

cussion of real questions—and brings its mothers, wives and children along. It was an appreciative body to address.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Covington and Newport, Ky., small meetings were held. Still the Newport meeting was very satisfactory. The audience was composed mostly of teachers and the membership of our church. They were really earnest people, and gave close attention when it was shown that present reform methods must of necessity prove to be failures. They are trying to do some good in the world, and vaguely wonder why the world does not grow better more rapidly. One man thought the world quite a pleasant place. His attention was called to the fact that this country imports about 1,000,000,000 foreigners each year—also in its industrial processes it kills and injures over half of that number of human beings each year. That gave a slight pause to his optimism.

At Lexington, Ky., a fine school was visited, and a most delightful evening spent discussing the French Revolution. Both students and professors seemed to enjoy the address. They were in no way adverse to drawing parallels between conditions then and now. A good many besides Single Taxers are learning that America's boast is at least partly hollow.

A good meeting was held at Akron, Ohio. The attendance was good both as to quality and quantity. Many of the careful and conservative, as well as influential, were present. It was one of those gatherings where it was evident the audience "want to know."

At Cleveland three church meetings were held—two quite satisfactory. The other rather disappointing, but a number of evident non-members were present, and listened with evident satisfaction. Otto K. Dorn is a persistent missionary, and after the last church meeting called on a literary society, where the philosophy of Henry George was once more presented.

The high school at Muskegon, Mich., was addressed on the morning of our visit, and in the evening a general meeting held in the school assembly hall. Manual training is a strong feature of this city. They have a fine school—and they want to know—are not afraid of the truth. The morning meeting included several hundred high school pupils and the evening gathering was equally enjoyable, although probably about one-half as numerous. They seemed to appreciate the address.

Cadillac, Mich., held meeting in the opera house and a very good sized audience was present. The matter was in the hands of

the educators of the city and quite an air of dignity attended the doings of the evening. Not all were friendly to our ideas, but there was no open hostility. It was one of those gatherings that Single Tax men like to "talk at," because of the opportunity afforded to prove that we are neither visionaries nor rioters.

The gathering at Michigan City, Ind., was extremely appreciative of Burns. Burns, the intelligent democrat, seemed a new character to them. Many congratulations were extended to the speaker.

Small meeting at Peoria, Ill. Very close attention was given by the audience, which was discriminating to a degree.

RENEWED ACTIVITIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

MESSRS. ALBRIGHT, STEPHENS, BURLEIGH AND ROSS SPEAKING IN MANY PLACES.

After four years of hibernating, the Single Tax Society suddenly awakened with its old-time vigor and enthusiasm and meetings are held every Thursday evening at 1415 Locust St. Many of the old faces were missed, for death and removal from town have taken away many of the former active workers. However, several new and enthusiastic members have signified their intention of working for the cause and the prospect for next season is good.

Mr. Frank Stephens gave an address at the first meeting answering an editorial in the *North American* on Socialism, and that paper printed a very fair and correct account of the address the following day. This, and the fact that many people of all walks of life, from college professors to plain business men, are privately or publicly accepting the doctrines of Henry George, show that the reform is rapidly progressing; and probably Philadelphia is not alone in this. But it is especially gratifying here in this hotbed of protection Republicanism.

The Single Tax Society is to have a Jefferson dinner on April 12th, too late for this letter; but the prospect is that it will be an interesting event. Mr. James MacGregor, of New York, has promised to speak, also a prominent lawyer of this city, Mr. Frank Stephens and other speakers of equal merit. Mr. W. L. Ross will preside.

Various speakers have addressed audiences in towns throughout the State during the last few weeks, mostly under the auspices of the National Woman's League. In February Mrs. Burleigh addressed the Women's New Century Club in Coatesville.

The Women's National Single Tax League made engagements for several meetings in

Pennsylvania recently which were very successful. Haines D. Albright spoke to a large audience on Child Labor at Columbia, Frank Stephens spoke on the same subject at South Bethlehem to a large and appreciative audience. He created a profound impression and was invited to speak at Lehigh University as a result of his masterly logic and persuasive eloquence.

Wm. L. Ross spoke to a very successful meeting at Titusville on the same subject. He spoke also at Erie in connection with the Industrial Exhibit on The "Consumer's Responsibility." In spite of the fact that Walter Damrosch drew an immense audience within a stone's throw of the High School where the meeting was held, the meeting was a success. The newspapers were friendly and gave fine reports amounting in all to four and a half columns in the three dailies. The *Erie Times* gave two full columns headed, "The Philosophy of Henry George." The speaker spent the greater part of his time in expounding this philosophy. The Superintendent of Public Schools made Mr. Ross promise to return and address the Teacher's Association and also the Trades Unions.

FLORENCE A. BURLEIGH.

THE LATE WILLIAM M. HINTON.

And now the scythe of the Great Reaper has taken William M. Hinton of San Francisco, who will be known to those of the future who take an interest in the history of "Progress and Poverty" as the first printer of that book, the type having been set and the five hundred copies of what was known as the "Author's Edition," having been struck off on the press in his little San Francisco printing office in the fall of 1879.

When, after my father's death, I went to California to gather at first hand materials for the biography which subsequently appeared, Mr. Hinton was one of the men with whom I talked with most profit, since it was he and Edward R. Taylor, also of that city, with whom my father probably had the closest communion during the writing and printing of that book.

Mr. Hinton and my father had met twenty years before the appearance of "Progress and Poverty" and had become partners in a daily newspaper in 1871, eight years before the book appeared. It seems likely that but for Mr. Hinton the appearance of "Progress and Poverty" might have been much delayed, and certainly but for his faith and help, the author would have had to face still greater hardships than those that fell to his lot.

William M. Hinton was of English birth and parentage. He was brought to this country when a child by his father, I. T. Hinton, who came to sell a history of the United States, written by himself and his

brother, John Howard Hinton. Curiously enough, they first went to Philadelphia, where, when William M. Hinton was ten years old, my father was born in 1839. But the two men who were to be such good friends did not meet until the California days. Both were drawn there following the gold rush and in quest of fortunes, and both settled down to the same vocation—printing.

But they did not come close together until 1871, when my father had graduated from the printer's case and had become an active newspaper man.

At that time my father had reached the parting of the ways and believed his future lay in the East. He had come back from the East after an unsuccessful struggle to establish a telegraph news agency against the open and secret opposition of the Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph Company, in which struggle the "San Francisco *Herald*," for which he had been the eastern correspondent, had died. He had later become the editor of the "Sacramento *Reporter*," and had fought a popular battle against the overshadowing Central Pacific Railroad, only to have that corporation buy a majority interest in the paper and throw him out. He had then run for the State legislature and had been defeated, and later had published a little pamphlet entitled "Our Land and Land Policy," which contained the elements of the later famous "Progress and Poverty," but which, save for the encouraging words of a few friends attracted practically no attention. Added to these discouragements, my father was a poor man and had a family to support.

It was under these circumstances that he talked with Mr. Hinton, relative to which the latter gave me a statement which I incorporated in my father's biography. Mr. Hinton said:

"Mr. George was talking of going East to settle. I had read his pamphlet 'Our Land and Land Policy,' and was taken with it, believing its author showed marked ability. In talking with him about it and other things, I asked him why he did not start a newspaper. He replied that he had no money; to which I said that anybody could start one with money, but that the difficult and commendable achievement was to start one without it. I had no thought about entering upon such an enterprise myself, as I was getting a good living out of the job printing establishment of Mahan & Co., of which firm I was a partner. I made the suggestion to Mr. George simply because at the time he had no employment.

"Yet, as a result of this casual conversation, the idea catching fire in his mind, I found myself before long getting into the thing, though even then I purposed to stay only until it should be set on its feet, planning then to withdraw.