

When they say it is a tax on land they are deliberately telling what they know is untrue. If the single tax will not reduce the taxes of the farmers by one-half I'll quit being a single taxer and will vote for Mark Hanna. It will also reduce the taxes of those who live in rented houses. The single tax proposes to place taxation on land values, and it would fall upon steam railroad rights of way, upon coal mining lands, upon street railroad franchises in our cities, and not upon the mechanic or the farmer. The farmers now pay one-half of the taxes and do not own one-tenth of the land. Single tax, I regret to say, is not in this campaign. My interest in politics is the single tax, and my hope is that some day the Democratic party will take it up as one of its principles.

Mayor Johnson returned to Cleveland on the 22d, after addressing four meetings in the Republican county of Carroll during the day. He had, up to this time, spoken at 130 meetings in 58 counties. The Cleveland meetings at which he spoke on this day were three in number; two of them were large—1,500 and 3,000 respectively. The 23d was devoted to the overwhelmingly Republican county of Geauga in the day time and to Cleveland at night; while on the 24th the afternoon was given to Conneaut and the evening to Ashtabula, both in the overwhelmingly Republican county of Ashtabula. On the 26th, after addressing a meeting of 4,000 at Greenville, in the Republican county of Darke, Mr. Johnson held his first tent meeting in Cincinnati, a report of which will be found in another column under the head of "Editorial Correspondence." From Cincinnati Mr. Johnson went, on the 27th, to Circleville, in the Democratic county of Pickaway, where his last meeting outside of Cleveland and vicinity was held.

Cincinnati had been prepared for Mayor Johnson's coming by a campaign of street meetings (p. 458). At first these meetings were small and were ignored by the local papers. But on the 22d a street sprinkler drove his cart through one of the meetings, under circumstances which forced the newspapers to notice the malicious incident, and from that time on the meetings grew in number and size and some of them were held from noon until into the night every day, with continuous

speaking. The speakers and managers included—

Daniel Kiefer, Charles Stewart, Walter H. Beecher, Prescott Smith, William Scherer, Herbert S. Bigelow and G. S. Turnipseed, of Cincinnati; Congressman Robert Baker, and William E. Hicks, of New York; L. P. Custer, of St. Louis; Thomas Bawden, of Detroit; Lee Francis Lybarger and W. L. Ross, of Philadelphia; George Bigley, of Columbus, O.; William Radcliffe, of Youngstown, O.; William Horan, of Portland, Ore.; William W. Rose, of Kansas City, Mo., and R. T. Snediker, of Kansas City, Kan.

The first meeting of the final tour of Ohio by Senator Hanna and Mr. Herrick (p. 457) was at New Philadelphia, in the Democratic county of Tuscarawas, where Senator Hanna gave his version of the single tax reform, with which Mayor Johnson is identified. He said:

The insidious doctrine championed by Henry George is as venomous as the fangs of a snake. It does not belong to America and never can and never will stand here. It must be crushed out in this State November 3. Free trade and free silver are bad enough, but when you add to it Socialism, Communism and Johnsonism it is more than the people of Ohio can stomach.

On the 21st, at Zanesville, in the Republican county of Muskingum, where William J. Bryan had recently spoken (p. 458), in replying to Mr. Bryan Senator Hanna said:

With all the eloquence at his command and with the winning smile since borrowed by Tom Johnson he came here this Fall. Why? Because he was the only man in the country whom Johnson could induce to help him out. I hope Mr. Johnson is paying his expenses. It would be too bad otherwise. There are the other Democrats, all in hiding because they don't believe in Tom Johnson and his vaporings. Now this man Bryan says that I insist that unless there is a Republican success in this State there will be a panic. He ought to know for he was instrumental in bringing about a fearful crisis. . . . He says I did not dare to come here because the soap factory has closed down. Well, I am sorry for his followers here if they are short of soap. . . . If the soap factory in Zanesville is going to produce a panic over this country it will give these self-claiming patriots the chance to lift aloft their evil sounding laughter. . . . I am accused by Mr. Bryan of working solely in the interests of a ship subsidy bill. I am here and ready to take that up with you now. . . . I happened to take a little excursion out into Nebraska to the very home of Bryan in 1900 and I paid my compli-

ments to that gentleman at three meetings. No hall was large enough to hold the people, so I addressed 20,000 people in the open. And what was the result? He did not carry his precinct, ward, county or State. The Republicans made a clean sweep. No, Bryan is as dead as the issue of free silver, which he now himself in secret admits is dead. He doesn't preach any more unless he is most liberally paid, and he wants his pay in sound money at 100 cents on the dollar.

As the Republicans in Muskingum county are disturbed by factional differences over the legislative candidate, Senator Hanna referred to the matter and said to his audience:

If you do not like your legislative candidate remember you are voting for me.

From New Philadelphia Hanna and Herrick went, on the 22d, to Caldwell, in the Republican county of Noble, then to the miners' town of Byesville, and finally to Cambridge, in the Republican county of Guernsey, holding large meetings at each place. Four meetings were addressed by both candidates on the 23d, largely to workers in the clay potteries and coal mines of the close county of Hocking and the Republican county of Perry. It was at one of these meetings, before an audience of 600 coal miners at New Straitsville, that Mr. Herrick said:

I know that everybody in New Straitsville can rise to high rank if he has the muscle, brains and pluck. He does not need money. I know this because no boy ever started in life poorer than I did.

The day's campaigning ended at Shawnee, in the Republican county of Perry, where the small opera house was crowded.

The validity of the "anti-anarchist" law enacted by Congress last winter (vol. v, p. 743) is about to be tested in the case of John Turner, an English communist anarchist, who landed in New York (p. 458) on the 14th without being observed by the immigration officers. Mr. Turner is chief organizer of the retail clerks' union of Great Britain, and a member of the London Trades Council. He had been announced to speak in New York as follows:

Sunday, November 1, 3 p. m., at the Brooklyn Philosophical association, in the Long Island Business College, South Eighth street; Sunday, Novem-

ber 8, 8 p. m., at the Woman's Henry George club; subject: "The Labor Struggle;" Monday, November 9, 8 p. m., at Bronx Casino; subject: "The Legal Murder of 1887;" Friday, November 13, 8 p. m., at the Manhattan Liberal club, 220 East Fifteenth street; subject: "The Essentials of Anarchism."

One meeting preceding this programme had gathered at Murray Hill Lyceum, New York on the 23d. This meeting is reported to have been peaceable and the speaking entirely within the law. But in the middle of the speaking, secret service detectives of the United States, authorized by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor at Washington, and without other authority, broke up the meeting, and, arresting Mr. Turner, conveyed him to Ellis Island, a Federal government reservation, where, on the 24th, a special board of inquiry, not judicial, decided that Turner was an "anarchist" and therefore subject to deportation under the Federal law. A writ of habeas corpus was immediately procured from a Federal judge, Lacombe, by the law firm of Pentecost & Campbell, and under this proceeding the constitutionality of the law and the arbitrary proceedings under it are to be tested in the courts.

The most conservative newspaper of New York—the Evening Post—refers to the Turner arrest, in its issue of the 24th, as follows:

The first attempt at enforcing the anti-anarchist act passed after the assassination of President McKinley is not only ridiculous, but alarming, to all who hold to American ideals of personal liberty. Last night Secretary Cortelyou's United States marshals broke into a meeting and arrested John Turner as "an avowed anarchist." Unquestionably the government means to deport him—a logical act under an absurd law. Turner has made no incendiary utterance in this country; he has not, in the words of the law, "advocated the overthrow by force or violence" of any organized government. When he preaches the gospel of anarchy among us it would be time to deport him. To proscribe him because he may have written or talked elsewhere against constituted authority may be legal; it certainly is repugnant to American ideals.

NEWS NOTES.

—William E. H. Lecky, the historian, died in London on the 23d.

—A new cabinet for Norway, in place of the Otto Blehr cabinet, was formed on

the 22d, by Prof. Hagerup as premier and minister of justice.

—The Canadian Single Taxer, edited by Alan C. Thompson and Arthur W. Roebuck, has issued its first monthly number, the number for October.

—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador at Madrid, has been selected as British ambassador to the United States, to succeed the late Sir Michael Hicks.

—At a session of the French Chamber of Deputies on the 22d, after an important debate on the general policy of the ministry, the policy was sustained by a vote of 332 to 233.

—Dr. Francis E. Abbott, professor of philosophy in Harvard university in 1877-78, was found dead on the grave of his wife, in the cemetery on Hale street, Beverly, near Boston, on the 22d.

—At the Henry George association, Handel hall, Chicago, the following speakers are announced: October 29, at eight, Miss Jane Addams, on "The Moral Substitute for Wars."

—The Industrial League of Independent Colored Voters began its second annual conference at Cleveland on the 26th. Frank H. Warren, of Detroit, presided, and Harris R. Colby, of the city administration, welcomed them in the name of the city.

—The Supreme Court of Illinois decided on the 28th that the State board of tax equalization cannot be required to assess railroad terminal property in Chicago for local taxation, but has power only to spread out the total value of railroad property over the lines.

—The board of Philippine commissioners issued a proclamation at Manila on the 24th announcing the demonetization of the Mexican dollar on and after January 1, 1904. Until that date the coin will be accepted at all the government offices in the Philippines, at the usual rate, which is equivalent to 50 cents American money.

—Secretary Harry B. Walters, of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, (socialist) is sending out a call to all the State federations in the United States for a national convention, to be held in Denver, beginning January 11, 1904. It is expected that 300 or more delegates will be sent to this gathering. Their purpose will be to organize the unions affiliated with the various state bodies in a system similar to the United States government.

PRESS OPINIONS.

HULL HOUSE AND FREE SPEECH.
Chicago Record-Herald (Ind. Rep.), Oct. 28.—It almost passes human belief that any person in his right mind should find it in his heart to malevolently assail the founders of Hull House or to criticize the broadly catholic spirit which animates them in the conduct of this world-famous social settlement. It will surprise most Chica-

goans indeed to learn that the work of this institution has been made the object of attack. It will surprise them still more to learn the occasion for this attack. Singularly enough this attack is aimed at what would be considered by most fair-minded persons as essential to any sort of a social settlement movement that pretended to be of any educational value to the community in which it is founded. It is directed against the open forum. It challenges the right of Hull House to recognize the principle of "free speech." . . . Whatever else Hull House stands for it must stand for free discussion. It aims to give every part of our social structure a tongue. It makes no distinctions. It invites vagaries as well as philosophies. The privileges of its open forum are given to all alike. Its policy is not suppressive, but expressive. When it departs from this idea it will not be a social settlement. It will not be Hull House.

OHIO POLITICS.

Cleveland Recorder (Dem.), Oct. 26.—There is little wonder that Hanna and Dick do not desire to publish an account of their campaign expenses before election; or at any other time, as far as that goes. The casual observation of any one is convincing that the most gigantic effort is now on foot to debase the State of Ohio which has ever been known.

Dubuque (Ia.) Telegraph-Herald (Dem.), Oct. 24.—The Republicans have interjected the single tax question into the campaign in the hope of frightening voters. The issue has proved a boomerang, for Johnson manifests the utmost willingness to discuss every phase of the George proposition. Mr. Herrick has devoted much of his time to a discussion of the question, and what he says admits of but one of two conclusions: That he is deneely ignorant of the subject, or that he indulges in misrepresentation of it with malice aforethought.

Salem (O.) Daily Herald (Dem.), Oct. 26.—If Senator Hanna entertained a respectable opinion of the intelligence of the Republican voters of Ohio, he never would have publicly declared that his defeat would precipitate an awful panic upon the nation, and cause a suspension of the shops and factories with all the consequent disasters of such suspension. This proves too much for him, and is a confession of the deplorable condition into which monopoly rule has plunged the nation.

CHICAGO TRACTION QUESTION.

Chicago Examiner, Oct. 29 (Dem.).—As to the value of this property we have fortunately very competent testimony. In 1901 all the property of the Union Traction company was assessed at \$15,000,000. In August of that year Mr. W. W. Gurley, the general counsel of the Union Traction company, made an argument before the board of review in which he declared absolutely that the entire plant and all the property of the Union Traction company could be duplicated with the very best of modern equipment, modern rails, modern cars, modern motive power, modern buildings, for \$11,000,000, and he offered to produce the company's books and documents to prove his assertion.

The new Paragon Dictionary contains over a billion definitions. Ten thousand editors have been at work eight years inventing words for it.

The Paragon is sold with a hydraulic crane, and is the only complete dictionary which women and children can consult as readily as the strongest men.—Life.