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98 notes: 98 misprints. Uncertain readings are in [brackets?]. Original spelling and misprints are kept as printed.

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About this text (12 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").
- **p23 is not part of this issue.** It is the front cover (cover p. I) of Vol. IX No. 4, Jan 28, 1891. This issue's own cover I is at the end of the Jan 14 file (its p23). pp. 21, 22, 24 are covers III, IV, II.
- **p18 folio** is transcribed as "16" while its head reads "VOL. IX., 58", check the scan.
- ★ **Post:** p19 Personal quotes a private letter from him on Jerry Simpson, and reports his Topeka free-trade speech; p20 Hand-to-Hand Club notice prints a short letter signed Louis F. Post.
- **Attribution:** "Equalizing Local Assessments" (p8 c1 – p9 c1) is signed E. J. SHRIVER on p9. The continued state reports at the head of p18 and p19 are by Levi H. Turner (named p17) and C. J. Buell (named p18); their INDEXes say unknown.
- **p6 c2:** the lines "inclined to listen to professed counsels of reason and / prudence." are printed at the end of the "Mr. Smith may view..." paragraph but belong after "the less they are" above; kept in printed order.
- **p1:** in "Governor Abbett's Message" the quotation opening "provide for the valuation of land..." is never closed.
- **Uncertain figures:** p10 Krupp income "[$1,500,000?]" and "[$1,500,000,000?]" (5 could be 3 or 7); p14 Brazil mail "[$80,000?]" (could be $90,000); p17 League cash total "$95[4?] 91" (954.91 is what the items add to); p11 year in the wool growers' resolution printed like "1567", written 1867.

- **Dates:** p16 Mayor Dodge extract reads “October [1?], 1891” in a January 1891 issue, probably 1890; check.
- **Possible slips kept as printed:** p7 “such a legislation should be conducted” (investigation?); p9 tea “from west of the Cape of Good Hope” (east?); p2 quotes Thurber’s “those few words” but his letter on p14 reads “these few words”; p15 “New York Times” possibly for Kansas City Times.
- **Italics uncertain:** p11 one line of Norton’s letter; p15 last lines of the Kansas City Star extract (left roman).
- **p24 ads:** Mason & Hamlin small-type prices and year are guesses (heavily filled ink); Holland’s Coffee Rooms address figures illegible.

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THE STANDARD

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p. 1, col. 1

TO SAIL FOR BERMUDA.

—Henry George, accompanied by Mrs. George, will sail for the Bermudas, on Thursday afternoon, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock. They have engaged passage on the steamship Orinoco, of the Bermuda Royal Mail Company. Mr. George continues to recover his strength, and during the past week has gone about freely and given some attention to business, but he will keep his promise to refrain from all mental labor until he feels that he has completely recovered his strength. The good wishes of thousands go with him on his voyage.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

—The death of George Bancroft, the historian, removes a man whose life of over 90 years was one of wide usefulness and deserved honor. A scholar and literary man, he was also a man of public affairs, prominent in politics in his own State, and at various times a cabinet officer and minister to England, Russia and Germany. He was a stanch Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school, and the first eminent writer to give the history of this country from the standpoint of one who believed in the principles on which the Government was founded, and his work ranks to-day as the standard history of the United States.

MR. DAVIES' LECTURE.

—There should be a large attendance at the Club House of the Manhattan Single Tax Club to-morrow (Thursday) evening, to listen to the address of Mr. Julian T. Davies on the taxation of personal property. Mr. Davies is a well-known lawyer and Republican protectionist who is quite active in party affairs. He is, of course, opposed to the Single Tax, but he sees the folly and unfairness of the vain attempt to tax personal property, and urges its abandonment. In any effort looking to this end he will be earnestly supported by all Single Tax men, and it may be that some practicable way of pressing such a movement can be devised that will have a good effect on State legislation. Thousands of those who repudiate and condemn our ideas are in favor of levying all local taxes on real estate. That once accomplished, it would not take long to make people see the propriety of abolishing the taxes on improvements that retard building operations and make house rent higher than it need be.

IRISH POLITICS.

—There is really nothing new in the Irish situation. Parnell is once more actively engaged in stirring up dissension, and the fatal folly of postponing the inevitable open and determined fight against him is still delayed, apparently through the influence of O'Brien, who has failed to comprehend the character of the selfish and unscrupulous politician with whom he has been carrying on vain negotiations. The delay tends to alienate the English Liberals, who have shown already their sense of the need of an English issue, by taking steps towards a demand for manhood suffrage and the abolition of privileges now enjoyed by landlords who cast several votes.

GOVERNOR ABBETT'S MESSAGE.

—Governor Abbett's message, sent last week to the New Jersey Legislature, gives an exhaustive account of the State's finances and devotes much attention to the subject of taxation. He calls attention to the report of the Special Commission appointed to investigate the sub-

p. 1, col. 2

ject of taxation and recommend legislation through the amendment of existing laws. He recommends that any act passed shall "provide for the valuation of land[sic] and the improvements thereon separately, for the reasons recommended by the commission. He also advises the creation of a State Board of Assessors, with power to revise and change local assessments, and authorized to remove assessors who persistenly[,2] refuse to perform their duty and appoint others in their places. This may prove to be the true solution of the undervaluation problem.

A LEGISLATOR ARRESTED.

—F. P. Demarest, a member of the Legislature for this State, is charged with forgery, and he is said to have confessed his guilt. He has returned the money obtained fraudulently, and may or may not be prosecuted. He has gone to Albany to take part in the election of a United States Senator. Quite an outcry has been raised on this account by some of the daily papers. What would they have the man do? He has, apparently, betrayed one trust. Ought he, on that account, to betray another? The people of this State last November elected enough Democrats to the Assembly to give that party a majority of two on joint ballot, and thus assure the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate. Mr. Demarest was one of the Democrats thus elected. Had the people of his district even supposed him to be a forger they would have nominated and elected some one else. Because their representative has since been found out, ought their verdict in favor of a change in this State's representation in the Senate to be set aside and nullified? Certainly not. This man is bound to resign unless he can clear himself of the charge brought against him; but he would only add to his criminality if he refused, in advance of trial, to give effect to the expressed will of his constituents in this important matter.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

—The Republicans of Illinois have nominated ex-Governor Oglesby to succeed Charles B. Farwell as Senator from that State. Of course this is a mere complimentary nomination unless the two or three farmer members, who hold the balance of power on joint ballot, determine to defy the expressd[sic] wishes of the State, and the known desires of the people who elected them, and vote against Governor Palmer, who will necessarily be the Democratic

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Sic in the original; probably "closing quotation mark after"separately" or "commission"".
Sic in the original; probably "persistently".
Sic in the original; probably "expressed".

candidate. In Oregon the Republicans have renominated Senator Mitchell, who used to be known as "Hipple-Mitchell," and who is the tool of the railroad company that governs Oregon. The Californians have done better than this, and actually re-elected Senator Stanford. It is a good deal better to have a railway boss openly in the Senate than to have there a man who is merely the secret tool of such a boss.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE THIEVES.

–That body of beneficiaries of theft, which now calls itself the New Hampshire Legislature, has nominated Dr. Jacob Gallinger for United States Senator to succeed Henry W. Blair. Dr. Gallinger is bitterly hated by William E. Chandler, the engineer and architect of the theft by which the former profits, and Chandler is represented as very angry over the result. Gallinger is evidently no better, however, than his hated rival, and he has continued on p. 2 →

[text breaks off mid-sentence at the foot of page 1; no jump line printed — presumably continued on page 2]

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p. 2, col. 1
[continued from page 1, "THE NEW HAMPSHIRE THIEVES." — no jump line printed; text continues mid-sentence]

← continued from p. 1 evidently learned nothing from recent events. In his speech accepting the caucus nomination he commended the McKinley tariff law and declared himself in favor of a national supervision of elections. He will sit in the Senate as a usurper, misrepresenting a people who have voted against the opinions expressed by him. There is something wrong with the rules of that body if a way cannot be found, eventually, to unseat him. Fraud vitiates all titles, and the fraud which put this recipient of stolen property in this place is so manifest that no one can doubt it. The comic papers and sight-seers at the Capitol will lament the loss of Blair in the Senate. It will be an irreparable one, unless, through some accident, the Republicans obtain control of the New York Legislature and elect Elliot F. Shepard.

NEBRASKA'S TROUBLES.

–The Supreme Court of Nebraska has allowed ex-Governor Thayer to file a quo-warranto petition citing Governor Boyd to show cause why he should not vacate his office. "However," the court continues, "we recognize Jas. E. Boyd as the legal Governor of Nebraska and all the State departments do likewise. We would advise the ex-Governor to quietly and peaceably submit to the Governor, as it will do him no good to further resist." In spite of this direct mandate Thayer atempted[sic] to hold the office and refused to surrender his rooms to his successor. A number of State officials proceeded to the Capitol and gave him notice that if he did not move they would move him. Thereupon he moved. In this whole period of usurpations, successful and otherwise, there has practically been none more audacious than that of this man, Thayer, who proposed, in defiance of the count of the Legislature and the mandate of the Supreme Court, to decide for himself that he was Governor and continue to hold the office despite the popular verdict.

A SINGLE TAX ASSESSOR.

–The Democrats of Binghamton have nominated John H. Blakeney for City Assessor. Mr. Blakeney is a well-known Single Tax man, and if elected he will doubtless go as far toward assessing vacant land at its true value as the law and public opinion will permit. It is to be presumed that a knowledge of this fact led the Democrats to nominate him. "It goes."

TAXING PERSONAL PROPERTY.

–The committee on legislation of the Real Estate Exchange held its first meeting last week, and the president, George R. Read, in his opening address, discussed rapid transit and other questions likely to affect the price of real

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Sic in the original; probably "attempted".

estate. He also said that it was to be expected that bills looking to the taxation of mortgages and personal property would be introduced as usual, and that the effect of such taxation would be to drive away from our city capital and business, and thereby ultimately injure the value of real estate. He hoped that the committee would be as successful in defeating such proposals this year as it had been in the past. The intelligent real estate owner who expects to improve land that he holds is beginning to see the folly of taxing personal property as plainly as do the Single Taxers. He is not likely, perhaps, to become more than a Single Tax man limited, but that far he is in time sure to come.

MR. THURBER'S LETTER.

—Captain Codman hits hard, and that his blows are felt is shown by Mr. F. B. Thurber's foolish "stop my paper" letter printed elsewhere. The tribute that F. B. pays to the patriotism of his brother, H. K., is touching. Nobody doubts the patriotism of either of the noted brothers. They have managed to identify it so closely with their well advertised business that it is understood by all

p. 2, col. 2

men. But, if F. B. were as honest as he is patriotic, he would not try to confuse the pending subsidy bill with a measure to pay a fair price for carrying the mails by established lines of steamers. However, it is not worth while to comment at length on the utterances of a man who exposes his own mental weakness as Mr. Thurber does, when he tells how Peter Cooper changed his belief in the propriety of permitting Americans to buy ships abroad. Any man who had the slightest conception of the processes of trade would have told the old gentleman that the Englishmen were not contemplating making us a present of any ships, but they would doubtless demand good raw material on which American labor had been expended in exchange for any vessels they sent us. Mr. Thurber says that it seemed to him "that the whole doctrine of protection was summed up in those few words" of Mr. Cooper's. So it seems to us; and yet they were words of foolishness that ought not to deceive a school boy capable of swapping a top for a jack-knife and understanding that he was no poorer for thus obtaining the thing he wanted.

TORPID SINGLE TAXERS.

—The Providence Telegram has printed a series of letters discussing the Single Tax question, and it declares that they have called forth no letters from correspondents such as usually come in when a question of public interest is discussed in its columns. It naturally concludes that the people of Rhode Island are indifferent to the subject. Nevertheless, there are a good many Single Taxers in the State, and one of two things is certain: either they do not see the Telegram, or they are lamentably lacking in zeal for the principles they profess.

TAXING FOREIGN CAPITAL.

—The Indiana House of Representatives has passed a resolution proposing that Indiana shall co-operate with Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania in an inquiry as to how much capital is loaned in those States, with a view to taxing such capital. The resolution includes the other States named, because it has dawned on the Indianians that if one State begins taxing such capital, alone, the lending companies will withdraw from that State. It seems to us this ought to recommend the scheme. We take it for granted that the States that are trying to tax capital find they have too much of it and want to drive it away. If this

be the case action by a single State is sure to be more effective than joint action by a treaty between several States, which may perhaps be found violative of the Federal Constitution.

DEEPENING THE HUDSON.

–A Government commission gave a hearing at Albany recently to persons interested in a proposal to deepen the Hudson river from Coxsackie to Albany or Troy, so that ocean-going vessels may reach those cities. Mayor Manning, of Albany, said that an ocean-going steamship can be loaded at that city for $500 less than in New York. Ex-Assemblyman Youngman of the same place showed the advantage of transferring canal-boat cargoes to ocean steamers at Albany, and declared that the present facilities in this State are inadequate to the task of transporting the products of the West to the sea-board. All of the speeches made were in favor of the proposition. Of course, it is manifest that the same arguments that justify the original construction of the Erie Canal apply to any proposal to facilitate intercourse between the interior and the sea-board. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, insisted that the proposed improvement should be extended to that city, so as to connect with the Cham plain Canal as well as the Erie. So long as the existing methods continue, this proposal has a better claim on the Federal Government than almost any other. It will continued on p. 3 →

[continued on page 3 — text breaks off mid-sentence at the foot of the column; page 3 opens “be noticed, however, that the men urging it…”; no jump line printed]

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p. 3, col. 1
[continued from a preceding page; begins mid-sentence, no jump line printed]

← continued from p. 2 be noticed, however, that the men urging it are not the producers of the crops, the removal of which to the seaboard the improvement is expected to facilitate. It is the land owners of Albany and Troy who are chiefly interested in this improvement. If we had a rational system of taxation, which gave back to the public the annual value of improvements made by the public, there would not be any reason at all for calling on the Federal Government to improve a water way lying wholly in the State of New York. This State could easily afford the expenditure, since the increased annual values of land in the neighborhoods benefited would abundantly pay for making the needed improvement.

CITIZEN'S ALLIANCE.–This is the name of a new organization just formed in Kansas, by delegates from three hundreed[sic] cities who met in secret session at Topeka. A press despatch says that "the new organization will bear the same relation to towns and cities that the Farmers' Alliance bears to the country." The movement is evidently one to unite the interests of all producers and, whatever hope it may offer of wise or unwise action, it is a significant sign of the times and shows that the people are "getting together" to fight the monopolists. They may not fight them wisely, but that will come later on. The important thing now is that they intend to fight them.

A REAL ESTATE AGENT'S ARGUMENT.–In another column we print the reply of Mr. Cyrille Carreau, a real estate broker, to the Manhattan Single Tax Club's open letter to Tax Commissioner Coleman on the undervaluation of real estate. Coming from a man whose business depends even more obviously than other people's on the constant exchange, improvement, selling and hiring of real estate, Mr. Carreau's defence of the under-assessment of the men who hold land vacant and idle seems to be unselfish, and in that respect highly deserving of commendation. But his position, that the man who buys a lot, holds it vacant "and allows the space (for air and other benefits) to be used by the residents of the location," is "a public benefactor," has a refreshing originality rarely found in anti-Single Tax arguments. On the whole, we think Mr. Carreau's letter speaks best for itself and needs no comment; in fact, we are not quite sure that the whole thing is not a delicious bit of irony and that Mr. Carreau is really a Single Taxer at heart. In any case we are sure that his letter will help to strengthen the Single Tax movement.

A FOOLISH PAPER.–The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has evidently learned nothing from the widespread discussion of the question of taxation. It admits that the present system is unscientific and unjust and imposes unequal burdens. Taxation, it says, falls almost entirely upon real estate and live stock, implements and products of industry and does not touch incomes or inheritances, while it "fails to reach those forms of personal property which constitute the vast wealth of the usurers and plutocrats." The Post-Dispatch, however, insists that it does not follow that the bad system of personal property taxation can be improved by abolishing such taxes. It declares that the demand of the Chicago papers for entire exemption from what they call the "odious and unjust personal property tax" is "progress toward Henry George's Single Tax idea." which it declares "simply means the imposition of the whole revenue burden upon land and labor, upon renters and the consumers of the earth's annual

Sic in the original; probably "hundred".

products." Such a system, it says, would make the poorest laborer as big a tax-payer as the biggest capitalist. We hope that the Post-Dispatch will take the trouble to explain how a tax on land values is going
p. 3, col. 2
to fall on labor. The vast majority of laborers are now renters of land, with the possible exception of farmers, most of whom pay the equivalent of rent in interest on mortgages. As the landlords are now obtaining from such people every penny that can be exacted through competition for the use of land, we think it will bother the St. Louis paper to show how the taking of a portion, or even the whole, of this rent, through taxation, is going to enable the landlord to charge any more, and thus shift the tax.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND.—James A. Bradley, the founder of Asbury Park, is going to sell the whole of the beach there to the town for $150,000. He says he could have obtained a larger sum for it, but he has accepted Henry George's theory and wants the town to become the owner of the property. He does not, however, intend to sell the rest of his land, as he cannot become a martyr to the cause and undertake, all alone, to inaugurate the process of transferring land to the State, though he thinks the State ought to own the land. If Mr. Bradley understood the Single Tax theory fully he would find that individual action in the line indicated is not required and that it is not necessary or even desirable that the State shall "own" the land. The George theory contemplates permanent private possession, conditioned on the payment to the State of the value of the opportunity thus held by an individual. The best thing that a man like Mr. Bradley can do is to use any surplus income he drives[sic] from land-holding toward aiding the movement that will give to the public the income derived from land.

HOW TO GET IMMIGRANTS.—Virginia wants immigrants. According to the annual report of its Commissioner of Agriculture, there are in the State fifteen million acres of land suitable for cultivation, which is not tilled. The report says: "Such property is a burden to the owner, for while he gets no benefit, he has to pay taxes upon it each year." Most of this land is said to be for sale at low prices, and the Board of Agriculture wili[sic] shortly discuss the ways and means to get immigrants who have money to come to Virginia and buy farms. If the Legislature of Virginia will alter the State tax laws so as to slightly increase the taxation on these lands held out of use, immigrants will probably be able to obtain them without paying other people for the privilege, and the State will be benefitted by the accession of sturdy workmen who can employ what little money they have in stocking and improving the farms they will thus obtain. All legislation to induce men to go into a State and buy lands that other men are holding out of use have about them a flavor of land speculation that drives away intending immigrants.

THE OLEOMARGARINE TAX.—A few years ago the farmers were clamorous for an internal revenue duty on oleomargarine, hoping thereby to curtail the production of this substitute for butter. The result has been the very opposite of that expected by the farmers. Deputy-Collector Landengren, at Chicago, announces that $61,000, the largest sum on record, was paid as a tax on oleomargarine manufactured in that city during December. The tax has failed to make the substance as costly as good butter, and the demand continues, while the people who use oleomargarine not only pay the tax but are deprived of all advantage resulting from competition in its manufacture. The working of the law has given the whole business over into the hands of monopolists. This is almost universally the result of such legislation, but if the new Farmers' party can have its way the statute books will doubtless be burdened with legislation of the kind, and the folly will be persisted in until wiser economic views prevail.

Sic in the original; probably "derives".
Sic in the original; probably "will".

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p. 4, col. 1

THE SPEECH OF INGALLS.

—The remarkable speech of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, a brief abstract of which is printed elsewhere, simply shows that the recent elections, and especially the failure of his own party to retain political control of the State of Kansas, have demonstrated to at least one keen politician the final overthrow of the policy to which he has been wedded, and taught him that the hope to political success depends on the recognition of living issues instead of in appeals to past prejudices. Though he is himself a man without any military record, the senior Kansas Senator has been the most blatant of the demagogues who have sought to retain power by appeals to the passions and prejudices aroused by the civil war. He makes a slight attempt to maintain an appearance of consistency with the past, by pretending that the liberty-destroying Force bill is an honest attempt to remedy acknowledged evils in the South, though he confesses that it is an utterly inadequate remedy.

From this on, his speech was a new departure. His description of the growth of the money power from the time when there was "neither poverty or riches" in our country, and his denunciation of the unequal distribution of the wealth created by all, was eloquent and truthful, but it gave evidence that Mr. Ingalls had long been acquainted with the facts he now states so strongly. The questions, therefore, arise, "Why has he so long ignored them? Why has he so persistently sought to thrust such issues aside and subsitute[sic] for them the dead issues of twenty years ago? Why has he persistently sought the reputation of the most radical of the leaders of the party that has been the tool of monopolists in imposing burdens on the poor for the purpose of increasing the disproportionate wealth of the rich?" There is one simple and sufficient answer to these questions. The Republicans cannot elect a Senator from Kansas, and the new People's party, representing new issues and ignoring old prejudices, can.

The speech also affords evidence that the Kansas Senator has learned something else. He took occasion in the beginning to declare that his former declaration that "the purification of politics is an iridescent dream," and that "the Decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign," was not intended to inculcate a doctrine but to describe a condition. What he then said (May 2) was as follows:

> The purification of politics is an iridescent dream. Government is force. Politics is a battle for supremacy. Parties are the armies. The Decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign. The object is success. To defeat the antagonist and expel the party in power is the purpose. In war it is lawful to deceive the adversary, to hire Hessians, to purchase mercenaries, to mutilate, to kill, to destroy. The commander who lost a battle through the activity of his moral nature would be the derision and jest of history This[sic] modern cant about the corruption of politics is fatiguing in the extreme. It proceeds from the tea-custard and syllabub dilettanteism, the frivolous and desultory sentimentalism of epicenes.

No one who reads the last two sentences will give him any credit for his recent disclaimer. He not only described a condition, but he denounced as "cant," which he found "fatiguing in the extreme," the demand of decent people for

Sic in the original; probably "substitute".
Sic in the original; probably "history. This".

a change in that condition, and declared that such a demand proceeded only from "tea-custard and syllabub dilettanteism," and "frivolous and desultory sentimentalism." His attempt at a disclaimer merely shows that, in the insolence of power, he uttered audacious sentiments that he now fears will injure his political prospects, and he therefore tries to explain away that which, had his own position remained unchanged, he would have gloried in. His declaration, as it originally stood, was the key-note of his party's legislation and of Reed's rule, and it is encouraging to find that the most outspoken expounder of criminal politics has discovered that there is such thing as a conscience[sic] in public affairs, which, when aroused, still cares for the Decalogue and the golden rule.

p. 4, col. 2

Otherwise the speech has no significance except as a bid for Granger votes, and a sign that clever rascals understand that if they are to continue in public life they must pretend to serve the public and cease to be the open agents of the monopolists and other oppressors of the people. If it has any effect on the majority in the Kansas Legislature, it will show that the indignant people of that State have chosen to fight their battles men either too stupid to go abroad without guardians, or knaves who are anxious for a pretext for selling their votes.

HILL FOR SENATOR.

—It was probably inevitable that Governor Hill should be chosen as Senator from this State to succeed Mr. Evarts. Nothing could have prevented it but his refusal to take the place, and he had the good sense to see that it would not serve his own interests to refuse. If the alternative was the election of Smith M. Weed, an avowed protectionist, there is some reason for satisfaction in Mr. Hill's election, for whether he has any well-grounded opinions on economic questions or not, he is not the kind of man to long resist the steady drift of his party's sentiment toward free trade.

For another reason Mr. Hill's election will prove advantageous. As Governor of this State his affiliations and influence have been on the side of the tendencies that drag down our politics—tendencies that exalt the machine and make political principle a matter of little consideration. It was his regard for politicians of the baser sort that led him to resist ballot reform so strenuously, and to mutilate the measure finally passed, after he no longer dared resist public opinion in the matter. His friends deny that Mr. Hill purposely sold out Mr. Cleveland in 1888, but none of them dare deny that it was Hill's allies and supporters, the liquor dealers, who accomplished that result, and their treachery to his party's Presidential candidate has never interrupted for one moment their intimate relations with the beneficiary of that treachery, who holds the office of Governor, as the result of a deal that elected Harrison President. The man who engages in such politics can only retain popularity so long as he retains the power to reward allies and punish deserters—unless he has some higher qualities.

Mr. Hill's friends claim that he has such qualities. The New York Sun especially lauds him as a great statesman. If he has any ability for other "statesmanship" than that which calls forth the fatal favor of the wickedest man of the nineteenth century, he will now have a chance to show it. He will hold a seat in a body where States are measured as well as men, and he will enter it as the successor of one who is a physical and mental wreck, with a stupid man as his colleague. The circumstances are favorable, and we shall be glad to see the new Senator develop the qualities that he has failed to display as Governor. We shall be glad, indeed, to see him develop into a really great man, but we cannot honestly say that we expect him to throw Carlisle, Gray, Vance or any other conspicuous Democrat into the shade during his six years' stay in the Senate.

Mr. Hill intends to hold on to the Governorship until he enters on his duties as Senator. This is hardly respectable, but respectability has never been a fad of his, and nothing else could have been expected. His acceptance of this plan merely shows that he appreciates the situation and understands that he cannot afford even a moment's interruption of his hold on official place. Nevertheless his power as Governor will soon end, and, having no patronage at his disposal, he will obtain no power over politics in this State as Senator. His Presidental[sic] pretentions,[12] were always preposterous, but his ability to bedevil the situation and to compel his continued on p. 5 →

[continued on page 5]

Sic in the original; probably "such a thing as a conscience".
Sic in the original; probably "Presidential".
Sic in the original; probably "pretensions".

p. 5, col. 1
[continued from page 4]

← continued from p. 4 machine to misrepresent the honest sentiment of the New York Democracy in the next National Convention will be far less at Washington than it would have been at Albany. Deprived of the power to do wrong, and under the influence of better surroundings, Mr. Hill may come to see the error of his ways. When he gives evidence of the high qualities that a Senator ought to possess THE STANDARD will gladly commend him as freely as it has condemned his conduct as Governor.

THE FORCE BILL.—"Put not your faith in princes," and especially in "merchant princes," would seem to be the lesson taught those who regarded Vice-President Morton as a man to be depended on to prevent the success of the desperate scheme to overthrow free elections in America by the passage of the Force bill. As we go to press the Senate is doubtless debating the proposition of Aldrich to establish gag law, in order that the Force bill may be passed, and the conspirators are cheerfully confident that Vice-President Morton will violate the usages of a century, the rules of the Senate and his own official oath to assist them in their revolutionary attempt to enact a gag law through the arbitrary application of the gag before the rule is adopted. Mr. Hoar was unsuccessful in his attempt to force a vote on the Elections bill by a continuous session, and hence this revival of the other measure. The remarkable thing about both these revolutionary attempts is that they are led by men, both of whom could doubtless be put to flight by a small boy with a pea-shooter; but who are filled with this protection-of-the-police courage that enables such men to pose as violent revolutionists when there are no guns about.

The struggle may be ended before this issue of THE STANDARD reaches its readers. If it results as Aldrich and Hoar desire, it ought to put an end forever to any talk about "non-partisanship" by those professing to be on the side of the people in their battle against monopoly. Here we have a discredited party, beaten at the polls as no party ever before was beaten, yet daring to use an accidental power, left in its hands by an unwise provision of the Federal Constitution, to openly defy the expressed will of the people. It dares to devise schemes for stifling free discussion and applying to the Senate the methods used by Reed in the House, for the purpose of passing the most infamous measure ever presented to the Legislature of any civilized State—a measure to appoint election officers for life from a single political party and to make an appropriation running for fifteen years to continue them in power in defiance of the will of the people.

The Democratic party, as THE STANDARD has freely said, has its faults and many of them, but it can be depended on, for the present at least, to resist such efforts as these, and it would simply be madness for any friend of popular government to fail to recognize this fact. Before there is any hope for a real forward movement in behalf of the people against the monopolists and trusts, the Republican party, which is trying to hold power everywhere in the face of defeat, must be trampled in the dust and stamped out of existence as a factor in American politics. It has proven itself unfit to perform a part in civilized government. It is a revolutionary and lawless combination of the agents and servants of trusts and monopolies who are trying to lead a misguided minority to ruin and to defy the will of a confessed majority of our people. Every force that is arrayed against it is for the time being a useful force, and, as the chief of such forces, the Democratic party deserves the earnest support of every true friend of liberty and justice until these conspirators against popular government are driven from the places they disgrace.

p. 5, col. 2

CONNECTICUT.—The struggle against seating the public officers chosen by the people will be continued in Connecticut this week. The Republican special committee was to make its report to the Republican House yesterday, but we shall not know the result when this issue goes to press. It is known, however, that the committee has gone behind the returns of the regularly constituted electon[sic] officers and that it will report that the Democratic candidates for Govenor,[14] and Treasurer did not receive a majority of the votes cast. As the other Democratic candidates for State offices received unquestioned majorities ranging from 300 to 1,600 it hardly seems possible that their rights can be disputed. In the other cases, if the thing in dispute were the respective votes for two opposing candidates the action of the Republicans would not be open to harsh criticism; but, as the Democratic candidates had a large plurality over the Republican candidates, the effort to declare no election in order that a candidate, unquestionably defeated by the people, may be elected by the Legislature excites wrath and disgust.

The Democratic Senate has already declared the Democratic candidates elected and they have taken the oath of office. It is expected that the Republicans of the two houses will meet in a so-called joint session and "elect" the defeated Republican candidates Governor and Treasurer. Governor Bulkeley will refuse to recognize the action of this pseudo convention as he has already refused to recognize the action of the Senate in which the House did not participate, and he will magnanimously retain the place himself, as a conspicuous evidence of the break down of popular government in the Nutmeg State. He will keep out not only the Democrat who received the votes of a large plurality of the people, but the Republican candidate whom the Republicans preferred to himself. Thus we shall see as Governor the one man in Connecticut that everybody voted they did not want to be Governor.

CONSTITUTION TINKERING.—Mr. Loughlin has introduced in the State Senate two resolutions to amend the constitution of this State. They substantially provide that members of the Assembly shall hereafter be elected for two years, State Senators for four years, and that the terms of Governor and State officers shall likewise be for four years. The telegraphic summary of the bill does not make it very clear when the Governor and State officers are to be elected, but the bill provides that the first Senators to serve four years shall be elected in 1896, which is a presidential year. This is a mistake. The State officers and Senators should be elected in those even years in which there is no presidential election; that is, in 1894, 1898 and so on. Then, every two years, we should have one election at which presidential electors, Congressmen and members of Assembly shall be chosen, and two years later we shall vote for Governor, Senators, Congressmen and members of Assembly. This will call out a large vote at every election, and it will sunder State interests from National interests, so far as that may be done while State and National elections are held on the same day.

Senator Loughlin further proposes that after the year 1896 no election in any city, town or village shall be held in any even year. All municipal officers shall be chosen for two years or a longer term, but the terms shall never be so fixed as to necessitate an election in the same year in which members of Assembly are chosen. The plan briefly stated is that the people of this State shall vote on strictly local affairs each odd year, and for State or National officers, and for representatives in Congress and Assembly, every even year. This tends to solve the problem of separating local affairs from ordinary party politics, while permitting people to vote at the time to which they are accustomed, and which continued on p. 6 → [continued on page 6]

Sic in the original; probably "election".
Sic in the original; probably "Governor".

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p. 6, col. 1
[continued from page 5]

← continued from p. 5 experience shows to be the best time for holding elections.

There is, however, one fatal objection to Senator Loughlin's proposition. An attempt by the Legislature to amend the constitution is an open confession of criminal defiance of the expressed will of the people of this State that ought to arouse public indignation. No legislator has a right to even think of tinkering the existing constitution after the people, in their sovereign capacity, have declared by an enormous majority that they desire the calling of a constitutional convention. Senator Loughlin's scheme has much to commend it, but the place to present it is to the convention called to frame a new constitution in accordance with the people's demand.

GOLD MORTGAGES.

—Howard L. Smith, of St. Paul, Minn., in a ietter[sic] to the Evening Post of this city discussing the proposed silver legislation, says that probably 90 per cent. of the farm mortgages in this country are negotiated by banks or by corporations organized for that specific purpose, and it has long been the custom of lenders through these agencies to make the mortgage debt, both principal and interest, payable in gold. Mr. Smith thinks it probable that nearly 75 per cent. of the mortgage indebtedness of this country is thus made payable in gold, though probably not one farmer in fifty is aware of the fact. So long as all the various kinds of currency in use were interconvertible at par, payment in any one of them was accepted as a compliance with the contract; but, says Mr. Smith: "Once let the impending silver standard be reached, and gold rise to 120 or thereabouts, and these thrifty people who are now so anxious to have their debts scaled down by act of Congress, will awake to the fact that they have been scaled *up* instead of *down*. We can imagine the maledictions of the 'honest' granger lover of 'cheap money' as he passes over one hundred and twenty dollars in silver to pay an installment of one hundred dollars interest in gold."

Mr. Smith finds a certain grim satisfaction in the situation, and says that if the farmer were the only sufferer "it would be poetic justice * * * to let him find out for himself that honesty is the best policy," but the possibility that others would be involved in disaster leads him to think that it may be wise to throw an obstacle in the way of silver legislation by offering "an argument even to the cupidity of the dishonest." Does Mr. Smith regard the process he describes as strictly honest and honorable? He himself says that probably not 50 per cent. of the makers of these gold mortgages understood the nature of the contract they signed. Does he imagine that this ignorance is accidental? Does he doubt that the agents of the banks and mortgage companies took pains not to explain to the borrowers the exact terms of the contract? Are the farmers not likely, when the demand for gold is made, to raise a cry that *they* have been fooled and swindled[sic].

One of the most amazing things in modern life is the serene reliance on law by men who take a strange satisfaction in infuriating the men who ultimately make and unmake laws. The present condition of mind among the farmers of this country is one that bodes ill to many consecrated abuses and perhaps to some established rights. The great mass of people are becoming distressed and restless. Farmers and laborers are beginning to see

Sic in the original; probably "letter".
Sic in the original; probably "fooled and swindled?".

that the producers have been cheated out of their product. There is a growing feeling among them that they are the victims of an ill defined but all powerful something that they call "the money power." They feel that this power controls legislation and they think that it owns the courts. They are looking around for remedies and they are ever ready to accept crude plans

p. 6, col. 2
and foolish doctrines. Precedent has little weight with them, and the angrier they become the less they are

Mr. Smith may view with complacency the prospect of the defeat of these people's hopes and an increase of their burdens when they are expecting them to be materially lightened. THE STANDARD, as the advocate of the steady and gradual removal of abuses, one at a time, until justice shall be re-established, does not share Mr. Smith's cheerful confidence. It does not look forward with complacency to the time when the demand is made on our impoverished farmers for the fulfillment, to the letter, of the contracts they have unwittingly made through signing these gold mortgages. inclined to listen to professed counsels of reason and prudence.

TRUSTS TRIUMPHANT.

—The sugar trust is dead and the American Sugar Refining Company, its son and heir, will carry on the monopoly business at the old stand. This is the final result of all the vigorous proceedings in the courts of this State against a deliberate conspiracy to increase prices and restrain trade. The trust was practically a combination of all the sugar refining corporations in New York and its vicinity to regulate prices and control production. It was regarded as a combination in violation of the law against monopolies and the Attorney-General of New York, to test the matter, brought suit against the North River Sugar Refining Company, one of the parties to the combination. The result was that the contention of the Attorney-General was sustained and the charter of the defendant company forfeited. This decision was affirmed by the General Term, whereupon an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals. The latter court, says the counsel of the trustees, recognized that "whatever restrictions there may be as to a number of persons entering into an agreement in restraint of trade, those persons may unite all their interests in a corporation and be within the law."

This made the matter one of easy settlement. Duncan Cameron, of Brooklyn, having by suit interfered with the smooth working of the trust, those concerned went across the river to New Jersey and formed the American Sugar Refining Company, to which each separate company in the combination sold its plant. Hereafter that company will run what factories it sees fit and shut down others as its own interests may dictate, and there is apparently no power in the State of New York or in the Government of the United States that can seriously question the rights of those concerned to maintain their monopoly in this fashion. How do the advocates of regulative and paternal legislation like the outlook?

THE ADIRONDACK PARK.

—The New York Herald charges that Theodore B. Basselin, one of the three members of the State Forest Commission, is a stockholder and trustee in the Beaver River Lumber Company, and that he has strong private interests which lead him to scheme for a curtailment of the limits of the proposed Adirondack Park. The other commissioners are Sherman W. Knevals, lawyer, of this city, and Townsend Cox. Both the last named, the Herald says, are in favor of the preservation of the whole forest region of the Adirondacks by making it a State park, but that Knevals is under the influence of Basselin and votes with him, while Cox is a genial old gentleman who finds occupation and amusement with a deer park, the Catskills, and pays little attention to the other business of the commission. The Herald publishes a map showing the limits of the State park proposed by the commissioners and

those of the whole forest region. It calls the region indicated the “Conspirators’ Park,” and says that compared with the whole continued on p. 7 →

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p. 7, col. 1
[continued from page 6 — sentence begins mid-paragraph; source not stated on this page]

← continued from p. 6 region that should be included, if the forests are to be properly preserved, it is like a postage stamp on an envelope. It seems to us that these charges are made with sufficient particularity to demand a careful investigation by the Legislature, and such a legislation should be conducted[sic] entirely free from personal or partisan bias against Governor Hill, who is said to earnestly favor the preservation of the whole Adirondack region.

The experience of European countries has demonstrated the absolute necessity for the preservation of forests, and there can be no doubt that the reckless destruction of timber in this country has had a disastrous effect on our streams, while many men of sufficient scientific reputation to command respect for their opinions, declare that such destruction seriously affects the climate. All men, outside of the small number interested in lumber cutting, agree that the clearing off of the remaining forest region of this State ought to be prevented, and the Legislature will fail lamentably in its duty to the people if steps are not taken at the present session to prevent further destruction.

WHAT REAL WOOL GROWERS WANT.—

The political wool growers out in Ohio—Delano, Harpster & Co.—are still clamoring for an increased duty on imported wool, but the men who really raise wool are beginning to see that such duties ruin their business instead of helping it. We print among our free trade news in this issue a preamble and resolutions adopted recently by the oldest and in many ways the most representative association of wool growers in this State. Those composing it were once devoted to the protection idea, and the resolutions acknowledge this fact with refreshing frankness and recant erroneous opinions with a manliness that cannot be too highly commended or too widely imitated. Nor is this all. These wool growers of Ontario and Livingston have not merely discovered that protection does not protect them, but they have learned some pretty sound political economy.

Much credit for this is doubtless due to the admirable campaign of education carried on by the Reform Club of this city. Last winter, under the auspices of the sub-committee for New York State of the club's Tariff Reform Committee, sixteen meetings were held in Livingston and ten in Ontario. At six of these meetings joint debates were held. The speakers who took part in the campaign were John De Witt Warner, Walter S. Logan, W. B. Estell, Everett P. Wheeler, Lindley Vinton, H. B. B. Stapler, Wm. T. Croasdale, Joseph S. Havens and George P. Decker. The attempt to hold anti-protection meetings in these strongly Republican counties seemed to some a waste of money and energy, but the good result of the effort is made manifest in the passage of these resolutions by an association once fully under the sway of the protection superstition.

Special and more positive credit is due, however, to the energy, zeal and ability of one man, on the ground, and a member of the association. He has persistently preached the truth to his fellow farmers, and it was his address before the association that shaped the ideas and the very phraseology of the resolutions. That man is John M.

Sic in the original; probably "such an investigation should be conducted".

Norton *of East Bloomfield. In a private*[sic] letter to the editor of THE STANDARD Mr. Norton[sic] attributes the change in sentiment in Ontario largely to the winter campaign of the Reform Club. He is doubtless right, but such a campaign is chiefly effective in arousing interest among the people, and in giving such men as Mr. Norton the opportunity to follow up the good work thus begun. It is a pity that the Reform Club has not sufficient funds to enable it to make another Winter campaign in every county in the State.

p. 7, col. 2

NEW YORK'S ASSESSMENT.–

A table has been prepared by the tax assessors of New York City showing what they call the values of real estate of the city, for the year 1891, as compared with the values in 1890. Of course, they are *not* the real values, for THE STANDARD has shown over and over again that improved real estate is assessed at about 60 per cent. or more of its true value, and vacant lots at 50 per cent. or less. The total assessed valuation for the whole city is $1,466,849,000, as compared with a valuation of $1,398,290,000 last year, showing an increase of $68,559,000.

The largest increase is in the Twelfth Ward, where, mainly on account of their criminal action in building houses and improving their vacant lots, the property owners are assessed over $19,500,000 more than last year. At 2 per cent., which will probably be about the tax rate, these bold individuals will be obliged to pay some $390,000 every year more than they did when their land was vacant.

In the meantime our Federal Government is taking care of the other criminals who live in the lower part of New York–those timorous men who are engaged in exchanging the products of our people for the products of other nations. Verily they, too, have their reward. Shall a man build a house and be fined, and another exchange canned American apples for Australian wool and not be fined ? Perish the thought. McKinleyism attends to all that. They pay their taxes too.

But the process does not stop there. All these fines on production and taxes on products are in the end paid by the people who buy the products, in increased prices–by the masses who hire and buy houses and buy the bulk of the manufactured goods.

And yet again it reacts ; for the more the people pay the less they can buy, and the less business the builders, and manufacturers, and sellers have to do ; and so it goes.

Now, when we all see that a single tax on ground rents will not increase the price of anything, that it will force idle lands into the market, and so reduce the price of other lands, force land into use and so stimulate production, force land speculators to work and so increase the productive forces, then we will stop this system of reciprocal injury.

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IS A TAX ON GROUND-RENT PAID BY THE TENANT?

I have sometimes irreverently made fun of those opponents of the Single Tax who insist that it will be distributed, just like a tariff tax, and, therefore, that it has no advantage over any indirect taxes. If it were in the least likely that the chief opponents of the tax reform would believe this theory, we would keep silence on the subject, because

Sic in the original; probably "roman".
Sic in the original; probably "THE STANDARD, Mr. Norton".

nine-tenths of all the opposition would be removed, and the Single Tax would at least be adopted in several States. For there is no opposition to it, of the least importance, except for the sake of maintaining a protective tariff, which does not affect local taxation, or of distributing the burden of taxation, so that poor folks shall pay the most of it.

But landlords are not so simple-minded as to be deceived by any such plan as this. They know very well that they now charge all the rent for land which they could possibly get, tax or no tax. Not one of them can be persuaded that a tax on ground-rents can ever be shifted upon tenants. So we must meet this idea with facts and figures in order to convince the tenant majority of the Ricardian doctrine that a tax on ground-rents will always be paid by landlords alone.

Suppose the ground-rent of the United States to be $900,000,000. Suppose the Single Tax, unlimited, to be adopted ; and this is the particular form of tax which Mr. Edward Atkinson and the other advocates of this

continued on p. 8 →

[article breaks off mid-sentence at the foot of the page; no continuation line printed — presumably continued on page 8]

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← continued from p. 7 distribution theory are considering. Something over $800,000,000 would then be collected. On Mr. Atkinson's theory, the landlords would add this to their rents, and the tenants would add it to the prices of goods. Very well; then rents would be raised to $1,700,000,000. Instantly the taxes would be raised to about $1,600,000,000. Rents are then put up to $3,300,000,000. But the taxes are just as quickly put up to $3,200,000,000. Rents are again raised to $6,500,000,000. Taxes instantly swallow up $6,400,000,000. Rents are now raised to $13,000,000,000. But taxes as swiftly follow, absorbing $12,900,000,000. The all-powerful landlords once more raise rent to $26,000,000,000. But, as this is more than twice as much as the whole productive power of the whole United States, how are the landlords going to get it? And if they could get it, how can they keep it?

There is no use in going any further, although the figures might be carried into infinite numbers. The idea that landlords can add to their ground-rents taxes on ground-rents, so long as the people are determined to take even half the ground-rents in taxes, is transparently absurd. But the idea that they can add any taxes at all to ground-rents, when they are already charging all the rent which they can possibly obtain, is equally absurd, though not perhaps quite so transparent. The American landlord very properly charges now all the rent for land which he can possibly get. He can get no more, if compelled to pay a quarter or a half of the whole of his rent in taxation, for the plain reason that he gets now all which he possibly can, and no man can get more than he can get.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

176 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EQUALIZING LOCAL ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. H. N. Starr's letter, in your issue of December 31, calls attention to a question of prime importance to the practical details of our movement—the question of equalizing local assessments so far as these relate to State or National taxation. Our main fight must be for some time to come against the tariff iniquity, but there will arise constant opportunities for individual skirmishers to exert an influence upon methods of local taxation, opportunities which it is highly important should be dealt with in a spirit that will attract and not repel our less philosophic neighbors, because of its immediate practicability. For this it is essential that we should come to the task equipped with defined conclusions as to certain matters of detail, the discussion of which, therefore, becomes of more than academic interest. One of these problems which is already pressing for solution upon us all as ordinary citizens, and not even especially as Single Tax men, is how to readjust our methods of assessment (upon whatever levied) so as to head off the tendency toward competition amongst the various counties and towns to avoid bearing any larger share than possible of State taxation. It concerns us particularly as Single Tax men as being the only important obstacle to getting at a true rating of land values. It is a problem which is coming more to the front too, as more attention is directed to subjects of taxation in general: the circular of Tax Commissioner Coleman, also recently commented upon in THE STANDARD, being only a specially salient instance of the temper of assessors in general.

This is to under-assess, not so much because of individual favoritism (though the practice undoubtedly leaves wider room for irregularity than would strict compliance with the law) as because it is upon these assessments that the quota of State taxation is based. It is, therefore, within certain limits, a much more popular plan to rate valuations low and make up the difference in the volume of local taxes by levying a relatively

p. 8, col. 2

higher percentage of tax, than to use a lower tax rate on a higher valuation. Of course, such an abuse, if persisted in under the Single Tax would partially defeat the object of the reform; and the inducement to local authorities to escape some share of State taxation would still exist when the Single Tax had been adopted; so that it would seem to be incumbent upon us in the interest of our cause, wherever changes in methods of assessment are under discussion, to try and mould sentiment so that the change decided upon will work our way. To this end it is necessary that we arrive at some plan of meeting this particular difficulty, after making allowance for local peculiarities; and that an agreement upon such points of detail is sometimes not premature is also illustrated by the comment by the Commercial Advertiser upon its Reform Club canvass, that one reason of the headway being made by the Single Tax was that its advocates, alone among free traders, had any definite programme to offer.

Of the answer to the problem I am by no means so sure as that an answer must be found. We cannot depend upon the criticism of other taxpayers to detect this kind of undervaluation, for those concerned to criticize do not have the requisite knowledge, except vaguely; as is proven by the continual and resultless squabbles before the State Board of Equalization over this point at present. The vigilance of the classes who are now landless, partly by choice and partly of necessity, and who will probably remain renters of land, though on very different terms, under any system, is not apt to be aroused until the abuse has gone so far as to develop afresh flagrant speculation in land. The machinery of taxation is likely to remain in local hands and certainly should so remain, in the interest of home rule. Mr. Starr's suggestion—substantially that State taxes should be levied on a sort of snap-shot assessment, made in advance of town and county assessments, and subject to some modification after comparison with them—I fear is not practicable; or, at all events, would not be so regarded by the men upon whom its acceptance will depend. For myself, the only alternative that I have been able to think out is as follows:

That State taxes (and National direct taxes, so far as the principle could be made to apply), should not be levied in the form of a certain percentage of the assessed valuations, but rather as a stated percentage of the amounts actually raised in taxation by the several political subdivisions of which the State is composed; a sort of income tax, in other words, raised by the State from communal incomes instead of individual ones. As an example (and assuming somewhat arbitrary figures, as I have not the necessary statistics at hand to give them with a closer approximation to actual ones), let us assume that the total assessed valuation in New York State is $8,000,000,000; that the total State income required annually is $10,000,000; that the total local income raised annually is $80,000,000; that of this, New York City raised annually $40,000,000.

The system at present would be to assess the State tax at the rate of 12 1-2 cents on every $100 of valuation, collecting it through local agencies, which, therefore, collect ninety millions instead of eighty and hand over ten millions to the State officials, five millions of which would come from New York City. According to the plan which I have suggested, the State would not assess its citizens directly even in name—it does not now in fact, except in a few cases, as corporation stocks, etc., the city or county being the almost invariable intermediary—but would assess its component political units, each 12 1-2 per cent. of their respective corporate incomes, whatever that might be. The volume of both local and State revenue and expendi- continued on p. 9 →

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← continued from p. 8 ture is doubtless constant enough for the levy to be calculated in advance; but any possibility of error here could be met by always basing the percentage from any given year on the local revenue of the preceding year. Thus, if the local income for 1890 had been eighty millions, as above, and the State requirements for 1891 ten millions, its levy upon localities for 1891 would be at 12 1-2 per cent., which they would have to raise in *addition* to their own needs for that year. Should the local requirements grow so that they would have to raise one hundred millions in 1891 for domestic use, while those of the State remained stationary, the latter's assessment for 1891 would be at 12 1-2 per cent. on each locality's income for 1890, and its assessment for 1892 would fall to 10 per cent. on the local incomes for 1891. It does not seem as if in any case the local desire to escape State taxation would be sufficiently strong to induce local officials to keep down their own tax levies below what they would otherwise wish to raise.

It is possible further, that a direct tax levied by the National Government on State incomes in this manner would not come under the constitutional provision that direct taxation must be in proportion to population—for to the lay mind there does not seem any difference in principle between such a tax and that on *individual* incomes, which it has been decided does not transgress the constitutional inhibition, and would therefore meet the difficulty that we have heretofore discussed of how to fairly assess a National direct tax. But at least as far as the State lines go, it would leave the taxing machinery in the hands of the people, and would make it far easier than under our present system to remit to each locality the right for which we have often contended—to determine, each for itself, what should be its objects of taxation.

New York City.

E. J. SHRIVER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

William Wolff, formerly an active worker of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, is now in Germany. In a letter to Mr. Klein, of the club, he describes a so-called "free land" movement that is being vigorously pushed by a Dr. Hertzka, of Vienna. Mr. Wolff heard that free land societies were being started in Germany and Austria, and literature was being distributed, and he wrote to Dr. Hertzka for information. He learned that the whole social problem was about to be solved and the millennium forthwith introduced—unfortunately, however, not in Germany or Austria, but in Central Africa or the Islands of Polynesia, or wherever the societies could get some free land on which to start socialistic communities. The scheme is not to make land free, but to find some free land: to stave off the struggle at home by shipping the malcontents to foreign shores.

From the days of the Roman republic, when the soldiers and citizens were kept quiet by gifts of land in the conquered provinces, down to these times of Salvation Army colony schemes, this form of soothing syrup has been prepared and administered to the people by statesmen, philanthropists and knaves. In the present instance the socialistic idea of common ownership of land and capital, and of everybody belonging to a trade or professional guild, is introduced to make the drug more palatable. Germans, however, are fond of their fatherland,

and whenever they realize that all the people need is access to the land, they will find the necessary land a good deal nearer Berlin than Central Africa. The Single Taxers of Germany, of whom there are now quite a number, will do their part in correcting this bogus "free land" idea, and common sense will do the *rest*[sic].

* * * *

The Duke of Bedford, who died last week, owned 118 acres of land in the very heart of London, and over 156 square miles, or 100,000 acres of agricultural lands. His income from both sources was said to be over $4,000,000 a year. On his London estates his tenants had erected some 30,000 buildings of every description, and a large number of these had, by expiration of leases, become the property of the duke. So that he was probably the largest house owner in England. The famous Covent Garden Market was on the duke's property, and the ownership of this carried with it the right to levy tolls on every cart approaching within a quarter of a mile of the market, as well as the produce sold in the market. From these tolls he derived an income of over $100,000 a year. As a man he

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was reserved and eccentric, and took no part in public affairs. The man who succeeds him, the present Lord Tavistock, is not much better. The old duke did as much to make landlordism odious as probably any landowner in the world. He was rapacious and grasping to the last degree, and took every advantage that law allowed him to take; but, while his tenants suffered, the community at large have gained in having so conspicuous a "bad example" of landlordism.

* * * *

A despatch from Toronto says that Lord Salisbury is urging the Dominion ministers to unite on a proposition to arrange all matters in dispute between Canada and the United States on a basis of commercial reciprocity. The fact that Sir John MacDonald and his colleagues have violently denounced reciprocity, and that it has been made the demand of the Canadian Liberal party, makes this alleged action of Lord Salisbury one of great embarrassment to the present Canadian Government. It would certainly be a singular thing if an alliance should be brought about between the Canadian Liberals and the English Tories.

* * * *

It is stated that the Ways and Means Committee will order a favorable report on a bill to levy a discriminating duty on tea imported from west of the Cape of Good Hope[sic] via England. The idea is to encourage direct importation. The effect will be to raise the price of tea, for it is cheaper to import via England. The proposal does not mean that there is to be any attempt to raise a revenue on tea. Duties on tea and coffee for revenue purposes are not likely to be proposed in this country.

* * * *

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche says that if John D. Rockefeller could convert all his property into cash immediately, and sail away to a foreign clime, there would not be money enough left in the United States to pay for the food of the inhabitants for two days. But the food would be left here, wouldn't it? And the hands that perform labor would be here, wouldn't they?

* * * *

Sic in the original; probably "rest.".
Sic in the original; probably "east of the Cape of Good Hope".

A Columbia Professor says that the alleged meanest man in the world was pointed out to him in Chicago. Hitherto it has been supposed that he lived in New York. He is named Dunham, and owns a tract of several acres in Kenwood, a handsome suburb of the Windy City. He has steadily refused to sell or to allow any improvement. Streets, however, were put through his property, for which he was duly assessed. Under our law this would be difficult in New York City without the owner's consent. Witness One Hundred and Eighth street, now covered by Lion Park, east of Ninth avenue. To revenge himself for the assessment, this exponent of landlordism is said to have put up six or eight shanties, just in the heart of the finest neighborhood. The neighbors are disgusted, but the gentleman is entitled to his pound of flesh, and until the Single Tax comes they are powerless.

* * * *

People who are shocked by the "immorality" of the proposition to take land values for public use ought to refresh their moral sentiment now and then by a study of the origin of existing titles. Here is a bit of history clipped by one of our correspondents from *an old copy of the Youth's Companion*:

> Some of the immense estates of English noblemen were accumulated in a remarkable manner in the fourteenth century. Just about the middle of that century, chiefly in the year 1349, under the reign of Edward III., the pestilence known as the "black death" swept through the country from London northeastward to Norwich and the Norfolk coast.
>
> It has been estimated that more than one-half of the population of that district was destroyed by the pestilence in a single year. Whole families were rendered extinct in a few days.
>
> What became of their property? By law it descended to their heirs. But the head of the household died. "Then who was his heir?" asks a recent writer on this horrible calamity.
>
> "Any sons? Dead of the plague. Brothers? Dead of the plague. Wife? Dead of the plague. Children? Kinsfolk? All gone! Their blackening carcasses huddled in sweltering masses of putrefaction in the wretched hovels."
>
> As there were no heirs, the property passed to the lord of the manor. The rol's[sic] of the courts of the time are full of orders that the land be taken by the lord until the heir should appear. The heir never did appear, and once more was it true that to him that hath shall be given.[23]

* * * *

The action of the tariff reminds the Southern Alliance Farmer of a rhyme with which an old negro used to describe the settlement which a storekeeper made with him when he divided their crop. The old darkey said: "Well, I jes' tell you, Mars' Harry; de ole boss he tuck down de book an' ciphered on it awhile, an' den he 'lowed:

> Naught is a naught; figger is a figger– All for de white man, none for de nigger."

* * * *

The New York Tribune is consistent about one thing–the proper recognition of the American hog by the French Government. It thinks that the protective tariff of the French, which now practically bars our hog out of France, " will be lowered after the present ultra-protectionist mania shall have disappeared from French continued on p. 10 →

Sic in the original; probably "rolls".
Sic in the original; probably "shall be given.".

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← continued from p. 9 minds ?" Then—we reason along the Tribune lines—it will be possible to sell our surplus hog meat to the French people at prices which they can afford to pay ; that will increase the demand for it; that will bring more money to our hog-raising farmers, and thus increase the prosperity of our country; that will——but, stop ! Wouldn't the people of this country be benefited in the same way as the French, in some article of their production, if the thing could be made to work the other way ? Suppose "the ultra-protectionist mania," which now afflicts the Republican party of this country, could be made to disappear, would it not result in a benefit to us equal to that anticipated for the French by the Tribune ?

* * * *

In a speech on "Darkest New York," delivered before the Unitarian Club last week, Rev. W. T. Elsing made the statement that one out of every ten persons who die in this city is buried in "Potter's Field."

* * * *

The number of suicides in the United States in 1890 was 2,640. In 1889 it was 2,224, while in 1888 it was but 1,487. The rate of increase in 1890 over 1889 was, therefore, nearly 19 per cent. The increase of population during the same period was, at the outside, but 4 per cent., so that the suicides increased five times as fast as population.

* * * *

According to the Toledo Blade, not a billionaire but a six bilionaire[sic] has come. His name is Jay Gould. "If," says the Blade, "Gould owns what he claims, he is interested in railroads alone to the amount of six billion dollars."

* * * *

The wolf will not enter Mr. Russell Sage's door yet awhile. Last week a decision was rendered in the United States Circuit Court of St. Paul, which gives him a clear title to 3,000,000 acres of land in Minnesota valued at $10,000,000.

* * * *

According to the income tax returns the richest *individual* in Germany is Krupp, of the famous gun works. His income is given as [$1,500,000?] a year. If the income tax comes as near to the truth there as it does elsewhere, on the average, Krupp's income may range anywhere between $150 and [$1,500,000,000?] a year. Over in England, some time ago, it was found that some men testified to having large incomes when they were really almost bankrupt, for fear of allowing their true condition to be known. On the other hand ninety-nine out of a hundred, if they can, return their incomes at as little as they dare.

Sic in the original; probably "six billionaire".

* * * *

Dana and his class of "Democrats" are energetically claiming that the Democracy cannot elect the President in 1892 without New York State. They seem to forget, says the Kansas City Star, that New York cannot elect the President without the rest of the country.

* * * *

W. H. Wakefield, of Lawrence, Kansas, says that of the Congressmen elected from his State, two, Jere Simpson and John Davis, are Single Tax men. Simpson is an old veteran and thoroughly grounded in the work. John Davis is the father of Arthur P. Davis, of Washington City, the well-known Single Tax advocate. The other three members—Clover, Otis and Baker—are favorably inclined to the Single Tax and are studying it. Mr. Wakefield adds that of the men liable to be chosen to succeed Senator Ingalls, ex-Governor Robinson is Single Tax and Free Trade : W. D. Vincent, same ; J. W. Breidenthal, favorably inclined : ditto Willits, and Elder and Peffer, indifferent to and ignorant of the question. Judge Frank Doster is another candidate who is O. K. Mr. Wakefield thinks Governor Robinson most likely to be chosen, and he is a strong and true man.

* * * *

The Elevated Railway Company of this city is not as prompt in paying rent as poor folks. Our Mayor has brought suit against it for a couple of hundred of thousands of dollars, which he claims is owing to the city.

* * * *

The "horny" hand of the labor political striker can be seen in the resolutions adopted at a Knight of Labor meeting in Washington last week. Notwithstanding the almost universal condemnation of Ingalls by the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor generally throughout the country, a miserable little assembly of the latter organization had the hardihood to declare Ingalls to be "the friend of labor," and in sweeping words condemned the efforts being made to defeat his re-election to the United States Senate.

* * * *

The asking of questions in one direction sometimes leads to the asking of questions in another. For instance, the question the Sun has been asking for some time, "Where was Mr. Cleveland when the fight was going on ?" has led the Charleston News and Courier to ask, "Where was the Sun when the last presidential campaign was in progress ?" The second question is being answered first, according to the Kansas City Star, after this fashion : "Where was

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the Sun ? Why, in the Republican council chamber, of course, exchanging a presidency for a governorship !" Which our own Tribune has declared to be the truth.

* * * *

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.) is glad the Force bill has been killed, and it asserts that "the masses of the Republican party" share its gladness.

* * * *

The real estate assessment roll of this city submitted last week shows a valuation of $1,466,849,045, an increase of $68,559,031 over last year.

* * * *

The Knights of Labor Congress for the State of New York, which was in session at Albany, adjourned last Wednesday. The general distrust that workingmen display toward each other manifested itself in an amendment to the constitution which prohibits any officer of the congress from holding a political office during his term as an *officer* of the congress. The Legislative Committee were instructed to urge upon the Legislature the passage of the following measures :

> An anti-Pinkerton bill.
>
> An amendment to the Ballot Reform law, so as to make its provisions more in conformity with the Australian system.
>
> Regulating the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments.
>
> To make the provisions of the Weekly Payment law applicable to steam railroads.
>
> A stringent ten-hour service bill for the benefit of employees on street surface railroads.
>
> An amendment of section 168 of the Penal Code, so that the provisions of that section will not affect the action of organizcd[sic] labor.

A resolution was adopted providing that

> Everything in our power be done to have the property of the State, now illegally used by the New York Central Railroad, restored to us and to the State.

* * * *

The men who took advantage of the prospective rise in silver before the silver bill was passed last year have realized enormous profits. The statement is made that 40,000,000 ounces were purchased at from 95 to 98 cents per ounce by two or three pools, composed of Congressmen, Senators and bankers. When the law was passed calling for the purchase by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces a month, the price advanced till at one time it stood at $1.20 per ounce. The free coinage act, passed last week by the Senate, fixes the value of silver for coinage purposes at $1.00 for 412½ grains ; this would be about $1.16 per ounce.

* * * *

Edward Bellamy will, on January 31, issue the first number of a new weekly paper devoted to that form of socialism known as Nationalism. The paper will be called The New Nation, and will be published in Boston. Mr. Bellamy will be editor-in-chief and will be assisted by several well-known Nationalist writers. The paper is to be mainly an organ for propaganda purposes, but will also give news of general interest on all industrial and social movements.

* * * *

Japan has become a constitutional representative monarchy. The Mikado made the formal declaration to that effect, before a duly constituted Parliament, on December 4 of the year just past.

* * * *

Sic in the original; probably “organized”.

What irony, or goldery, or silvery, there was in that action of the American Protective Tariff League last Thursday, in presenting Edward H. Ammidown with a gold and silver dinner set for his "untiring labor in the cause of protection." The unexpected, unanticipated workings of the revised system of protection sent Brother Ammidown up a tree, financially speaking, but this dinner set may help him to earth again.

* * * *

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the committee of two hundred on the Pan-Republic Congress will meet at the Hoffman House, this city, on Tuesday afternoon, February 3, at two o'clock.

* * * *

It is a rather odd coincidence, says the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, that the Oklahoma legislator who put the capital punishment clause through is the first man arrested for murder since the law was enacted, and may be the first one hanged under it.

* * * *

Senator Saxton has introduced a bill in the Legislature to amend the present ballot law, which, if adopted, will decrease the number of election officers, thus lessening the expense of the election: increase the number of signatures required for an independent nomination, and so prevent the nomination of a host of useless candidates: lengthen the time before election day within which certificates of nomination must be filed, so as to give plenty of time for the preparation and distribution of the official ballots: head each ticket with the party name, for the convenience and information of voters; reduce the number of ballots to be furnished, a smaller number having been proved to be sufficient; abolish the blank ballot, which was cumbersome and useless; abolish the provision which requires the ballot clerks to put their initials on the stubs; make continued on p. 11 →

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← continued from p. 10 more stringent the provisions against marks or designations on the official or paster ballots, and simplify the matter of folding.

* * * *

The Temple (Texas) Times wants every "newspaper in the land to urge with the persistence of a lover the suit for pure ballot and enforcement of the law," and it says that "unless such a reformation sets in, and in good earnest at that, we may kiss Liberty's fair cheek and bid her adieu."

* * * *

Governor Burleigh, of Maine, and Governor Tuttle, of New Hampshire, have both, in their messages to the respective Legislatures, advocated the adoption of the Australian system of voting.

* * * *

The Boston Globe, with pardonable state pride, says that it is about time to drop the term "Australian system" in connection with the reformed ballot. It thinks that as Massachusetts was the pioneer in the reform in this country, it should be called the "Massachusetts system." Why not as well call it the "George system?" True, it was first adopted in Massachusetts, but it was first brought into the field of discussion in this country by Henry George in 1886.

THE FIGHT FOR FREE TRADE.

The Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association of Ontario and Livingston Counties in this State held its twenty-fourth annual meeting at Honeoye, on January 8. The meeting was the largest held by the association for a number of years, and was notable for interesting extempore debate and for two papers, one of which by Mr. John M. Norton, of East Bloomfield, in Ontario, boldly denounced the protective tariff as destructive to the wool-growing industry. Mr. Norton[sic]'s arguments must have been most convincing, as the association adopted the following resolutions:

> Whereas, It has been the policy in the past for this association to annually pass stereotyped resolutions praying Congress to restore the wool duty of 1867 or its equivalent; and
>
> Whereas, This association finally recognizes the unsoundness of its past position on this question, and ever ready to correct any error into which it may have fallen, we beg leave to submit the following:
>
> First—We recognize that the wool duty is a delusion and a snare to the wool grower, and that it has largely been instrumental in driving to the wall an industry it was calculated to benefit.

Sic in the original; probably "Mr. Norton".

> Second—Prior to 1867, under the various changes of the wool duties, the price of wool fluctuated, not in sympathy with the tariff, but by reason of the ever-controlling law of demand and supply, the grower having received high prices and low prices under high tariffs, and, conversely, low prices and high prices under low tariffs.

> Third—The success of the wool-grower depends on the success of the woollen manufacturer, while the American manufacturer is seriously handicapped by reason of being compelled to pay exorbitant tariff taxes on every pound of clothing wool imported for necessary admixture, while all foreign countries of any consequence have the benefit of free wool, and are thus enabled to undersell our manufacturers.

> Fourth—The great wool tariff of 1867 resulted in driving from the eight chief wool producing States—for whose special benefit said tariff was conceived and passed—more than 50 per cent. of their sheep in a single decade, while the price of wool declined in a nearly corresponding ratio.

> Fifth—The importation of foreign wool increased from about 26,000,000 pounds in 1867 to more than 126,000,000 pounds in 1871, just four years succeeding the highest duty ever imposed on wool and woolens.

> Sixth—During eight of the past eighteen years the foreign price of imported clothing wools at the last port of export actually exceeded the price of our domestic fleece in the markets of Boston, New York or Philadelphia, while in no single year did the domestic wools bring the foreign price, plus the duty.

> Seventh—England, France and Germany are the only three countries in the world that export woolen manufactures in excess of the imports of raw wool, in other words these countries, by admitting wool free, have created a demand for their home wool in excess of all wools required to clothe their people and after giving employment to labor, export more wool than they have imported. The United States, on the other hand, by imposing a high duty on raw wool has not only destroyed our export trade, but so throttled our manufacturers as to ruin the market for domestic fleece and give to the English, French and German manufacturers the cream of our markets for cloths.

> Eighth—The free importation of raw wool into the United States would knock out the imports of woolen goods and would revive the present depressed state of our own manufacturers, thus giving employment to labor here and crate[sic] an increased demand for our strong wools for necessary admixture.

> Ninth—Recognizing the truth of the above facts, therefore, we, the members of the Ontario and Livingston Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, in convention assembled, most respectfully petition Congress to immediately place wool and woolen manufactures on the free list, in order that their industries may again thrive and assume that magnitude commensurate with a nation of 63,000,000 of people.

* * * *

In a private letter to the Editor of THE STANDARD, written December 16, before this meeting was held, Mr. Norton says:

> The most unpleasant result of the election that I have thus far discovered is that it has spoiled all the fun of talking tariff reform. You can kick a protectionist all over town now and he will just hump up and take it, and never kick back. I saw a good illustration of this at the annual meeting of our State sheep breeders'

Sic in the original; probably "create".

> association at Rochester last week. I have attended nearly all of these meetings since the society was organized, and have heard nothing but the one pitiful and never ending bleat for "protection." The fact is, that this and all similar associations in this and other States have been officered, engineered and run solely in the interests of the high tariff monopolists.

> As an illustration of their methods please notice the reverse side of these sheets, which President Cossitt circulated at our State shearing at Canandaigua last

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> spring. (They are headed by a petition for the *immediate* passage of the McKinley bill.)

> Many of us have for years been disgusted with this course, but if any one offered the slightest remonstrance, he was promptly jumped upon by the whole gang and effectually squelched. I had resolved that if the opportunity ever offered I would stir them up a little, anyhow. So, when invited to read a paper at the meeting, I mixed them a mild dose just to see how it would work. One year ago they would have jumped on me by the dozen and tried to choke me off, but now they took their medicine as meekly as lambs. In the discussion that followed they didn't get up and dust worth a cent. President Cossitt asked me if I was willing to risk the destruction of our wool-growing industry, by letting in ten cent Australian wool. I answered, yes, if the tariff was all that prevented *our getting what wool we needed at that price; it was certainly the greatest* outrage that was ever perpetrated upon the American people.

> Then Vice-President Bucher spoke in the interest of *American labor*, claiming that because when wheat was high farmers and farm laborers were most prosperous the rule should also apply to wool. I told him the cases were not parallel, for while we raised a large surplus of wheat for export we had to import more than half our wool and woolen goods, and so I failed to see how it could benefit a laborer to double the cost of his clothing. The president saw how things were going and soon called a halt, remarking that we wouldn't turn this into a political discussion; which was cool, considering the fact that his own address in the forenoon was made up almost wholly of a rabid partisan defence of protection in general and the M'Kinley bill in particular.

Mr Norton goes on to describe what he considers the good effect produced by the Reform Club's meeting held in his own town, East Bloomfield, and to which he says much of the credit is due for the fact that the town went Democratic last November, almost for the first time in its history.

* * * *

Nearly ten thousand men will be thrown out of employment by the shutting-down of twenty-three Northern blast furnaces. What is the matter, Aunt William McKinley?

* * * *

Some weeks ago there appeared in this department of THE STANDARD a comment on a statement attributed by one of the daily papers to Fire Commissioner Purroy, who was represented as complaining that the McKinley bill had added to the expenses of the Fire Department by increasing the cost of cannel coal. The Press showed with great glee that cannel coal is a bituminous coal, untaxed, and that its price therefore has not increased. As this, by necessary inference, carried with it the confession that the price would have been increased *had a tariff been put on that variety* of coal we were satisfied. Mr. Purroy, however, writes us that he did not make the statement attributed to him, and we, therefore, in justice to him, publish that fact.

* * * *

The striking coal miners of Alabama who recently appealed for financial aid have given up the fight. Four thousand of them, in one camp, decided last Thursday to return to work, and eight hundred in another camp had already returned.

* * * *

The first result on wages that has occurred since the McKinley bill became a law, in Pitisburg[sic], seems to be a reduction of ten per cent. in its largest steel works. “As the McKinley bill has advanced the price of most of the necessaries and comforts of life from ten to twenty per cent., is the reduction in wages of ten per cent. in the nature of compensation?” asks the Pittsburg Post.

* * * *

The members of the Ohio Wool Growers’ Association are angry at the wool manufacturers, because the latter are showing symptoms of favoring the importation of wool into this country free of duty. The wool growers say that this is in violation of an agreement between gentlemen of the two associations prior to the passage of the McKinley bill, when each association agreed to work for the interest of both. Columbus Delano explained to the Ohio wool growers last week that they had made a sacrifice for the McKinley bill, and now the manufacturers dare assert that they were deceived and expect to have the schedule modified. The fact is, he said, they want free wool and high protection on manufactured goods. He announced, as the ultimatum of the wool growers, that “when the Wool Growers’ Association went down the manufacturers’ association would go with it.” In other words, free wool and free goods, or protection to each, is their determination.

* * * *

Passavant & Co., the glove importers, of whom we spoke last week, have decided not to abide by the adverse judgment of the Board of General Appraisers. It appears that the major part of the testimony against them was taken in secret session, and in the absence of the attorney of the firm. Passavant & Co. believe they have been made the victims of a gigantic conspiracy, and they say they will leave no resource untried which gives promise of securing them a fair and open trial. If no other course is open to them, they declare that they will ask for an investigation of the case by a Congressional committee. Meantime, glove wearers will pay more than they used to for their gloves.

* * * *

An English firm is about to erect a factory in Bridgeport, Conn., for manufacturing velvet ribbons. This bit of news has been gleefully circulated by the protection papers as an evidence of the good continued on p. 12 →

Sic in the original; probably “Pittsburg”.

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← continued from p. 11 done to American labor by our present tariff laws—"making work," you see. But the ribbon weavers who live in Bridgeport do not view the new enterprise with unmixed joy, because, as fifty of them have written to the New York World, when the factory is completed this English firm intends to bring two or three hundred of the pauper weavers of pauper England over here to make the velvet ribbon in that factory, despite the fact that "there are hundreds of ribbon weavers in Paterson and New York walking about almost starving, owing to the depressed state of the market." Having vouchsafed this much information, these weavers impertinently ask for some information in return. They want to know: "Is this the Republican idea of prosperity?"

CURRENT THOUGHT.

POWER AND PROGRESS.

The problem of "the increase of want with the increase of wealth"—one would suppose that this was a problem, one of the greatest problems in fact that political economy, or at least social science, had to deal with. Why, for instance, there should be collected in the great cities of England a population greater than the whole number of those who lived in England and Wales six centuries ago, "whose condition is more destitute, whose homes are more squalid, whose means are more uncertain and whose prospects are more hopeless than those of the meanest serfs of the mediæval cities," as Thorold Rogers says. One would suppose this was of interest to the social scientist. But no. Prof. W. G. Sumner, in an article on "Power and Progress," published in The Independent, assures us that this is a very mistaken idea. He says:

> It is assumed to be the task of political economy or social science to account for "the degradation of mankind," or to find out the reasons for the degradation of mankind, as a preliminary step toward the cure of that degradation, which latter is taken to be the task of those sciences. But we are met at once by the question: Is the degradation of mankind a problem? There have been many schools of philosophers who have believed that men once were pure and elevated and that they have fallen into degradation. The old theologians, the classical people, the believers in a state of Nature in which all was pure, simple and good, all held this notion in one form or another. For any of these schools it was undoubtedly a reasonable question how the primitive bliss had been lost.

> At present, however, we no longer start from any assumptions of that kind at all. We know as a matter of fact that mankind has never lived in any primitive golden age or state of Nature. Its earliest state was a state of degradation, which was almost universal. If we could trace the history of the race further back, we must believe that we should find the degradation universal. The problem, therefore, is not, How did the race ever fall into degradation, measuring degradation from some ideal state of elevation; but, How did the race ever escape from degradation as far as it has done so, reckoning its present condition from what we know about the primitive condition of the race. The mystery is not that there is still a measure of degradation, but that there are any men who have emerged from the primitive degradation.

What a mystery it is, indeed, that men, being by nature social animals, should come together in society; that they should find that bronze was better than stone for tools and implements, and then that iron was better than bronze; that wheeled vehicles were better than sledges; that cooked food was better than raw food; that crops produced by labor were better than wild fruits; and that houses built by labor were better than holes in the cliffs; and that, knowing all this, they should conclude to use the better things in preference to the worse, and devise means for producing them: what a mystery it is. But that society, rising to the heights of wealth and luxury, should develop in its midst a class of people who are more helpless than Zuni Indians or Patagonians, that Mulberry Bend and Whitechapel should exist side by side with Fifth avenue and Pall Mall—that may be a mystery, but it is one that social scientists have nothing to do with. What a comfortable mortal a social scientist must be. If the poor old German couple, who committed suicide in Jersey City the other day because of their poverty, had only been social scientists, how differently they would have looked at life.

The problem the social scientist has to deal with then is how to develop social and productive power. "The greater the productive power of the members of society the more luxurious will be the life in it" says the Professor, and if he had only added the words, "for some of the people," he would have been right. With plenty of "power" all will be well, the Professor thinks. He says, however:

> It is true that the *movement is by no means in a right line* away from primitive barbarism and that it is subject to retrograde movements toward degradation, also that even on its line of advance, it meets with and seems even to produce new forms of social degradation; but the fact that the primitive barbarism is to any degree left behind, or that it is even transformed, is the commanding fact which sets our point of view for us.

There are people who do not care to have their point of view set in just that way. There are people who read history differently from Professor Sumner: who realize that Society in producing "new forms of degradation" in its midst is producing a new "power," a power that will destroy it as it has destroyed the civilizations of the past. There are people who think that the just distribution of wealth is of quite as much importance as the power to produce it, and that the comfort of the lowliest members of society is of far more importance than the luxury of the most exalted. If these

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people are not political economists or social scientists they are something better. But there is a growing impression that the real, the true political economy is what they teach and believe in.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

Professor De Laveleye writes for the Forum on the Partition of Africa. He considers that the amicable agreement about the African territorial zone marks a great advance in civilization. He says:

> The civilized states have sanctioned in Africa those humane principles which they are more and more abandoning in Europe, namely, free trade, equality for all nationalities, neutrality, perpetual peace, and arbitration.

The formation of a zone to be kept neutral as between any belligerents, and stretching from shore to shore, is undoubtedly a step at which all friends of humanity can but rejoice. The way in which the State acquires the right to the land which it afterwards sells is clearly set forth:

> In the month of May, 1884, the cabinet in London sent an order to Consul Hewett to hoist the English flag in this region, and to proclaim its annexation to the British Empire; but the well-known German explorer,

> Nachtigal, proclaimed the sovereignty of Germany over the district of Togo, west of the Niger, on July 5, and on the fourteenth of that month, over the Cameroon territory. The English consul, who reached the spot five days later than the Germans, could do *nothing* but protest.

The nations made mutual grants of immense expanses of territory by several European states under the novel name of "spheres of influence," over which the contracting parties had no right whatever, and on which, in fact, no European had ever set foot.

The country was taken possession of in the most quiet manner and with no bloodshed whatever, which fact distinguishes the operation from the partition of Poland. The Professor says no privileged monopoly can be granted: he refers to trade monopoly alone. The liquor trade is to be limited and licensed and the slave trade stopped. The advance in civilization seems to consist in the failure to kill the natives of the territory seized. Is this due to the advanced morals of the Europeans or to the non-resistance of the Africans?

MORE ABOUT AUSTRALIA.

Josiah Royce gives his "Impressions of Australia" to Scribner's. He quotes extensively from Donald McDonald's "Gum Bough's and Wattle Bloom[sic]," and wanders a little, but in a rather entertaining manner. He thinks Australia destined to be one great nation with sharply distinguished sectional feelings and interests. At present broad questions, such as free trade or secular education, are the subject matter for village argument. Responsible ministerial government, liable at any time to change, makes it always "presidential year" with the Australians. They "find means of making the popular wants known and met."

"The trades unions have in more than one notable case disciplined their own members for unfair dealing towards employers—have in fact begun to establish the principle that laborers organize to protect the social welfare rather than to gain merely selfish ends." "The whole country near the villages was at first one vast common or grazing ground. Then the new land was seized by stock dealers who owned vast herds and shut out the village farmers. In those days land acts were the principal topics of public discussion." No wonder the soil is good for the growth of the Single Tax.

Mr. Royce describes at length a friend of whom he says: "If he had grown up in California he might have written something as shadowy as 'Progress and Poverty'—or at least, if educated in the East, been known as a Nationalist." He goes on: "Such men as he will some day make Australia an Empire." This reminds one of an old saying about "gods contend in vain." Unless Mr. Royce's ideas of heights are as vague as his ideas of economics, mountains of South Australia must be marvellous. "A sheer precipice of 1,000 or 1,500 feet" is not found anywhere.

LIBERTY AND PROPERTY.

W. S. Lilly's article on "The Shibboleth of Liberty," in the Forum, is one of his Shibboleth series. Voltaire's saying at Forney[sic], "We are here for Liberty and Property," forms the text. He understands this to mean that Voltaire went where he could be free to enjoy his wealth. He quotes approvingly Laboulaye's saying: "Liberty and property are related to each other as the fruit to the tree—the stroke that kills one kills both. What are the free countries? Those that respect property. What are the rich countries? Those that respect liberty." Property then, he says, "is liberty realized." If this means anything, it means that true liberty can only exist where property titles can all be turned back to the producer of wealth and where labor cannot be robbed of its products by any licensed appropriator,

Sic in the original; probably "Gum Boughs and Wattle Bloom".
Sic in the original; probably "Ferney".

whether he be called lord, baron or landlord. The rest of the article is devoted to showing that liberty is obedience to necessary or self-imposed law, and that true liberty is obedience to the highest moral law.

THE INDIAN SITUATION EXACTLY.

New York World.

An Indian tragedy in two acts: I. Unfed. II. Dead.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PROFESSOR SELIGMAN'S ARITHMETIC.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: While reading Professor Seligman's communication in THE STANDARD of the 7th instant, I felt curious to know, upon his method of reasoning, what would be the total loss to an annuitant receiving $5,000 a year from the Government in case of its discontinuing the annuity.

For instance, suppose the Government to have made a grant to a man, his heirs and assigns forever, of $5,000 a year, and that it should now be proposed to discontinue the annual payment upon condition that the Government pay the annuitant the present value of the annuity, what amount should be paid, supposing interest five per cent.? In the first place, the time being infinite, the sum of all the annual payments becomes infinite. Surely they cannot *all* be considered; and if not all, why any? If any, how many?

Mathematics comes to our aid, and although infinities and infinitesimals enter into the problem, they luckily vanish in the course of the solution, and the simple formula for the present value emerges in the form of a fraction of which the annual payment is the numerator, and the rate of interest the denominator. In other words, by dividing $5,000 by .05 we obtain the fact that the present value of this annuity of $5,000 a year forever is $100,000. It has never been considered worth any more than this, upon the conditions stated, by lawyers, courts or practical business men.

If Professor Seligman had been unlawfully dispossessed of his stock, and should bring suit to recover the value of his loss, he might properly claim, in addition to the selling value of his stock, the dividends already earned and declared; but surely he will not contend that he should be awarded a sum in damages equal to the selling value and all future dividends contingent upon being earned hereafter. If he does make this claim, what, upon the same showing, must be the magnitude of the claim of the disinherited masses at the bar of public opinion, with Judge Equity on the bench? Would he award damages to the extent of even past dividends? However this may be, the Single Taxers are content to go plodding on, claiming no damage at all for past wrongs, and asking only that they be permitted to earn their living hereafter by legitimate industry, upon terms of equality of rights for all and special privileges for none.

If Professor Seligman really thinks that the collection of *some* rent by the public for the common benefit is a double tax on individuals, let him tell us what kind of a tax is imposed on the public when those individuals collect *all* the rent for their *private* benefit.

Washington, D. C.

W. D. BURRAGE.

RALPH BEAUMONT'S POLITICS.

Editor of THE STANDARD–Sir: I believe Mr. Craig does Ralph Beaumont an injustice when he says that Mr. Beaumont "asked to be relieved of his Knights of Labor duties so that he could take the stump for Harrison and protection." When in this city last fall Mr. Beaumont, in a conversation with the writer, said that he was requested to do so, but that he "had a reputation at stake and could not afford it." Mr. Beaumont made a speech here in which he advocated the Single Tax.

Redfield, S. D.

JAMES R. HOWE.

LET GOVERNMENT OPERATE RAILROADS.

Editor of THE STANDARD–SIR: Referring to the article on "The Railway Problem," by C. J. Buell, it seems to me that although his plan, in so far as it returns the roadbed to the public, is better than that now in use, yet there are some objections to it, looking at it from a Single Tax standpoint.

"It is the business of the Government to do for the mass of individuals those things which cannot be done, or cannot be so well done, by individual action."–"Social Problems," p. 242. Now I think that the Government can serve the public better by furnishing rolling stock for the railways than individuals can.

In my opinion the Government ought to own and operate the whole railway, including rolling stock, etc., etc., and all kinds of transportation, both of passengers and freight, should be done free, the cost of operation to be paid for out of the increased value given to land.

This, it seems to me, is the only solution of the railway problem. Single Tax men will readily see the advantages of it.

Whitman, Mass.

ROBERT SCOTT.

HE IS A BOSTONIAN.

Editor of THE STANDARD–SIR: On page 13, in the paragraph on "Restriction on Immigration," you say that Rabbi Schindler does not come from Boston. You are mistaken. The Rabbi is one of Boston's best known citizens. He is a nationalist. His church is at the corner of Columbus avenue and Northampton street.

Boston, Mass.

W. L. CROSMAN.

HOW LONG?

To the Editor of THE STANDARD–Sir: The papers are now claiming that farmers in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma

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are suffering for food and clothing. Would it not be a good plan to ask ministers and active church workers how long it will be before the prayer, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," will be answered if the poor are kept off of productive land by land monopoly, and driven on to land that will produce a crop only once in three or four years? Can we not do something to awaken the church, and is not this a good way and time?

Alexander, Ark.

THOMAS P. CRAIG.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I note with much gratification that the subject of proportional representation was raised in your issue of December 10. It is more vitally connected with the success of the Single Tax than you or the writer has any idea of, perhaps. I will send article on the subject as soon as I have time to write one short enough: could write a page or so easily, but condensation into a column of a subject that occupies books of several hundred pages is not easy.

San Francisco.

A. CRIDGE.

THE DEMOCRACY COMING OUR WAY.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I admire the bold stand taken by THE STANDARD in announcing its intention to exert its influence in behalf of the Democratic party. The Single Tax men everywhere owe this party their support because it is coming our way. Single Tax men are shaping its course. It is fast becoming the Single Tax party, and no power on earth, in my opinion, can prevent it from becoming the party of Free Trade. Before Mr. Cleveland's famous message I had grown sick and tired of the party, but to go back on it now would be like turning against myself. There is no hope for us in the Republican ranks. A third party is out of the question. Our place is on the Democratic ship. It is sailing smoothly now, and with plenty of Single Tax men on board it can be safely run into the harbor.

Bloomington, Ill.

SINGLE TAX.

COMMENTS ON THE STANDARD.

HON. W. E. RUSSELL., Governor[sic] of Massachusetts.—I have had the pleasure of taking THE STANDARD for some time and always read it with pleasure. I congratulate you on its success.

W. L. CROSMAN, Roxbury, Mass.—Last week's issue of THE STANDARD surpassed in excellence the previous week's number. Such a superior publication merits unbounded success.

C. F. PERRY, Quincy, Ill.—Serious illness in my family has prevented my expressing ere this my great pleasure over the new makeup of THE STANDARD. Really, I should not have thought such improvement possible in that already admirable paper. I trust the excellent work will be duly appreciated.

C. J. BUELL, Minneapolis, Minn.—I like THE STANDARD very much in its new shape. It is an improvement over the old STANDARD. Perhaps it does not contain any more reading matter, but it is in better shape to glance over and get at the points one wants to read first.

Sic in the original; probably "HON. W. E. RUSSELL, Governor".

JAMES J. MEADE, New York City.–I am very much pleased with the new STANDARD. It is a great improvement on the old in its style and finish. I wish you a long and prosperous career.

GEORGE WHITE, Union Printing Company.–"THE STANDARD looks very well, indeed. I hope its progress will justify my present opinion–that it will be a success."

M. HENNING, St. Louis.–I like the new STANDARD. Raising the price was the proper thing to do.

JOHN F. BAKER, Kingston, Ontario, Can.–Allow me to wish the STANDARD all success for the future. While we all deeply lament the sacrifice of his health that Mr. George has so generously made, "pouring out the wine of his life" for the cause so near to us all, I feel sure we may find reason to congratulate ourselves on having so worthy a successor to THE STANDARD'S editorial chair.

EDWARD H. BAILEY, Bleomington, Ill.-–I admire[sic] the new form of THE STANDARD and you may count me as one who is glad that its retail price has been increased to 10 cents a copy. This more nearly represents the value of the paper. To me THE STANDARD is a necessity. I feel that I could not be without it at any price.

JOHN M. GUNN, Findlay, Ohio.–I like your paper more than ever in its new dress, and I am working hard to advance the great ideas it sets forth.

S. C. REESE, Pana, Illinois.–I am much pleased with the new twenty-four page edition of THE STANDARD, and especially the type, as I do most of my reading "on the road."

GEORGE ADAMS, Haledon, New Jersey.–When I saw our favorite STANDARD in new form, I felt somewhat like others I heard express themselves–disappointed, not liking its form at first sight: but after perusing it over and re-reading "THE STANDARD'S Partisanship" and "Professor Seligman Once More," I felt assured we were in safe hands. After further running over its contents, I am free to say, I like it better and better, and doubtless others will arrive at the same conclusion. Let us each try and get two more subscribers, then the editor will be able to carry out his promised purposes.

Sic in the original; probably "Ill.—I admire".

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"THIEVES AND BEGGARS."

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: In your issue of January 14 appears a communication from Captain John Codman, with an editorial endorsement from you, in which those who favor the bill for the relief of American shipping now pending in Congress are called "thieves and beggars," and the name of my brother is mentioned in this connection.

I am not pecuniarily interested in American shipping, but like many other Americans, both Republicans and Democrats, I glory in the memories of Paul Jones and Captain Lawrence, and am not yet ready to "give up the ship."

Now let us see how far the men who are asking aid for American shipping deserve the denunciation of yourself and Captain Codman.

I know one who does not, and that is my brother, Mr. H. K. Thurber, who, some years ago, invested $200,000 in the Brazil Steamship Company, not to make money, but because, as he expressed it, it was a shame that an American merchant should have to send his letters to South America by the way of Liverpool. He afterward accepted the presidency of that line, without salary, and has served it faithfully in order to show that one American steamship line could be made a success.

The Government of Brazil has paid [$80,000?] annually for carrying its mails. The United States Government has paid less than one-tenth of this sum, not enough to pay for the boat hire in landing the mails at the eight ports visited by the ships of this line. The Postmaster-General is limited by law so that he cannot pay more than the amount of postage collected on any particular route on the ocean, but on the land he can pay what the service is worth without regard to the amount of postage collected, and on two-thirds of the mail routes in the United States he is paying to-day more than the amount of postage earned.

If Captain Codman's theory is correct, every one of the mail carriers on such routes is a thief or a beggar.

Captain Codman speaks of the lobby at Washington in favor of the shipping bill. It is a shame that American citizens should have to leave their homes and go to Washington to ask for the passage of a bill to place American shipping on an equality with that of other nations. He states that only two per cent. of the English steamers receive compensation for carrying the mails, but he neglects to state that in the beginning every principal line was subsidized until trade developed so that it could be self-sustaining, when the subsidies, or mail pay, were gradually withdrawn.

Every commercial nation on the face of the earth has practised this policy except the United States. In law, in medicine, in diplomacy, in business, in every department of life, the aim of intelligent men is to follow successful precedents, and with such a nation, and such a country, and such a seacoast, that we should be without a

commercial marine to carry our products in time of peace and constitute a naval militia in time of war, is a disgrace to American statesmanship.

While there are some points in the pending bill that I think might profitably be changed, yet it embodies the best thought of the best men who are familiar with this subject, and this policy is at least worth a trial.

Solomon has said: "There is that scattereth, yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, yet it tendeth to poverty."

Certainly, thus far American statesmen have withheld "more than is meet" from our commercial marine, and certainly[sic] it "hath tended to poverty" as regards honor, prestige and profit to the American nation.

Captain Codman favors permitting American citizens to buy ships built in other countries, and personally, I have favored that view; but in discussing it once with that good man and good citizen, the late Mr. Peter Cooper, he changed my belief by the simple remark: "Mr. Thurber, you cannot call anything cheap that leaves our own good raw materials unused and our own labor unemployed."

It seemed to me that the whole doctrine of protection was summed up in these few words.

I may say, *en passant*, that I am not an extreme protectionist, any more than the average Democrat is an extreme free-trader. I believe that in this, as in most things, there is a middle ground which is nearer right than either extreme. It is evident, however, that you do not sympathize with this view, and as I do not wish to have a paper come to my house which applies to citizens who differ with it such epithets as those mentioned above, I must ask you to stop sending THE STANDARD.

I feel that with the retirement of Mr. George from it the brains and fairness which have always made it acceptable to those who differed with it on some points, have gone out of it and I do not want it in my house.

As the last number was accompanied by a bill for a year's subscription in advance, I enclose you the proportionate amount for the two weeks which have already elapsed in the present year, and with the hope that you have sufficient fairness left to publish this letter

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as an antidote to Captain Codman's poison, I remain, respectfully yours,

January 15, 1891. F. B. THURBER, New York.

THE SINGLE TAX IN FRANCE.

NEUFCHATEL-EN-BRAY, France.—It was perhaps necessary that I should be brought near to death in order fully to realize the present world-embracing status of the Single Tax movement. The incident that brought my life nearly to an end and my mind to a better appreciation of the great movement we are in took place the night before I left London.

My five months' stay in the British capital was closing with a round of farewell calls at the homes of a number of Single Tax men, on the evening of Saturday, December 20. The last one I visited was Rev. Albert Spicer, at his country home at Wocdford[sic], near Epping. I left his house and took a cab to catch the 12 o'clock train back to my lodgings in the city. I missed the train, and the waiting-rooms being shut, I determined to make my way over the

Sic in the original; probably "certainly".
Sic in the original; probably "Woodford".

Thames to Charing Cross, and took the footpath over the railway bridge. I was half way across when, in the narrow walk coming straight upon me, three very dark, sinister-looking fellows loomed up.

When they came up to me one put his arm across my path and barred my way. The others grasped me violently by shoulders and arms. I struggled violently and raised a cry for help. A passer-by came to the rescue, and the ruffians ran off. At the Charing Cross entrance to the bridge I found a policeman, but he had heard nothing, so noisy was the bridge. He said I might easily have been robbed and tossed into the Thames, rolling dismally yellow with drifting ice. I am still surprised that I am not at the bottom of the North Sea.

As I stood questioning the policeman, a young man came up who, having missed his train, was in the same predicament with myself. He spoke good English but had a foreign air.

"You are a stranger and I a foreigner," I said, "and so it is all right."

"I am not an Englishman, I am an Australian," he answered.

We walked on together in search of a hotel, where, in mutual confidence, we shared the same room. My new found friend was named Clements: he had much interesting information to impart in relation to Australia, and turned out to be a bright, thoughtful and radical fellow of great promise.

We struck a mutually agreeable vein of conversation when he fell to telling me of Henry George and all he had heard of him in New South Wales, my friend's permanent home. He told me of the Single Tax leaders in the faraway land, and pictured to me so hopefully the condition of the Single Tax movement there that in the morning the remembrance of the terrifying scene of the night before had gone with the fog.

I am once again on my native soil. I more than ever regret, after seeing how advanced the cause is in England, that France, which led in the movement a hundred years ago, should to-day be behind. But wait! She will once more take her old place. What we lack here is means of getting the truth before our people. I believe that if "Progress and Poverty" sold for $3 in England that country would be no further advanced than France, where that almost prohibitive price prevails.

As for tracts we have none to speak of. I read the catalogue of the Single Tax Library, and I am not surprised at the rapid strides the Single Tax cause is making where English is spoken. Here when I wish to bring to bear any influence upon a possible convert I must send him English tracts and trust to his ability to read them.

Oh, if we could but reach our people. They are so quick to see the faults of governments, and history tells us how quick they are to correct them, even by heroic means. I believe—and I say this from no excess of patriotism—that no nation would give the Single Tax heartier support than would the French if they were once awakened. Let me but give an instance of how quickly an interest can be aroused.

I am now at Neufchatel, one of the leading towns in Normandy, about twenty-five miles northeast of Rouen. The town is not my native place, although it was there I first saw that light which dawned on me with the arrival here of William E. Hicks, now of New York. He spent some time with us in 1888 and 1889. One of the wealthiest men of the place, and a city councilor, M. Adolph Mansire, got into discussion with Mr. Hicks, and was converted. A French copy of "Progress and Poverty" was bought by the American traveler and left in the town. I have come back to the place to find that here one and there one has read the book and seen the light. M. Mansire goes serenely on, gathering in converts in the course of his business. A keen business man, American in energy and methods, he may in the near future be sent to our legislative halls at Paris.

That one well-thumbed copy of "Progress and Poverty" (you would never dream now it had once cost $3) has stirred up a feeling in this town that could easily be crystallized into a centre of influence that would make itself felt throughout the north of France. continued on p. 15 →

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← continued from p. 14 For this reason I regret that I must go to Paris in a few days. I should like very much to stay here long enough to develop the strong local sentiment to a point where we could count on it doing some propaganda work.

The same spirit that has been awakened here by a stray copy of "Progress and Poverty" could be called forth in any community of this country with a tract and pamphlet propaganda.

CHARLES M. GARNIER.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS AND THE SINGLE TAX.

"A small but select crowd in the present general assembly (State Legislature of Missouri) is that of which Julian, of Kansas City, is a member," says the Kansas City Star. "They are Free Traders, and they are not afraid to push their idea. In the House there is a little crowd of hard-working advocates of Henry George's idea of Single Tax. Speaker Tuttle is himself a Single Tax man; so is Julian; so are Ryan and Parker, of St. Louis;"Dick" Dalton, of Ralls, and one or two others."

Mr. Julian has recently brought himself and the Single Tax question into great prominence in Missouri by offering an out-and-out Free Trade resolution in the Democratic caucus meeting which renominated Mr. Vest for the United States Senate. Of course, the machine men voted it down, but before the vote was taken there was a lively hour or so of debating, in which Mr. Julian took a promanent[sic] part. But it did not end there. The newspapers took it up. The Kansas City Journal, a Republican paper, gloated over the spectacle of "Young Julian," compelling his party to squarely face the real question. Then it proceeded to point out that Julian was not satisfied with Free Trade alone, but was a Single Taxer, a communist, a man who went aronnd[36] with copies of George's books in his pocket, and with his head full of ideas about dividing all the land up and other fantastic notions. The Journal trusted, however, that he would be able to place the Democratic party on record in regard to all these ideas. This article elicited a reply from Henry Ware Allen, who wrote to the Kansas City Times. He showed that real free trade meant the Single Tax; that Julian was a true Democrat who held the same views as were held by many of the members[37] of the New York Reform Club, and were advocated by the New York Times. The Times followed with an editorial calling Julian a "bright and brave young Democrat," with views that are "the expression of enlightened conviction." It acknowledged that everybody would be better off under absolute free trade, but held that Julian was premature in presenting his views, as neither the country nor the Democratic party were ready for free trade or direct taxation yet. The Kansas City Star published the article from which an abstract is given above. It said that Juiian[38] would again bring up his resolution when the joint ballot for Senator was taken in the Legislature. And it added:

Sic in the original; probably "prominent".
Sic in the original; probably "around".
Sic in the original; probably "members.".
Sic in the original; probably "Julian".

> Of course, there is a strong feeling among the Alliance men in favor of free trade. H. Martin Williams, the president of the Henry George League, of Missouri, and a member of the Farmers' Alliance, who is reading clerk of the house, says that free trade is one of the principles on which the Farmers' Alliance is founded and that Jerry Simpson and the other Kansas Alliance men whom he met at the Florida Convention are all out-and-out free-traders. The George men also claim that they detect a leaning in favor of the doctrine upon the part of many of the Alliance members,

UNDERVALUATION OF REAL ESTATE.

The letter of the Manhattan Single Tax Club to President Coleman of the Tax Department has elicited the following comment from Cyrille Carreau, a well-known real estate broker of this city:

> Gentlemen: Your letter to President Coleman of the Tax Department of New York City was published in The Tribune, and I read the same with interest. While I think you are correct as to the law, I think you fail fully to appreciate the position that President Coleman and his associates are placed in, doing as they are, what seems to be the duty of the assessors throughout the State, viz., to make low, conservative valuations for the purpose of assessing the same for the collection of taxes. That this undervaluation is wrong under the law we only need to read the law to know and fully to appreciate: and to know and fully appreciate how generally this undervaluation is resorted to by all the counties of the State, we only need to go to all the counties and try to buy properties for anything like the assessors' valuations. The assessors' valuations of New York City properties are correct from the point of view taken by all assessors of all counties as a whole, with, perhaps, the only difference that the New York City valnations[sic] are nearer the full values than in other counties in which I have had and still have personal knowledge.

> As to the undervaluation of vacant lots, I wish you would consider how near the owner of a vacant lot comes to the position of a benefactor; who buys a lot and allows the space (for air and other benefits) to be used by the residents of the location, and what better use or improvements can be made further to increase the benefits from such open space or lots, as in the case of the city paying large amounts for open spaces or parks, could not your objections be partly disposed of by what benefits vacant lots now confer on the residents and such improvements in that direction can be made until a point could be reached that vacant lots would really be desirable from all public points of view, and also beg to differ from you as to your further views as to speculation in unimproved lots, also as to builders being ready to build on them, etc. There is now in New York ample accommodation for a further population of about 250,000 people ready to be occupied, and vacant only for the reason that the supply is larger than the demand; also, there is a large proportion of non-paying tenants, who move very often and pay very liltle[sic] rent. For, among other reasons, the fact that owners are helpless in the face of this over-production and other unfortunate factors which are at work in many departments of our city. Now,

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> any state of things which would tend to increase this overproduction would *correspondingly* diminish the object of such buildings, so far as they are or could be a paying investment.

> The only way to stimulate improvements, in my judgment, is to give property more protection, and to secure to the investors some encouragement and justice which can be relied on as to their nature and durability, which cannot be found while the State charges the city of New York one-half of the expenses of

Sic in the original; probably "valuations".
Sic in the original; probably "little".

> the State, and only seeks to increase our burdens, and make a technical charge that our assessors do not obey the law, nor in the sentiments that your letter above referred to and hereby partly noticed. Your object and intentions command my highest respect and consideration, but I most respectfully differ with you as to remedies you suggest, as they are in the direction of increasing the evils you propose to stop or decrease.

> CYRILLE CARREAU.

THE SINGLE TAX CLUB.

Oh there's many a club in this city of ours,
And never a night in the year
But you'll find, if you seek, an assembly or clique
Together discussing the news of the week,
Or the gossip from far and from near.

On our avenues wide and our boulevards grand,
When the shadows of evening descend,
In their gay lighted halls where soft radiance falls,
On the glittering splendor of fair palace walls,
There are meetings of clubs without end.

In these brilliant displays of gay fashion's ways,
Every eve you may witness a throng,
There they sumptuously dine on rare viands and wine,
And the mirth is so great and the wit is so fine
That life seems not a dirge but a song.

But ah! there's a club in this city of ours,
And it's not wholly void of renown,
Its members to greet, it's a treat, when they meet
In their plain little room in a hall off the street,
In the far business side of the town.

It's a right loyal band of brave women and men,
And their hearts are aglow with a flame,
Which unceasingly buras[sic] and yet never expires,
For 'twas caught from the altar of Truth and its fires
They burn on through glory or shame.

In this club's modest halls, on the ungilded walls
The fair light of hope seems to shine,
And in truth there's no gloom, for the lightness and bloom
Of high thoughts and grand themes gild the plain little room
With a radiance almost divine.

They are pledged to each other, these intrepid hearts,
And they're pledged to a high, holy cause.

Sic in the original; probably "burns".

They'd win a lost heritage, theirs by their birth,
Banish woe and bread—want from the face of the earth,
Write anew their beloved country's laws.

To this favorite club oft we lovingly yearn
A right worthy offering to bring.
All in vain—for alas and alas, at such times,
To the heart and the lip come the *foolishest* rhymes,
And this is the song that we sing:

1.

Oh, it meets in no palace,
It offers no "grub,"
Our nice little, dear little,
Single Tax Club.

1.

It's not famous for "style,"
And yet it's no "scrub,"
This fine little, brave little
Single Tax Club.

1.

Where so many revolve,
Of them all it's the hub.
This smart little, bright little
Single Tax Club.

1.

Oh, it's tender in years,
In fact, but a cub.
This young little, pert little,
Single Tax Club.

1.

But it's growing apace,
And ah! there's the rub.
It's a live little, strong little
Single Tax Club.

1.

Then up with its banner.
Beat the drum, rub a dub!
Hail the new little, true little
Single Tax Club.

Chicago, Ill.

MRS. M. BECK.

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MASSACHUSETTS MAYORS WRITE ON LIVE QUESTIONS.

The newly elected mayors of Massachussetts[sic] are abreast of the times, which is more than can be said of mayors in other States—New York, for instance. Following are a number of excerpts from the messages of the chief officials of a number of Massachusetts cities and towns, which breathe the right spirit on methods of taxation and municipal ownership of public franchises.

Mayor Bosson, of Chelsea:

> I think it is generally conceded that there are marked inequalities in the valuation of property. The assessor's list should be carefully revised. The only remedy and the only way to correct opinions which are unfavorable to the city's real estate interests is constant readjustment so that all property be fairly assessed and none bear more than its fair portion of the public burden.

The Mayor of Pittsfield:

> Let us pay as we go. An increased total valuation of assessable property seems desirable, which does not necessarily mean an increase of taxes, for more personal property may be brought to light. There should be no delay in improving the sewerage. Unless we propose paving the principal thoroughfares, they must, to meet the demands of public use, be macadamized, and that, too, in a thoroughly intelligent manner.

Mayor Lambrie, of Northampton:

> There is an opportunity for reform in the assessments made for taxation. Some of our citizens are assessed for the full valuation of their property, while others pay only on a portion of their property. I am free to recommend as a good business investment the employment of one or more of the assessors a greater length of time. I advocate the immediate employment of one of the best-equipped assessors at once to make, under the supervision of the full board, a full and complete revision of our tax list. From investigations and estimates I have made, which are proved to be correct from practical experience, I am satisfied it need not cost half the amount now paid by the city to buy, own and operate a lighting plant. Good lights are a necessity. We now have a monopoly to deal with. Free competition is not now admissible. I advocate municipal control[sic]. ;

Mayor Fogg, of Lynn:

Sic in the original; probably "Massachusetts".
Sic in the original; probably "control.".

> I suggest that more room be furnished for the assessors in the City Hall, and that still further plans and more accurate surveys of lands in the more central sections of the city be made to enable the assessors to accurately assess each and every foot of land contained therein.

Mayor Fairbanks, of Quincy:

> Light has become a necessity, and there is no true business reason why a city should not only have the right of furnishing light as a protection to travel on its highways, as an aid to its police force, but also to supply its surplus to private citizens. I am aware of the many obstacles apparently in the way, but I think the Council can render important service to the city by studying this problem, and becoming acquainted with the steps being taken in other cities to accomplish this one object of properly lighting our city.

Mayor Coughlin, of Fall River:

> I recommend that the Council inquire into the matter of securing a plant for the city, in order that the latter may do its own street lighting at less expense than at present.

Mayor Dodge, of Newburyport:

> By the provisons[sic] of the statute by which the Newburyport Water Company received its charter, the city has the right to purchase the property after ten years. The time expires October [1?], 1891. I would suggest that a joint special committee be appointed to investigate this question, that they learn all the facts they can bearing upon it, and that at the next election an informal expression of the will of the people be asked for as to whether, under the conditions as they exist and in view of the knowledge they may then have, it will be wise to decide to purchase the property of the Newburyport Water Company.

Mayor Hibbard, of Newton:

> "Would it not prove to be of advantage to the city of Newton to own and control a suitable plant for lighting the streets and city buildings?" asked the Mayor. The keeping of all franchises within direct control of the city is earnestly recommended.

Mayor Hibbard but follows up action taken by the Newton Common Council under his predecessor, for there have already been filed with the Secretary of State of Massachusetts the two following, which shows how far the idea of municipal ownership of public franchises has advanced:

> City of Newton, for authority to lay and maintain in the streets of that city, tracks and appliances for street railways on which cars may be propelled by horses, electricity or otherwise.
>
> City of Newton, by Mayor Burr, for authority to assess and collect from the street railway companies license fees, etc.

Mayor Babbitt, of Taunton, speaking on the question of an improved system of sewerage, shows that he is in favor of the plan advocated by the Chicago Single Tax men, for he says:

> Property which receives the sole benefit of an improvement should pay the whole cost. So I suggest that the just way to secure relief to those suffering for the want of a sewer system, is to ask the legislature for authority to establish a sewer district, with the necessary power to borrow money, take land, tax the

Sic in the original; probably "provisions".

> property within its limits, and such other privileges as may be required to carry the work to completion. Such an act should, of course, be submitted to the taxpayers of the district for acceptance before becoming a law.

FORESTRY ABROAD.

In a paper on "Government Forestry Abroad." read before the Forestry Association in Washington, recently, Mr. Gifford Pinchot gave some facts which prove that, in respect to their treatment of wooded and forest lands, people are beginning to return to first principles. His remarks on the Prussian system of forest management are especially interesting. Of the total wooded area in Prussia, 29 per cent. belongs to the State, 16 per cent. to towns, villages and other public bodies, and 55 per cent. to individual owners.

The attitude of the government in the management of the

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"State" forests, says Mr. Pinchot, is briefly summarized by Downer, the chief of the forest service, thus:

> The State believes itself bound in the administration of its forests to treat the government woodlands as a trust held for the nation as a whole, to the end that it may enjoy for the present the highest satisfaction of its needs for forest produce and the protection which the forest gives, and for all future time at least an equal share of equal blessings.

With respect to the second class of forests, those belonging to towns and villages, Mr. Pinchot says:

> The State everywhere exercises oversight and a degree of control over the management, but the sphere of its action varies within wide limits. Thus far, however, the action of the government is alike not only throughout Prussia, but in all parts of Germany. It prevents absolutely the treatment of any forest of this class under improvident or wasteful methods, nor does it allow any measures to be carried into effect which may deprive posterity of the enjoyment which it has a right to expect. It is unquestionably true that in France, as well as in Germany, the State management of communal forests lies at the root of the prosperity of a large proportion of the peasant population. While, on the other hand, villages whose taxes are wholly paid by their forests are by no means rare; on the other hand, the sale of communal forest property in certain parts of Germany in 1848 has been followed with deplorable regularity by the impoverishment of the villages which were unwise enough to permit it.

The forests of private owners are not so strictly supervised as those of the towns and villages, but that control necessary to prevent "deforestation," that is, the destruction of the forests, is vigilantly exercised.

In Switzerland the state and communal forests are managed as in Prussia, while the private forest-owners may not reduce the area of their woodlands without the consent of the cantonal government, they must plant up the land cut over which is without natural re-growth, and are bound to take proper care of the growing stock. The consent of the Federal Assembly is necessary to the clearing of private land on the steeper slopes. In France the policy is like that of Prussia, and one of the most important results has been the correction of the torrents from the Alps, Pyrenees and Cevennes Mountains by the planting of over 350,000 acres of mountain slopes with forest trees. In India, under the new system, the supply of timber and forest products has been constantly increasing, the annual revenues from the State forests has been constantly increasing, and the water supply has been assured by the preservation of the forests. Italy, on the other hand, feels the evil effects of having sold a large part of her public forests a few years ago. The trees have been ruthlessly cut down: and if agriculture is to continue in some districts the government will have to replant the forests at enormous expense.

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

(40 Per Cent. ad Valorem.)

JOSEPH DANIEL MULLER IN PUCK.

With fingers weary and worn, With eyelids heavy and red, A woman sits at a taxed machine With high-taxed needle and thread. Tax! tax! tax! In her poverty she must pay A tax upon everything she buys From her wages, day by day.

Tax! tax! tax! With the body growing thin, But the Welshmen out in the Western mines Are taking out the tin! Seam and gusset and band, Till her hands can work no more; But the tin-plate lords may drink champagne, As she faints upon the floor!

Work! work! work! With the comforts of life aloof, But a higher rent for the higher tax On the tin upon the roof. It's Oh! to be a slave Along with the pauper Turk, Or sewing woman who pays a tax On unprotected work.

With fingers weary and worn, She presses her aching head; While the party levies its taxes on Machine and needles and thread. And she heaves a little sigh That is silent and soft, but deep: "Alas! that men are so prone to lie: Alas! that prices should be so high, And wooden men so cheap!"

"HOW SHARPER THAN A SERPENT'S TOOTH[sic]."

St. Louis Globe Democrat (Rep.)

It is to be hoped that Ohio will elect Mr. McKinley to the gubernatorial office if he is to remain in politics. That is to say, there is a pronounced desire that he shall be placed where he cannot do any more fooling with the tariff.

THAT'S WHAT THEY ARE.

Puck.

"What are the Eleusinian mysteries, Pa?"

"The Eleusinian mysteries, my son, are the reasons given by the Republican party for the McKinley tariff[sic].

Sic in the original; probably ""HOW SHARPER THAN A SERPENT'S TOOTH."".
Sic in the original; probably "...for the McKinley tariff."".

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SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Will all Single Taxers aid me to secure a list of every Single Taxer and every Free Trader who is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, the Knights of Labor, or any other workmen's organization ? Don't depend on any one else to do this, but please send on a postal at your earliest convenience the full name, address and name of organization. Please note announcement elsewhere that first hundred thousand of the ten cent edition will be printed in February and sent out as rapidly as possible to the prepaid subscribers.

W. W. Bracken, State Auditor, St. Paul, Minn., is almost persuaded to be one of us, and is well worth winning.

The Idea (Prohibition), Springfield, Ill., in an article on "The Single Tax," January 10, says: "If there is to be absolutely no tax on the products of labor, then the man who owns ten acres in the middle of Chicago should pay no more tax on that land than the man who owns ten acres ten miles from the nearest railroad station."

> Again we can see no reason why a man who has $10,000 and puts it into real estate should pay taxes on that $10,000, while the man who has the same amount of money and invests it in bonds and mortgages should go tax free. If any of our Single Tax friends can explain these conundrums without using more words than is contained in this article we shall be most happy to have them do so, and will gladly open our columns to them.

Article referred to contains about three hundred words.

Rev. Dr. Russell Connell, St. George's M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa., January 4, said, referring to the Elevated roads and belt line now being built:

> It will now be possible for the laboring man to have a neat little *home of his* own in some suburb close by. He will profit by the pure water and country air, and yet be at his work in good time in the morning. There will be more good arise from these roads than any one has any idea of.
>
> Failure as a rule don't come from dishonesty, but from trying to do too much with little. A man with a small capital and small business *cannot and must not* expect to be the largest of merchants in a year.

We can show him that those who benefit by all improvements in transportation are the land speculators, and that under present conditions a man must overtrade on his capital and over exert his powers or be forced to the wall.

Rev. J. W. Magruder, Camp Washington M. E. Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, in an article in the City Evangelist, headed "Evangelize the Clnsses[sic]," said:

Sic in the original; probably "Classes".

> If the Christian church would reach the Masses, let it preach to the Classes a Social Gospel, as well as a gospel of love and self sacrifice. Soup kitchens are good, and so are Soho Missions. Anything is valuable that will relieve the immediate distresses of people. But the quickest and surest way to reach the people, and the *only* way to reach them *in masses*, is to agitate the cause of righteousness in business, political and social life, and seek thereby to remove the causes which divide society into Masses and Classes. What the people want is "not alms, but justice !" And the thing God requires of thee is not merely "to love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God," but that thou "deal justly" with thy fellowmen.

Hon. Charles W. Sutherland, Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y., is on the Committee of Taxation and Retrenchment and already sympathizes with the Single Tax. Though Governor Hill says in his message that real estate pays too much tax now, vacant land assessments should be raised. A bill authorizing the separate assessment of land and improvement should also be introduced and pressed vigorously till its passage. The other members of this committee are Demorest, Dempsey, Gillete, Ryan, Foley, Beakes, Keeler, Aspinwall, Stevenson and Kennedy.

Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, Irving Park, Cook County, Ill., claims that the rich are not growing richer nor the poor poorer. Shearman's "Menace of Plutocracy" would be a suitable enclosure.

Champion, Atchison, Kansas, is a Republican free trade paper, and on January 2 published an article calling attention to the rapid increase of milionaires[sic] and tramps, and winds up by asking by what means this can be prevented. Single Taxers should not be backward in answering.

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE, 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, January 20, 1891.

We publish this week in our STANDARD club list, only such clubs as have indorsed the platform adopted at the National Conference and applied for enrollment in the League.

The attention of officers of Single Tax organizations is called to the resolutions adopted at the National Conference to the effect that all organizations subscribing to the national Single Tax platform shall be eligible for membership in the League. Thus far but very few clubs have formally subscribed to the platform and enrolled themselves in the League, and officers of organizations that have as yet made no move in the matter are earnestly requested to bring the question before their clubs and apply at once to the secretary of the National Committee for enrollment.

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

It has also taken up the newspaper work of the Memphis committee, and is now engaged in circularizing newspapers in every State, calling their attention to the wide-spread interest now shown in the subject of the

Sic in the original; probably "millionaires".

Single Tax, and urging that they call on tne[sic] press companies supplying their ready prints and plates for Single Tax matter.

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[SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES, continued from column 1]

Subscriptions toward expenses of this committee's work, received since our last report, are as follows:

E. J. Shriver, New York City ..... $12 00 Subscriptiors[sic] previously acknowleuged[52] ..... 1,365 20 Total $1,377 20

(NOTE.—Owing to an imperfect type the subscription of Chas. R. McGinnis, in our subscription list of January 7th, read $2 instead of $12)

Cash contributions for the week ending January 20 are as follows:

Chas. Terrell, San Francelso[sic], Cal ..... $1 00 T. B. Moore, Fassett, Pa ..... 15 Jas. McDaniel, Minneapolis, Minn ..... 5 00 Long & Kees, Minneapolis, Minn ..... 5 00 Alfred Sherlock, Minneapolis, Minn ..... 5 00 James Baxter, Minneapolis, Minn ..... 5 00 B. Aronson, Minneapolis, Minn ..... 5 00 S. S. Cochrane. Utica[54], Kansas ..... 10 ..... $26 25 Contributions previously acknowledged ..... 928 66 Total ..... $95[4?] 91

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week ..... 96,205 Signatures received since last report ..... 447 Total 96,652

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

To-morrow (Thursday) evening Mr. Jnlien[sic] T. Davies will deliver before the Manhattan Single Tax Club his long-promised lecture on "The Total Abolition of Personal Property From Taxation." As has been said before in these columns, Mr. Davies is a Republican and Protectionist, and it is therefore all the more remarkable that he should take such a view on personal property taxation as is outlined in the title to his lecture. All friends are invited to be present on this occasion.

BROOKLYN.

Robert C. Utess.—Twelve petitions, which makes my quota up to date 732, with more to hear from.

James B. Connell.—At the last meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Democratic Association we introduced a resolution protesting against the election of Smith M. Weed, Protectionist, by a Democratic Legislature, giving us Single

Sic in the original; probably "inquiry".
Sic in the original; probably "the".
Sic in the original; probably "Subscriptions".
Sic in the original; probably "acknowledged".
Sic in the original; probably "Francisco".
Sic in the original; probably "S. S. Cochrane, Utica".
Sic in the original; probably "Julien".

Taxers a chance to get a whack at the high tariff policy, which doughheads of all descriptions are beginning to find ont[sic] the injustice of.

NEW YORK STATE.

Robert White, Buffalo.—Fifteen petitions. One of the signers, Mr. J. V. Wackerman, is one of the wealthy men of our city. He recently bought $100,000 worth of real estate, but says the Single Tax cannot come too soon for him for then he can afford to build on it; but under the present system of taxation he declares he will never build another house.

C. H. Fuller, Middletown.—On Tuesday evening, January 13 last, Fathe[sic] Huntington addressed a good sized audience at Grace Episcopal Church on the labor question. He told how in two ways men could be starved to death in the midst of plenty. One way would be to chain every man to a rock, the other to put them on the highway and line either side with soldiers and a few Pinkerton men. One would be as effective as the other. Christ did not teach men to pray each for his own miserable, little soul, but his prayer was "Our Father, thy Kingdom come on earth." Christ was put to death because he was a social reformer, and were he here to-day he would be called a crank or an Anarchist. The address made a deep impression, all agreeing it to be a masterly effort, and that he, Father Huntington, is rendering a great service in the cause of humanity.

MASSACHUSETTS.

James R. Carret, Boston.—A sufficient number of delegates having been elected by the local clubs, a meeting of the general committee of the Massachusetts Single Tax League was held on the 11th inst., at which the following officers were chosen: Chairman, James R. Carret; secretary, Mrs. Emily T. Turner[sic]: and as treasurer, George Cox, Jr., of Malden, (address 72 High street, Boston,) in place of the late Mark W. Cross. Messrs. Levi H. Turner, Edwin M. White, and Wm. F. Morrill were appointed a committee with full power to add to their numbers to take charge of the petition to the Legislature for a change in the law so as to apply the Single Tax in local taxation. Mrs. Emily T. Turner, who was elected secretary, later declined, as she felt that she could not give the necessary time for the proper performance of the duties. An executive committee of seven was chosen, consisting of the treasurer, secretary (vacancy to be filled), and five others, Messrs. James R. Carret, Q. A. Lothrop, Harry Lloyd, William Burhenne, and Mrs. Rich.

S. T., Boston.—The Building Laborers' Union held a meeting on January 11 in Caledonia Hall and voted to set apart one hour at each meeting for the discussion of some particular topic connected with the labor question, the selection to be made at the previous meeting.

Levi H. Turner, Boston.—Since my return to Boston in the Fall I have been a very busy man. Having lost my situation and broken out of the business channels by going West in the Spring, my return at a time of commercial stagnation has necessitated a close and vigorous application to business. I mention this by way of apology, for the fact of my frequently declining the invitation of our friends in this vicinity to speak at Single Tax meetings. I have been unable, personally, to reply to the many inquiries relative to my proposed lecture on "The Northwest and Its Opportunities," and I take this method of informing our friends in Maine and Eastern Massachusetts that I shall not be able to have this lecture ready as early as I anticipated, owing to pressing business engagements. This is also my first opportunity to formally thank our Single Tax friends in Washington State, and more especially those of

Sic in the original; probably "out".
Sic in the original; probably "Father".
Sic in the original; probably "Turner;".

Denver, Col., for the many courtesies shown to us during our stay in those States. On Sunday, December 28, the

continued on p. 18 →

[Text breaks off mid-sentence at the foot of the page; the continuation is not on page 17 and no “continued” line is printed.]

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[continued from previous page]

← continued from p. 17 Boston Single Tax League was reorganized, and I was elected press secretary. The movement here is in a healthy, growing condition. January 25 Dr. W. Symington Brown will lecture before our club on "The Cure of Innocent Poverty."

J. N. Ryder, Wakefield.—Three petitions. I am going on a visit to New Market, N. H., and I will try to do a little missionary work up there.

John Lewis, Dorchester, Boston.—Our club has adopted the platform The following will be our officers for the coming year: President, Edward Frost; vice-president, Nicholas Furlong; secretary-treasurer, John Adams; delegate to State League, E. H. Underhill. A committee of three, consisting of John Lewis, Isaac Hey and Louis J. Moore, was appointed to prepare a reception to J. A. Herne at the end of the present theatrical season. It was voted to meet once a month hereafter—the first Tuesday in each month—at Fields Building, Fields Corner. Our dues are twenty-five cents per month. At the next meeting Mr. Atkinson's proposition in regard to "Protection or Free Trade?" is to be discussed, and several members are going to subscribe for at least ten copies. We have now twenty-five mem bers and expect to get some more this spring.

NEW JERSEY.

M. J. Flynn, Camden.—Twelve signatures. I confidently expect to have a larger number the next time you hear from me.

PENNSYLVANIA.

S. T., Philadelphia.—At the regular meeting of the Philadelphia Single Tax Society, held January 15, an interesting address on "Propoganda[sic]" was given by U. C. Munch. A discussion of ways and means followed. A letter was read from S. C. Rogers, of Buffalo, suggesting the use of the unemployed in selling the half million edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" The society decided to give a positive order for one thousand copies, which will be sold by canvassers at twenty-five cents a copy, the profit to be turned over to the society's library and propaganda fund. A committee was appointed to arrange for a thorough canvass of Philadelphia to solicit subscriptions to the book.

VIRGINIA.

K. B., Herndon.—Twelve petitions. This is a rather difficult community to stir up on the Single Tax, for everybody seems to be comfortably well off. Even the poorest negroes have homes and can always earn enough to get plenty to eat and there is no difficulty in getting plenty of fuel. Consequently there is an almost unarousable apathy.

Sic in the original; probably "Propaganda".

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg.—I have just been putting in a half day with part of the fence motto brigade, Messrs. Wilcox and Dean, in lettering the fences along the turnpikes leading into town. It is a most excellent plan for local work, easily learned, quickly done. We make the letters from five to eight inches long, and, first sizing the boards of a panel or two with flour or starch paste, we put on the letters in white paint and cut around them with black and fill in the spaces with the same. Three can work at this at once and in five or ten minutes produce a motto that will stand for years. Put the paint right on the pasted board before the sizing is dry. This is a great saving of time and the brush slips easily over the surface. We devote most of our work now to the tariff and to local taxation. Here are a few of our mottoes, put up to-day: "Free Trade in '92;" "God hates a protection Democrat;" "A new game called protection, or fleece the farmer;" "Farmers assessed at 65 per cent.; town lots at 15 per cent;" "Protection for the manufacturer, the poorhouse for the farmer." Both Republicans and Democrats see this, and it starts a discussion at once. We have mottoes on most of the roads leading into town and will soon go through the town itself. Anybody can do this work. If you have no painter in your crowd, take your scissors and cut out a few letters for a pattern from some stiff cardboard advertisement and then cut around these letters with your black paint. The farmers are discussing the tax question and the tariff, and by keeping them going we will make votes. The Aus tralian ballot will be passed by our Legislature this winter, I think, as Governor Fleming has recommended it, and the Legislature is largely Democratic.

TEXAS.

Will M. Buell, Baird.—Seven petitions. The minds of the people are running our way.

B. Romberg, Black Jack Springs, Fayette county.—Eleven petitions. We are all farmers around here and hard to convince. I circulate all the STANDARD'S I get in the neighborhood.

OHIO.

J. M. G., Findlay.—Although I strike snags quite often in trying to advance the Single Tax it does not discourage me. I only wish that every voter would read our literature. We will form a club here soon.

INDIANA.

Mrs. J. D. Gunn, Evansville.—Twenty-four petitions. A number of our most intelligent ladies are enthusiastic in the cause. Have just been reading with delight "The New Declaration of Rights," and "The Coming Billionaire." They have given me new hope.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago.—The audience which greeted the Hon. Henry D. Lloyd at our meeting Thursday evening, January 15, was large, intelligent and appreciative. His address was in his very best style, abounding in epigram, in scintillating wit, in antithesis and vivid illustration, in biting sarcasm and merciless thrusts at sham and pretense, the whole irradiated with the flashes of genius, and softened by the finer touches of a broad and purely human sympathy. His subject was "A Conservative View of the Labor Question," according to the announcement, but he really dwelt upon the New Conscience, tracing the development of freedom and human rights historically from the earliest times to the present, when old forms are crumbling, and the shells that once protected and now restrict growth are being cracked and thrown off as the seed bursts its pod

p. 18, col. 2

or the butterfly its chrysalis. But unfortunately there was a halting short of conclusions in the brilliant journalist's stirring review and prophesy[sic] of the great labor movement, a hesitation in grappling the real problem, a curious failure in stating the ultimate principles which should govern and direct the New Conscience. Mr. John Z. White, in moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, referred to Mr. Lloyd's singular conservatism in this respect, at the same time paying him a deserved tribute. Mr. Marshall Beck also spoke briefly in commendation of the spirit of the address, referring with much feeling and delicacy to the fact that Mr. Lloyd was the champion of the poor, not because he was himself poor, but simply because he saw that the poor's cause was just, and that it was his duty to leave the place among the high and the contented to go forth to do battle for the lowly and the oppressed. The discussion then became general, taking a considerable range. I think Mr. Lloyd was agreeably surprised by the character of the audience and the keenness and strength of his critics. He certainly followed their remarks with close attention, and, instead of leaving at 9:45, as he had intended, he remained till the meeting adjourned at 10:30, and then continued the discussion with various members of the audience who pressed about him.
Mr. Ripley introduced a resolution favoring a constitutional convention, and it was referred to the legislative committee without debate. A resolution was adopted authorizing the purchase of 500 copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" for distribution by the club. It was also ordered that a monthly collection be taken at our meetings for the benefit of the National Committee. Announcements—January 22, James Malcolm, "Personal Property Taxation in Illinois;" January 29, H. E. Bartholomew, "Why I Believe in the Single Tax;" February 5, Leon Hornstein; February 12, Edward Osgood Brown. Mr. Phillips has indefinitely postponed his address on Socialism, which we had hoped to hear next Thursday evening. There is very little doubt that the special assessment system will be greatly extended in this city during the next two years.

Ernest J. Foord, Chicago.—Twelve petitions. I am serving upon the jury for a few days and several of the endorsed signatures are my "fellow jurors," to whom I have been preaching the gospel of the Single Tax—sort of "courting them." I hope before these "twelve good men and true" shall have disbanded to send you the remainder of their signatures, making the verdict in favor of the Single Tax unanimous.

Robert Aitchison, South Chicago.—Twelve petitions. When I started to ask people to write their names I thought I would only have to ask, but now I know different. Some men could not see through a mill stone even with a hole in it.

S. T., Bloomington.—I do not find it easy to get signatures to the petitions here. In this city of culture and wealth, of colleges and clubs, there are fewer free-traders and there is less radicalism than any city I ever struck. The population is composed largely of very conservative people. This is due, doubtless, to the fact that this is a city of very prosperous people. Though containing a population of 30,000 there is no labor organization to speak of, though the great Chicago and Alton Railroad has here its immense shops employing several hundred men. There are also many manufacturing establishments here, but I never hear of a labor meeting. Even the coal miners are not organized, though there are many of them. The laboring men of every class, as a rule, own their own homes and their little lawns. There is a general feeling of contentment, and few seem disposed to complain of the general conditions. So that, when I approach men to sign the petition I am generally reminded that "everything is all right. I am satisfied." But I do not lose courage, but keep digging away at them. One of the petitions sent herewith is that of the editor of the Sunday Eye, Mr. C. M. Leek, a very brainy man and one the most forcible[sic] editorial writers in the State. His conversion, I believe, is only a question of a short time. The other, Charles E. Reed, is one of the most prominent and highly respected merchants in the city. He is an absolute and radical Free Trader, and deeply interested in the Single Tax. His brother, also a Free Trader, would not sign the petition. His refusal was a great surprise to me, knowing him to be a radical. I had the pleasure of meeting our good friend James A. Herne a few days ago.

Sic in the original; probably "prophecy".
Sic in the original; probably "one of the most forcible".

B. P. Murphy, Pinckneyville.—Robert Cumming, of Duquoin, this county, addressed a large and appreciative audience in the court house at this place last Saturday, on the Single Tax on land values as elucidated in "Progress and Poverty." Mr. Cumming is a young man who works hard in the coal mines during the day and spends his leisure time in study. He has thoroughly mastered the economic problems in "Progress and Poverty," and has a felicitous way of presenting his views in a graceful, quiet and dignified yet forcible manner that secures the attention and respect of all who hear him.

IOWA.

J. Hagerty, Burlington.—One petition from one of our strongest protectionists. Our club is very active.

MISSOURI.

W. B. Addington, St. Louis.—Seven petitions.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell, Minneapolis.—The Single Tax is moving right along here. The fact that Mayor P. B. Winston has joined our league has caused considerable comment in the newspapers. Very many of our leading business men here are Single Taxers; while as to the masses of the people, I have very little doubt that they would give a large majority for the Single Tax, if the matter could be presented to them on its merits. In the meantime we are trying to so amend the constitntion[sic] that the people of any county or city, or of the State at large, can vote upon the matter. There are a good many Single Taxers in the Legislature. The entire Democratic contingent from this county—nineteen in number—with one possible exception, will favor our bill, and one of the two Republicans will also favor us. Mayor Stivers, of Brainard, who is in the house; also John Sheets, of Todd County, Mr. Bull, of Wright County, and J. A. Keyes, of Winona, are Single Taxers. It was Keyes who put through the Australian ballot law two years ago, and he is now at work on a bill to apply the reform to the entire State. I don't know how many other Single Taxers there may be in the house, but our bill continued on p. 19 →

[continued on next page — text breaks off mid-sentence at foot of column]

Sic in the original; probably "constitution".

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p. 19, col. 1
[continued from page 18]

← continued from p. 18 is so framed that any opposition to it has got to deny the Democratic principle of local self-government. We have great hopes of being able to carry the measure through.

W. A.Carpenter, Minneapolis.—Nine petitions. Hon. Sidney M. Owen, who polled 56,000 votes last November as the Alliance candidate for Governor of Minnesota, addressed our Single Tax League, January 12, on the nature of the tariff tax. He likened the tariff to an unclean beast which we borrowed from the Moors, and which has grown more unclean and destructive since its Christianization by us. "For," said the speaker, "the tariff with the Moors was one for revenue only; they, with all their cruelties and meanness, never were guilty of devising a tariff for protection." Mr. Owen declared himself in favor of a tariff for revenue only, but later in the evening, when asked what objection he had to absolute free trade, answered, "None." Among a large number who have joined the league was P. B. Winston, the mayor of our city. In a few weeks Mayor Winston will address the league on "Some reasons why I favor the Single Tax." Among those who will address us in the near future is Mrs. Frances E. Russell, of St. Paul. My brother, A. C., a farmer who is not afraid of the Single Tax, addressed the Castle Rock Alliance on the 3d inst. on the Single Tax theory. A Chatauqua Circle in Hastings spent an evening lately studying the Single Tax, and have since invited me to come down and talk with them about the matter. Never having heard of a Single Tax man who declined to talk on this subject when invited to do so, I suppose I must follow the custom and go.

George C. Madison, St. Paul.—One petition. Miss Eva McDonald, said to be in favor of the Single Tax, was elected to the position of State lecturer by the Farmers' Alliance at late convention here.

NEBRASKA.

E. Flannagan, Lincoln.—A. J. Cornish, though elected to the Legislature as a Republican, is the most pronounced Single Taxer in this county. He has introduced a bill, based on the Australian plan, providing that the State shall print and distribute all ballots, and he desires the friends of ballot reform to furnish him with the very best information on the subject. Address him at Lincoln, Lancaster County, Neb. I think there will be a law exempting from taxation anywhere from $300 to $1,000 of the products of labor, by the time our reform Legislature adjourns. Some radical legislation is looked for from this assembly, especially relating to taxation, interest and corporations, and best of all I'm led to believe the people will laugh this time. The independents have a good working majority in both houses and may have the Government yet.

Edwin Welsh, Omaha.—Twenty-seven petitions. One of the signers is a millionaire, L. Woodworth, who considers it unjust to fine a man for improving the city, while another is rewarded for retarding its growth. The Single Tax idea is growing in Nebraska.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

W. E. Brokaw, Flandreau.—Fifty-seven signatures. Saturday night, January 3, I talked to a fair audience in the school house at Estelline. At the close of my talk I answered questions, most of which were asked by a couple of bankers. While answering a question of one of them he walked out. I was told that finding himself cornered, he left for fear of being laughed at. The opposition of these men caused the farmers present to take more kindly to the subject. I obtained a number of signatures for the petition and subscribers for the special edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" also a subscriber for THE STANDARD. I proceeded to Brookings Monday. Tuesday night I talked in a school house ten miles from Brookings. The interest in the subject was manifest by the questions asked and the discussion after the meeting. There I also obtained subscriptions for the book and signers to the petition. At each place I distributed tracts and a few old STANDARDS I happened to have. Wednesday night I spoke in the Court House at Brookings. I had my smallest audience there, but the presentation of the truth seemed to have the same effect that it has on a larger crowd. Thursday Mr. Lattin took me to White. Although it had been announced that I would speak there, no arrangements had been made for a place to speak in. The school house seemed to be the only place obtainable, but it could not be had for less than $2.50. As that was about half the size of my "pile," and as I could find no one, or number of men, willing to guarantee the amount and trust to a collection, I could not secure the school room. After considerable "rustling" I was offered the use of a store room. Something like twenty men were "scared up" at that late hour, 8 P. M., and I stood near the door while my auditors sat on counters, boxes and chairs, and listened to an hour and a half's talk on "taxation." Many questions were asked in the half hour or so following my talk, and eight men paid a dime apiece for the new edition of "P. or F. T?" and thirteen signed the petition. One of the farmers present took me home with him, and in the morning I caught a hand-car ride from his place to Bushnell. Thus you see I labor under difficulties. At Bushnell I was taken in by the postmaster, who is also a storekeeper. Friday night I talked to a group of men in the school house there. One of the farmers present, who was a rank protectionist, said he wished he had known what it was going to be, and urged me to let him know if I ever came that way again, and he would have the house filled to hear me. While answering questions this man asked: "What you are after is to kill speculation, is it?" I replied that it was, and then he said, "Now I begin to get it through my thick head." Later, after I had answered some of his objections to free trade, he said: "I'll have to be going home, or you'll make a free trader of me." While waiting to catch a ride to Aurora the next day, that man came in with some of his neighbors, and and when I left[sic] there were a dozen or so in the store vigorously discussing the Single Tax. Saturday night, the 10th, I talked to about fifty men and a few women in the Methodist Church at Aurora. The man who made arrangements for me had read "Social Problems" and favored the idea. The pastor of the church had listened to me talk in his church at Gary last Spring. Mr. Van Doren, one of the organisers of the State Alliance, came over from Brooklings,[64] with Mr. Lattin to hear me, and while answering questions he made several statements

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that corroborated some of mine. Mr. Lattin took me home with him that night, and Sunday afternoon took me to Mr. Perley's, near Flandreau. Mr. Perley has arranged for me to address the County Alliance at Flandreau this afternoon. I expect to go to Baltic to-morrow, the 13th. At one place I met an editor who said he had just refused a chance to get a Single Tax department in the patent side of his paper. I told him he had better reconsider and he said he believed he would; for, if the subject was being agitated, his readers might as well get a chance to study it, but he had not supposed before that it was being agitated much. A Protectionist, who came to hear me at one place, declared my talk "splendid," although heretofore he could not be got to go to hear anything contrary to "Protection," while I talk pure Free Trade. He even went so far as to subscribe for the coming edition of "P. or F. T?" At other places other Protectionists have been similarly affected. The idea of limiting land-holding to use and thus freeing resources by the Single Tax removes all their fear of Tree Trade[sic]. I notice that "Tariff Reform" is a

Sic in the original; probably "and when I left".
Sic in the original; probably "Brookings".

term little used among the farmers where I have been so far; they talk of "Free Trade" and "Protection," and the Independents mostly seem to think the tariff is an evil that should be abolished but cannot be "reformed." The action of the State Board of Equalization in *raising* the assessments, instead of equalizing them, is creating more interest in the tax problem. This board, the chairman of which is the Governor, increased the assessed returns from 25 to 75 per cent., and on bank securities, etc., 100 per cent. But the bankers refuse to pay the additional amount. They will not pay taxes on $200 when the note is only a $100 note. On the other hand, most of the farmers will pay the increased amount. As a result the agitation of the tax question becomes easier, and any opposition of bankers to the Single Tax only serves to make it more popular with the farmers.

CALIFORNIA.

S. Byron Welcome, Los Angeles.—Thirty-three petitions. Unconscious Single Tax men are abundant. Nearly everybody is dissatisfied with the "McKinley Discovery." Free Trade is getting a stronger hold. It is no longer a bugaboo. Protectionists are very scarce and timid; Nationalists seem almost extinct: Socialists are few and thick-skulled as ever, and real Democracy crops out everywhere in discussion.

Mrs. Frances M. Milne, San Luis Obispo.—Find inclosed $2, from my mother (Mrs. F. M. Tener) and myself, $1 each, our annual subscription to the National Committee. Everything here just now is very dull, with the railroad topic the only interest. You can imagine our great happiness in Mr. George's recovery. Would that we could make some offering to the Single Tax worthy of such joy.

OREGON.

C. M. Crain, The Dalles.—Thirty-four petitions. Will Uren, Wallace Yates, B. S. Riggen and others, are succeeding in having some good, straight Single Tax articles published in the Oregonian, and the feeble attempts of the editor to combat their sound, political, economic logic, is making us many converts.

WASHINGTON.

James S. Paton, Douglas.—Inclosed find petitions, also a postal note for $2.50, our first contribution to this year's work of the National Committee. Our numbers are steadily increasing in this vicinity.

William R. Van Dolahr, Port Angeles.—Nineteen petitions.

PERSONAL.

Gertrude Franklin Atherton, in her article in the January Cosmopolitan on "The Literary Development of California," says that though not born in the State "Henry George needed the rich suggestions of the new country to teach him the heights and the depths of the great problem he has solved." Here it seems we have a Californian who understands that Mr. George has *solved* the problem he set out to solve.

* * *

Sic in the original; probably "Free Trade".

When the New York Times declares in a headline that "Chandler's Great Steal" in New Hampshire "was in line with his whole corrupt career," people old enough to remember the Florida steal in 1877, and the attitude of this same New York Times toward the great fraud, are disposed to rub their eyes and look carefully at the head line of the paper to see if it is really The Times.

* * *

In a private letter from Kansas Mr. Louis F. Post says: "I have had a long talk with Jerry Simpson. He is a true blue Single Taxer, deep-dyed, and carries Social Problems with him wherever he goes, as the exponent of the views he holds in common with us. Do not let the foolish,"sockless statesman" stories mislead you as to what he is. He is the best man in the Kansas delegation and will make a good Congressman. He wears socks."

* * *

George E. Bedell, of Herkimer, this State, and William Evans, of St. Louis, Mo., were in this city last week. They both visited the rooms of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, where they were entertained by members of the club.

* * *

W. H. Wakefield, writing from Lawrence, Kan., under date of the 10th instant, says that he had just received a call from Louis F. Post. The Topeka Capital of January 15 says that on the previous evening Mr. Post spoke before the Citizens' Alliance on free trade. The capital says[sic] Mr. Post is a natural orator.

* * *

Last Sunday morning W. L. Crosman, our Roxbury, Mass., correspondent, sat down to his breakfast. He folded his *Boston Globe*, so he could read it easily while discussing the various viands placed before him-meanwhile[sic] thinking of the toilsome week to begin on the following morning, But[68] before he had finished reading the Globe he learned, through its columns, that he could lie abed Monday morning if he wanted to, for the paper on which he worked—the Boston Post—had locked out its old compositors and taken on a force of non-Union men.

Sic in the original; probably "The Capital says".
Sic in the original; probably "him—meanwhile".
Sic in the original; probably "morning. But".

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THE SPEECH OF MR. INGALLS.

The passage of the free coinage bill by the Senate last Wednesday, was the occasion of the most exciting debate that has occurred in this Congress. It lasted ten hours in all, of which Mr. Ingalls occupied two hours to deliver a brilliant speech, in which he touched on a great many things besides the coinage of silver dollars. It was mainly devoted to pointing out the dangers which menace society from the unjust and unequal distribution of wealth. A condensed report contains the following:

> The moral sentiment of mankind had been aroused at the unequal distribution of wealth aud[sic] at the unequal diffusion of the burdens, benefits and privileges of society. At the beginning of the second century the American people had become profoundly convinced that the ballot was not the panacea for the evils of society, that it had not abolished poverty nor diminished injustice. They had discovered that political equality did not result in social fraternity; that under democracy the concentration of greater power in fewer hands was more possible than under a monarchy. George Washington, the first President of the Republic, had, when he died in 1799, the largest private fortune in the United States, but all of his belongings at the time of his death only reached the sum total of between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars. That was less than a century ago, and yet it is within bounds to say that at the present time there are many scores of men and of corporations in this country whose annual income (and there has been one man whose monthly revenue) exceeded the entire accumulations of the richest citizen of the United States at the end of the last century. The population of the Union was then 5,300,000, and the estimated wealth of the country was between three and four thousand million dollars. There was not a millionaire and there was not a tramp or pauper in the country. Labor was the rule and luxury the example,[70] The prayer of Agar was then absolutely realized. There was "neither poverty nor riches." Since that time the growth in wealth and numbers of the United States had had no precedent in the building of nations. The people of the United States now performed one-third of the world's mining, one-fourth of its manufacturing, one-fifth of its farming and possessed one-sixth of its accumulated wealth. The United States had become the wealthiest nation on the face of the earth. Its progress exceeded the fictions of the Arabian Nights. There was nothing in the story of Aladdin that rivalled it. It was without parallel or precedent. But the people had suddenly awakened to the conception of the fact that the great bulk of the property of the country was passing into the hands of those whom Senator Sherman called by euphemism the speculators of the country. One man in this country had in a lifetime acquired, out of the aggregate of the Nation's wealth earned by the labor of all, a sum that exceeded the assessed value of four of the smaller States, and which was many times more than the entire wealth of the Republic when it was founded. This was the most terrible commentary ever recorded in the book of time. And Nero fiddled while Rome burned. The means mistically,[71] denominated financiering, speculation. This process was going on with constantly and frightfully accelerating rapidity, by

Sic in the original; probably "and".
Sic in the original; probably "luxury the exception".
Sic in the original; probably "mystically".

> means of combinations. We were accustomed to speak of this as the land of the free and the home of the brave; and it would soon be the home of the rich and the land of the slave. It was no wonder that the laboring and agricultural classes of this country had at last awakened. Referring to the late election he said that it was neither a Republican defeat nor a Democratic victory. It was a great uprising, independent of and superior to both political parties. It was a peaceful revolution.

Mr. Ingalls then went on to advocate unlimited coinage, and claimed he had been a supporter of the idea contained in the bill for the last fifteen years. His speech was a strong bid for the support of the Farmers' Alliance majority of the Kansas Legislature, in his fight for re-election to the Senate.

"PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE" AND THE HAND-TO-HAND CLUB.

The success of the half-million edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" is now so far assured that the first hundred thousand will be put to press early in February. Whether the edition will ever reach the half million or million mark will depend entirely on the continuance of the enthusiastic work now being done nearly everywhere for it. Recognizing fully that this success will not be due to any one individual[sic]. but to the united efforts of all reformers, and that whatever honor may be derived therefrom should not be monopolized, it has been decided that the "Hand-to-Hand Club[,73]." composed of all who assist this work, shall issue this edition. Every subscriber for one hundred copies or more, and every one who obtains subscriptions for at least one hundred copies, will thereby become a member . This will enable every one of us to get some share of the glory, for while we may not all be able to afford to subscribe for this number each one of us can, with very little effort, get subscriptions from our acquaintances for more than one hundred copies. Mr. Logan Carlisle, son of Senator Carlisle, has accepted the presidency, and Mr. William Lloyd Garrison the vice-presidency, as will be seen from following[,74]:

William Lloyd Garrison, Boston, Mass.—You are welcome to use my name as vice-president of the Hand-to-Hand Club if it will be of any service to the cause. I think you have hit upon a very effective plan of converting the people to free trade ideas. Nothing more lucid or effective has ever been written upon the subject than Mr. George's book.

Louis F. Post.—The only work worth doing in the West is what you propose. Ordinary tariff reform literature would be like Presbyterian sermons to a Calvinist. It would be agreed to, but what good? What is needed is the kind of literature that will show the effect of protection in separating producer and consumer; that will show, without saying it, that the relief of a greater volume of currency would at best be but temporary. "Protection or Free Trade?" is the only book that in present political conditions can do that. The "money maggot" has possession now, and no mere fiscal reform has any show. It may be good enough in its way, but "what the people want is more money and less misery."

Oliver T. Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn.—Enclosed find orders for 1,107 copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" If I have as good success in the next two weeks my orders will reach two thousand by February 1—one two-hundred-and-fiftieth of the entire number needed. If Single Tax men generally take an interest in this matter we ought to get there with both feet in very short order.

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[Hand-to-Hand Club letters, continued from c1]

Sic in the original; probably "individual,".
Sic in the original; probably "Club,"".
Sic in the original; probably "from the following".

W. E. Brosaw[sic], Watertown, S. Dak.—To show that we mean business I enclose one order for five hundred from our club, one hundred from the secretary for his own use, and five odd ones I picked up. To-morrow I strike out and hope to pick np[,76] a good many by the wayside. Whoop her up!

George C. Gunther, Ottawa, Ill.—Enclosed find money order for $11, $10 of which is for one hundred copies "Protection or Free Trade?"

R. H. Hasewitter, Hermann, Mo.—Send blanks and I'll see how many subecribers[sic] I can get.

Judge Isaac Howe, Redfield, S. Dak.—Put me down for fifty copies. It is the best scheme yet devised to educate the voter. Thought must precede intelligent action, and I know of no book so well calculated to arouse thought and stimulate inquiry as "Protection or Free Trade?" It is so plain and fearless in statement and so convincing and unanswerable in argument that he who runs, though a Protectionist, may read and understand.

H. Hubbard, Painesville, O.—Put me down for a hundred copies. Have been loaning a single copy for the last two years, whenever I found a good subject and have seldom failed to make a convert. Will use ten copies myself, keeping them loaned to protectionists all the time and instruct friends to do the same. I believe ten dollars invested now in this way is worth five hundred during the campaign.

Patrick Molloy, Elk Garden, W. Va.—Have got thirty-five subscribers so far. Send circulars. I may be able to increase it.

Charles S. Prizer, Reading, Pa.—I will take a hundred copies. Will send cash February 1.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Ill.—Enclosed are orders for 195 copies. If I had more blanks I could have them filled.

J. H. Barber, San Francisco, Cal.—Enclosed find $1 for ten copies.

Thomas Bowman, Council Bluffs, Iowa.—I enclose order for a hundred copies.

Bolton Smith, Memphis, Tenn.—Put me down for one hundred copies.

R. T. Snediker, Hartford, Kan.—Send a hundred copies if possible before the farmers begin plowing, which is in March.

P. J. Snay, Galion, O.—I said I would get one hundred subscribers but will not be satisfied unless I make it five hundred. Am getting subscripscriptions[sic] every day and find it easier than to get petitions signed. The Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor hold conventions here beginning on the 20th, and I want to use the occasion to do some work.

Robert Tyson, Toronto, Can.—Send subscriptions for a hundred and forty-five additional copies.

W. A. Van Epps, Olympia, Wash.—Put me down for fifty copies.

A. J. Watson, O'Neill, Neb.—No better plan could be adopted to strengthen the ranks of reformers. Enclosed find order for a hundred copies.

Sic in the original; probably "Brokaw".
Sic in the original; probably "up".
Sic in the original; probably "subscribers".
Sic in the original; probably "subscriptions".

C. W. Kellogg, Chicago, Ill.—Enclosed find subscription for one hundred copies. The world will be ours within ten years if we can get this half million copies properly before the people.

Gus A. Menger, St. Louis, Mo.—Please increase my order to a hundred copies.

M. Hemming, St. Louis, Mo.—I cannot use more than a hundred copies just now, but hope to increase this later. This is the best work Single Taxers can do just now. Everyone has friends who can readily be persuaded to subscribe and the great good to be effected from this work ought to prompt every worker to devote at least a few dollars to circulate this book free.

Subscribers will save us much trouble and expense, if they will, so far as possible, send cash with their orders. The first hundred thousand will be printed in February and will be sent to subscribers from whom the cash is actually received. We hope this will induce workers to redouble their efforts, not to relax them. The actual subscriptions received to date foot up a little less than thirty thousand, but from present appearances the hundred thousand mark will be passed before February 10. Please address for subscription blanks, circulars, etc., W. J. Atkinson, secretary Hand-to-Hand Club. 42[sic] University place, New York.

AGAINST SUBSIDIES.

Boston Post, January 15.

> The letter of Captain John Codman, which we reprint in another column from the New York STANDARD, contains some remarkable statements concerning the manner in which the Farquhar subsidy scheme is "promoted" in the House. The methods employed lead Captain Codman vigorously to denounce it as "a bill for the benefit of beggars and theives[sic]."

> In this connection, but relating to the merits of the bill itself rather than to the lobby methods by which it is urged, the recent protests of the merchants of Baltimore is of interest. These merchants represent that they have acquired a trade with South America in vessels which "have been built and are owned by Baltimore houses, and are profitably employed without the aid of subsidy, notwithstanding the obstacles created by existing laws imposing onerous taxes upon shipping." They say that this trade, the result of years of effort, which is steadily increasing, is now threatened by the proposed legislation, and they "earnestly appeal" to their Senators and Representatives "to intervene and with every proper means oppose the shipping bill."

LET GERMANY PUT A TARIFF ON THE IMPORTED ARTICLE.

Boston Globe.

> The girls of Germany are beginning to resent with great bitterness the competition of American beauties, who generally succeed in carrying off the first prizes in matrimonial husbandry, while ostensibly "completing their studies."

Linn County, Kan., once elected a man to the State Senate who travelled to the capital of the State in an ox cart instead of by the stage coach, and who, in fencing his farm, tied the poles to the posts with hickory withes instead of nailing them, because there was a tariff on nails.

Sic in the original; probably "Club, 42".
Sic in the original; probably "thieves".

Page 21 of 24

THE STANDARD. III

p. 21, col. 1

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than

the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

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

The single tax, therefore, would–

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

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

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

Sic in the original; probably “would”.

Page 22 of 24

p. 22, col. 1

IV THE STANDARD.

[Advertisement] Henry George & Co., Publishers

HENRY GEORGE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

42 University Place, New York City.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?

An examination of the Tariff question, with especial regard to the interests of labor. By Henry George. Cloth, $1.50; paper covers, 35 cents; half calf or half morocco, $3.

Written with a clearness, a vigor and a terseness that at once attract.—Philadelphia Record.

Whatever may be Henry George's defects as an author he never writes a dull book.—Home Weekly.

The fullest and clearest presentation of a much disputed subject yet made.—Kansas City Times.

An argument of great ingenuity and power, logically worked out and attractively formulated.—Chicago Times.

Another great book, written in that clear, eloquent, analytical style that made fame for "Progress and Poverty." The most thorough investigation of the subject that has yet been put into type.—New York News.

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. 512 pages. Cloth, $1.50; paper covers, 35 cents; half calf or half morocco, $3.

Social Problems.

By Henry George. 342 pages. Cloth, $1.00; paper covers, 35 cents; half calf or half morocco, $2.50.

The Land Question.

What it involves and how alone it can be settled. By Henry George. 87 pages; paper covers, 20 cents.

Property in Land.

A Passage-at-Arms between the Duke of Argyll and Henry George. 77 pages. Paper covers, 15 cents.

SETS OF THREE.—"Progress and Poverty." "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade?" bound alike, in half calf or half morocco, $7.50.

Henry George's Works in Foreign Languages.

Fortschritt und Armuth.

("Progress and Poverty" in German.) Translation of C. D. F. Gutschow. 430 pages. Paper covers, 35 cents.

Progres et Pauvrete.

("Progress and Poverty" in French.) Translation of P. LeMonnier. 542 pages. Paper covers, $2.75.

Protection ou Libre-echange?

("Protection or Free Trade?" in French.) Translation of Louis Vossion. 436 pages. Paper covers, $2.75.

Progresso e Poverta.

("Progress and Poverty" in Italian.) Translation of Ludovico Eusebio. 352 pages. Paper covers, $2.50.

HENRY GEORGE & CO.,

42 University Place, New York City.

[Advertisement] Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau



p22_fig1

[Illustration: display advertisement. A man in a cap, leaning back, kicks a small round object (a ball or bundle) high into the air, with speed lines trailing from his foot; large hand-lettered words “Don’t kick” above him; the following hand-lettered text beside him, with “advertise” underlined.]

Don’t kick

because your business is bad. but[sic] advertise If you.[83] don’t know how to, write to us and we will tell you.

We will prepare your advertisement or give you advice and assistance to aid you in preparing it yourself. We will have the advertisement set in type and procure illustrations if any are needed. When a satisfactory advertisement has been produced we will furnish proofs and an electrotyped pattern to be used in duplicating the advertisement if the display or illustration make an electrotype desirable.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,

Sic in the original; probably “bad, but”.
Sic in the original; probably “advertise. If you”.

10 Spruce St., N. Y.

p. 22, col. 2

[Advertisement] The Berkshire Life Insurance Co.

ORGANIZED 1851[sic].

THE BERKSHIRE

Life Insurance Co.,

OF

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Send your age, name and address and receive a SPECIAL STATEMENT showing the SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES and LIBERAL OPTIONS of the new TWENTY PAYMENT INVESTMENT and PROTECTION POLICY, together with the GUARANTEED CASH and PAID UP VALUES after the SECOND YEAR. This policy affords all the advantages of Life Insurance during the early or producing years of life, and at the same time makes sure a provision for advanced age. Being a POSITIVE CONTRACT, it is especially adapted to suit the needs of business men.

You should send for particulars of this investment to

GEORGE W. ENGLISH, Manager,

271 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK CITY.

Sic in the original; probably “ORGANIZED 1851.”.

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p. 23, col. 1

[Page 23 of the scan is the front page (cover) of the FOLLOWING issue: Vol. IX., No. 4, Whole No. 213, January 28, 1891.]

TEN CENTS.

THE STANDARD

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY WM. T. CROASDALE, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

[*Entered at the post office in New York as second-class matter.*]

VOL. IX., No. 4. | NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1891. | ONE YEAR, $3.00[sic] / FOUR MOS., $1.00
WHOLE No. 213.

CONTENTS.

Editorial: The Force Bill–Nebraska's New Muddle–How Long?–Senators by Popular Vote–Why Did They Do It?–Investigating Immigrants–Taxing Unseen Coal–A Liberal Victory–Kalakaua Dead–The Argentine Collapse–Ballot Reform in New Jersey–Senators Re-elected–The Cherokee Strip–Fusion in the Northwest–An Extra Session–Governor Pattison Inaugurated–Ingalls' Chances–Single Tax Clubs–The Gag Law Proposal–A Third Party Effort–Resisting Revolution–The Boulogne Folly–How to Get Rich–The Hold-Over Minority–The Boston Globe for the Single Tax–Single Tax in Missouri.

Shifting a Tax Upon Ground Rent, - - - - - - - - George White

An Open Letter to F. B. Thurber, - - - - - - Captain John Codman

The Tin Plate Humbug, - - - - - - - - - Jas. A. B. Dilworth

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Letters to the Editor.	*Henry George Sails for Bermuda.*
The Evils of Land Speculation.	*Comments on "The Standard."*
A Case of Unearned Increment.	*Single Tax News.*

Sic in the original; probably "$3.00".

[Advertisement] The Single Tax Library.

(Entered at Post Office, New York, as second-class mail matter.)

A Set of Tracts (exclusive of Books), from Nos. 1 to 36, will be sent for 40 cents. The price will increase with the addition of new Tracts.

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27. Property in Land. Henry George. 77 pages ... 15 31 and 32, out of print.
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PRICES OF SINGLE TAX LIBRARY:

Two-page Tracts—1 copy, 1 cent; 40 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 20 cents; 1,000 copies, $1.50. Four-page Tracts—1 copy, 2 cents; 20 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 40 cents; 1,000 copies, $3 00. Eight-page Tracts—1 copy, 3 cents;

Sic in the original; probably "8 pages".
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Sic in the original; probably "33. Out of print".

10 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 80 cents; 1,000 copies, $6.00. Sixteen-page Tracts—1 copy, 4 cents; 5 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, $1.00; 1,000 copies, $12.00. No extra charge by mail.

The following numbers of the "Land and Labor Library" are still in stock:

1. Sailors' Snug Harbor and the Randall Farm. W. T. Croasdale. 12 pages.
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4. "God Wills It." Henry George. 4 pages.
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6. Jefferson and Hamilton. Chauncey F. Black. 8 pages.

GERMAN.TRACTS[sic].

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2. Socialism—Its Truth and Its Error. Henry George. 4 pages.
3. Taxing Land Values. Henry George. 8 pages.
4. It is the Law of Christ. Rev. S. H. Spencer, Henry, Ill. 4 pages.
5. Sailors' Snug Harbor. Wm. T. Croasdale. 12 pages.

SWEDISH TRACTS.

1. The Case Plainly Stated. H. F. Ring. 8 pages.

Address

THE STANDARD, 42 University Place, New York City.

p. 23, col. 2

[Advertisement] THE SINGLE TAX OF HYGIENE.

A SICK MAN

can be cured of almost any disease by removing restrictions upon the free operation of natural laws.

METHUSALEH[sic]

made a record for longevity, probably because he maintained conditions which conduce to health.

VIGOR

is a publication which discusses these propositions and suggests a cure for disease WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Send for sample copy.

THE HEALTH PROCESS CO. 39 Nassau Street, New York.

Sic in the original; probably "GERMAN TRACTS.".
Sic in the original; probably "METHUSELAH".

[Advertisement] MORRIS R. GEORGE,

Manufacturing Jeweler

AND

ENGRAVER.

Society Badges and Jewels Made to Order

S. E. COR. 11th and SANSOM STS[sic],

PHILADELPHIA.

JOBBING. DIAMONDS RESET, ETC.

[Advertisement] A Single Tax Button in Gold.

We have just received a neat button in gold, with blue enamel ground. It has the cat's head in the centre with "Single" above it and "Tax" below it. It is round in shape and smaller than a three-cent piece. Sent to any address on receipt of fifty cents.

HENRY GEORGE & CO., 42 University Place, New York.

Sic in the original; probably "STS.,".

Page 24 of 24

p. 24, col. 1
II [page number] THE STANDARD. [running head]

[Notice] THE STANDARD.

A Weekly Review of Public Affairs.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

–BY–

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THE STANDARD is the acknowledged organ and exponent of the Single Tax movement in the United States, but it is also "A Weekly Review of Public Affairs," in which the busy man *can* find with *certainty* comment upon or mention of every event of real public importance. Even those who do not accept the paper's views will find this review of great value[sic]

No student of poiitical[sic] economy and no one interested in politics, not of the *mere machine order*, can afford to neglect the large and growing movement that aims at a radical change in methods of taxation. This is shown by the large number of public and professional men, college professors and students who are regular subscribers to the paper. THE STANDARD'S circulation is not, however, confined to any class. It has an especially strong hold upon thoughtful and intelligent workingmen and upon the shopkeepers, to whom the rent problem is one of growing and vital importance.

Sic in the original; probably "of great value.".
Sic in the original; probably "political".

The paper seeks to cover the whole field of economics and to present a summary of all important contributions to the discussion of economic questions in magazines or other periodicals, but it is the special exponent and advocate of the following great reforms:

THE SINGLE TAX.–This means the abolition of all taxes on labor or the products of labor, that is to say, the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land irrespective of improvements[sic]

FREE TRADE.–That is. as[sic] *perfect freedom of trade* with all the world as now exists between the States of our Union. Tariff Reform will only be advocated as a movement tending in this direction.

BALLOT REFORM.–That is, the real Australian system, the first requisite of which is the exclusive use at elections of official ballots furnished by the State and marked and cast by the voter in compulsory secrecy, with ample safeguards against the subsequent identification of such ballots.

The paper circulates in every part of the United States, and it has subscribers in nearly every other country, especially in those in which English is spoken. It reaches as thoughtful a body of readers as can be found in the world, and it is not only thoroughly read by those who take it but it is passed around in many cases from hand to hand. As its advertising rates are based on an active, bona fide, paying circulation it is one of the very best and cheapest mediums for advertisers who desire to reach a widespread and intelligent body of readers.

Address all communications to

THE STANDARD,

No. 42 University Place, New York City.

[Advertisement] THE WATERTOWN JOURNAL

HAS A

Single Tax Department,

EDITED BY

W. E. BROKAW.

Member of the National Committee for South Dakota.

The JOURNAL is the leading Reform paper in South Dakota. Subscribe for it.

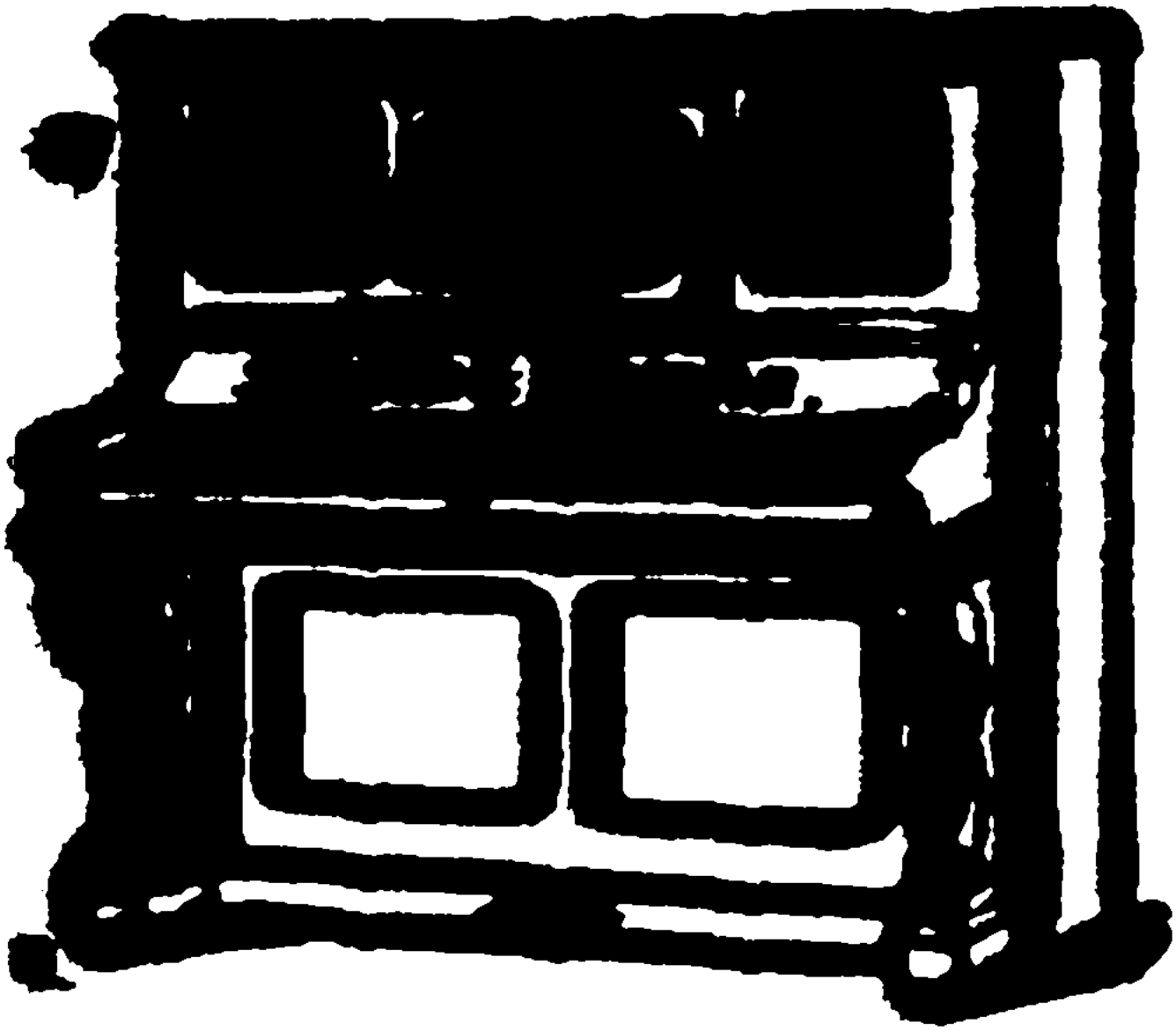
Try it 3 months for 25 cents.

Address THE JOURNAL, Watertown, S. D.

[Advertisement] MASON & HAMLIN

MASON & HAMLIN

Sic in the original; probably “irrespective of improvements.”.
Sic in the original; probably “That is, as”.



p24_fig1

[Illustration: an upright piano/organ cabinet]

ORGANS:

Highest Honors at all Great World's Exhibitions since 1867. One hundred styles, [$22?] to [$900?]. For Cash, Easy Payments and *rented.*

PIANOS:

The Improved [Mode?] of Stringing Pianos, invented by Mason & Hamlin in [1882?], is a great advance in Piano construction, [experts pronouncing?] it the

[Greatest?] Improvement in Pianos in Half a Century.

[Illustrated?] Catalogues Free.

ORGAN & PIANO CO.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

[Advertisement] Handy Binders for The Standard.

A lot of Handy Binders, made especially for filing THE STANDARD, are now ready.

Price—[75?] Cents, to any address.

Address

THE STANDARD,

42 University Place, New York City.

[Advertisement] [Holland's?] Coffee and Dining Rooms

[1?? — figures illegible] Fourth Av., bet. 13th and 14th Sts.

p. 24, col. 2

[Advertisement] LOVELY AS A ROSE! (Glenn's Sulphur Soap)

LOVELY AS A ROSE!

As we gaze upon a new-blown rose, we involuntarily exclaim, "How lovely!" Our admiration is excited by the color and delicate tints of the flower. So it is with

A Beautiful Maiden.

Her clear velvet-like skin and peachbloom complexion fascinate us. These exquisite charms always result from the use of

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

A never-failing remedy for removing all imperfections from the skin and making the complexion

PEERLESSLY BEAUTIFUL.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Glenn's Soap will be sent by mail for 30 cts. for one cake, or 75 cts. for three cakes by C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, New York City.

[Advertisement] Concord Co-operative Printing Co. (Ld.)

Concord Co-operative Printing Co. (Ld.)

104 ELM ST., COR. CANAL, NEW YORK.

Book, Job and Newspaper Printing.

p. 24, col. 3

[Advertisement] SCOTT'S EMULSION

SCOTT'S

EMULSION

DOES CURE

CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Be sure you get the genuine.

[Advertisement] "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?" FOR TEN CENTS.

"PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

FOR TEN CENTS.

To insure the success of the half million edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" at TEN cents a copy, postag[sic] paid, every Reformer is urgently requested to fill out this blank, subscribe for as many copies as possible, and ask his friends to do the same. "He gives twice who gives quickly."

[Printed vertically at left of form:] Return when signed to [W. J. A?]TKINSON, [line obscured]

I hereby subscribe for . . . . . copies of a special paper covered edition of "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE" by Henry George, for which I agree to pay ten cents per copy.

Name . . . . . .

No. and Street . . . . . .

City or Town . . . . . *State* . . . . . .

Deliver to. . . . . . .

"Written with a clearness, a vigor and a terseness that at once attract."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Whatever may be Henry George's defects as an author he never writes a dull book."—*Home Weekly*[sic]

"The fullest and clearest presentation of a much disputed subject yet made."—*Kansas City Times.*

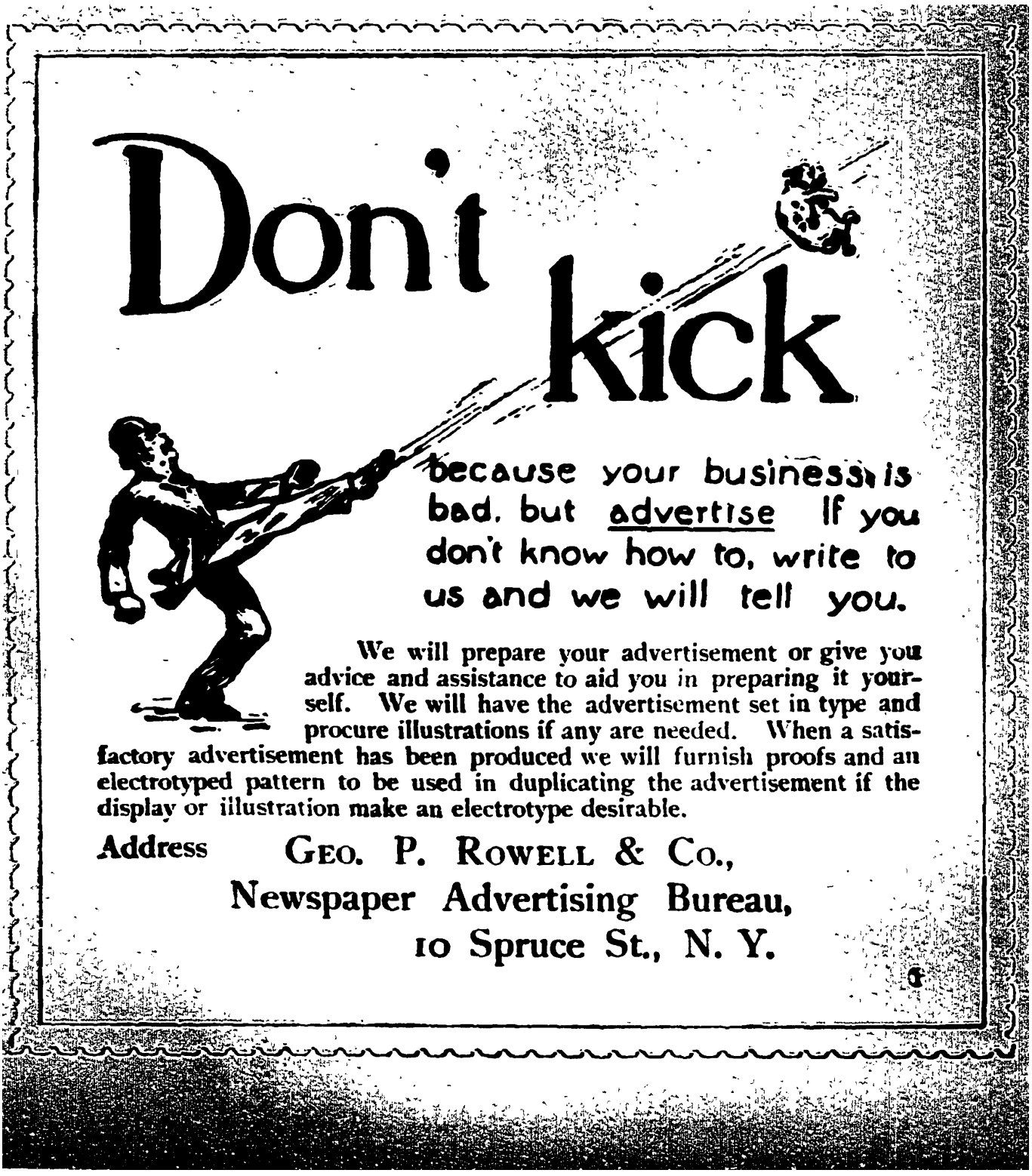
"An argument of great ingenuity and power, logically worked out and attractively formu-lated[sic]."—*Chicago Times.*

Sic in the original; probably "postage".
Sic in the original; probably "Home Weekly.".

"Another great book, written in that clear, eloquent, analytical style that made fame for"Progress and Poverty." The most thorough investigation of the subject that has yet been put into type."—*N. Y. News.*

Sic in the original; probably "formulated".

[Advertisement] Don't kick (Geo. P. Rowell & Co.)



p24_fig2

[Cartoon: within an ornamental border, a man in a cap kicks hard, his motion lines sending a small dog(?) flying through the air past the hand-lettered words "Don't kick". Hand-lettered text:] Don't kick because your business is bad, but advertise If you don't know how to, write to us and we will tell you.

We will prepare your advertisement or give you advice and assistance to aid you in preparing it yourself. We will have the advertisement set in type and procure illustrations if any are needed. When a satisfactory advertisement has been produced we will furnish proofs and an electrotyped pattern to be used in duplicating the advertisement if the display or illustration make an electrotype desirable.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,

10 Spruce St., N. Y.

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	IRISH POLITICS.	alienate	alienate
1	SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.	and	and
1	SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.	and	and
2	NEBRASKA'S TROUBLES.	they	they
2	DEEPENING THE HUDSON.	Gøvernment	Government
2	DEEPENING THE HUDSON.	s500	$500
3	A FOOLISH PAPER.	Single Tax idea." which	Single Tax idea," which
3	HOW TO GET IMMIGRANTS.	get	get
4	THE SPEECH OF INGALLS.	civil	civil
4	THE SPEECH OF INGALLS.	from	from
4	THE SPEECH OF INGALLS.	originally	originally
5	CONSTITUTION TINKERING.	prov[broken]le	provide
5	CONSTITUTION TINKERING.	to [broken]e	to be
6	[CONSTITUTION TINKERING, concluded]	consiitu..ion	constitution
6	[CONSTITUTION TINKERING, concluded]	t[?]	the
6	GOLD MORTGAGES.	m?rtgages	mortgages
6	GOLD MORTGAGES.	deb?s	debts
6	TRUSTS TRIUMPHANT.	tl:e	the
6	TRUSTS TRIUMPHANT.	form^{e}d	formed
6	THE ADIRONDACK PARK.	State	State

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
7	[THE ADIRONDACK PARK, concluded]	men. outside	men, outside
7	WHAT REAL WOOL GROWERS WANT.	elamoring	clamoring
7	WHAT REAL WOOL GROWERS WANT.	New York	New York
7	NEW YORK'S ASSESSMENT.	York—-those	York—those
7	IS A TAX ON GROUND-RENT PAID BY THE TENANT?	ground-rent'of	ground-rent of
7	IS A TAX ON GROUND-RENT PAID BY THE TENANT?	unlimited	unlimited
8	EQUALIZING LOCAL ASSESSMENTS.	practical	practical
8	EQUALIZING LOCAL ASSESSMENTS.	therefore	therefore
9	[EQUALIZING LOCAL ASSESSMENTS, concluded]	domesti[c]	domestic
9	[EQUALIZING LOCAL ASSESSMENTS, concluded]	ha[v]e	have
9	[Notes and Queries: Hertzka's "free land" movement]	a[r]e	are
9	[Notes and Queries: Hertzka's "free land" movement]	i[n]	in
9	[Notes and Queries: death of the Duke of Bedford]	agricu[l]t[u]r[a]l	agricultural
9	[Notes and Queries: death of the Duke of Bedford]	Engla[n]d	England
9	[Notes and Queries: death of the Duke of Bedford]	[a]nd	and
9	[Notes and Queries: death of the Duke of Bedford]	ove[r]	over
9	[Notes and Queries: Salisbury and Canadian reciprocity]	ab[ou]t	about
9	[Notes and Queries: the meanest man in Chicago]	w[o]rld	world
9	[Notes and Queries: the Black Death and English estates]	h[o]vels	hovels
9	[Notes and Queries: the Tribune and the American hog]	ta[r]iff	tariff
10		sto !	stop !

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
	[Notes and Queries: the Tribune and the American hog, conclu		
10	[Notes and Queries: Kansas Congressmen and the Single Tax]	t’he	the
10	[Notes and Queries: Knights of Labor Congress at Albany]	constitutioi.	constitution
10	[Notes and Queries: Knights of Labor Congress at Albany]	more n conformity	more in conformity
10	[Notes and Queries: Senator Saxton’s ballot bill]	pre7ent	prevent
11	THE FIGHT FOR FREE TRADE.	bol-lly	boldly
11	THE FIGHT FOR FREE TRADE.	1[5?]67	1867
11	THE FIGHT FOR FREE TRADE.	Sta’es	States
11	THE FIGHT FOR FREE TRADE.	pas:ed	passed
11	THE FIGHT FOR FREE TRADE.	the [p]resent	the present
11	[The Fight for Free Trade: John M. Norton’s letter]	Presi lent	President
11	[The Fight for Free Trade: John M. Norton’s letter]	Canan laigua	Canandaigua
11	[The Fight for Free Trade: John M. Norton’s letter]	imm^diate	immediate
11	[The Fight for Free Trade: John M. Norton’s letter]	c n me	on me
12	POWER AND PROGRESS.	fin l	find
12	POWER AND PROGRESS.	manki d	mankind
12	POWER AND PROGRESS.	un loubtedly	undoubtedly
12	POWER AND PROGRESS.	k..d	kind
12	POWER AND PROGRESS.	bel.eve	believe
12	THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.	fre? trade	free trade
12	THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.	Lon lon	London
13	PROFESSOR SELIGMAN’S ARITHMETIC.	full points for commas (e.g. “Mr. Beaumont. in a conversation”)	commas
13	PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.	A. CRIDGE. (C damaged, reads like URIDGE)	A. CRIDGE.

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13	COMMENTS ON THE STANDARD.	Bleomington	Bloomington
13	COMMENTS ON THE STANDARD.	better and ketter	better and better
14	“THIEVES AND BEGGARS.” AN OPEN LETTER.	glory :n	glory in
14	“THIEVES AND BEGGARS.” AN OPEN LETTER.	Captain !awrence	Captain Lawrence
14	“THIEVES AND BEGGARS.” AN OPEN LETTER.	subsi·lies	subsidies
14	THE SINGLE TAX IN FRANCE.	Crɔss	Cross
14	THE SINGLE TAX IN FRANCE.	for·ign	foreign
15	MISSOURI DEMOCRATS AND THE SINGLE TAX.	fre[e]	free
15	UNDERVALUATION OF REAL ESTATE.	oi	of
15	UNDERVALUATION OF REAL ESTATE.	full points for commas	commas
15	UNDERVALUATION OF REAL ESTATE.	un-/ortunate	unfortunate
16	MASSACHUSETTS MAYORS WRITE ON LIVE QUESTIONS.	t o light	to light
16	MASSACHUSETTS MAYORS WRITE ON LIVE QUESTIONS.	[U]nless	Unless
16	MASSACHUSETTS MAYORS WRITE ON LIVE QUESTIONS.	opp rtunity	opportunity
16	MASSACHUSETTS MAYORS WRITE ON LIVE QUESTIONS.	lighting rlant	lighting plant
16	MASSACHUSETTS MAYORS WRITE ON LIVE QUESTIONS.	fu nishing	furnishing
16	MASSACHUSETTS MAYORS WRITE ON LIVE QUESTIONS.	ob-tacles	obstacles
16	MASSACHUSETTS MAYORS WRITE ON LIVE QUESTIONS.	studyinz	studying
16	MASSACHUSETTS MAYORS WRITE ON LIVE QUESTIONS.	an 1 that	and that
16	FORESTRY ABROAD.	belong:	belongs
16	FORESTRY ABROAD.	o er	over
16	THAT’S WHAT THEY ARE.	TH£Y	THEY

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17	SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.	morning	morning
17	SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.	benefit	benefit
17	SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.	organizations	organizations
17	SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.	before	before
17	[Single Tax News: NEW YORK CITY – Julien T. Davies's lecture	thc	the
17	[Single Tax News: BROOKLYN – James B. Connell, Brooklyn]	find	find
18	[Single Tax News: WEST VIRGINIA – W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg	]protection	protection
18	[Single Tax News: OHIO – J. M. G., Findlay]	Findiay	Findlay
18	[Single Tax News: ILLINOIS – Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago]	leav / ing	leav-/ing
18	[Single Tax News: ILLINOIS – Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago]	1here	There
18	[Single Tax News: ILLINOIS – B. P. Murphy, Pinckneyville]	Cmming	Cumming
18	[Single Tax News: MINNESOTA – C. J. Buell, Minneapolis]	‹ntire	entire
19	[Single Tax News: MINNESOTA – W. A. Carpenter, Minneapolis]	no[t]	not
19	[Single Tax News: NEBRASKA – E. Flannagan, Lincoln]	assem bly (damaged m)	assembly
19	[Single Tax News: SOUTH DAKOTA – W. E. Brokaw, Flandreau]	editio[n]	edition
19	[Single Tax News: SOUTH DAKOTA – W. E. Brokaw, Flandreau]	fro[m]	from
19	[Single Tax News: SOUTH DAKOTA – W. E. Brokaw, Flandreau]	P. or F. T?	P. or F. T.?
19	[Single Tax News: SOUTH DAKOTA – W. E. Brokaw, Flandreau]	wit[h]	with
19	[Single Tax News: SOUTH DAKOTA – W. E. Brokaw, Flandreau]	Equali / zat[i]on	Equalization
19		Nationa[l]ists	Nationalists

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	[Single Tax News: CALIFORNIA — S. Byron Welcome, Los Angeles		
19	[Personal: Gertrude Atherton on Henry George]	Develop[m]ent	Development
20	THE SPEECH OF MR. INGALLS.	accu mulations	accu-mulations
20	THE SPEECH OF MR. INGALLS.	fiddled	fiddled
20	“PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE” AND THE HAND-TO-HAND CLUB.	OK / ANI)	OR / AND
20	“PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE” AND THE HAND-TO-HAND CLUB.	T.is	This
20	“PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE” AND THE HAND-TO-HAND CLUB.	wili	will
20	[Linn County’s ox-cart senator]	inst°ad	instead
21	THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.	seif-evident	self-evident
21	THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.	favcr	favor
21	THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.	ac corded	accorded
21	THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.	whicn	which
21	THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.	wou’d	would
22	HENRY GEORGE & CO., PUBLISHERS,	Progiess	Progress
22	THE BERKSHIRE Life Insurance Co.,	SPE / CIAL; ADVAN / TAGES	SPE- / CIAL; ADVAN- / TAGES
22	THE BERKSHIRE Life Insurance Co.,	PROTEC1ION	PROTECTION
23	CONTENTS.	Singl[e]	Single
23	CONTENTS.	H[o]w	How
23	The Single Tax Library.	12mo (damaged 2)	12mo
23	The Single Tax Library.	Taxation (damaged T)	Taxation
23	The Single Tax Library.	cent / cents (damaged)	cent / cents
23	The Single Tax Library.	$1.00 (damaged 0)	$1.00
23	THE SINGLE TAX OF HYGIENE.	conduce (damaged o)	conduce
24	THE STANDARD. A Weekly Review of Public Affairs.	maga / zines	maga-/zines
24	“PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?” FOR TEN CENTS.	succe?s	success

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