

affected by classifying the snails as "wild animals". This decision is on all fours, even if the snails are not, with the celebrated classification by the British railroad porter of turtles as insects.

RESULT OF PAR VALUE ASSESSMENTS IN NEW YORK.

That the enforcement of the law requiring assessment of real property at full value has been the means of increasing taxes on vacant land is shown by the tables of increased assessment by sections just issued by the Tax Department. A few citations from this table will be of general interest.

The total assessment of real estate in the City of New York is \$4,751,532,826. This is an increase of nearly one and a half billions over last year, or about 42 per cent.

In the section of Manhattan north of 155th street, most of which is vacant land, the increase is from \$21,000,000 to \$36,000,000, or about 70 per cent.

Sections 10 and 11 of The Bronx, mostly unimproved, have been raised from 59 to 100 million, or 68 per cent.

In the borough of Brooklyn, which was over-assessed last year as compared with Manhattan, there has been an increase for the borough of 29 per cent. But the increase in the sections south of Greenwood, which is sparsely built and has a large crop of vacant lots, is over 48 per cent.

Other examples could be cited, but it is apparent that vacant and partially improved land has been under-assessed and escaping with less than its share of taxes, and that assessment at full value has increased the burdens upon such land.

THE PENDING TAXATION AMENDMENT TO THE OHIO CONSTITUTION.

The constitution of Ohio now provides that taxes shall be equal and uniform on all property both real and personal. The Legislature of 1902 adopted an amendment which substituted for this equal taxation provision the following language; "The General Assembly shall provide for the raising of revenue for all state and local purposes in such manner as it shall deem proper. The subjects of taxation for state and local purposes shall be classified, and the taxation shall be uniform on all subjects of the same class, and shall be just to the subject taxed."

The constitution provides that amendments must be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature and by a majority of all the votes cast at a general election; that is to say that at the general election the amendment must receive more than half as many votes as were cast for the candidates for an office who received the greatest number of votes. This provision has prevented the adoption of any amendment to

the constitution for many years, even when there was no opposition. The Legislature of 1902 amended the Ballot Law by providing that when a political party endorses a constitutional amendment the amendment shall be placed in that party column on the ballot and a vote for the party column is counted as a vote for the amendment.

The Republican platform approved this taxation amendment, but the convention did not take action in such manner as to place the amendment in the party column. The Democratic convention endorsed the amendment and ordered it placed in the party column.

A few weeks ago proceedings were instituted by the Attorney General to restrain the Secretary of State from printing constitutional amendments in the party column. The Supreme Court has just sustained the Ballot Law, and this constitutional amendment will be printed in the Democratic party column. As the Republican party has endorsed it the adoption of the amendment seems assured.

This amendment is almost wholly due to the efforts of the Ohio State Board of Commerce, of which Mr. Allen Ripley Foote is commissioner. Their work for this amendment and other amendments which can be adopted at the same time cannot be too highly commended.

News—Domestic.

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES.—(Special Correspondence.—Ralph Hoyt.) News of an important character for Single Taxers to read is not so plentiful in this portion of the United States as it is in many of the Eastern cities; but probably the readers of THE REVIEW may be interested in a few items that I am able to give them.

Since my last communication was written the so-called "Democratic" daily paper established six or eight months ago in this city has died a natural death. But that fact is not an indication that true democracy is on the decline hereabouts. The mushroom daily, called *The American*, was not burdened with true Democracy—not to any serious extent. It was Democratic in name—and that was all. It was neither fish, flesh nor fowl. People who bought it and read it did so as a matter of curiosity. They desired to find out, if possible, what its politics were; or in other words, whether or not it was Democratic, Republican, Populist, Socialist, or what. But before they became sure as to the principles it was trying to promulgate, the little thing died and left everybody still in the dark on that subject. Peace to its ashes! We want no half-breed newspaper here pretending to be a champion of genuine Democracy. We know what Democracy is, and no political or financial adventurer can fool men who are imbued with the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln.

For a genuine Democratic daily there is a fine opening here, but it must be genuine or nothing. Such a paper is much needed in this city and county. And there is a field for one so good that it can be made to yield liberal profits if properly managed. Who will come and take possession of the field?

All eyes are turned toward Ohio just now. I mean the eyes of all Single Taxers, and real Democrats who may not yet be known as Single Taxers. We regard the contest in Ohio as one of special importance, as it involves the defeat or success of fundamental principles dear to the heart of every honest man who understands the condition in which our country is placed. We do not expect to see Tom Johnson elected Governor of the Hanna-cursed State, though such a thing is possible. But we are hoping, with what seems at this distance well grounded hope, that our brave leader will be able to overthrow the cohorts of Hannaism and relegate Mark to the shades of private life—where he properly belongs.

COLORADO, DENVER.—(Special Correspondence.—E.O. Bailey.)—Communications from over the State indicate considerable activity among Single Taxers, plans and preparations being made for effective educational work through the Winter.

The Denver Single Tax Club will call a meeting soon. Circulars will be issued and arrangements made for numerous addresses by leading Single Tax orators among the various church, civic and labor organizations.

Richard Welton has moved to Tennessee. Denver Single Taxers pay him a most deserved tribute. Mr. Herman speaks of him "as the ablest, most devoted and unselfish champion of the Bucklin Bill we had in Colorado, endearing himself to friend and foe alike."

Sentiment is growing in favor of a State organization whose work outside of the distribution of literature will tend toward securing direct legislation, by which means we may be able to secure local option and reawaken the taxation issue.

J. R. Herman says that the defeat of the new Denver charter was the biggest loss—excepting the defeat of the Bucklin Bill—that reform has yet sustained in Colorado.

Judge Mullins, Single Taxer, of the District Court, was narrowly defeated as candidate for the Supreme Court in the Democratic Convention last month, Judge Adair Wilson being nominated as against Judge Campbell—corporation choice on the Republican ticket and Judge Owers—now famous as a champion of human rights in the union labor cases at Idaho Springs on the Populist ticket.

A determined struggle for the right of free speech took place in Denver in July and August. Socialist speakers were repeatedly arrested for holding forth on the street corners.

The Courts finally revoked their fines and issued a permanent injunction to prevent their further molestation. The police admitted in Court that they were endeavoring to squelch Socialism. J. Warner Mills, Single Taxer, was retained to represent the Socialists. These same tactics are being pursued all over the State and generally with more success.

Prominent Single Taxers of Colorado Springs are undecided regarding the "formation of a new party," referring to the action recommended by Mr. Weeks. They prefer to await developments in the Democratic Party, which as Mr. Weeks points out will prove fatal to whatever influence we might wield in shaping the action of that Party, in convention.

Enormous stealings of coal lands in Colorado have recently been brought to public attention, indicating a systematic and determined attempt on the part of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, now under control of The Standard Oil Company, to obtain a complete monopoly of the western coal beds. Some 1,000,000 acres are involved and government officials have started an investigation which already seems to have taken to the woods.

CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN.—(Special Correspondence.—Anita Trueman.)—The Woman's Single Tax Club opened the work of the season with a celebration of Henry George's birthday in Harmonie Hall. Mrs. Leo. H. Herz, the president of the club, was in the chair.

The first speaker of the evening was Rev. Alex. F. Irvine, pastor of the People's Church, who, years ago, when he had a large mission church in New York, invited Father McGlynn and Henry George to address his people. More recently, when he was religious director of the Y. M. C. A. in New Haven, he devoted one of the open air meetings to a memorial service for Henry George. Now at last he is free, and he is using his mighty power in defense of the people's rights. On this occasion, he gave an eloquent address dealing largely with the application of the Single Tax to local conditions.

Miss Bessie Agnes Dwyer, of Washington, the Vice-President of the Woman's National Single Tax League, was the speaker of the evening. She gave an outline of Henry George's life and character which brought us very near to the spirit of our great leader. Miss Dyer is one of the most brilliant and lovable women in the Single Tax movement, and it is with great regret that we learn of her departure for the Philippines, where she is to fill a government appointment during the coming two years.

Edwin Markham's beautiful poem, "Our Deathless Dead," was recited by Miss Anita Trueman, and piano solos were given by Miss Veronica Odenkirchen and Miss Gertrude Trueman.

The Women's Single Tax Club, at its bi-weekly meetings, is continuing the study of "Progress and Poverty." The membership of the club has been almost doubled.

The People's Church has continued its Vesper Services at Bushnell Hall during the past Summer, and is preparing for a vigorous work this Winter. The trustees have engaged the Hyperion Theatre for Sunday evening meetings for six months, beginning November 1. This is a work which reaches the masses of the people, and is having a great influence in all directions. The majority of the working force are Single Taxers, and the Church itself stands upon sound Single Tax and fundamental Christian principles. There are no large subscribers, so the pastor is free to advocate the Cause of the People and the Truth of God. There is need of just such a church in every community.

An effort is being made to organize Women's Single Tax Clubs in other cities in Connecticut, and if possible a State League.

GEORGIA, ATLANTA.—(Special Correspondence.—Wm. Riley Boyd.)—There is a growing conviction in the minds of thoughtful men that our present system of State and municipal taxation is inadequate, and in its practical working unjust to the majority of those who contribute to the public revenue either by money payments, or by labor. Mayor Howell in his message draws an indictment very sweeping in its application; he charges that millions of private property is exempted by failure of owners to make return in accordance with existing laws. No one is bold enough to deny the truth of the accusation, but it is not easy to fix the responsibility where it belongs. During the past ten years the taxable value of real estate, as it is termed, has increased with the growth of the city; but the returned valuation of personalty has remained nearly stationary. The unfairness of present laws is generally recognized. The proposal to increase the tax rate is promptly negatived, inasmuch as that would result in increased burden for the honest rate payer, while the tax-dodger would continue to escape. The true reformer realizes that there must be radical change, but also realizes that the errors of a thousand years cannot be remedied in a day, so patiently waits, meanwhile reaffirming the desirability of taxing men for what they use, rather than to longer attempt to uncover hidden treasures, resulting in gloomy failure.

Tax that alone which cannot be hid and you remove an incentive to dishonesty, and thus elevate the tone of public morals. One advantage of the recent agitation of the "Race Question" is that Southern editors are learning a much needed lesson, that there is no possible danger in discussion, but rather safety; for so soon as we consent to discuss, there comes enlarged vision, and we grow more tolerant of different views,

and sometimes learn the fallacy of our own. When the world learns the great truth that "The land belongs to the people, not the few, but to all," and when theory is made practice, the negro will find his true place, and will migrate where his best interests will be served, and his highest development assured; meanwhile we need, and must have, our "insoluble problem," and the race question serves. The riddle of the sphinx is not yet solved!

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO.—(Special Correspondence.—G. J. Foyer.)—On August 29th the Chicago Single Tax Club gave an outing and picnic; the day being rainy caused the crowd to be small. Those in attendance, however, spent a pleasant time. The Chicago Single Tax Club has not resumed its weekly meetings, which were suspended during the Summer months. Members of the club have been gathering at the office of the club every Friday evening. One of the members is making a canvas of the newspaper editors throughout the State for the publication of Single Tax letters, which our letter-writing corps are contributing. So far we have had great success, and find that editors are anxious to publish letters that are short and to the point on the Single Tax and its relation to the farmer. The editors on our list will number 200 when completed and the various editions cover the entire State of Illinois. All editors willing to publish our matter are requested to mail copies of their paper to our office. Editors receive a letter each week touching some points in relation to taxation. The idea is an excellent one for other Single Tax clubs to follow. The best method to reach the public is the scheme to adopt, and the meetings in halls does not do it in so large a way. The labor editors of labor journals are also receiving letters from us which are nearly always published. Thus we teach thousands without hall rent. At present we are interested in having the labor movement here adopt the Single Tax, and this done the club will follow the line of political action. The intention of the club is to call a State Convention in about a year and by that time we expect to have a large following in the State. The members of our letter-writing corps now number more than fifty and we keep increasing them.

KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE.—(Special Correspondence.—Joseph Quigley.)—The act to provide for an amendment to the constitution will be voted on in the November elections, as I reported in the last number of THE REVIEW, and the contest so far is very one sided. The act is more far reaching than perhaps I succeeded in making clear. It allows cities and towns large liberties in regulating their taxes for local purposes. The question, happily, is one in which the parties are not divided. The Republican nominee for Governor, declares

that "the proposed tax amendment will do much to develop the resources of Kentucky," and Gov. Beckham says he believes the amendment ought to pass, and that "it will give our cities a much needed relief."

Following is the amendment to be voted on:

"And the General Assembly may, by general laws only, authorize cities and towns of any class to provide for taxation for municipal purposes, on personal property, tangible and intangible, based on income, licenses or franchises, in lieu of an ad valorem tax thereon: Provided, cities of the first class shall not be authorized to omit the imposition of ad valorem tax on such property of any steam railroad, street railway, ferry, bridge, gas, water, heating, telephone, telegraph, electric light or electric power company."

The nature of this amendment is best described in an editorial in the *Louisville Herald* of Sept. 25th.

"Under the present constitutional requirement all assessments for city, town, county and State purposes are ad valorem; that is, all personal property as well as real estate is taxed alike on a value placed thereon by the Assessors. It is not proposed by the amendment now before the people to make any change whatever in the present assessment for State and county purposes. The amendment merely gives towns and cities the right to collect taxes on personal property by license or otherwise for town and city purposes. They will continue to pay as heretofore State and county taxes.

It will be seen that the amendment is not all that could be desired; nor perhaps all that could be secured even at this juncture, but it is important as a step in the right direction.

MASSACHUSETTS, WOLLASTON.—(Special Correspondence.—Eliza Stowe Twitchell.)—Whenever there is a dearth of news, the daily papers make a choice selection of some recent event, cast its salient features into headlines, and then by adding some ghastly picture, they prepare a feast for the public appetite that passes for business enterprise, and up-to-date devotion to the highest interest of humanity.

There is in Massachusetts, just now, rather a dearth of Single Tax news, if you measure the growth of the movement by the things that make attractive headlines. We have had no banquets, no public meetings; yet it is not in the nature of Single Tax disciples to keep long silent. If one cannot advocate the truth directly, why, there are a thousand indirect ways. I have known the suggestion of the coming of a better day; or that possibly President Roosevelt may be able to discover a remedy for trusts, that will not injure them. I have known such hints as these to lead to profitable conversations.

So the truth is constantly spreading, and

now, whoever would discover where stands the advance guard of our movement, must look along the lines of the enemy, and see where they have concentrated their strongest forces or listen to the remedies offered by the anxious hearted.

Senate Hoar opened the Republican State Campaign not long ago by pronouncing the tariff question sealed until after the next Presidential victory. He talked down to the intelligent voters of Massachusetts as patronizingly and as flippantly as a dancing master to a class of little children, telling them that however much they might regret it, they were now grown up children, great in the eyes of all the world, since they had discovered that they had no further use for that old nursing bottle—the Declaration of Independence, or that amusing rattle—the Rights of Men. Had Senator Hoar but put his ear to the ground he might even then have heard the tramp of feet, not of children, but of men marching to the old strains of freedom, ready to make sacrifices if need be for the coming of a better day.

There are none so deaf as those who will not hear, and the ears of many New England voters, have so long been stuffed with arguments for protection, that they do not yet realize the work "Protection or Free Trade" has done in the world of thought, that it has forced the leaders of public opinion everywhere to accept its truths, and soon the leaven will permeate all New England, and will not stay its labors at the bidding of Senator Hoar, until his Presidential Sabbath has passed. And what is of still more importance, this question, wherever it is discussed, leads invariably to the land question—the question of taxation, of trusts and monopolies. Every public issue, every question of policy, every great commercial success or failure leads more and more to a clearer comprehension of the true cause and remedy for present unjust and unequal conditions.

Another significant straw which shows that the wind is setting in our direction, was the discussion of "the cause and remedy for trusts" by the convention of lawyers, held at Hot Springs, Va. In spite of great opposition, the question forced itself upon the meeting, and though the remedies offered were not scientific, yet they revealed the fact that even conservative thinkers are looking to taxation as a cure for the trust evil.

The Socialists have much to say about "class-consciousness"; here seemed an expression of conscience that morally sensed the social wrongs about them, while comprehending vaguely that if they were ever to be solved aright, it must be done in accordance with the moral law of the universe.

I was reading the "Life of Channing" not long since, and was greatly impressed with his longing desire to behold a brighter day for humanity; at his despair at the

sight of the conditions, even at his time, of the toiling millions, saying he would die easier if he could but know that a righteous civilization were possible.

On reading that, the floodgates of my gratitude gave way to the author of "Progress and Poverty," and I realize anew what a privilege it is to be a disciple of the cause it advocates, and "though it doth not yet appear," yet we know it has been given to this age to see the redemption and salvation of the people.

MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—(Special Correspondence.—L. P. Custer.)—The St. Louis Single Tax League, in conformity with its established custom, celebrated the anniversary of Henry George's birth on the evening of Wednesday, September 20, at the Non-Sectarian Christian Church, Stephen M. Ryan, the president of the organization, presiding. The principal speaker of the occasion was Dr. William Preston Hill, formerly of St. Louis, now resident of Tucson, Ariz., who is sojourning in our city looking after private interests. He will return to his western home as soon as colder weather threatens. His subject, "Henry George in History," was handled in that masterly way for which the doctor has become noted, and it would certainly be a treat for those of other localities could he be induced to make a circuit of those cities where our friends are numerous and deliver the powerful oration listened to by those of us out here in the Mound City, on the occasion of which I write.

Dr. Hill was followed by Miss Evelyn Menger, daughter of one of the old members of the League, Gus. A. Menger. Miss Menger performed most admirably on the violin accompanied by her musical instructor, Prof. Frank Gecks. A Miss Medsker also favored the meeting with a piano solo admirably rendered. Louis D. Goodman, Esq., delivered a short address devoted to showing how the mind of the would-be thinker is in bondage to necessity—necessity for food, clothing and shelter, and how higher thoughts are swallowed up in the constant grind of every day labor in order to live. He cited several cases wherein men, who live in history, wrote the books that have made their names famous, while languishing in prisons, notably John Bunyon. He might have also cited Thomas Paine, who wrote his first book on "The Age of Reason" while in a Paris bastille. Mr. Goodman attributes most of the success of great writers, whose works live long after they have passed away to enforced leisure, either because of the lack of opportunity to be engaged in labor for sustenance (as in the case of Mr. George, who had so much leisure time to think and so much to make him think because of the inability to find anything to do), or to being cared for by those in authority, in the prisons maintained at public expense, and where their daily wants

were supplied without requiring any of their thought force to solve the methods for its acquirement.

Mr. Goodman believes the Single Tax will bring about conditions that will enable those who are fitted to be thinkers, philosophers and teachers of the world, to have that leisure and freedom of action and thought which are prerequisites of success in the higher political activities necessary to regenerate the world. How true this is. If we would raise the standard of civilization we must free the preachers and teachers of righteousness of the burdens of fear for their every-day subsistence, and these do not comprise the preachers in the pulpits and the teachers in the schools only, but the tens of thousands of men and women throughout the land, whose mouths are sealed for fear they will run counter to the desires of those who control their means of living.

Thomas Samuels, a young High School student of East St. Louis, across the river in Illinois, followed Mr. Goodman in as neat and forcible a presentation of the "Principles of Henry George" as I have ever listened to, and that is no exaggeration. His address was splendid and his style of presentation was fine. For a young man of probably eighteen, he certainly won honors for himself on the occasion of his first appearance on the rostrum in a public address. One may predict a bright future for him.

Silas L. Moser, the old war-horse of our movement, closed the meeting in a talk of fifteen minutes in which he set forth how we must proceed if we would engraft our ideas into the laws of the state and city. His short speech rounded out the exercises of the evening in perfect form, so that all left feeling that a profitable meeting had been held.

The league will meet every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Aschenbroedel Club—the Musicians Union—N. E. Cor. 18th and Olive, and the friends, either local or transient, will always find a squad of the faithful in attendance at the time and place given, if they care to look for them.

NEW YORK, BUFFALO.—(Special Correspondence.—William S. Rann.)—For about three weeks Mr. J. Bellangee, of the Single Tax colony, Fairhope, Ala., has been in Buffalo arousing interest in that most interesting and successful experiment in southern climes, and raising a part of a fund for the purchase of more land in that vicinity. On Sunday evening, October 5, he addressed a goodly audience at the Church of the Messiah on North Street, of which our Single Tax friend, Rev. L. M. Powers, is pastor. At the close of his entertaining talk, Prof. Bellangee answered a score of questions, for the most part friendly, and converted a number of his hearers into at least a favorable attitude.

Prof. Bellangee came to Buffalo from

Toronto, where he was well received, and on the 7th of October went to Cleveland, where we hope he will give Tom L. Johnson a lift *pro bono publico*.

Beginning early in November, a series of Sunday evening talks will be given this Fall and Winter in Mr. Power's, church on the topic, "What Buffalo needs." It is unnecessary to say that the cat will be held before the people at every meeting, for Single Taxers are in evidence in that society.

An effort is to be made by members of the Common Council to adopt an ordinance imposing a tax on vehicles, not for police, but for revenue purposes. "The people who use the pavements ought to pay for them, you know," even if pavements are laid to increase and facilitate traffic, while the taxation of vehicles will tend to reduce and embarrass it, and the practical exemption of abutting lands from the obligations to pay for the improvements which increase their value is a bonus paid by industry to privilege.

PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA.—(Special Correspondence.—William Ryan.)—Following the usual custom of former years, we have been holding open air meetings on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings on the north plaza of the City Hall all Summer. At these meetings, besides our own Philadelphia speakers, we have had Mr. John S. Crosby and Mr. Wm. Rodd, of New York City and Mr. Trueman, of New Haven, Conn. We have had crowds ranging from 100 to 500 at these meetings, and good work is being done despite the fact that many of the old and best Single Tax speakers have not been very active this year. Still it is a hopeful sign that new speakers have been added to the list.

The Single Taxers of Philadelphia, Wilmington and vicinity celebrated the anniversary of Henry George's birthday on Sunday, September 6th, by a picnic to Arden, Delaware. Here many of the veterans of the Delaware campaign met, and many of the relics of that campaign were displayed. After the younger ones had played base ball and romped to their hearts' content, and the older ones had recalled many incidents of their propaganda work, the following speakers addressed a meeting in the grove: Chairman, R. F. Powell, Mr. Richard Chambers, of Camden, N. J., who recited the chapter on liberty, entitled "The Central Truth" from "Progress and Poverty," Mr. Hogan of Wilmington and Mr. Boos, from Milford, Delaware, who told of progress in Delaware. Philadelphia was represented by our pastor, H. V. Hetzel, who had just come on from New York for the occasion, Messrs. Wm. Price, Rev. Dr. Amies and G. Frank Stephens. The speaker of the day was the well known orator, Mr. John S. Crosby, of New York. The same evening, Mr. John S. Crosby spoke at the open air meeting in Philadelphia and the

next afternoon—Labor Day—he was the speaker at the labor celebration at Washington Park on the Delaware.

There has been much discussion on the question of taxation in the newspapers here during the past Summer. When Mayor John Weaver delivered his inaugural address in April, he advocated the equalization of taxation by a full 100 per cent. valuation of all property, instead of the slip shod method which assesses property from 20 to 100 per cent. according to the ability of the owner to either bribe or fool the assessor. And he also advocates the publication of the assessments so as to insure correct valuation. This is the plan of the new New York law, which Lawson Purdy, of the New York Tax Reform Association did so much to secure.

The effect of an equalization of taxes is to tax the large land values in the centre of the city and the vacant lots on the outskirts. These are the ones which are usually taxed far below the true value, while the small homes are taxed to the full value and some times more.

In the discussion that has followed the Mayor's address many influential citizens have repeatedly quoted the New York law, and to-day's papers admit that the Mayor has been successful and we shall now have a full valuation assessment with a corresponding reduction in the rate from \$1.85 to \$1.50 on the \$100. In other words, taxes of the small homes are to be reduced 35 cents on the \$100 and the heretofore untaxed land values are to bear the burden.

All of this, besides the separate assessment act in New York, is the result of the propaganda work of Single Taxers. To those who say the Single Tax is all right, but we will never get it, I would say they do not read the signs of the times

News—Foreign.

TORONTO.

The past Summer has been the most eventful and by far the busiest of any in the history of this association.

We have got a working proposition and are now projecting the Single Tax into practical politics.

Last Winter Ald. Dr. Noble, who is a Single Taxer, laid a motion before the City Council to ask the Legislature for power to exempt dwellings from taxation to the extent of \$700. After being referred to the Legislative Committee of the City Council the motion was handed to the Assessment Commissioner, a civic employee, to report upon. This was the course we had anticipated, and he had promised us to support it. But when his report came out we found that other influences had been brought to bear upon him and he had thrown all the weight of his office against us. We at once organized a strong deputation and appeared