mr. Blaine's recent championship of trusts, have firmly decided to vote against Harrison; one for Cleveland and one for the united labor party. In every discussion I find that protection goes to the wall. Free trade is gaining every day. Understand me, free trade, not tariff reduction. The only time I am reminded of it is when I read the *World*, and its effect on the single tax is good. The indications are that nearly all of the George vote will go for Cleveland. Of all the men of my acquaintance who last year voted for George, I know of none who will vote for Harrison. As for Hill he is dead; we only wish the corpse would be put up that we may bury it. The man who stands for electoral reform will get my vote as well as those of my friends. We indeed have great cause to rejoice, for our battle is surely being fought by the democrats. That chief obstacle to the progress of our cause, the superstition in the minds of workingmen that protection is necessary to the maintenance of high wages, is fast wasting away in the light of the tariff discussion and the sturdy blows of the single tax men. As a member of the anti-poverty society from its first inception, I at first was most bitterly opposed to the stand taken by Mr. George. But I now see that it was a grand and statesmanlike move. With the re-election of Grover Cleveland, which seems as sure as the coming of to-morrow, our heaviest work is over, and our goal is clearly within our grasp. I am a colored man."

Samuel Picken, 224 East Twelfth street.– "In 1884 I voted for James G. Blaine. This year I will vote for Grover Cleveland, for he is the first president who has shown himself to be a man with backbone enough to come out for the interest and welfare of the people regardless of parties. Free trade seems to be gaining slowly but surely, though there are a great many men holding back waiting for the campaign to commence. The final action will depend entirely upon the way in which the campaign is carried on. If Governor Hill is renominated he will stand a very poor chance of getting elected. I cannot vote for a man who vetoes such a bill as that providing for electoral reform."

FROM BROOKLYN.

Joseph McAlery, 314 Greenemore avenue.–"I stumped and voted for Blaine and protection in 1884. I shall vote this year for Cleveland, because he has given us an opportunity to bring the principles laid down in"Progress and Poverty" to the front. The free trade side in the controversy is gaining ground. Men who would not listen to free trade talk two months ago are now attentive listeners. Hill will be downed if he runs again for the governorship. The men I come in contact with are very bitter against him on account of his vetoing the electoral reform bill."

A. L. Voorhees, 1248 Herkimer street.–"I was a Blaine man in 1884, but shall vote for Cleveland this year because I believe that the position he has forced the two great political parties to take on the tariff question will incite such study and discussion as will ultimately lead to free trade and the adoption of the single tax idea, and I further believe that we single tax men will accomplish more in one year by supporting Mr. Cleveland in the position he has taken than we could possibly have done as an independent party in eight years. I believe that we will have a grand opportunity to convert a majority of the most intelligent and honest men of both parties, especially the democrats, to the single tax doctrine. Judging Brooklyn from my experience, I should say about three-fourths of those who voted for George last year will support Cleveland. I don't know personally of any who will vote for Harrison, except perhaps Mr. V. A. Wilder. Free trade is gaining

p. 6, col. 2

ground of course; how could it be otherwise? There is a very strong feeling in favor of the electoral reform, and it will undoubtedly defeat Hill if he is renominated. I have yet to find a single tax man that will vote for him, and I

have found several democrats who say they will cut him. Will I vote for him? No! in big caps. I may add that the democrats are waking up. I have been asked to debate the question of protection vs. free trade at a Cleveland and Thurman club, and to explain the position of the single tax men in this campaign, which of course I cannot do without explaining the principles of the single tax. They seem anxious to know all about this free trade bugaboo that they hear so much about."

Albert E. Schalkenbach, 446 Central avenue.—"I voted for Blaine in 1884. This year I vote for Cleveland because I am a free trader and single tax man. Free trade is gaining. I find many business men will cut Hill on account of the electoral bill. I will not vote for him."

John P. Nordgrew, 162 Twelfth street.—"Had I been entitled to vote I would have voted for Blaine in 1884. This year I shall vote for Cleveland for the reason that every sincere single tax man should, namely, because he is taking the first step toward the abolition of all taxes on industry and its products, whether he is aware of it or not. Free trade is making giant strides, and the single tax is having telling effect in the discussion. I have not met a single man that does not favor electoral reform after it has been explained to him. I shall not vote for Hill."

George Walker, 208 Warren street.—"I have heretofore always voted the republican ticket, although a free trader, and have voted with the republicans because the democrats before Cleveland's time had not the courage to proclaim their convictions. I shall this year vote for Cleveland because he and his party are more nearly in accordance with the policy which I consider essential for the welfare of the nation than the republicans. As far as my personal experience goes, I think free trade is gaining. The discussion is favorable to the single tax idea, but it by no means fol- lows that those who accept the first accept the last. I shall certainly not vote for Hill."

Everett Glackin, 1254 Herkimer street.—"I voted in 1884 for Cleveland. This year I will vote for him because he is in favor of a reduction of the tariff. The people should do away with all tariff laws, and all interference on the part of the government with their right to buy and sell to the best possible advantage. I believe the protectionists will elect Harrison, but in the discussion the single tax idea will most likely come to be better understood. Electoral reform, in my opinion, has not taken much hold on the people. Hill's action in connection with electoral reform will not be apt to injure his chances of election if he should be the candidate. I will not vote for him."

Jos. Brown, 169 Tenth street, South Brooklyn.—As a mugwump I voted for Cleveland in 1884. As a single tax man, I will vote for him again, for he is going my way. Cleveland will get the bulk of the George vote of last year, who understand the single tax. Free trade is growing like a colt. I find all honest men in favor of electoral reform. All that I am afraid of is that Hill will not be put up again, so that we can have a shot at him."

W. T. Ruffle, 10 Furman avenue.—"Cleveland and Thurman will receive my vote. To get even a small reduction of the robbery of the people will be such a lesson that neither party will in the future dare to oppose a more radical step. In the free trade-protection controversy the free trade side seems to me to be gaining. Wherever the single tax is understood it meets with favor. I certainly will not vote for Hill if he is renominated."

Albion L. DeGout, 23 Raymond street.—"My first vote was cast for Grover Cleveland. My second presidential vote shall be cast for the same candidate. I will do so because I am a single tax free trader. Grover Cleveland has taken a step which must inevitably lead to the destruction of that monstrous fraud labeled 'protection,' and to the adoption of the single tax. I sincerely believe that before election day Henry George's logic will bring to his side the majority of those well meaning men who deserted him at the time of the"split." He will also gain new followers, for in this hot discussion free trade is gaining ground, protection is tottering and the cause we advocate is steadily marching onward. By supporting the democrats in the national campaign I shall be doing my duty, but if I have to support them in the state fight, I will be recreant to it. This to some may seem a paradox, but my reason is clear. The republicans in the state propose to reform the ballot; therefore vote for them in the state. The democratic

national candidates propose to reform the tariff; vote for them. Governor Hill having vetoed one of the best bills ever passed by the legislature, deserves the censure of every honest man, and should he be renominated single tax men should discard all petty differences and vote in a body to defeat him."

C. Dornhein, 199 Greenpoint avenue.—"I shall vote for Cleveland and Thurman because the platform which they represent tends toward the single tax. About two-thirds of last year's George vote will this year be cast for Cleveland, and one-third for Harrison. Free trade is gaining gradually and steadily. I am an insurance agent and speak a great deal with my people about this presidential contest. I find it a very difficult task to con- vince the republicans of the good derived from a free trade policy. The most of my republican people will not listen to any criticism whatever on protection; they seem to have but one single thought, and that is that protection protects America labor[sic]. The single tax will get a good foothold during this discussion. Those who see the need of electoral reform feel very much offended by Hill's veto. I think if he is renominated he will meet with defeat. No, sir; I will not vote for Hill."

John F. Thompson, 480 Pacific street.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884. I will vote for him this year because I am a free trader and because he has started the ball toward free trade. If the single tax men work hard the most of the voters for George can, I think, be swung into line for Cleveland. Free trade is gaining enormously where it is being preached, and the single tax is correspondingly acquiring favorable consideration. Popular feeling is very decidedly in favor of electoral reform, and Hill will have an immense vote cast against him on its account. I will not vote for Hill."

E. O. Roscoe, 109 Reid avenue.—"Not having an opportunity to vote for the single tax in 1884, I did the next best thing and voted for the candidate of the party which loved the tariff least—Cleveland. I shall do likewise this year, because we can never get the single tax while other taxes exist. I know of none who voted for Henry George last year who will not vote for Grover Cleveland in November. Only one result can possibly come (and according to my observation ever has) from tariff discussion, and that is the increase of free traders. People are naturally protectionists, because they seldom look below the surface of any economic question, and the surface indication of the tariff question are[sic] decidedly favorable to the idea that protection to home industry is the correct thing. My observation is that the strongest protectionists are those whose desire for political preferment is strongest, those who think they gain something personally by existing tariff laws, and those who know no more about the

p. 6, col. 3

effect, actual, probable or possible, of the tariff than a clam. The effect of this discussion will be to make way for the propagation of the single tax idea. I have yet to find a reputable citizen who did not favor the Australian system of voting as soon as he understood it, no matter what "his previous condition of servitude," politically, may have been. If renominated, D. B. Hill of Elmira will be snowed under for his veto of the ballot reform bill. I will get out of bed in the middle of the night, or stay out entirely, to render more overwhelming the defeat of that pettifogging politician."

G. W. Thompson, 480 Pacific street.—"Did not vote in 1884. I will vote for Cleveland and Thurman this year because they represent those in the coming struggle who will stand for equality and against those favoring monopoly. Of the George votes last year about one-half will vote for Cleveland and Thurman and the other half for Harrison. The cause of free trade is gaining on protection, however, though"protection" will die hard. Free traders are naturally turning toward the single tax. There is a general feeling in favor of electoral reform which will defeat Hill if he is renominated. I will not vote for Hill; further than that, I will work to defeat him, unless the republicans nominate some one worse than him."

Sic in the original; probably "American labor".
Sic in the original; probably ""the surface indications ... are" (possibly dropped s; could be the writer's grammar)".

Theodore Atworth, 475 Carlton avenue.—"I have been a republican; when Blaine was nominated in 1884 I could not indorse him, and not being in the frame of mind to support a national democratic ticket I voted with the prohibitionists. This fall I shall vote for Cleveland and Thurman, for I wish to have the childish 'protection' idea weeded from the mind of my fellow workmen. So far as I am able to learn, all those who voted for George in 1887 will vote for Cleveland. Free trade tendencies are developing satisfactorily, with an encouraging leaning toward the single tax idea. There is a strong feeling in favor of electoral reform, regardless of political affiliation, which is calculated to be very damaging to Hill's prospects. I will certainly not vote for Hill if he is renominated. My cry will be, 'Anything to beat Hill.' Thus far I find advocates of protection wauting[sic] in argument, most of their replies consisting of personalities and venom. I experience great difficulty in 'nailing' them down to logical discussion and consecutive argument. While they are defending monopoly in manufactures, they persist in claiming a monopoly of affection for the Stars and Stripes."

George Marsh, 638 President street.—"I voted for Grover Cleveland last time. This year I intend to vote for Grover Cleveland because I think the cause of free trade will in this way be best helped, and with this, of course, the single tax. Free trade is gaining immensely. Every tariff reformer I know of I have helped to make a free trader. Men who have any sense at all understand that Hill played his card for obnoxious politics in vetoing the electoral reform bill and his supporters to-day are men who have use for him. I certainly will not vote for him."

David B. Swanson.—"I am for Cleveland because I am a single tax man and a free trader."

A. Van Dyke, Sixth ward.—"Single tax and mugwump. I will support Cleveland, and I will not support Hill. The sentiment in my neighborhood is the same."

J. R. Abarbanell.—"I will support Cleveland and oppose Hill."

Joseph McGuinness, 25 Rose street.—"I I voted for Grover Cleveland in 1884. I shall again vote for him in 1888—primarily because I am a single tax man and realize that a single tax cannot be obtained without abolishing other forms of taxation; and secondarily, because I approve and applaud his courage in forcing a great economic question into national politics. We shall have a contest this year that will be far-reaching in its educational effects. At its close I am confident the single tax cause will have won many recruits and some earnest advocates. I should judge that 60 per cent of those who voted for George in 1887 will this year vote for Cleveland, 30 per cent for Harrison and 10 per cent for Cowdrey. I never knew or heard of a free trader being converted to protection; but do know of many protectionists who have become absolute free traders. I have often inwardly thanked God that Grover Cleveland gave me so many opportunities to preach the cause I have at heart. In the discussion of the tariff the gain to the single tax idea must be of incalculable value, if all its friends have the same experience as myself. It seems to me that when the tariff question is settled the next question must be—Shall the single tax be adopted? Electoral reform holds the fort against Hill. In discussing the question with those who were with us in the last campaign I find but one who intends to vote the straight democratic ticket. I should judge that at least 80 per cent of those who voted for George in '87 will vote for Hill's opponent this year."

Edward Ferguson, 762 Myrtle avenue.—"I voted for Grover Cleveland in 1884, the first democratic vote I ever cast, and I was expelled from the republican ward organization for it. I shall vote for Grover Cleveland this year, because I believe that by so doing I shall further the single tax movement more than I could by any other means. Among my fellow craftsmen (book compositors) the free trade bug-a-boo is doing its work, and they are too afraid of it to approach sufficiently near to take a good look at it. Nevertheless, every time the tariff is discussed it leads to the single tax. Good educational work is in this way being done. Out of over one hundred men (forty-two of them democrats) I found but seven who would vote for Hill if nominated, and one of those seven is a republican.

Sic in the original; probably ""wanting" (turned n)".

They almost to a man gave as their reason for opposing him the fact of his vetoing the electoral reform bill. Of course I shall not vote for him."

J. W. Moore, 360 DeKalb avenue.—"In 1884 I voted for Cleveland. I have been a republican since 1856. I will vote for Cleveland this November on account of his position on the tariff. I should suppose nine-tenths of the George voters of last year would vote this year for Cleveland. I think free trade is gaining, though it is not to any great extent affecting the single tax men. Electoral reform is earnestly desired among all thinking, honest men, and Hill's action will cost him thousands of votes if renominated. I will not vote for him."

O. J. Gale, 17 Galliton place[sic].—"At the election of 1884 I voted for Grover Cleveland. At the coming election I will vote for Grover Cleveland because he stands opposed to monopoly. About 80 per cent of the George vote of 1884[49] will go for Cleveland, and 20 per cent for Harrison. Free trade is gaining. The single tax idea is very largely aided by the discussion. The failure of Governor Hill to sign the electoral reform bill has caused great disappointment in the old parties and to every advocate of the single tax idea. Should Governor Hill be renominated he will certainly be defeated. I know several men who voted for him before who will now work against him. I shall most certainly not vote for him."

Frederick C. Gross, 100 Powers street.—"In 1884 my sympathies were with Benjamin F. Butler, although I had no vote. I shall support the democratic nominee for president this year because he is pledged to the policy of freedom as against the policy of restriction; because he is boldly leading in a fight against a popular delusion, and principally because his message of last December has pushed to the front the question of work and wages as never before. Here in the eastern district the united labor party is practically defunct. Our members are gravitating to

p. 6, col. 4

the old parties from which they came; and this I believe to be true generally. I find some thoughtful men, supporters of our party last year, who are convinced of the essential injustice of private property in land, intense haters of monopolies, who will support the republican national ticket. They hold that our greater prosperity as a people is due to the forty-seven per cent tariff, and it must therefore be maintained. On the other hand, I find that in the watch case trade (in which I am engaged), while there are many who are for Harrison and high taxes, yet all the leaders of our organization, without an exception of which I know, are for the democratic ticket. Among them are Edward Kunze, secretary of D. A. 49; Walter MacKintosh, secretary of executive board of watch case makers, Daniel McMurray, superintendent of Solidarity watch case company (co-operative), and many others whose names it would be unwise to publish. To me it seems as though the protectionists are gaining ground—they certainly are the most active. In the factory their literature is seen daily, but I have not yet seen any from democratic headquarters. Delay in this matter is dangerous, for early in the campaign, before men have committed themselves and before prejudices are fully aroused, it is easiest to make converts. As to the single tax, I broach it only when in conversation with those whom I consider ripe for its reception. Free trade is regarded by many as free love is by all. The storm which the name arouses extinguishes in many minds reason's feeble flame, and therefore, when arguing with men who see with jaundiced eye, I find that better results are obtained by approaching the subject as a matter of percentage than as a matter of principle. In this respect the experience of Messrs. George, Croasdale and Post seems to differ from my own. I doubt even if their policy is the best in the long run; for while the reasons which prompt a man to cast his ballot for Cleveland and Thurman are of rare importance to single tax men, yet the securing of the largest possible number of votes in this pivotal state is of still greater importance to the success of our cause. To fully appreciate this it is only necessary to ask, What will republican success mean to us? In that event the question of revenue will be regarded as settled, the present policy will be continued for an indefinite number of years, and we can then again take to the spreading of light among

Sic in the original; probably ""Gallatin place" (Brooklyn street)".
Sic in the original; probably ""1887" (George ran in 1886 and 1887, not 1884)".

the select few in the small halls of the side street. But democratic success promises—instead of barred doors—portals thrown wide open; instead of the end of the lane, we will have reached the highway that leads to our goal. I would rather direct my efforts just now to the winning of votes for Cleveland than to the making of converts to the single tax. I would rather leave to the logic of events those things which experience teaches cannot be accomplished in a heated and bitter campaign, when prejudices are aroused to the highest pitch, and passion sways the masses of men. The Saxton electoral reform bill was regarded with great favor by all to whom I spoke about the matter, and in the veto of the measure Governor Hill has shown himself to be a politician of that nasty demagogic type which has discouraged so many honest men with both of the old political parties. Hill's renomination—which by the way would be a disaster to our national ticket—with the active opposition which organized workingmen will doubtlessly make, will result in well deserved defeat."

O. J. Gale, 17 Gallatin place.—"I voted for Grover Cleveland in 1884. I will vote for him this year because I believe the party electing him will be more likely to bring about some share of the reform that we, as single tax men, are contending for—the abolition of monopoly in products and the opportunities for employment. Seventy-five per cent of the George voters of last year will vote this year for Cleveland; fifteen per cent will vote for Harrison; the balance will scatter. Free trade is gaining rapidly. The discussion, I think, is largely helping the single tax idea. Regret is frequently expressed at the failure of Governor Hill to sign the electoral reform bill, and if he should be renominated the result will be disastrous to his ambition. I shall not vote for him."

W. H. Marvin, 179 Thirteenth street.—"I was not eligible in 1884, but would have voted for Blaine, having been brought up in a republican family. I shall vote for Cleveland and Thurman, because they point in one direction, namely, the abolition of unjust taxation, which bears heaviest on those like myself. This step leads to the single tax on land values. As near as I can see, with but few exceptions, all the George voters of last year are for Cleveland and tariff reform. Among my friends free trade is finding more favor than heretofore, when a high tariff was thought by them to afford protection. We want electoral reform in the worst way, and Governor Hill's record on that question is enough for me and my friends."

F. W. Moore, 360 DeKalb avenue.—"As a true republican I voted for Cleveland in 1884. I will vote for Cleveland and free trade this time. I think a very large majority of the men who voted for George in 1887 will vote for Cleveland. I will not vote for Hill, principally because he vetoed the electoral reform bill."

George White, 52 Concord street.—"Study of Cleveland's message and of the democratic speeches on the Mills bill has led me to believe that the leaders of the democratic party are willing to be as radical free traders as practical politics will allow. I consider that single tax men should be busy in any kind of tariff discussion, as consistent believers in *laissez faire, laissez passer* doctrines, and that their activity will give the single tax a big boom in the public mind. I shall vote for Cleveland, and I tell people so, because he seems to have made a big and bold step in our direction. I should say about 70 per cent of the George voters will vote for Cleveland. Free trade is gaining all the time—absolute free trade, too. The single tax, of course, is being constantly mentioned as an appropriation of a revenue now going into private pockets, which should be exhausted before any other direct taxation is resorted to. There is no difference of opinion regarding electoral reform. Every man I know, if not a politician, is in favor of a ballot furnished by the state. If Hill is renominated I believe every man who voted for George in 1887 will be inclined to vote against him, if there be not opposed to him some very objectionable candidate."

James B. Connell, 448 Central avenue.—"I voted for Ben Butler in 1884. This year Cleveland and Thurman will have my vote, because the efforts on the part of the party they represent is for the best interest of the toiling massess[sic]. Ninety per cent of the Georgeites will vote for Cleveland and Thurman; ten per cent will vote for Harrison, swallowing John Chinaman very hard. The single tax makes easy progress, about the only argument against it

Sic in the original; probably "masses".

being that 'You'll be gray headed before that theory comes into practice!' Governor Hill's veto of the electoral reform bill will be the cause of his retirement from politics, if the expressed opinions of my friends go for aught. I shall not vote for him."

J. W. H. Maclagan, 261 Clinton street.—"I did not vote in 1884, but have generally voted with the republican party. This year I shall vote for Cleveland and Thurman, because I cannot conscientiously vote for candidates whose party platform upholds a system that I know enables the rich to rob the poor, and because I desire to encourage any movement in practical politics, however slight, in the direction of international and individual free trade.

p. 6, col. 5

At least ninety per cent of those who voted for George in 1887 will, in my opinion, vote for Cleveland this year; very few will vote for Harrison. In July 5,000 copies of the *Tax Reform Advocate*, our local single tax paper, containing a synopsis of 'Protection or Free Trade?' were mailed to the voters of the Sixth ward, and many tracts distributed. Free trade converts are becoming more numerous every day in this district. Many have commenced to look into the single tax proposition, and I frequently hear such remarks as, 'I think George's taxation scheme is all right, but I can't agree with his other theories.' When asked to mention the 'other theories,' they reply, 'dividing up the land,' or 'taking away people's land,' etc, but[sic] free trade is seldom mentioned, which shows that an explanation, together with a few tracts, will start them on the way to a firm conviction. I have made many converts to free trade among my republican friends, all of whom intend to support Cleveland; and, if Harrison is defeated, it seems to me it will be by the votes of republican and single tax free traders rather than by the regular democratic voters. Seth Low resides in this district. About 1,000 votes were cast for George in this district in 1887, and all of these can be depended upon as against Hill if renominated. Should he stand, I shall use my influence and vote to defeat him."

John Filmer, 481 Macon street.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884 because I was sure that no new issue could come into politics until the republican party had been defeated. I shall vote for Cleveland this year because he has been instrumental in forcing a new issue on his party—tariff reform, so called, but really free trade—which is the stepping stone to the single tax. So far as my acquaintance goes I do not know any one who voted for George in 1887 who will not vote for Cleveland this year, and I do know several republicans who voted for Blaine four years ago who have stopped worshiping protection, and are now most enthusiastic free traders. In the discussion of the tariff question I have not found any that have forsaken free trade to become protectionists, but several of my acquaintances have left protection for free trade. This is easily accounted for, as all the reason is on the side of free trade, and a protectionist, as soon as he permits himself to think, always ends in becoming a free trader. To illustrate: On Saturday afternoon of last week I changed a protectionist into a single tax free trader. All my friends, of all shades of politics, are favorable to electoral reform. All single tax men that I know are in favor of it and bitter against Hill for vetoing the electoral reform bill. I would not vote for Hill for governor on any consideration; and what is more, I will use whatever influence and ability I may have to defeat him should he be renominated. I know of no action on the part of Governor Hill, or any other governor, that shows such an utter disregard for clean politics, good morals and the public welfare as his veto of the electoral reform bill, and I think this is the general opinion of the decent men of all parties."

John Britton, 73 Devoe street, eastern district.—"James G. Blaine's puffery and the superstition of protection had so perverted my reasoning powers from childhood up that had I voted in 1884 I should have voted for him, but fortunately I did not vote. This year I shall vote for Grover Cleveland because I am a lover of freedom, because he is the first chief magistrate within my time who has paid any attention to the condition and necessities of the common people of the country, and because I can no longer sanction knowingly the robbery and plunder of the workers for the benefit of monopolists and trusts. About ten per cent of those who voted for George in 1887 will

Sic in the original; probably ""etc., but" (period dropped)".

this year vote for Harrison because they do not know what they are voting for. I have lately seen many a convert to free trade, but never one to protection; and though this question for the present overtops single tax, yet once let us have free trade and the road to the single tax will be a four track railroad. The feeling toward electoral reform among honest men is unanimous in its favor, and its veto by Governor Hill will seriously impair that gentleman's chance of election if he is renominated. I, for one, cannot vote for the champion of bribery, corruption, intimidation and ultimate slavery of American citizens."

James F. O'Neill, 396 Hicks street.—"I will vote for Grover Cleveland this year because the tariff discussion will bring economic ques- tions before the people in a manner that we alone could not hope to do at present. The cowardly attitude of the democratic leaders must give way to a more independent and manly position on the side of free trade, and they will have to use our arguments to prove the fallacy of protection. Already things are begining[sic] to assume a brighter aspect, and the democratic papers are becoming more radical in their tone every day. In the discussion of the tariff question the free trade idea is undoubtedly gaining ground. The tracks made by protectionist literature are easily covered up if the work be done in a proper way. It is our duty to force the democratic machine workers to put down their foot for the abolition of the tariff. The discussion of the tariff is the greatest boom the single tax has ever had. Our arguments are used, and the real reason which the democrats must give for our having higher wages in this country than in England is that wages depend on access to land. The feeling with regard to electoral reform is steadily increasing in the right direction, and I am sure that if Hill is renominated he will be defeated. I will not vote for Hill, but on the contrary I will use every means at my disposal to make his election impossible. A good deal can be done and we will do it. If Cleveland is elected and Hill defeated by about the same number of votes it will be apparent that the single tax men hold the balance of power, and it would be the grandest thing that ever happened in the state of New York and the greatest boom for the followers of Henry George."

Adolph [Pettenkofer?], 253 Evergreen avenue.—"I voted for Grover Cleveland in 1884. On November 4 next[sic] he will again get my vote, but for different reasons. He will get my vote this year because I am a single tax man, and by voting for him and electing him, we encourage the democratic leaders to advocate the reduction of taxes, which is the very thing single tax men will begin with when we send them to congress. Of the 2,288 George votes in the Eighth assembly district of Kings county Cleveland will get about sixty per cent, Harrison twenty-five per cent, Cowdrey fifteen per cent. Free trade is gaining. The discussion gives us an opportunity to show the injustice of all taxes on the products of labor and the exact justice of the single tax. Governor Hill made a great mistake in not sign- ing the Australian bill; it will cost him many votes in this district."

William J. Horan, 335 Wyckoff street.—"I will vote the democratic national ticket because the policy of that party leads toward freedom. Of the George voters whom I know a large majority will vote for Cleveland. I think the free trade idea is gaining ground, and the discussion of the tariff so far has done more to enlighten the people on the problems of taxation than the united labor party could in ten years. I will vote against Governor Hill because he is unfit for the high office he holds; his recent veto of the ballot reform bill has only added strength to my bad opinion of him."

Frank P. Rand, 6 Willow street.—"I was for Cleveland in '84 and am for Cleveland in '88. This time I vote for him because I am an abolitionist. As the friends of freedom in '60 used Lincoln and the republican party, so may they in '88 use Grover Cleveland and the democratic party. About one-half of the

p. 6, col. 6

George voters will vote for Cleveland, and of the other half, perhaps, a majority will vote the Harrison ticket. The free trade forces are increasing. The discussion of the tariff question has done more to set people to thinking than

Sic in the original; probably "beginning".
Sic in the original; probably ""November 6" (the 1888 election was held Tuesday, November 6)".

anything else could have done, and this thought is favorable to the single tax. Every voter that I know of that was with us last fall, and I personally knew one hundred, will to a man vote against David B. Hill should he secure the nomination. I, of course, shall not vote for Hill."

Fred. J. Deverall, 351 Bedford avenue.—"In the last presidential year I voted for Cleveland as a protest against that shallow trickster, James Guano Blaine, the owner of the G. O. P. This year I shall vote for Cleveland, as the slightest tax reform is a gain. I think seventy-five per cent of the George voters will vote for tax reform through Cleveland. Free trade is gaining strength, although some democrats try to evade direct free trade talk, but then the position of the protectionists is also one of evasion. Some time ago Darwin R. James, a protectionist, at a Thirteenth ward meeting, 'enlightened' us. Some single tax men in the audience tried to get more enlightened by asking some questions, but were informed that they were very discourteous in asking such questions. Although no statesman myself, I find no 'real statesman' aching to lock horns with me when other wage workers are present, and I openly challenge all comers, knowing well that all debates pushed to a logical end will run into the solid rock of the single tax. No one I meet denies the supreme necessity for ballot reform. His position cannot do otherwise than damage Hill. I would not vote for him. I look upon him as a trickster."

Alexander ana J. M. Flandrau[sic], 144 Monroe street.—"Grover Cleveland received our votes in 1884, and he will receive them this year, because he has proved true to his trust and because he is a progressive man, and, recognizing a great evil in the present system of taxation, has recommended the next great step in the march of freedom. We think that about nine-tenths of those who voted for George in 1887 will vote for Cleveland. We think that Governor Hill's veto of the electoral reform bill will materially hurt, if not defeat, him should he be renominated. We will vote against him."

Geo. J. Klingler, 414 Thompkins avenue[sic].—"I cast my vote for Cleveland in 1884. I will again vote for him because I am opposed to the monopolistic tendencies of the republican party. As far as my acquaintance with 'George' men permits me to know, I should say that ninety-five per cent of those who voted for George in 1887 will support Cleveland this year; three per cent will vote for Cowdrey and two per cent for Harrison. The 'free trade' idea is gaining ground rapidly, though it has not, as far as I have been able to observe, affected the spread of the single tax theory. Every person I have spoken to favors the electoral reform bill lately vetoed by Hill. Will I vote for him if he is nominated? How could I?"

FROM STATEN ISLAND.

F. J. Kustenmacher, Box 444 Port Richmond, Staten Island.—"I voted for Cleveland in 1884 to see if it was yet possible to effect a change in national affairs. This fall I shall vote for him because he has shown himself in some degree a leader, not a follower, of public sentiment, as the average"statesman" is. I consider his election of the greatest importance in ending the insane delusion that high wages result from a protective tariff. Once this fallacy is exposed to wage earners, the cause of the single tax will grow with the swelling volume of a mountain torrent. I find that the thoughtful men, who gave character and force to the united labor party in the last campaign and to the mayoralty fight two years ago, are all for Cleveland as the best means for pushing the cause at present. I judge that sixty per cent of our vote last year will be cast for the democratic ticket this fall. Tariff talk is daily growing hotter, and the trend of opinion is toward lower duties. The tariff will not be abolished in a day because the people will only accept an important economic change like this step by step. But that they seem to favor the first step is a promising augury. If democratic "statesman" and editors[sic] would pluck up heart enough to fight like men they would find that the people generally have learned much in the past two years and are more receptive to new ideas

Sic in the original; probably ""Alexander and J. M. Flandrau" (wrong letter or damaged d)".
Sic in the original; probably ""Tompkins avenue" (Brooklyn)".
Sic in the original; probably """statesmen"".

than ever before. Hill's veto of the electoral reform bill will cost him thousands of votes. I regard him as a shifty, hypocritical politician, and will not vote for him under any circumstances."

Samuel Shoup, West New Brighton, Staten Island.—"Since 1861 I have voted the republican ticket. I have supported the republican party for more than a quarter of a century, for the reason that I then believed the republican party stood for the greatest good to the greatest number. For this same reason at this next election I shall vote for Cleveland and Thurman. It may be best for me to say why I now believe that the democratic party stands for the greatest good. I have been reading Henry George's writings, and am to-day a single tax man because I now believe that his doctrines on social and political economy are based upon natural laws, and as God, the creator of all, made them, they must work for the greatest good to the greatest number; and as protection is made to prevent the harmonious action of God's laws, it therefore must be that they do not work for the greatest good to the greatest number, and justice is not the foundation stone on which protection is built. I am candid in saying I could not easily have been persuaded to vote with the democratic party. Certain am I that I could not have been persuaded through any argument of tariff reform or free trade, for when a republican I believed that the many were benefited by protection. The rank and file of the republican party is largely made up of voters that believe that laws should be made for the greatest good to the greatest number, and they point with pride to a prosperous country under protection. But I fell an easy and willing convert to that school of political economy that gives to each laborer the benefit of his own labor, and takes for the use of the community that value which the community creates. Therefore, my advice to single tax men is, not to spend too much money and time in talking free trade, but to use single tax arguments, because they are stronger. The hearts of all true men will listen to an appeal for justice. Therefore show them the justice of taxing land to its full rental value, and when they understand the justice of so doing, then surely they will not sustain a law that takes from the many for the benefit of the few; then will they see the injustice of protection; then will they be free traders indeed, and to their life's end. All the changes in politics that I know of were made through single tax arguments. Certain I am that the arguments are strengthening the democrats to a demand for freer trade than is given in Mills's bill. I believe that Hill has alienated a large number of his former democrat supporters. I will not vote for him if he is renominated."

Charles W. Deshon, Snug Harbor, Staten Island.—"My only vote was cast for Grant's first term. I will vote on next election day for Cleveland and Thurman in view of the theory that their attitude will lead to the spread of single tax doctrine. I think about seven-eighths of the men who voted for George last year will vote for Cleveland this year. Free trade sentiment is gaining ground among the people. Electoral reform is getting to be regarded as a necessity. I certainly will not vote for Hill."

Page 7 of 8

THE STANDARD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888. [page number:] 7

p. 7, col. 1

AN OBJECT LESSON.

One of the enemy, the protectionist *Iron Age*, publishes two technical articles in a recent issue that are fully as interesting to free traders as to the makers of iron, for whose information they are specially designed. One is a statement of the cost of making what is called "the cheapest pig iron in the world," as produced by the Ilsede works at Grossilsedl, in Germany. It is the old story of low wages, resulting in high labor cost; for although the rate of daily wages is so much less in Germany than in America, we find that at this point, where processes had been so improved that the total cost of production last year was only $5.56 per ton, $2.13 of this amount was paid for labor; whereas, according to Mr. James M. Swank, another eminent protectionist authority, the average cost of labor per ton in the United States is only $1.91. So that under absolute free trade, so far as wages are concerned, our furnace men would have an advantage of twenty cents a ton in competing with the cheapest iron in the world. But as a protective tariff of $6.72 a ton of pig iron enables them to sell their pig at a higher figure, they are forced to pay so much more for their raw materials, while the German furnace man, who has a protective shield of only $2.50 per ton, is able to buy his ore at a relatively low figure. The steady tendency of the power of monopoly in natural opportunities to absorb more and more of the production is shown even at these German works, where the ore in a ton of iron cost only $2.66 twenty years ago, while the labor employed in making it received $3.35. Now that improved processes have made the labor more effective the mine owner receives $5.85 and the laborer $2.13.

The other free trade weapon that is furnished by this protectionist organ is a very elaborate statement of what it costs to mine iron ore in the Lake Superior district of Michigan. At the Iron river mine only 84 3-10 cents per ton of ore is paid for labor, while 30 cents is levied on production under the name of royalty; that is, as toll for the privilege cf using the earth for the employment of labor. Of course the mining company gets this toll back from the consumers, and a good deal more too; for the original owners of the land have foregone a part of their taxing power for the sake of the permanent income without risk. The plunder is generally divided in this way, and mines operated on long leases under fixed royalties, just as owners of city real estate often farm out their taxing privileges in consideration of stated ground rents, instead of acting as landlords directly. At the Youngstown mine the figures are given as follows for each ton of ore:

Paid for labor..... 91 Paid as royalty..... 25 Wear and tear, etc..... 24
Freight.....$2 20 Selling expenses..... 5 3-4

Total cost.....$3 65 3-4 Average price received..... 4 25

Profit per ton..... 59 1-4

or about forty-two per cent of the cost at the mine, which, considering that the market price of iron is nnusually[sic] low, is a pretty good business.

Sic in the original; probably "unusually".

E. J. SHRIVER.

Posers for Protection.

1. Does it require two persons to make a trade?
2. In a fair trade, does not each party thereto wish more for the thing he gets than the thing he gives?
3. Is not “money” a mere tool of trade, or a medium of exchange?
4. Is not the real value of any article to be estimated by the quantity of some other article, or articles, for which it will exchange?

These questions must be answered by every man who casts a ballot this fall for presidential electors on either the republican or democratic ticket. He who votes for Harrison and Morton answers “No!” He who votes for Cleveland and Thurman says “Yes!” And they will be so answered whether a man knows it or not; just as surely as a man breathes while life lasts, whether he is aware of the fact or not. Before you cast your ballot weigh these simple questions and be sure how you answer them and why.

J. J. BARNARD.

Twenty-fifth Ward Brooklyn Men Organizing.

A meeting of the single tax men in the Twenty-fifth ward, Brooklyn, was held on Thursday evening, Aug. 16, at the residence of J. G. Utter, 108a Rockaway avenue, and the following temporary officers elected: A. L. Voorhees, president; P. J. Flanagan, recording secretary. The next meeting will be held at the residence of P. J. Flanagan, 2055 Fulton avenue, on Friday, Aug. 24, and all single tax men are invited to be present.

P. J. FLANAGAN, Recording Secretary. Business address, Concord Printing company, 104 Elm street, New York City.

[Advertisement] The Centre of the Central Sea

THE CENTRE OF THE CENTRAL SEA.

(Illustrated.)

Describing Malta and Sicily, with an ascent of Mount Etna by officers of a man-of war.

By J. N. EMRA, Late Lieutenant Royal Marines.

KEGAN PAUL & CO., LONDON.

Twenty-five Cents.

J. N. EMRA, Publisher, 53 Lafayette Place, New York.

[Advertisement] Headquarters for Political Net Banners

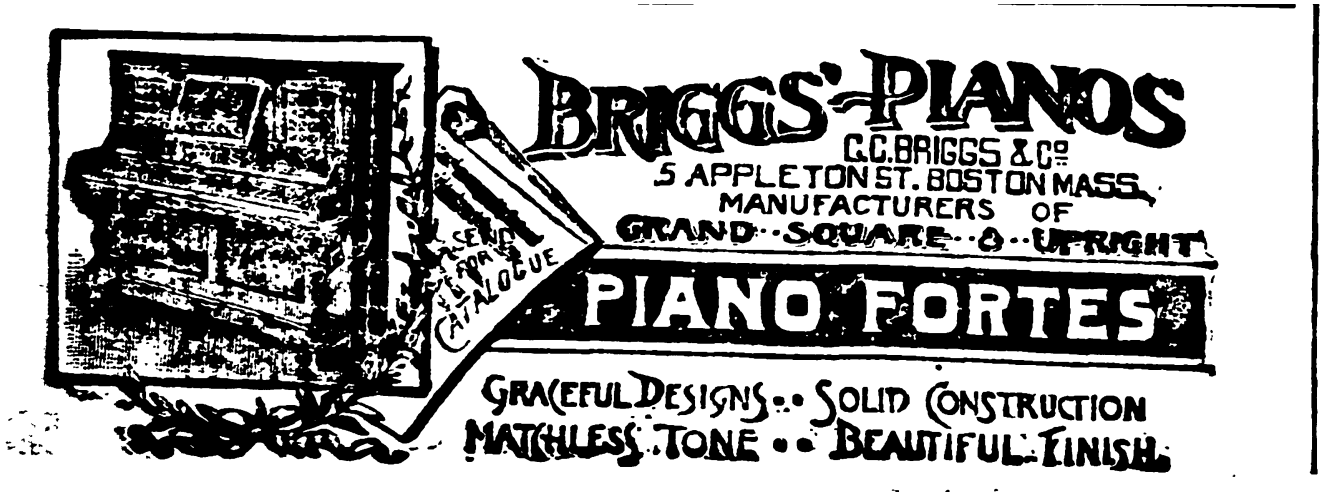
HEADQUARTERS FOR POLITICAL NET BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENTS.

M. R. LEVY & CO., 27 WOOSTER STREET, NEW YORK.

[Advertisement] Holland's

HOLLAND'S COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, 12[3?] Fourth avenue, Bet. 13th and 14th sts.

[Advertisement] Briggs' Pianos (spans c1–c2)



p7_fig1

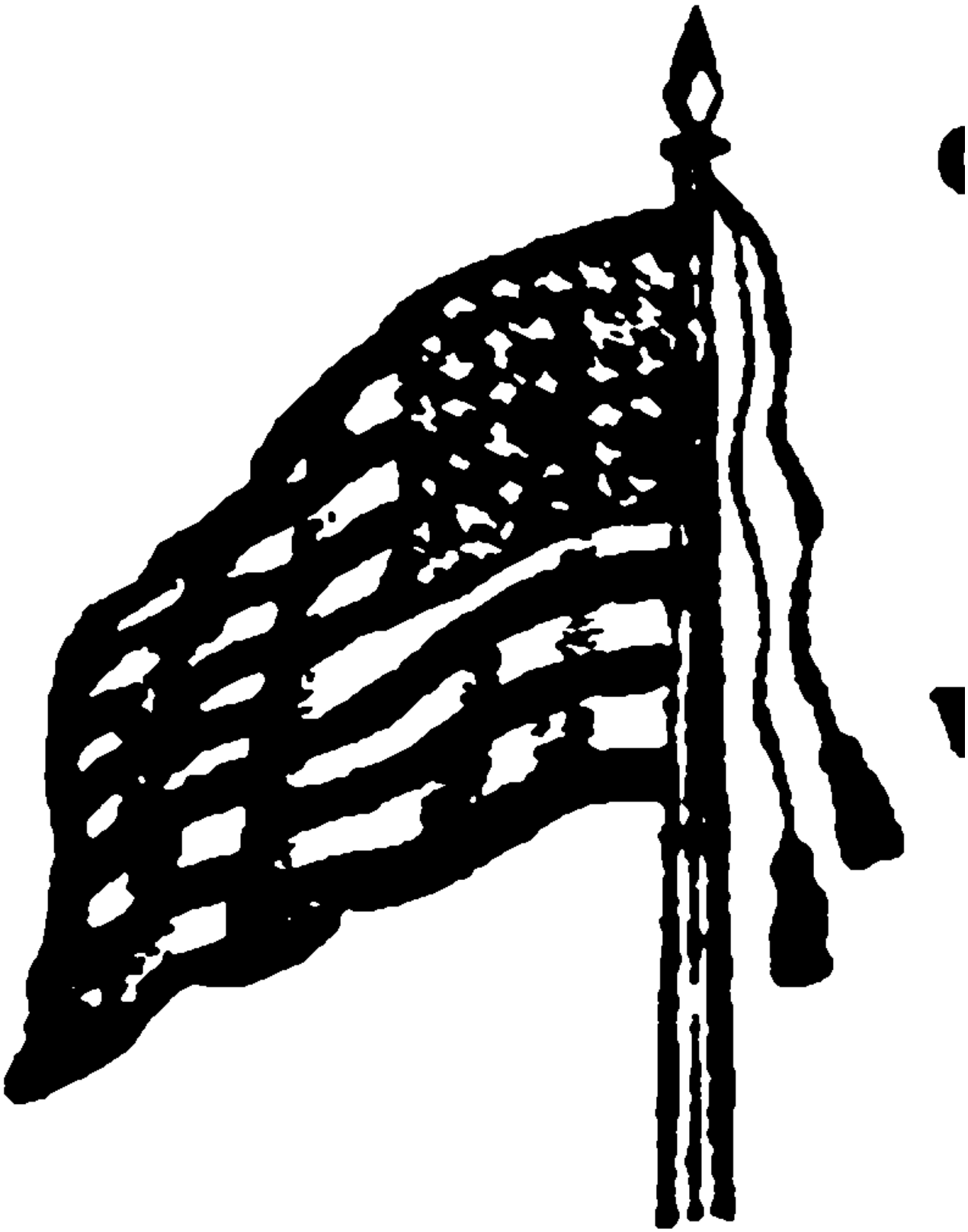
[Illustration: display advertisement; engraving of an upright piano in a frame with foliage, beside a pointing banner reading "SEND FOR CATALOGUE"; ornamental lettering.]

BRIGGS' PIANOS C. C. BRIGGS & CO. 5 APPLETON ST. BOSTON MASS. MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND · SQUARE · & · UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES GRACEFUL DESIGNS · · SOLID CONSTRUCTION MATCHLESS TONE · · BEAUTIFUL FINISH.

p. 7, col. 2

[Advertisement] Campaign Banner and Outfit Co.

CAMPAIGN BANNER AND OUTFIT CO., 46 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.



p7_fig2

[Illustration: American flag on a pole with tasseled cords.]

OPEN WORK POLITICAL NET BANNERS,

With first-class Portraits of all Candidates.

Largest Manufacturers of Net Banners and Campaign Equipments in the United States.

[Advertisement] R. Crowe, Tailor

R. CROWE, TAILOR, 11 ANN STREET (Third Floor), New York. General Repairing, Altering, Cleaning and Scouring Done. Communication by Postal Card promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Advertisement] The Keystone Watch Club Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST WAY

To get a First-Class Watch is in our Co-Operative Clubs.

Fine Watches

at the Lowest Cash Prices, ONLY

$1.00 A WEEK.

PHILA. OFFICE OF THE KEYSTONE WATCH CLUB CO. NEW YORK PHILA. 908 WALNUT STREET

Thousands of the best $38.00 Gold Watch ever made are selling in our Co-Operative Clubs.

This is the **Best, Cheapest, Most Convenient,** and **only** co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have in addition, numerous other improvements found in no other watch. They are absolutely the only **Dust** and **Damp-proof Movements** made in the World, and are jeweled with **genuine Rubies.** The **Patent Stem Wind and Set** is the strongest and simplest made. **They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy durability and service to any $75**

p7_fig3

[Illustration: ornamental bordered advertisement; at upper right an engraved watch case bearing a keystone emblem, lettered around it “PHILA. OFFICE 904 WALNUT STREET” and on the dial “THE KEYSTONE WATCH CLUB CO. NEW YORK PHILA.”; side ribbons with keystones naming branch offices — left: “PITTSBURGH,” “ST. PAUL,” “WASHINGTON D. C.,” “DETROIT”; right: “BROOKLYN,” “BOSTON,” “CHICAGO,” “BALTIMORE,” “ST. LOUIS” — each with a street address in tiny type, [illegible].]

THE BEST WAY To get a First-Class Watch is in our Co-Operativo[sic] Clubs. Fine Watches at the Lowest Cash Prices, ONLY $1.00,[59] A WEEK.

Thousands of the best $38.00 Gold Watch ever made are selling in our Co-Operative Clubs. This is the Best, Cheapest, Most Convenient, and only co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have in addition, numerous other improvements found in no other watch. They are absolutely the only Dust and Damp-proof Movements made in the World, and are jeweled with genuine Rubies. The Patent Stem Wind and Set is the strongest and simplest made. They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy durability and service to any $75 Watch. Our co-operative Club System brings them within the reach of every one.

The Keystone Watch Club Co 904 Walnut St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

$10 OUR 14-Karat Gold Filled CHAIN is guaranteed to wear 20 Years, and is 33⅓% 14-Karat Solid Gold Look for the stamps –K. W. C. Co. 14 K. FLD.– and buy the BEST.

AGENTS WANTED. *We refer to any Commercial Agency.*

For Sale by

Sic in the original; probably “Operative”.
Sic in the original; probably “$1.00”.

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



p7_fig4

[Illustration: round can-bottom stamp lettered “HAND MADE C.M.M.P.A.”]

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

Trade-Mark.—Registered.

[Advertisement] The Great American Tea Co.



p7_fig5

[Illustration: black T-shaped trademark block lettered “THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY” (top line partly illegible).]

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.

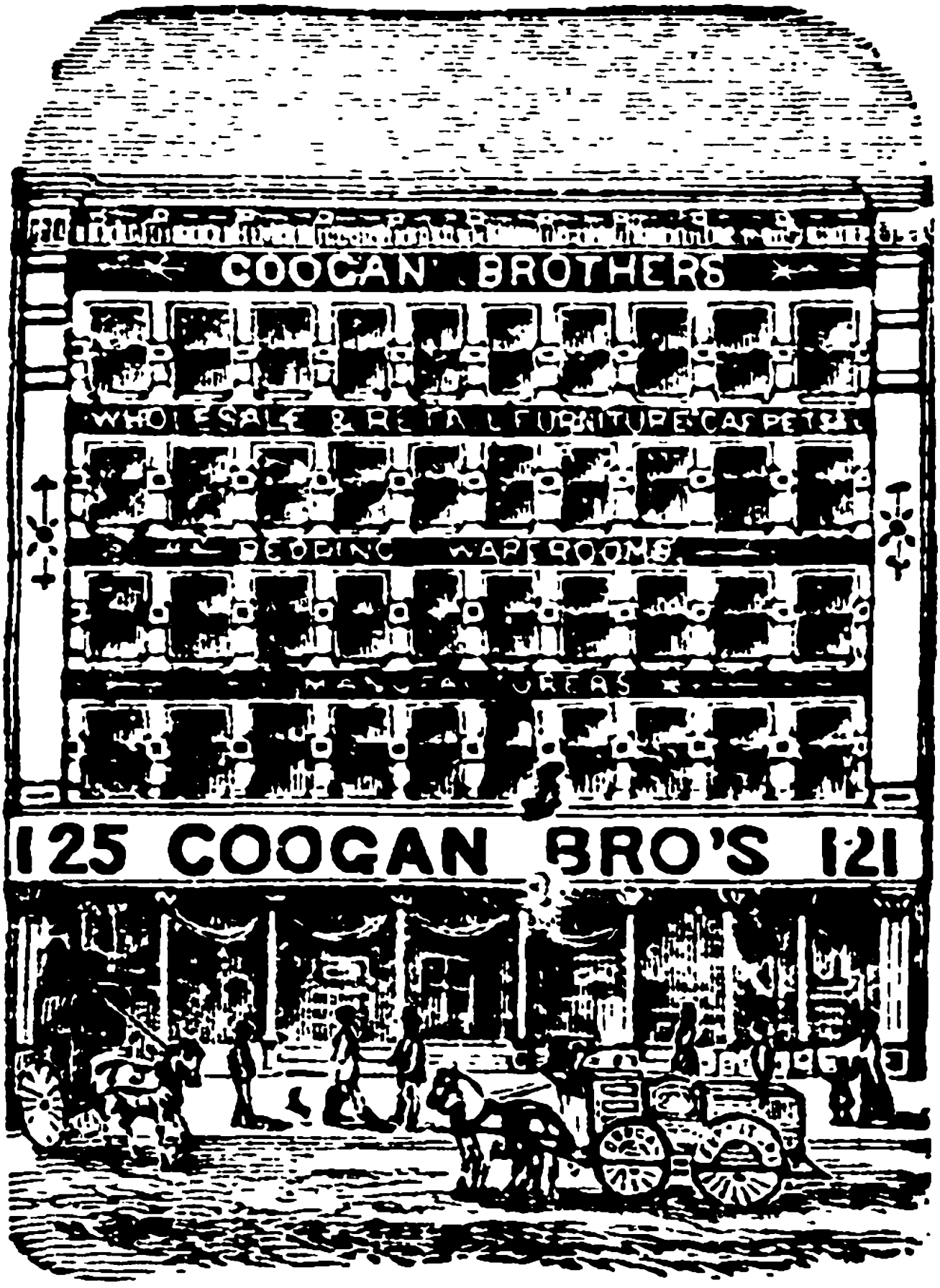
[Advertisement] Charles B. Schaidner, Photographer

CHARLES B. SCHAIDNER, PHOTOGRAPHER. [2286?] Third avenue, cor. 124th street, New York. Children's Photographs by instantaneous process a specialty

[Advertisement] James Bogan

JAMES BOGAN, PRINCIPAL AGENT for James Means' $3 and $4 shoes. 226 BOWERY, near Prince street.

[Advertisement] Coogan Bros.


COOGAN BROTHERS
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FURNITURE CARPETS
BEDDING WAREROOMS
MANUFACTORIES
125 COOGAN BRO'S 121

p7_fig6

[Illustration: engraving of a five-story commercial building with horse-drawn wagons and pedestrians in front. Signs on the façade: “COOGAN BROTHERS”; “WHOLESALE & RETAIL FURNITURE & CARPETS”; “BEDDING WAREROOMS”; “MANUFACTURERS”; “125 COOGAN BRO’S 121”.]

COOGAN BROS., CARPET AND FURNITURE DEALERS, COR. BOWERY AND GRAND STS.

[Advertisement] A. J. Steers, General Broker

A. J. STEERS, GENERAL BROKER, [59?] NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

LOANS ARRANGED ON Real Estate. On Endowment, Tontine and Life Insurance Policies in Regular Companies; On Undivided Interests in Estates, and on Staple Lines of Merchandise on Storage.

PROMPT ATTENTION. LOWEST RATES.

[Advertisement] Pennsylvania Agricultural Works



p7_fig7

[Illustration: engraving of a portable steam engine on wheels, belted to a saw mill.]

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa. Farquhar’s Standard Engines and Saw Mills. Send for Catalogue. Portable, Stationary, Traction and Automatic Engines a specialty. Warranted equal or superior to any made. Address A. B. FARQUHAR & SON, York, Pa.

[Advertisement] Mrs. Agatha Munier Atkins

MRS. AGATHA MUNIER ATKINS WILL continue to receive pupils in solo singing and vocal sight reading at her residence. 223 E. 32d street, New York.

[The Briggs' Pianos advertisement at the foot of c1–c2 is transcribed at the end of c1.]

p. 7, col. 3

[Advertisement] HENRY GEORGE'S WORKS.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY,

An Inquiry into the Cause of Industrial Depression and of Increase of Want With Increase of Wealth—The Remedy.

BY HENRY GEORGE.

250 pages.

CONTENTS:

Introductory.—THE PROBLEM. Book I.—WAGES AND CAPITAL. Chap. 1. The current doctrine—its insufficiency. 2. The meaning of the terms. 3. Wages not drawn from capital, but produced by the labor. 4. The maintenance of laborers not drawn from capital. 5. The real functions of capital. Book II.—POPULATION AND SUBSISTENCE. Chap. 1. The Malthusian theory—its genesis and support. 2. Inferences from fact. 3. Inferences from analogy. 4. Disproof of the Malthusian theory. Book III.—THE LAWS OF DISTRIBUTION. Chap. 1. The inquiry narrowed to the laws of distribution—necessary relation of these laws. 2. Rent and the law of rent. 3. Interest and the cause of interest. 4. Of spurious capital and of profits often mistaken for interest. 5. The law of interest. 6. Wages and the law of wages. 7. Correlation and co-ordination of these laws. 8. The statics of the problem thus explained[sic].(Book IV.—EFFECT OF MATERIAL PROGRESS UPON THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH. Chap. 1. The dynamics of the problem yet to seek. 2. Effect of increase of population upon the distribution of wealth. 3. Effect of improvements in the arts upon the distribution of wealth. 4. Effect of the expectation raised by material progress. Book V.—THE PROBLEM SOLVED. Chap. 1. The primary cause of recurring paroxysms of industrial depression. 2. The persistence of poverty amid advancing wealth. Book VI.—THE REMEDY. Chap. 1. Insufficiency of remedies currently advocated. 2. The true remedy. Book VII.—JUSTICE OF THE REMEDY. Chap. 1. Injustice of private property in land. 2. Enslavement of laborers the ultimate result of private property in land. 3. Claim of land owners to compensation. 4. Property in land historically considered. 5. Property in land in the United States. Book VIII.—APPLICATION OF THE REMEDY. Chap. 1. Private property in land inconsistent with the best use of land. 2. How equal rights to the land may be asserted and secured. 3. The proposition tried by the canons of taxation. 4. Indorsements and objections. Book IX.—EFFECTS OF THE REMEDY. Chap. 1. Of the effect upon the production of wealth. 2. Of the effect upon distribution and thence upon production. 3. Of the effect upon individuals and classes. 4. Of the changes that would be wrought in social organization and social life. Book X.—THE LAW OF HUMAN PROGRESS. Chap. 1. The current theory of human progress—its insufficiency. 2. Differences in civilization—to what due. 3. The law of human progress. 4. How modern civilization may decline. 5. The central truth. Conclusion.—THE PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUAL LIFE.

The new Land and labor library paper edition of "Progress and Poverty" is now ready, price thirty-five cents. This is printed on better paper, in larger type, is better bound and a considerably larger book than the previous twenty cent edition.

Sic in the original; probably "explained.".

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

BY HENRY GEORGE.

342 pages.

CONTENTS:

1. The increasing importance of social questions.
2. Political dangers.
3. Coming increase of social pressure.
4. Two opposing tendencies.
5. The march of concentration.
6. The wrong in existing social conditions.
7. Is it the best of all possible worlds?
8. That we all might be rich.
9. First principles.
10. The rights of man.
11. Dumping garbage.
12. Over-production.
13. Unemployed labor.
14. The effects of machinery.
15. Slavery and slavery.
16. Public debts and indirect taxation.
17. The functions of government.
18. What we must do.
19. The great reform.
20. The American farmer.
21. City and country.
22. Conclusion.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?

An Examination of the Tariff Question with Especial Regard to the Interests of Labor.

BY HENRY GEORGE.

I CONTENTS[sic]:

I. Introductory. II. Clearing ground. III. Of method. IV. Protection as a universa[sic] need. V. The protective unit. VI. Trade. VII. Production and producers. VIII. Tariffs for revenue. IX. Tariffs for protection. X. The encouragement of industry. XI. The home market and home trade. XII. Exports and imports. XIII. Confusions arising from the use of money. XIV. Do high wages necessitate protection[63] XV. Of advantages and disadvantages as reasons for protection. XVI. The Development of manufactures. XVII. Protection and producers. XVIII. Effect of protection on American industry. XIX. Protection and wages. XX. The abolition of protection. XXI. Inadequacy of the free trade argument. XXII. The Real Weakness of Free Trade. XXIII. The Real Strength of Protection. XXIV. The

Sic in the original; probably “CONTENTS:”.
Sic in the original; probably “universal”.
Sic in the original; probably “Do high wages necessitate protection?”.

Paradox. XXV. The Robber that Takes All that is Left. XXVI. True Free Trade. XXVII. The Lion in the Way. XXVIII. Free Trade and Socialism. XXIX. Practical Politics. XXX. Conclusion.

THE LAND QUESTION.

What It Involves, and How Alone It Can Be Settled.

BY HENRY GEORGE.

87 pages.

PROPERTY IN LAND.

A Passage-at-Arms Between the Duke of Argyll and Henry George.

77 pages.

FORTSCHRITT AND ARMUTH[sic].

(Progress and Poverty in German.) TRANSLATION OF C. D. F. GUTSCHOW.

430 pages.

PRICE LIST.

Progress and Poverty, paper.....$ 35 ” ” cloth..... 1 00 ” ” half calf or half morocco.... 2 50 Social Problems, paper ..... 20 ” ” cloth..... 1 00 ” ” half calf or half morocco..... 2 50 Protection or Free Trade[sic]? paper ..... 35 ” ” cloth..... 1 50 ” ” half calf or half morocco 3 00 Property in Land, paper..... 15 The Land Question, paper..... 10 Progress and Poverty, German, paper 35

For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Foreign editions of these books imported on rder[sic].

HENRY GEORGE, 12 Union square, New York.

p. 7, col. 4

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[Advertisement] THE GOLDEN WEST.

SONOMA COUNTY AND RUSSIAN RIVER VALLEY ILLUSTRATED.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

As a work of art nothing so costly, so faithful and so profuse in illustrations has ever been done for any county in California. Of the eighty-four pages of reading matter, historical, topographical, statistical and descriptive, it is sufficient to say it is the work of one of the best known and ablest writers in the state, and one who, from a

Sic in the original; probably “FORTSCHRITT UND ARMUTH”.
Sic in the original; probably “Protection or Free Trade?”.
Sic in the original; probably “order”.

journalistic experience of nearly a quarter of a century, has the history of the coast almost at his fingers' ends. Altogether the work is one deserving of the highest praise.—San Francisco Examiner, June 20.

A large number of pamphlets describing and pictorially illustrating the beauties of different counties of the state have been issued from time to time. The latest, completest and ablest which has been issued for some time past is that which describes Sonoma county's fertile soil, energetic people and beauteous scenery. The pamphlet, or more properly speaking, the volume, is a perfect encyclopedia in its particular line, treating the county geographically, geologically and historically. The illustrations of the scenes in the Sonoma valley are very faithful and have been prepared with great care and attention to detail. Different sections of the valley have been selected, and their suitability for the production of all classes of fruit is carefully pointed out.—San Francisco Chronicle, June 19,

Bell & Heymans have issued another of their magnificently illustrated descriptions of a central California county. Their work on Marin was acknowledged by the daily press to be the finest of the kind ever published in California. Yet in their "Sonoma County and Russian River Valley Illustrated" they have outdone themselves and published a work that would do credit to any author or publishing house in the United States. The views, tinted and chromo, and plain lithographs and vignettes, over seventy in number, are worth five times the money. The historical, statistical and descriptive portion of the work is full, correct, and complete, and when the reader lays it down after perusal and examining the views, even though he never was in California, he will be better acquainted with the topography, products and condition of the county and its many towns than many people who have lived in Sonoma for years. It is a model book, for it gives in a concise and complete form the very information that an intelligent home seeker, who is a stranger to California, could wish to have.—San Francisco Herald of Trade, June 21.

For sale by BELL & HEYMANS, 434 California street, San Francisco. Price, 50 cents; or by mail, 60 cents.

[Advertisement] TARIFF TRACTS.

The following Tracts on the Tariff Question are published in the Land and Labor Library:

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

No. 60. "The Tariff Question." Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 63[sic]. "American Protection and British Free Trade." Henry George. 4 pages.

No. 69[sic], "Protection and Wages." Henry George. 8 pages.

No. 70. "The Common Sense of the Tariff Question." Thomas[sic] G. Shearman. 8 pages.

No. 72. "Protection the Friend of Labor?" Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.

No. 75. "A Short Tariff History." Thomas G. Shearman. 2 pages.

No. 76. "Plain Talk to Protectionists." Thomas G. Shearman. . 4 pages[sic].

No. 77. "An Address to Workingmen on the[sic] Tariff Question." Henry George. 4 pages.

Sic in the original; probably "No. 63.".
Sic in the original; probably "No. 69.".
Sic in the original; probably ""...Question." Thomas"".
Sic in the original; probably "Shearman. 4 pages".
Sic in the original; probably "quoted title".

A set of these Tracts will be sent to any address for ten cents.

Prices in quantities free by mail. Two-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, 25 cents; 1,000 copies, $2; 5,000 copies, $8.50. Eight-page tracts—25 copies, 20 cents; 100 copies, 50 cents; 1,000 copies, $4; 5,000 copies, $17.

Address PUBLISHER STANDARD, 12 Union Square, New York.

[Advertisement] THE TARIFF QUESTION.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE? by Henry George; paper, 35 cents.

THE EXISTING TARIFF, fully indexed so that the rate on each article can readily be found, 25 cents.

LEADING SPEECHES ON THE MILLS BILL, containing the speeches of Mills of Texas, McMillan of Tennessee, Wilson of West Virginia, Scott of Pennsylvania, Cox of New York and Carlisle of Kentucky on the democratic side, and Reed of Maine, McKinley of Ohio, Burrows of Michigan, Butterworth of Ohio and Kelley of Pennsylvania on the republican side: 50 cents.

Sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, or THE THREE BOOKS FOR ONE DOLLAR. PUBLISHER STANDARD, 12 Union Square, New York.

[Advertisement] BOUND VOLUMES OF THE STANDARD.

A limited number of bound volumes of THE STANDARD, in heavy boards, are offered for sale at the following prices:

Volumes 1 and 2, bound in a single volume, $5.00. (Postage 75 cents extra.) Volume 3, bound separately, $3.50. (Postage 50 cents extra.)

Address THE STANDARD, 12 Union square, east, New York.

[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] American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society

HEAVEN AND ITS WONDERS, THE WORLD OF SPIRITS AND HELL, described from things heard and seen, by EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, "Servant of the Lord Jesus Christ." Also *THE LAST JUDGMENT,* as witnessed by him in the spiritual world in 1757; The Doctrine of Life, The Sacred Scriptures, The New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine, in all, 750 octavo pages mailed prepaid for *$1.00.* Discount to the trade. Address, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 20 Cooper Union, New York City.

[Advertisement] The Democrat

THE DEMOCRAT. A RADICAL REVIEW MONTHLY. The Democrat advocates Land Resumption and those reforms which are necessary to make the English people a free people. It asks "compensation" not for those who have benefited by unjust legislation, but for those who have suffered thereby. For one dollar the Democrat is supplied for 18 months to any address in the United States or Canada. Address 5 New Bridge street, London, E. C.

[Advertisement] THE PEOPLE'S REAL ESTATE TONTINE.

Chas. Fred. Adams, Secretary, Washington, D. C.,

Receives "Tontine" subscriptions from $1 up and groups them into "Year Funds," according to the ages of the subscribers, so that the subscriptions of all born in the same year constitute the year fund of that year. The income of each year fund is annually divided on the 1st of May among the living subscribers to such fund, in proportion to amounts subscribed, so long as any of them live.

All the subscribers to each one year fund having been born in the same year, start with an equal "chance of life," but as time passes their number, of course, grows smaller and smaller, as one after another of them dies, until finally all born in that year are dead. And since only the living subscribers share in the annual division of the income of the fund, as the number is gradually reduced each survivor's share of the total income grows larger and larger, improving as he grows older.

After the death of the last surviving subscriber to any fund, the principal of such fund becomes a part of the "endowment" of the society, the income of which is every year divided equally among all living Tontine subscribers of whatever year.

Since the 1st of May the number of subscribers have increased

FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.

Look into it.

See whether you can't afford to invest at least $1 to secure an improving life income for your wife, child, or friend, if not yourself, which may amount to thousand[sic] before death.

SINGLE TAX CLUB MEETINGS.

To the Single Tax Men of West Virginia

TO THE SINGLE TAX MEN OF WEST VIRGINIA: Will the single tax men in West Virgina[sic] please send their addresses to me at this point. Send the names of all the George men you know of in your neighborhood and be particular to give post office address. A state organization is proposed and any suggestions or information will be carefully considered. W. I. BOREMAN, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

Sic in the original; probably "thousands".
Sic in the original; probably "Virginia".

Kansas State Lecturer

KANSAS STATE LECTURER.—THE undersigned state lecturer and member of the state central committee is now ready to respond to calls for work anywhere in the state of Kansas. Address Rev. W. M. GOODNER, box 353, Larned, Kan.

Regular Meetings of the Land and Labor Club of Cleveland

REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE LAND and labor club of Cleveland, O., are held on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock, room 6, No. 56 Public square. Everyone is cordially invited to attend our meetings.

p. 7, col. 5

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[Advertisement] BELFORD, CLARKE & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Novel with a Plot:

THE TRUTH ABOUT TRISTREM VARICK.

By Edgar Saltus, author of "Mr. Incoul's Misadventure," etc.

12mo., Cloth, $1. Paper Covers, 50 cents.

In this novel Mr. Saltus has treated a subject hitherto unexploited in fiction. The scene is Fifth avenue, the action emotional, the plot a surprise. "There is," some one has said, "as much mud in the upper classes as in the lower; only in the former it is gilded." This aphorism might serve as epigraph to "Tristrem Varick."

Thirteenth thousand ready April 1.

THE TARIFF ON IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES AND THE FREE LIST,

As contained in act of March 3, 1883, also the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, and extracts from the Navigation and Oleomargarine acts.

Indexed. 12mo., Paper Covers, 25 cents.

ASHES OF THE FUTURE.

By Edward Heron-Allen.

Beautifully printed in the best French style, with an illustrated cover, 50 cents.

"The story is of absorbing interest."—Chicago Journal.

"The work of a very vigorous and cultivated pen, as well as of a deep thinking and fervid brain. It is the story of a restless lover of too many things, and of too many good women whose hearts he breaks and whose lives he shatters."—Brooklyn Eagle.

"MES AMOURS."

Confessions: Passionate and Playful.

Written to me by people, celebrated and obscure, and my answers to some of them. With an introduction and notes. Illustrated, small 4to, with portrait, $1.25. Selina Dolaro, author of the play, "In the Fashion."

"It is seldom that the English reader happens upon a book of verses so full of French humor as this pretty volume. 'Ma Belle Amie,' the opening selection . . . is edited with a running fire of comments that renders it delightful. The 'afterthoughts' affixed to all the verses are often very clever and womanish."—New York Herald.

PRINCE COASTWIND'S VICTORY;

OR,

The Fairy Bride of Croton Lake.

By Mrs. Miles H. McNamara.

With illustrations. Small 4to, cloth, illustrated cover, $1,00.

"A pretty fairy story, which will delight while it taxes the credulity of young readers. The book is tastefully printed and in handsome covers, and inclosed in a box ready for mailing."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE ROMANCE OF A QUIET WATERING PLACE.

12mo. Cloth, $1.00. Paper, 50 cents.

Thirty French illustrations by Graves.

By a New York Society Lady.

A SLAVE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

By E. DeLancey Pierson.

12mo. Cloth, $1.00. Paper, 50 cents.

A Novel of Incident, Plot and Action. Scene, Fifth Avenue, New York.

IN PRESS:

A DREAM AND A FORGETTING.

By Julian Hawthorne.

12mo. Cloth, $1.00. Paper, 50 cents.

Mr. Hawthorne's latest and most interesting novel.

HIS WAY AND HER WILL.

Author unknown.

12mo. Cloth, $1.00. Paper, 50 cents.

A great New York Society Novel.

SOPHIA-ADELAIDE.

Illustrated with Portraits of the Princess.

Paper covers, 50 cents.

"The Deserted Daughter of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert." An awful story of romantic life by a Princess.

CHESTNUTS NEW AND OLD.

By Bill Nye.

12mo., cloth, $1; paper cover, 50 cents.

His Last and Funniest Book.

THE POLITICS OF LABOR.

By Phillips Thompson.

Cloth, gilt top, $1.25.

"An original and masterly work on the great question of the hour, the relations between capital and labor." Written for workingmen in a clear, plain and forcible style. Competent critics predict that it will be the hand book for laboring men wherever the English language is spoken.

PECK'S IRISH FRIEND, PHELAN GEOGHEAGAN.

By George W. Peck, jr.

Illustrated by True Williams.

12mo., cloth, $1; paper, 25 cents.

"Mr. Peck has made quite a reputation as a dialect writer, and his Geogheagan Sketches have been well received."—Milwaukee News.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

ANTI-POVERTY AND PROGRESS.

By Sister M. Frances Clare (The Nun of Kenmare.)

12mo, paper, 50 cents.

"Discusses some of the questions recently brought to public notice by Henry George and Father McGlynn." She is opposed to the land theory of the former on the ground that it is not in accord with the Christian religion. . . . She criticises somewhat severely several of the clergy of her own church."—New York Sun.

THE LAND OF THE NIHILIST RUSSIA.

By W. E. Curtis.

12mo, cloth, $1.

Over one hundred engravings. A guide book.

Send for complete catalogue.

BELFORD, CLARKE & CO., PUBLISHERS, Chicago and New York.

p. 7, col. 6

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[Advertisement] 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. 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 ceuts[,75]. 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

Sic in the original; probably ""My Landlord." By John Jones."".
Sic in the original; probably "cents".

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. "Cityeus,[76] 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,[77].) Henry George. 4 pages. No. 44."How John's Father Saw the Light." W. C. Woods, M. D. 2 pages. 45. Platform,[78] of the United Labor Party. 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. 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,
[79], "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. 16 pages. No. 67. "A Piece of Land" By,[80] 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. No. 70. "The Common Sense of the Tariff Question. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages. No. 71."My Butcher Woman and My Grocery Man. William,[81] McCabe. 4 pages. No. 72. "Protection the Friend of Labor?" Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages. No. 73. "Property in Land." Henry George. Price, 15 cents. No. 74. "Social Problems." Henry George. Price, 35 cents. No. 75. "A Short Tariff History." Thomas G. Shearman. 2 pages. No. 76. "Plain Talk to Protectionists." Thomas G. Shearman. 4 pages. No. 77. An Address to Workingmen on the Tariff Question. Henry George. 4 pages. No. 78. "Election Reform." Louis F. Post. 10 pages. No. 79. "A Republican's Reasons for Supporting Cleveland." Judge Frank T. Reid. 2 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. 46. "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. 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.

Sic in the original; probably "Citycus".
Sic in the original; probably ""Socialism—Its Truth and Its Error." (German.)"".
Sic in the original; probably "No. 45. Platform".
Sic in the original; probably "No. 61.".
Sic in the original; probably ""A Piece of Land." By"".
Sic in the original; probably "...Man." William"".

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, 25 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 tracts—25 copies, 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.

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.

PRINTING.

[Advertisement] Concord Co-operative Printing Company

CONCORD CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING COMPANY (Ld.) 104 Elm street, cor. Canal, N. Y. BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING.

Page 8 of 8

8 THE STANDARD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888.

p. 8, col. 1

CURRENT THOUGHT.

The latest publication of Mr. Protection Gradgrind is a little pamphlet bearing this pretentious title: "Protection .vs. Free Trade[sic]. The Issue for 1888. The Trial of Both Doctrines in the United States from [1783?] to 1888. Historical Statement of the Results." The pamphlet itself is quite amusing and altogether harmless. The author, D. S. Harriman "of the New York and Brooklyn bar," modestly states in a note that he has neither exhausted the subject nor collated all the facts bearing upon it, a statement which—begging Mr. Harriman's pardon—the pamphlet amply corroborates. Indeed, so far from exhausting the subject, he has not scratched the surface of it; and as to collating all the facts, he hasn't collated at all.

Mr. Harriman's recklessness in assertion appears in his first statement, when he says that "we have tried and thoroughly tested all the different phases of this economic question, from extreme free trade under the confederacy (1783 to 1789), to the high protective tariff under the rule of the republican party since 1861." That we had free trade under the confederation no one ever before so much as dreamed; and yet Mr. Harriman asserts that during that period in our history we made "a full and fair trial of free trade." Of course we did nothing of the kind. The confederation had no tariff protection, as a confederacy, but every state as an independent sovereignty had power to enforce, national protection of its own, and most of them did so not only against European states but also against American states. It re- quires a good deal of self restraint to admit the good faith of a writer who says that we had free trade during this period; and it is impossible to admit both good faith and intelligence, for it is one of the plainest facts of American history that the institution of the federal union established free trade throughout the vast territory of the federation, and that the only full and fair trial of free trade we have ever made is that which the constitution has enforced between the states.

But it would require too much space to expose the false statements of Mr. Harriman's pamphlet, in which, like protection literature generally, it abounds. Let us take his alleged facts as he presents them and see what use he makes of them.

"To begin with we had (which we hadn't) free trade under the confederation from [1783?] to 1789. During that period Great Britain sent goods to us demanding her own prices and we had to pay them, while she offered us her own prices for our goods and we had to take them." It does not seem to occur to Mr. Harriman that if Great Britain compelled us to pay exorbitant prices for her goods she was giving us a first-class protective tariff—doing precisely what our present tariff is intended to do—by making us pay such high prices for foreign goods as to force us to manufacture for ourselves. But instead of profiting by this high protective tariff which British merchants kindly imposed upon us, and establishing domestic manufactures, our people sent all their gold to England, so Mr. Harriman says, and we "were left 'poor indeed.'" But we could not have been so poor either, for Mr. Harriman immediately tells us that "foreign nations literally poured in upon us their products of every kind and description, in such quantities and at such prices that our people could not compete with them." Poor people are not *apt to*

Sic in the original; probably "Protection vs. Free Trade".

complain of having goods "literally poured in upon" them. But if foreign nations poured in goods at such low prices that our manufacturers could not compete, how did it happen that British merchants "demanded their own prices for their imports and we had to pay them." Didn't this "literal pour" bring down prices? Mr. Harriman is a little mixed. If Great Britain charged us exorbitant prices, that should have "encouraged our home industry;" if she poured in goods upon us at such prices that we could not compete, she certainly did not demand exorbitant prices, for against exorbitant prices our people could have competed; and if it was other nations that poured the goods in at low prices, Great Britain could not have demanded her own price for the goods she sold us. What has been so often said as to have passed into a proverb is true—"Protectionist historians should have long memories." But Mr. Harriman's memory does not serve him for two successive paragraphs.

Intending to illustrate the awful results of this period of wealth freshets, Mr. Harriman digs out a statistic or two. "Our imports from Great Britain alone," he says, "were $30,000,000 in 1784–85, while our exports were only $9,000,000—a frightful balance on the wrong side." Observe that he selects but two years out of the six of his "free trade period," and utterly ignoring our exports and imports generally, gives the figures of trade between us and England alone. It may be assumed, despite Mr. Harriman's ignorance of the subject, that we traded with other countries than England, and that balances in our favor against other countries offset this balance against us in favor of England.

If we did not trade with other countries we were better "protected" than we are now; and if there was a general balance of trade continually against us, some of our foreign creditors must have fared badly. These considerations Mr. Harri- man ignores. Now, if we should say that Harriman the lawyer had bought of Smith the grocer $30 worth of groceries, while Smith the grocer had bought of Harriman the lawyer only $9 worth of law, it would not follow that for Harriman this was "a frightful balance on the wrong side." Perhaps Jones, Brown and Robinson, of whom Harriman bought little or nothing, may have bought enough law of Harriman to make up the difference. At any rate, Harriman would think that man a great fool who should undertake to judge of Harriman's law practice by the balance against him in his mutual dealings with the grocer alone; yet this is what Harriman himself does when he judges of our commerce by the balance against us in our mutual dealings with England alone. To take a further illustration: If the First national bank holds $30,000,000 in checks against the Second

p. 8, col. 2

national bank, while the latter holds but $9,000,000 against the former, we cannot say that the latter is in a bad way until we know the balances between it and all other banks, for then it may appear that it is a richer bank than tho one that holds[sic] "a frightful balance" against it. We must know the aggregate balance for or against us in our dealings with the world before we can say that there is "a frightful balance against us;" and even then a balance against us, though large, may be anything but frightful. It may mean that our credit is good and that we are getting the present wealth of other people on our promise to pay them out of our future wealth; such a condition is consistent with a high degree of prosperity. Or it may mean that the wealth of foreign countries is shipped here for investment in real estate, or in manufacturing or other enterprises. Or it may mean that the contrary balances of previous years are being paid. Or it may mean in greater or less degree all of these things. Mr. Harriman will need to "collate" a great many more facts before he can help out his palsied theory by a comparison of our exports and imports with England alone.

Summarizing the condition of affairs during the period of the confederation, the auther goes on as follows:

> Free trade was the starting point. It was quickly followed by imports *largely in excess of exports;* then by a glut of foreign productions; then by suspension of our own manufactures of all kinds; then by a gradual but complete loss of all our specie; then by the necessary stoppage of most of our business; then by the enforced

Sic in the original; probably "the one that holds".

> idleness of our laborers and artisans; then by universal debt; then by a crushing depreciation of real estate; then by a positive inability on the part of nearly everybody to pay their debts; then by general distress and financial ruin; and finally by insurrections and rebellions which threatened destruction to the life and liberties of the nation.

And all this time "foreign nations literally poured in upon us their products of every kind and description." It could not have been worse if the skies had opened and deluged our poor ancestors with everything they wanted. This is indeed a unique period in history. The nearest approach to it was when the wandering Israelites had manna and quails miraculously poured down upon them; but no such evil results followed in that case.

However, a new era dawned upon the American people in 1789. Our forefathers had been educated in the doctrines of free trade (which they hadn't)—"those false doctrines of political economy as taught in England" (which they were not); "and these doctrines had been so firmly established in their minds" (which they had not), that nothing less than "the bitter school of adversity" could correct them. So a demand for a national constitution was made. and in forming it "the leading question was (which it wasn't), 'How shall we secure protection to home industries?'" Accordingly in 1789 a duty was laid which, "with some slight modifications, continued in force till 1816, and during this period, through the protection afforded by the tariff. many important industries were established; business revived everywhere; the people again became contented and industrious; our commerce was multiplied," etc., etc. Mr. Harriman very carelessly omits to mention two most important factors that must have contributed to these splendid results, namely, the embargo of 1809 and the war of 1812, to which, and not to the tariff, Mr. Greeley logically, from the stand point of protection, attributes the establishment of our furnaces and factories. There can be no doubt that if there is anything in the theory of protection, embargoes should demonstrate it, since embargoes are the perfection of protection; and yet they do say that embargo times were very hard times. On this point Mr. Harriman gives us no light; neither does he explain why the multiplication of commerce—he says "our commerce was multiplied"—was a good thing, when mere commerce, without multiplication, had produced such disastrous consequences only a few years before.

But the good times following the war of 1812 were not to last. Low duties were substituted for high duties in 1816, and "great depression in all branches of business at once followed; bankruptcies at once became general and financial ruin was everywhere present." This is a very good description of affairs during the '70s when we had a high tariff; but Mr. Harriman says it was the result of the low duties of 1816, and as we are dealing less with historical facts than with Mr. Harriman's facts, let us pass on.

In 1824 higher duties were imposed, and times were better; in 1828 duties were raised, and business improved; in 1832 protection was abandoned and business grew worse, until it culminated in the financial crash of 1837. And all this misinformation without the slightest attempt to refer to authorities. Mr. Harriman's history would have been just as valuable and his argument just as convincing if he had attributed the disappearance of the mound builders to free trade with Egypt.

After suffering from low taxation from 1832 to 1842, so he proceeds, a high protective tariff was passed, which was displaced by a tariff of low duties in 1846, and in 1857 the duties were made still lower. The flush times from 1842 to 1846 were followed by hard times from the latter year forward, and in 1857, when duties were put at the lowest, the country was overwhelmed with a panic, caused by the reduction of duties. The only truth in these "facts" is that the tariff of 1842 was high, that of 1846 was low, that of 1857 was lower, and that there was a panic in 1857. In fact, we never had better times than from 1846-7 to the war, the only depression in the whole period being the panic of 1857, which was due to speculation induced by the business activity that preceded.

But now, having out of the depths of his imagination drawn the pigments with which to picture the country as prosperous in high tariff times and depressed in low tariff times, Mr. Harriman approaches the era of highest

protection, beginning in 1861 and continuing until the present. Here was a chance for him to state facts and challenge dispute without referring to authorities, since the truth as to this period is matter of common knowledge and anyone could call him to account if he misrep-

p. 8, col. 3

resented. But Mr. Harriman is wise in his generation. This period, in which "we have experienced a degree of prosperity unparalleled in the history of any nation" is disposed of in nineten lines[sic]. Not a word of the hard times in the '70s, when the highways were crowded with tramps, when men were forced impoverished into idleness, when merchants and manufacturers and farmers were ruined. Not a word of the army of the unemployed that for fifteen years has offered a problem for society to solve. Not a word of the strike that fell but little short of civil war in 1877. Not a word of the strikes against reductions of wages that have run up into the thousands since 1873. Not a word of monopolies and trusts, nor of millions on the one hand with irregular employment and low wages and poverty on the other. All Mr. Harriman has to show for this period is that our population has increased sixty per cent and our capital 300 per cent, while the balance of trade in our favor since 1872 has averaged $154,000,000 a year. He ignores the fact that the increase of population has increased competition for opportunities to work and thereby pressed wages down. He ignores the fact that the increase of capital has been but an aggregate increase, proving nothing as to the prosperity of individuals. And as to the balance of trade, he does not show how much of it is made up of rents sent to alien owners of American land, of dividends to alien owners in American enterprises, of interest and principal on American bonds, or of remittances from foreign born inhabitants to their families at home, for none of which we receive anything in return. In short, Mr. Harriman shows nothing but a few unrelated facts from which, by the aid of other "facts" invented for the purpose, he draws illogical conclusions; and his pamphlet would not be worthy of notice were it not a fair sample of current protection literature.

In concluding a statistical appendix the author with the simplicity of an idiotic child makes this remark: "If anybody tries to make it appear that the protective tariff now in force makes manufactured products more costly than they were under the revenue tariff of 1860, he has a large task before him." Indeed he has. But suppose he tries to make it appear that the tariff now in force makes manufactured products more costly than they otherwise would be? Does it or does it not? If it does the protective tariff is a tax. If it does not, what is the use of protection, even from the protectionist's standpoint?

Florence Kelley Wischnewetzky has translated a paper on free trade by Carl Marx, which, with a preface by Frederick Engels, will be published in pamphlet form by Lee & Shepard of Boston.

WORK IN NEW FIELDS.

Professor Garland's Lecture Trip in the West—Will Gladly Speak for Any Organization on His Way East Again.

ORDWAY, Dakota.—The single tax idea is almost entirely strange to the people of the west outside the large cities, and yet I find them peculiarly disposed toward accepting the theory when rightly presented to them. Work in these fresh fields will return abundant harvest by and by. The proper man giving his time to it this winter could produce almost instantaneous results among the farmers of Dakota. Things are in a deplorable condition here. It would seem that the matter of mortgages could go no further. Every local paper is filled with notices of foreclosures, and every foreclosure means an accession to the already vast tracts sold by the "Middlesex banking

Sic in the original; probably "nineteen lines".

company" or the "West End (London) loan company." Those who claim to know say that seventy-five per cent of the farms in Dakota are mortgaged, others say eighty or ninety per cent, but that is undoubtedly too high. And still the local papers "point with pride" to various encouraging signs like this, from the Aberdeen *News:*

> That Dakota securities, like her wheat, are A No. 1 is every day evidenced in some way or other, and in the money markets they are generally as eagerly sought as is the hard wheat which has made her known the length and breadth of the two hemispheres. Yesterday the Western farm mortgage company received a large order from Aberdeen, Scotland, for Dakota debentures, which is evidence sufficient that the territory stands high in the money circles of the old country.

Vast syndicates and single speculators hold the land vacant on every hand. The towns in point of population and prosperity are mainly where they were five years ago; indeed, most of them have fallen into decay. In Brown county there is but one live town; the others are grown up to weeds and are full of empty buildings. Vast quantities of land lie idle. What farming is done is quite superficial, so that there is nothing to support towns. Schools are well nigh impossible, especially in winter, when the long distances and bare plains make travel dangerous to life. I no- ticed towns in western Minnesota that are precisely where they were eight years ago, when I made my first trip to the territory of Dakota.

The people are discouraged, but they will not admit it. Many would go back if they could. But what could they do? If any considerable number of them were to return, say, to Minnesota or Iowa, land values would go up like paper kites, and they could only rent—they could never buy. It must not be forgotten that a large number of these people are here from pressure, not from absolute choice. They are escaping rent, and to turn back would not only be fatal to them, but fatal to the already overcrowded (apparently) eastern states.

There is little that is encouraging just now in the outlook, save the one consideration that the people are beginning to see their situation. It is a wonderful soil, and under the proper social conditions would make a great and prosperous state.

I cannot stay here but a few weeks longer, but expect to speak several times during my stay. I have already spoken at Ordway, and formed a tax reform club, which will, I think, have important bearing on future taxation in Brown county. Indeed, already they have applied without knowing it some of the single tax principles. I shall form if possible similar clubs in Columbia and Aberdeen, and speak to the farmers in Ordway again during my stay.

I would like to announce to comrades that I shall start east about the first of September, and that I shall go back by way of Minneapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati to Baltimore, Washington and other eastern cities, returning to Boston as early as the 15th of next month. I will gladly speak at any point on or near my route. Address me for the next two weeks at Ordway. With greeting to all comrades.

HAMLIN GARLAND.

p. 8, col. 4

IMMIGRATION.

A Western Knight of Labor Criticises Mr. Powderly's Recent Utterances.

Robert Cumming of Braceville, Ills., has a strong article in the Chicago *Labor Enquirer* criticising Mr. Powderly's position in favor of restricting immigration. He says:

> Solve the problem of work and wages and there is no problem for the restriction of immigration to solve. Restore natural opportunities to all and there will be no one left to compete with others for work and bread. Where, then, would be your "question" of the "restriction of immigration?" a mean, narrow, despicable proposition, worthy only the support[sic] of scheming knaves and contemptible, wire-pulling politicians, and fit only for the "serious thought" of owls and bats.

> For the question of work and wages there is a remedy—a just and natural, safe and simple, full and perfect remedy. Thousands of men and women in this and other lands understand what that remedy is. They know that to fully understand it is to fully indorse it. They have found in that truth evidence of a higher intelligence, which has heretofore seemed rather incomplete. They have each made that truth their own. Knowing that it is just, they indorse it. Realizing that it will make and keep men free they are drawn toward it; they uncompromisingly defend it and confidently assert it; they live for it and it has friends who, if need be, would die for it.

> That remedy is the proper observance of the law of rent, the collecting of the "unearned increment" by taxing land values, and abolishing all other taxes. Where land has a value beyond the value added by improvements, that is the "unearned increment." That value is due to the presence and general activity of the whole people. Tax natural resources according to their value, and upon the principle that if a man rent a room in a hotel and lock the door and put the key in his pocket, he shall pay for the room the same as if he used it, and you will not only "drive the alien land thief to his home," but native landlords will be driven from the lands they are holding for speculative purposes like dogs from the manger. Do this and abolish all other taxes, on the principle that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a human benefactor, and you will have grander opportunities inviting all men than awaited the immigrant of fifty years ago, when he, as Mr. Powderly says, "heard the children on the streets of the new world singing a welcome refrain, the closing words of which were: 'Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm.'"

> Under this system opportunity will be as free as air. If it is work men want they will find plenty of it to do. There will be more schools, public buildings, railways, canals and warehouses to be built than ever before, and those who want churches will be more able to build them. With free land free men will reap the full fruits of their labor. Taxing land values is not taxing land, but simply collecting a value which attaches to land and is due to the industrial presence of the community. Let the community disperse, and the value its presence has added will disappear. Let this value be taxed for the common good and the dog will jump out of the manger. They who sow will reap, they who build will inhabit, and no longer will fools exclaim, "There are more men in the country than there is work for." No more will idiots explain that there is an over production making people starve. The more everyone brings to market, the more everyone will have to take away.

> Every effort at reform must be made on the line of freedom.

> Tariff reform is in the direction of free trade. Free trade is the road to freedom. Restrictions lead in the opposite direction, and what Mr. Powderly as a leader needs is a facing right about and whipping up or whipping out. What does he propose doing? He knows it is wrong, and makes apology in advance, thus: "To say that we must restrict immigration subjects a man at once to the charge of knownothingism; but it seems to me that we should endeavor to make the people of other lands so reform the affairs of government at home that they could reside there with some degree of comfort." Then he adds, making confusion worse confounded, and forcing more fetters for men to wear that they may thus be made more free: "We should

Sic in the original; probably "worthy only of the support".

> pass stringent laws against allowing any corporation or firm doing business on American soil to have an agent in any part of Europe. American consuls should be the agents of the government abroad, whose duty it should be to have immigrants pass an examination as to character, mental and physical qualifications for American citizenship before taking passage, and no immigrant should be permitted to land except on presentation of a certificate issued under authority of the real agent of the United States government. . . The most rigid immigration laws should be passed, and the anarchist factories should be torn down."

> Verily, Mr. Powderly is a marvel at suggesting means for creating work. What an army of government agents, examiners would be required. But according to Mr. Powderly's own philosphy[sic] this army for abroad could be employed at home. Immigrants could "break ginger beer bottles." Anarchist factories would be first-class institutions for furnishing the sons of every trade, the masters of every art with work to do over again. The proposed examiners could be employed as policemen to hunt down the anarchists. This would make work for lawyers, judges, juries and executioners; and for whom would it not make work? Those who say that anarchist factories should be torn down should not advocate anarchistic methods for providing men with work. Of *philosophical anarchy* there is nothing to fear. But Mr. Powderly never tires of showing his patriotism by flaunting the red rag in the mad bull's face. But even of this anarchy our country has nothing to fear if it does its duty.

> . . . I have appreciated the trying position which Mr. Powderly has occupied at the head of the order of the Knights of Labor. We have been banded together in the hope of effecting a great change for good in industrial and social affairs. But just what was wrong and how it was to be set right was but vaguely imagined even by the most intelligent among us. The division of opinion on these questions has made and still makes political action by our ranks practically impossible. The great change at first hoped for seems to the rank and file of our order as far off as ever. Some have lost confidence and many are beginning to look outside our organization for the remedy. Something must be done to infuse new life into the organization or it will die. But I am opposed to Mr. Powderly's plan in which he seeks to interest us and make himself useful. It is a selfish device to quicken the dead, to set the inert in motion, to hold the misled and disappointed together and keep himself in power.

> The world is our country, "the field of our operations;" all men are our brothers. The baleful fires of anger, kindled by national prejudice, shall never more be fanned back into life. They are dying now and must die out forever. He who believes that the law of self-preservation bars the way of human progress, and renders the right impracticable, has gone as far as it is safe to trust him.

> "Let justice be done though the heavens fall" is a divine implanted principle that actuates the man who is born to be a leader. He who proclaims for the reign of justice on earth, yet thinks it an impracticable principle to rule in his own breast, is a vain pretender.

> Mr. Powderly has proved himself unqualified to lead.

Sic in the original; probably "philosophy".

What Property Is Theft?

From a Sermon of Rev. Charles G. Ames, minister of Spring Garden Unitarian Society, Philadelphia.

It is a contradiction of terms to say, as Proudhon does, that "property is theft," for the word means that which is proper to one, that which is properly one's own; and all men are agreed that stealing gives no title. To strike at the right of private property would weaken the standing of every person on the footstool, poor and rich alike.

But to maintain the right of property we must maintain the equal right of all persons to acquire it. That right is impaired by monopolies—by all laws, customs and conditions which produce and confirm unfair advantages

p. 8, col. 5

for some and disabilities for others. There should be no interference with any man's liberty of getting, using and spending, so long as he gets honestly and injures no one by the use he makes of his property. But so far as the fair opportunities of multitudes are narrowed or destroyed by that unrestricted play of cunning and fraud which sweeps the products of their industry out of their hands—so far as the system of distribution carries those products or their value beyond reach of the producers—so far as those natural resources which are God's gift to all have been seized and retained by a part—so far as this is true, Proudhon's phrase applies, for property is snatched from its rightful owners.

THE PATH THAT LEADS TO FREEDOM.

The Detroit *News*, commenting on William Lloyd Garrison's Hyannis speech, says:

> It will be recollected that notwithstanding the constant disavowal of abolitionism by the republican party up to the time of the emancipation proclamation, republicans ever since that day have claimed all the credit for their party of the extinguishment of slavery, and the many politicians and newspaper organs, who before the fact persistently denied any such intention, became afterward the most strenuous in maintaining that the whole end and object of the republican party's organization was abolition.

> The democratic party's attitude toward the tariff is to-day precisely what the republican party's attitude toward slavery was before the proclamation. The politicians' and organs deny with actual ferocity of assertion that they have the remotest intention to abolish protection. They will keep on denying it until some fine day protection shall be abolished, and then and thereafter they will be the hottest of free traders. As Garrison says, "the path once entered on leads into liberty, and whether men mean it or not, one step necessitates another." The democratic party, through its elected president and through its representatives in Congress, has entered on the path that leads to liberty, and every friend of commercial and industrial liberty in the country instinctively feels it, and falls into line to push them on. The friends of human slavery, whatever their previous party affiliations were, shunned republicanism, for they instinctively recognized the direction of the path on which the party entered in 1856, and the friends of freedom joined it by the thousands from the democratic party and gave it absolute mastery in all the northern states. In like manner the friends of a tariff desig- nated to hamper and embarrass commerce will shun the democratic party to-day, and it is agreed that they are already going over to the republicans in every state in the country. This exodus of monopolists and protected manufacturers will advertise to tens of thousands of liberty loving republicans like Garrison, that the time has at last come when they can vote directly for their long suppressed convictions.

> As the monopolists and protectionists leave the democratic party, the convictions of the free trade majority in its ranks, aided by the free trade republicans who are coming, and will continue to come to it in

> increasing numbers, will find bolder and more radical expression, until some democratic Lincoln will give the finishing blow to that colossal system of pillage and robbery called "protection," and amid the acclaims of the nation it shall be established once and for ever that taxes shall be levied upon the wealth and not upon the poverty of the nation. Then indeed we shall have a real republic.

A Great Manufacturer Investigates and Passes Judgment on "Protection."

J. B. Sargent of New Haven, Conn., is said to be the largest manufacturer of locks, bolts, builders' and furniture hardware and certain lines of carpenters' tools in the world. He employs two thousand men in shops covering twelve acres of land. But he is not a protectionist. He has visited all the manufacturing countries on earth to investigate markets, prices and wages, and he has come to the conclusion that he could profitably compete with the world, but for the tariff on raw materials, without reducing wages one cent, and give employment to many more men by largely increasing his output. He found that leaving cost of raw materials out of the calculation, he could produce cheaper than any other country. While for heavy goods, easy of manufacture, there was no foreign demand, he found that we exported large quantities of goods of which labor was the important element. Among other things, he said:

> In visiting hardware stores in New Zealand and Australia, I saw that the higher grade and best finished carpenters' hand saws in stock were made by Disston & Sons of Philadelphia. Saws of that make are unquestionably taking the markets of those coun- tries from the British manufactures in high class goods[sic]. This means that Disston & Sons can produce a highly finished first class saw, requiring a large amount of skilled labor, at less cost than the English manufacturer can do it, although Disston's raw material costs more than the raw material of the English manufacturer costs him. In low grade goods, requiring less labor in finish, but a larger proportionate amount of raw material, the English manufacturers still maintain their position, and hold the markets of the world.

> My observation has taught me that the greatest obstacle to American competition in foreign markets to nearly every class of goods is the high price of our raw materials. Take off the duty and we will send our goods everywhere. Wages would increase here under such a system rather than become lower. The cost of freight between England and this country would amply protect the American workingmen against European labor, even if there were anything to be feared on that score, which I do not believe. I feel sure that if we were put on an equality with England, or nearly on equality, in the matter of raw materials the business of American manufacture for foreign countries would largely increase without any reduction in the rate of wages in the United States. In fact, part of what we would save in the cost of raw material would be added to the present wages here.

It Can't Be Helped.

New York Press, Aug. 20.

The *World* has been telling us that it is not free trade the democratic party wants, but merely a forty per cent "swindle and robbery" instead of forty-seven per cent "robbery and swindle." Yet, in spite of this assurance, the *World* fills its editorial page with straight free trade argument.

Sic in the original; probably "British manufacturers".

Why Not Cheap Luxuries, Too?

Rockville, Ind., Tribune.

The people demand cheap necessities and taxed luxuries.

p. 8, col. 6

STRAWS WHICH SHOW THE WIND.

Any system which deprives a man of the full fruits of his labor is robbery.—[Dayton, O., Workman.

The principle of taxing for the sole purpose of taking from one citizen to give to another "is only robbery under the forms of law," and has never been and never will be the policy of the intelligent American people.—[Chicago Globe.

The next subject for agitation in England is the taxation of land. It was not incorporated in the county local government bill because it was considered too large to be treated in any other way than in a bill by itself.—[Memphis Appeal.

An exchange refers to Henry George as "the great crank." Yes, he is the great crank that turns out one of the best papers published anywhere in the universe. For typographical execution, editorial ability, fidelity to the cause of humanity, it is unsurpassed.—[San Antonio, Texas, Tribune.

A democrat prominent in the party in Vermont, holding an influential position in the organization, as one of the results of the recent discussion in Rutland, writes to Dr. Leverson: "I think you are right. We are called free traders anyhow, and in my judgment we would be better off to make a bold, manly fight."

The citizens of Murphysboro, Ills., have asserted the common right of all men to all natural resources which happen to lie deep enough to necessitate boring or mining in order to get at them. On the 4th of this month, at a special city election, they voted a tax of $3,000 for boring for natural gas, oil or minerals. The vote was 3 to 1 in favor of the tax.

At a county convention recently held at Council Grove, Kansas, the union labor party resolved that all lands and lots held for speculative purposes should be assessed for taxation at the same rate as improved lands and lots of equal natural value and contiguous location, and that all coal and other mines in Kansas should be made to pay their just share of taxation.

The farmers of Kansas will find their state tax materially increased by the calling out of a regiment of militia to keep the peace between rival town lot speculators in Stevens county. The whole state is demoralized and heavily taxed by the unlawful acts of land value grabbers in the western counties. When will the people learn to keep values which belong to them for their own use?—Council Grove, Kan., Anti-Monopolist.

The Syracuse *Standard* is quoted as saying that *not a single copy* of Henry George's paper is now sold in Syracuse. The *Standard* is wrong as usual. The first newsdealer questioned upon the subject yesterday stated that he was selling each week more than double the number of copies sold by him in the campaign of 1887. The same dealer reports that he is selling a large amount of tariff literature to workingmen. This demonstrates that the laboring men are making unusual efforts to become posted concerning the tariff question.—[Syracuse Courier.

A friend asks us what, in our opinion, is the great cause of ever increasing crime, as proven by court records. The reply is easy. The almost universal cause of crime, eclipsing every and all things else, is poverty. Behind such poverty we must arraign and condemn all causes of said poverty, prominent among which are the denial of nature's opportunities to earn a living, the extortions of usury, the monopoly of land for speculative purposes and the grasping cupidity of rail- way managers, and as less important we may mention the whisky curse, the tobacco habit, etc.—[Hampton, Va., American Liberty.

It seems that the teachings of Henry George are slowly but surely taking root in different sections of the country, and that the Knights of Labor have been reading the theories of the most original reformer of his time. The annual meeting of the Michigan state assembly K. of L. was held at Jackson lately, when delegates to the next general assembly were elected. These delegates were instructed to urge upon that body the adoption as a part of the principles of the Knights of Labor the single tax system advocated by Henry George. Whether the George theories are fully correct remains to be demonstrated, but it is a fact that working people, the very class for whom he wrote, have as yet paid comparatively little attention to his views.—[Pittsburg Trades Journal (protectionist).

MASS MEETING

of advocates of

THE SINGLE TAX ON LAND VALUES,

at

COOPER UNION,

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1888,

to indorse the nomination of

CLEVELAND & THURMAN,

On the ground that any reduction of tariff duties is a step toward the abolition of all taxes on the products of industry and their consequent transfer to land values.

THE MEETING WILL BE ADDRESSED BY

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

of Massachusetts,

and

HENRY GEORGE

of New York.

All who wish to hear a bold and thorough discussion of the great issue of this campaign are invited.

TO SINGLE TAX CLEVELAND VOTERS.

The conference of single tax men held at Cooper union, New York, on Monday, August 6, decided to make an enrollment of all single tax men who propose to support Cleveland and Thurman. All who desire to have their names added to this roll can do so by signing the blank given below and forwarding it to this office. One blank can be made to serve for a number of signatures by clipping it out and pasting it on a sheet of paper.

I authorize the enrollment of my name on the list of voters who propose to support Cleveland and Thurman in the coming election, on the ground that any step toward tariff reduction tends toward the abolition of all taxes on the products of labor, and the final transfer of such taxes to land values.

NAME,.....

ADDRESS,.....

Send this blank when signed to THE STANDARD office, 12 Union square, New York.

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	[Note on park arrests after midnight]	summer?	summer.
1	[Note quoting the Grand Rapids Workman on Burt]	In this case it has” (letters faint/damaged)	same
1	[Note quoting the Grand Rapids Workman on Burt]	party” (a damaged)	party
1	FREE TRADE POVERTY, AND PROTECTION POVERTY.	POVERTY” (second E broken)	POVERTY
1	FREE TRADE POVERTY, AND PROTECTION POVERTY.	truth” (initial t broken)	truth
2	[THE RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR HILL, continued]	sc	so
2	[THE RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR HILL, continued]	expiains	explains
2	A REFORM CLUB TALK. / LOUIS F. POST SPEAKS ON THE RELATION O	prevai!ed” (damaged “l”)	“prevailed” (broken type)
2	A REFORM CLUB TALK. / LOUIS F. POST SPEAKS ON THE RELATION O	mcre” (damaged “o”)	“more” (broken type)
2	A REFORM CLUB TALK. / LOUIS F. POST SPEAKS ON THE RELATION O	civ’l” (damaged “i”)	“civil” (broken type)

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
2	A REFORM CLUB TALK. / LOUIS F. POST SPEAKS ON THE RELATION O	remcval" (damaged "o")	"removal" (broken type)
2	A Republican and Protectionist Does Good Work for "The Stand	p.otectionist" (damaged "r")	"protectionist" (broken type)
2	They Mean Business Up in Vermont.	ap / plause" (line-break hyphen missing)	ap-/plause
2	The Michigan Knights of Labor Embrace the Singe Tax Theory.	the the	the
2	OHIO CONFERENCE OF SINGLE TAX MEN. / To Meet in Dayton on Se	expressicns" (damaged "o")	"expressions" (broken type)
2	The Kind of Converts the Single Tax Makes	absclute" (damaged "o")	"absolute" (broken type)
2	Paterson Single Tax Free Traders, Attend.	sireet" (damaged "t")	"street" (broken type)
3	Can We Force English Workmen to Earn More?	greater" (last letters under an ink blot)	greater
3	Absolute Free Trade and Labor.	wh lly" (letter missing, space left)	wholly
3	Shifting the Tax.	tse" (h damaged)	the
3	THE BEATING OF THE DRUMS.	forests" (f damaged)	forests
3	A New Invention in Telegraphing.	every word of the message. which is retained	message, which is retained
4	THE STANDARD.	masthead block (heavily over-inked/filled type) "H[ink]Y GEORGE", "SQUA[?]E", "N[?]W YORK", "[ink]year", "[ink]tered", "[ink]tter", "Com[ink]ications", "w[ink] be", "[ink]table", "[ink]mps", "[ink]en of", "Co[ink]ributions", "[ink]e addressed", "[ink]d all", "[ink] THE STANDARD", "[ink]ers at", "[ink]eral terms	"HENRY", "SQUARE", "NEW", "One year", "Entered", "matter", "Communications", "will be", "suitable", "stamps", "taken of", "Contributions", "be addressed", "and all", "OF THE STANDARD", "ers at" (subscribers), "liberal"
4	THE SINGLE TAX CLEVELAND MOVEMENT.	werk" (faint, possibly broken "o")	work
4	THE SINGLE TAX CLEVELAND MOVEMENT.	Aug. [6?]" (figure filled with ink)	date of Cooper union conference

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
4	THE SINGLE TAX CLEVELAND MOVEMENT.	cf" (right side of "o" not inked)	of
4	THE SINGLE TAX CLEVELAND MOVEMENT.	t[damaged]is city	this city
4	A SONG FOR WORKINGMEN.	WORKI[damaged]GMEN	WORKINGMEN
4	A SONG FOR WORKINGMEN.	a [damaged]ood time	a good time
4	A SONG FOR WORKINGMEN.	Amer[i without dot]can	American
4	THE SINKING OF THE GEISER.	Light[damaged]	Lights
4	THE SINKING OF THE GEISER.	[damaged] two miles	of two miles
4	THE SINKING OF THE GEISER.	a [damaged]eafaring	a seafaring
4	THE SINKING OF THE GEISER.	mot[damaged]on	motion
4	[Note on Levi P. Morton's imported laborers]	cf", "fcr" (right side of "o" not inked)	"of", "for"
4	[Note on the Press's definition of party differences]	[damaged]arties" (p printed like n)	parties
4	SOCIETY NOTES.	gl[damaged]ve kid	glove kid
4	SOCIETY NOTES.	his mina" (d imperfect)	his mind
4	SOCIETY NOTES.	lit[damaged]le	little
4	SOCIETY NOTES.	[damaged]rs. Bell's	Mrs. Bell's
4	There is no Difference.	DuBols" (i appears as l)	DuBois
4	There is no Difference.	valley [damaged]nd	valley and
5	To William Lloyd Garrison, 1832.	brokeu!	broken!
5	KREUSCHER'S WIFE.	Mrs. Kreuscher" (badly struck)	Mrs. Kreuscher
5	KREUSCHER'S WIFE.	I I can here	I can here
5	KREUSCHER'S WIFE.	'Well, I never could guess	"Well, I never could guess
5	NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS.	isu't it?	isn't it?
5	NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS.	ano	and
5	NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS.	on the side of truth, Verily, sir	on the side of truth. Verily, sir
5	Their Cowardice is Losing the Democrats Ground in Jamestown,	all the more protection? That's the way	

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
			“all the more protection?” That’s the way”
5	A Good Idea.	fcund	found
5	CAMPAIGN WORK. / Arranging for the Cleveland Ratification Me	aiso	also
5	A Democratic Party Which Hopes to See a Successor of the Mil	auopted	adopted
5	CLEVELAND AND HILL. / MORE INTERVIEWS WITH SINGLE TAX MEN. /	Electoral Re-Bill	Electoral Reform Bill
5	CLEVELAND AND HILL. / MORE INTERVIEWS WITH SINGLE TAX MEN. /	Destroy the the grasp	Destroy the grasp
6	[CLEVELAND AND HILL. MORE INTERVIEWS WITH SINGLE TAX MEN, co	–“I I voted	“–”I voted”
6	[CLEVELAND AND HILL. MORE INTERVIEWS WITH SINGLE TAX MEN, co	their” (first letter(s) not struck / damaged)	“their” (broken type)
6	[CLEVELAND AND HILL. MORE INTERVIEWS WITH SINGLE TAX MEN, co	not” (o faint / damaged)	“not” (broken type)
6	[CLEVELAND AND HILL. MORE INTERVIEWS WITH SINGLE TAX MEN, co	boaru” (d damaged/broken)	“board” (broken type)
6	[CLEVELAND AND HILL. MORE INTERVIEWS WITH SINGLE TAX MEN, co	Noveml er” (b broken, gap in word)	“November” (broken type)
7	AN OBJECT LESSON.	cf	of
7	Posers for Protection.	hcw” (broken type; transcribed “how”)	how
7	[Advertisement: The Great American Tea Co.]	S t” (broken type; transcribed “Set”)	Set
7	[Advertisement: Pennsylvania Agricultural Works]	FARCUHAR” (broken type; transcribed “FARQUHAR”)	FARQUHAR
7	HENRY GEORGE’S WORKS.	Inquiry into” badly struck, “into” nearly blank (broken type; transcribed “into”)	into
7	THE TARIFF QUESTION.	Peed” (broken type; transcribed “Reed”)	Reed
7	[Advertisement: The Democrat]	eforms” (broken type; transcribed “reforms”)	reforms

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
7	NEW PUBLICATIONS. / THE LAND AND LABOR LIBRARY.—	I&s" (broken type; transcribed "Its")	Its
8	CURRENT THOUGHT. / [Review of D. S. Harriman's pamphlet Prot	the auther goes on	the author goes on
8	CURRENT THOUGHT. / [Review of D. S. Harriman's pamphlet Prot	pay th[e]ir debts" (letters "ei" broken/missing)	their
8	CURRENT THOUGHT. / [Review of D. S. Harriman's pamphlet Prot	was made. and in forming it	was made, and in forming it
8	CURRENT THOUGHT. / [Review of D. S. Harriman's pamphlet Prot	by the tariff. many important industries	by the tariff, many important industries
8	WORK IN NEW FIELDS. / Professor Garland's Lecture Trip in th	mainiy	mainly
8	IMMIGRATION. / A Western Knight of Labor Criticises Mr. Powd	bread" with "b" broken/ inverted (looks like "ɔread")	bread
8	THE PATH THAT LEADS TO FREEDOM.	cnce and for ever	once and for ever
8	Why Not Cheap Luxuries, Too?	taxed" with "d" damaged	taxed
8	STRAWS WHICH SHOW THE WIND.	their" with "e" damaged	their
8	STRAWS WHICH SHOW THE WIND.	use?—Council Grove, Kan., Anti-Monopolist." (no opening bracket)	use?—[Council Grove, Kan., Anti-Monopolist.