

packing houses to pay the same rate of tax as others, the city going largely Republican except for Rose on the mayoralty. The packers, water works and other large corporations have been assessed at five to ten per cent. of actual value heretofore, and others at fifty to seventy per cent. The Missouri Pacific Railway was assessed at fifty dollars per acre on eighty acres in the heart of the city, which real estate men value at \$10,000 per acre, and five other railways similarly favored. Rose removed the Republican assessor and appointed an honest Republican, the Republican council refusing to confirm a Democrat.

The ostensible excuse for attempting to oust Rose is that he has not strictly enforced the Prohibition law, though he has made more effort to do so than any of his Republican predecessors. Rose had closed all the gambling houses and policy shops, which had run openly for twenty years.

W. H. T. WAKEFIELD.

Mound City, Kan.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WORK AMONG THE HIGH SCHOOLS—GOOD RESULTS OBTAINED—CONTEMPLATED WORK AMONG THE PASTORS.

Late in the autumn of 1904 Mr. John G. Pike strongly urged the Executive Committee to get into communication with high schools, debating societies, colleges and churches for the purpose of supplying them with literature and interesting them in the Single Tax.

The Executive Committee appointed a sub-committee to carry out this work. This sub-committee first of all sent out in January, 1905, circulars to 250 principals of high schools in Massachusetts asking them to receive literature and get it distributed in any debating societies or classes for economic study which may exist in connection with the schools. A printed list of questions suitable for study and discussion was enclosed. In reply 37 favorable answers were received almost all of which gladly offered to study and distribute the literature.

To all who had responded to the Committee's circular parcels of Single Tax literature were forwarded free. After a few weeks had elapsed the Committee sent to these same correspondents another circular asking them to be good enough to report results and to say whether the students had been interested in the literature and in the land question; what discussions, if any, had been carried on, and how far the question seemed to be understood.

The replies to these inquiries were generally of a very encouraging nature, many of the principals asking for further supplies of literature, and indicating a lively interest in the land question, and anticipating still greater interest when the question had been

further studied and was better understood.

The Committee's circular intimated to the teachers that this effort on the part of the League was entirely experimental, and asked for any suggestions they could offer which may be of use for the further work of the League. Many interesting and gratifying replies were received.

The Executive Committee is well satisfied with the results of the first attempt to interest teachers and senior scholars in Single Tax doctrines, and believe they have hit on a line of work which will be fruitful of good in other directions. It is in contemplation to send out this coming autumn similar circulars to ministers of various denominations throughout Massachusetts. Since "the earth is the Lord's," and He has "given it to the children of men," ministers may be supposed to be specially interested in seeing that the property is properly administered. We hope for good results.

Following is the list of questions proposed by the Massachusetts League as subjects for debate:

1. Would the Single Tax method of raising public revenue be beneficial or otherwise to the community?
2. What would be the effect of the Single Tax on (a) Wages? (b) Capital? (c) Rent? (d) Wealth production? (e) On the moral condition of society?
3. Would it be most advisable to apply the Single Tax at once by substituting it for all other taxation for revenue, or gradually by remitting other taxes as the Single Tax was increased?
4. Is private property in land justifiable morally or economically?
5. What would be gained economically and morally by substituting direct taxation for our present methods?
6. What effect would the Single Tax have on trust monopoly?

SAMUEL BRAZIER.

Boston, Mass.

MISSOURI.

THE LOCAL WORK IN ST. LOUIS—ACTIVITY AMONG THE WOMEN.

Single Tax matters in St. Louis are livening up somewhat now that the Fall season is on. The "Informal Club," which meets at the Holy Communion Church, 27th and Washington Avenue, once a week, has had its initial meeting for the season, and started off with a good attendance. There is no organization in its make-up, simply a "come-together" class of students, who are reading George's "Progress and Poverty" and dissecting its philosophy. Messrs. Louis Cohen and J. W. Steele, the latter one of the "old guard," are the promoters, and the pastor of the church is an attendant and fellow student.

Prof. F. M. Crunden, Public Librarian, attended the opening meeting and spoke at some length, lending much encouragement and enthusiasm to those who conduct the affairs of the club. The work being done is invaluable as a propaganda agency and its influence is far-reaching. The two active spirits in the work, named above, deserve great credit as well as the hearty support of the friends hereabouts.

The weekly meeting nights have not been fixed upon definitely, but those interested may learn more than can be here given by addressing Mr. Louis Cohen at 2600 Lafayette Avenue, or calling at the cutlery department of Simmons' Hardware Store, Broadway and St. Charles.

The St. Louis Single Tax League is still holding forth, meeting weekly on Wednesday evenings at the Aschenbroedel Club, 3535 Pine Street. The writer has not attended for some time and, therefore, is not prepared to give any news of the doings of the league. Stephen M. Ryan, 1026 North Broadway, is the president.

The Women's Single Tax Club meets monthly, on the first Thursdays, at the homes of the members. The next meeting will be held on the evening of October 5th at Mrs. Nakes' on Kennerly Avenue near Taylor. Mrs. B. J. Hall, 104 South Channing Avenue, is president, and any information desired can be secured by addressing her at that number. The first meeting of the season was held on September 7th, and an enjoyable and profitable evening spent in readings and discussion. A number of strangers to the faith were present. Here again is a worthy and valuable adjunct to the cause, and the friends, particularly those of the other sex, should get in touch with it. Mrs. Hall is well equipped, intellectually and practically, for the work she has taken in hand, and with proper encouragement, promises to make the Women's Auxiliary to the movement a power for good in old St. Louis.

Louis D. Goodman, Esq., is conducting a "Forum" in Recital Hall, at the Odeon, Grand near Finney, on Sunday Mornings. Discussion of social, economical and philosophical questions is the order. J. W. Steele occupied the rostrum a couple of Sundays ago, and made a good speech.

Between now and the next issue of the REVIEW I will be better informed as to the real work being carried on in the "Mound City," and will try to lay what I know before our readers.

L. P. CUSTER.

St. Louis, Mo.

William McCabe, grand marshal of the N. Y. Labor Day parade, was a well known Single Taxer and active worker in the days of '86-'87, and indeed at a later date. He was also a contributor to the *Standard*.

News—Foreign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE—GRACIOUSNESS OF THE ARISTOCRACY—THE SPLENDID WORK OF SINGLE TAX LEADERS.

No American can really appreciate the strength of customs hoary with age until he has had a glimpse of the Old World. Good or bad, a custom on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean becomes so important a part of the daily life of the people that logic must take a back seat if it in anywise runs counter to the prevailing opinion.

For the two months I was in England and Scotland, last year, I talked with hundreds of people on the effect on work and wages of the land laws of Great Britain, and though few disputed my logic, the most of them refused to admit that any other way than the one then being followed would work to the greater advantage of those who produce the wealth of the world.

Since coming back to America I have tried to analyze this willingness to meekly submit to the bad economics arising from the enforcement of the land laws of England and Scotland, and I have come to the conclusion that it can only be accounted for because the people of those countries believe they are getting compensation in other directions out of the landed class—compensations that cannot be reduced to figures.

The members of the landed aristocracy of England are a gracious lot. They possess the characteristics that might be expected of those supposed to have been set apart by Divine Providence to rule over inferiors. In fact they look their part. Well fed and well educated, they try to use everybody about right in the daily affairs of life, and are impartial as between sects, parties and factions, dividing on all problems before the public except the one that touches their property rights in the land.

The women of the landed class are accomplished in the art of helping the widow and orphan, and relieving the distressed. Their good works in these respects are known of all, and it is seldom that one can traverse the poorer quarters of any great city in Great Britain without meeting one or more of these ladies on errands of mercy.

While I was one day inspecting a great municipal tenement not far from Westminster Abbey, I stumbled across one of the royal family making a professional visit to the same building. The princess entered several of the apartments, talked condescendingly to the inmates, left generous tips, and departed amidst evidences, on the part of the poor drudges of the tenement district, of love, awe and veneration. It was a great object lesson to me.

Yet in spite of the slavish adhesion on the part of the people of Great Britain to bad