

SINGLE TAXERS HIT ALL THE RICH MEN

**Carnegie, Rockefeller, Rogers,
and Others Pilloried at
Jefferson Dinner.**

JAB FOR ROOSEVELT, TOO

**Reminded of Time When He Was a
Free Trader—Bryan Letter on
Special Privilege.**

Theodore Roosevelt, Jacob H. Schiff, Andrew Carnegie, and William R. Hearst each came in for comments at the hands of speakers at the Jefferson birthday dinner of the Manhattan Single Tax Club in the Union Square Hotel last night. Roosevelt's Americanism was declared vastly inferior to that of an Indian, Chief Joseph, whose utterances ex-Congressman Robert Baker had recently read.

Jacob H. Schiff was characterized as being vastly ignorant in the recent speech in which he professed his admiration for Rockefeller. As for Carnegie and Hearst they were made the subject of a play written by William C. De Mille, the playwright, at the table while the others were speaking, and which told of a conversation the two had had with the shade of Thomas Jefferson recently.

There was also a letter from Bryan which said that the times needed the application of Jefferson's ideas. In this connection Frederic Cyrus Leubuscher announced that he had invited Roosevelt to be present, and had taken occasion to remind him of the time when he and Mr. Roosevelt were fellow-members of the Executive Committee of the Free Trade Club. The usual Loeb letter of regret had come, however.

Ex-Congressman Baker began by reading from the speech of Jacob H. Schiff in which he had said that men like Rockefeller gathered the little streams that otherwise would be wasted and brought their waters into vast reservoirs.

"This is the utterance of probably the richest Jew in the United States," he said. "How unfortunate it is that we have men like the Rockefellers, the Schiffs, the Rogerses, the Goulds to gather in these little streamlets that otherwise would be wasted.

"How fortunate to have the Standard Oil, which paid \$397,000,000 in dividends. How fortunate that we see the other side of the picture, the east side woman stitching her life away, the effects of the impounding of the streams, that we see 80,000,000 people the slaves of eight men.

"The utterance of Chief Joseph, 'Treat all men alike,' is good Democratic doctrine. It is better than anything that I have seen emanate from the phonograph at Washington.

"We have recently had a peace conference in this city. It has been used for the exploitation of a great possessor of special privilege. This gentleman has run the machine just as he would have run a steel mill. No man was allowed to have anything to say unless Carnegie had passed him. This man stands to-day before the public as the head of the peace movement—this man who has exerted a corrupting influence through the protective tariff for a quarter of a century.

"Those who would rule us in this country talk of whether the people can be trusted or not, when it is a question of whom the people are willing to trust. The people have the right to make their own mistakes."

In Mr. De Mille's play Thomas Jefferson was endeavoring to point out to Hearst and Carnegie some of the time's faults.

"Learning lies in books," says Carnegie in the play. "And when a man is safe in a library reading my books he won't get his head filled with nonsense from newspaper editorials."

"Have you ever heard of the single tax?" Jefferson asks.

"It's a mere detail," answers Hearst. "The thing to do is to get good men into office."

"Why say men?" interrupts Carnegie. "I have heard of single tax. In every one of my endowed seats of learning I have a professor who is paid to do nothing else except to show that it is nonsense. There are many people who think that Henry George makes cigars. But the cigars are punk. That's where we are devilish shrewd."

William Jennings Bryan's letter contained this reference to Jefferson as a present-day need:

"Jefferson is an exemplar of the civic virtues which at this time need most to be presented to the country. An educated man, he endeavored to give to all an opportunity to attend school; a rich man, his sympathies were with the poor, and he asked for himself no rights that they did not share; the apostle of democracy, he possessed as none had before him the virtue of a government resting upon the consent of the governed, and none since his death has surpassed him in his confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government. We need to-day in the State and in the Nation an application of his ideas to government, for in the doctrine, 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' we shall find the solution of most of the problems which vex us."