

same way of thinking in this respect as the Times; and it is a very good way of thinking.

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Free Alcohol.

For the first time in half a century the United States is to have free alcohol for use in the arts (p. 50). Senator Aldrich, Standard Oil representative in the Senate and Republican chairman of the most important Senate committee, had smothered the bill, for free alcohol would be a serious competitor against the Standard's product. At last, however, he was forced by his committee, which in its turn had been driven by the demands of the agricultural interests, to bring out the bill and submit gracefully to its passage. Meanwhile, the Standard is said to have secured options on all the large alcohol plants, and if the House could have been got to amend the bill so as to limit the production of denatured alcohol to large distilleries the Standard would still have had its monopoly. But as the bill has gone to the President presumably in such condition as to permit manufacturing on small capital, free alcohol is probably assured, and by its economies it will make a phenomenal increase of demand in many directions.

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Clarence A. Miller.

One of the leading citizens and lawyers of Los Angeles, Clarence A. Miller, was so useful a representative in California of the single tax idea that his death is a distinct loss to this movement, especially in Los Angeles. He died on the 18th of May. Mr. Miller was a native of Ohio, a brother of Marion M. Miller, who is well known in publishing circles in New York, and also of Prof. Arthur M. Miller of Lexington, Ky. His conversion to Henry George's views was due as much, perhaps, to the leading university reply to George—Gen. Walker's—as to "Progress and Poverty" itself. Having read the latter book, he sought for its refutation in the former; but finding this to rest upon the author's absurd misconception of George's position, Mr. Miller yielded to George's logic and thenceforth was an outspoken advocate of his doctrine.

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Memorial Tablets to Garrison and George.

It is an interesting custom which has lately grown up in New York City, that of marking sites especially associated with justly celebrated men; and its adoption for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the place of death of William Lloyd Garrison and that of Henry George is pe-

culiarly gratifying. For this purpose a memorial tablet committee has been organized, with Joseph H. Choate, lately Ambassador to Great Britain, as chairman, and Bolton Hall, 56 Pine St., as treasurer. The committee has limited single contributions to ten dollars or less. With the fund it proposes to place a tablet commemorating Garrison's death on the house at the southeast corner of 17th street and Fourth avenue, and one commemorating George's, on the Union Square Hotel, about two blocks away. Each tablet is to consist of a bas-relief portrait with an inscription bearing the name and date of death. The association of Garrison's and George's names in this memorial undertaking is in a high degree appropriate.

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THOMAS JEFFERSON AND HENRY GEORGE.

Few if asked to name the foremost democrat of history would fail to answer Thomas Jefferson. Among statesmen of all times he is the most philosophic as well as practical champion of human rights. Jefferson, too, while cosmopolitan in view, was thoroughly American in spirit. No man ever lived who understood the American people, their character, needs and aspirations as did he; and they loved, trusted and honored him. To prove, therefore, the democratic orthodoxy and Americanism of any proposition by the argument from authority, it is only necessary to inquire if it harmonizes with the principles of Jefferson.

To this test I intend to bring the proposal of Henry George. The words of Jefferson will be allowed to speak for themselves with few comments. In the citation of his works the Washington edition will be used unless otherwise indicated, and pains will be taken to give the exact volume and page so that there may be no question of correctness. The quotations will be seen to cover every period of Jefferson's life and to be from his writings of every nature.

It is taken for granted that the reader is more or less familiar with the writings of Henry George, and for the sake of brevity no extended citations will be made from them. On the fundamental question of land ownership nowhere do I find his position more succinctly stated than in the preface of "Progress and Poverty," page ix, as follows:

"An investigation of the nature and basis of property shows that there is a fundamental and irreconcilable difference between property in things which are the product of labor and property in land; that the one has a natural basis and sanction, while the