

ments of the situation that the most capable and best trained minds of the last generation have been unable to impair its power. It is "the simple yet sovereign remedy."

In this spirit and with these and like arguments have the people of our metropolis been met, and at almost every point has an invitation been extended to return again. The seed that Henry George scattered will grow, is growing; and now, at a time when thoughts on all political questions are apparently more chaotic than at any other period in the history of our country, let us take heart of hope, and note that growing distrust of other plans is to Henry George's followers the opening opportunity.

News—Domestic.

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES.—(Special Correspondence.—Ralph Hoyt.) The most encouraging thing for true Democrats and Single Taxers to know concerning the situation in Los Angeles at this time is the fact that we now have a daily paper here that claims to be Democratic—and is such. At least it is much more of a Democratic paper than any we have had within the past three or more years.

The oldest newspaper in the city is the *Los Angeles Herald*. For many years it was a Democratic promulgationist, and did good work towards enlightening the public on Jeffersonian principles. But a few years ago it was bought out by a man of so-called Republican principles, and until a few days ago the city was burdened with three dailies of that kind, but had not one to advance the doctrines of Jefferson, Lincoln, and other wise statesmen.

The *Herald* has now fallen into the hands of men who are doubtless Democrats of the genuine stamp. Personally I can speak for one of them, for I have known him for years as not only a radical Democrat, but a sound and active Single Taxer. Frank Finlayson is also a good lawyer and a strong speaker, always posted on public questions, though a busy man in his chosen profession. He does not control the *Herald*, but he has a powerful influence with the corporation of which he is the head. The new editor, Mr. Yost, comes from St. Louis, Mo., and is said to be one of the ablest Democratic editors west of the Mississippi. So the new owners have started off finely, and every Democrat hereabouts can have a home paper that points in the right direction. It is hoped that the *Herald* company now installed in the enterprise will "stand pat" for the principles which are dear to the hearts of all honest men who desire to see our country brought back to its former standing of a real republic instead of remaining a representative of imperialism and monopoly.

Single Taxers in this region are not as active as they should be, though many little incidents show that they are not asleep, nor apathetic to a degree that will deter them from making the most of any favorable opportunity to push our principle to the front. The Single Taxer knows what true Democracy is, and he wants no other kind. It is the embodiment of Jeffersonian principles—the principles on which rest the foundations of this government. Every Single Taxer understands this, and he is therefore allied with Democrats of the correct brand, though the two kinds of voters may not perfectly harmonize on every detail of the national platform which will emanate from the big convention.

There is no reason to presume that California will come out anything but monopolistic, when the votes are counted next November; but if the St. Louis platform is what it should be—if good, sound Jeffersonian Democracy goes with the declaration of principles—it will be reasonable to expect a much larger aggregate vote for the national ticket than has been polled here for many years. With such inducements every capable Single Taxer in the state, and every clear-headed Democrat who may not as yet quite "see the cat," will be an active factor in the great struggle.

GEORGIA, ATLANTA.—(Special Correspondence.—Wm. Riley Boyd.) Atlanta has no organized Single Tax Club but this will in due time be remedied, as there are a considerable number of true believers, and their influence is felt whenever the burden of taxation presses too heavily. It is a rule and practice in Atlanta to fine those who work instead of those who are idle; recently a tax of one hundred dollars was imposed upon "employment bureaus;" that is, persons aiding men and women to find employment were so taxed; the fine or license had been fifty dollars, but it was proposed to increase it so as to drive out competitors; but a clever young woman who was so engaged felt the unfairness of the proposed increase and asked permission to appear before the council and make a brief speech. Leave was granted and this young woman, who was a natural free trader without being aware of it, showed to the city Solons the wrong of the proposed increase, and the amount was fixed at seventy-five dollars. Every man present knew that it was an unwise exaction, having no claim to fair dealing, and it was excused only by the need for money.

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO.—(Special Correspondence.—G. J. Foyer.)—Continuing my article which appeared in the Spring number of the REVIEW outlining the work before the club and the Illinois Non-Partisan League for Home Rule in taxation: A circular letter carefully prepared was mailed to the cashiers of four hundred lead-

ing banks in the State of Illinois with an enclosed two cent stamped return envelope for reply, asking that they send us the name of any person who, in their estimation, was competent to represent their community as vice-president of the League and chairman of the local board. The replies from the bankers was a surprise. Many of them desired to become vice-presidents themselves, while many recommended prominent men of various callings as being proper persons for the League to honor with such appointments. A letter is now being prepared, and will be sent to the persons recommended by the bank asking that they accept the appointment. There is no doubt in our mind that these appointments will be accepted, as the letter mailed to us by the banker of his own town recommending him will be enclosed with our own letter to each appointee. When we receive the return replies a certificate of appointment will be mailed with instructions as to the duties required of him as vice-president of the League and chairman of the local board. Our object is to have the various vice-presidents appoint not more than fifteen members to his local board, and these members in return shall have the power to elect members from their community as members of Illinois Non-Partisan League for Home Rule in taxation. Thus it can be seen that a large organization covering the State of Illinois is under way. The league will furnish printing favoring local option in taxation which must be paid for by each locality and distributed by them. Each branch of the League will be asked to call upon its representative in the State Legislature asking him to vote for a bill such as will give each community the privilege of raising its own revenue in its own way. It is not our intention to stop at this point when local option is secured, but to educate the local boards in "just taxation." Our course may be altered as we progress, but not our object. It is surprising how favorably the question of Home Rule is received. Why everybody seems to be in favor of it. I would be pleased to mail the literature and the various steps taken by the League to any Single Tax club which desires to carry out the same line of work in its own state. In addition to the above the Chicago Single Tax Club co-operating with the Referendum League has induced the Referendum League to submit Home Rule in Taxation to the voters of Illinois on their "Little Ballot," and as this question is to be placed upon the official ballot by petition the Chicago Single Tax Club has pledged itself to obtain 40,000 signatures to the petition as its share. We are at present making an effort to obtain signatures and our representatives is handing petitions out all over the state. In my next news letter to the REVIEW I will endeavor to give information as to such steps that are being taken with their results. If this plan of action

gives satisfactory results every state in the Union having a Single Tax club should adopt it.

KANSAS, MOUND CITY.—(Special Correspondence.—W. H. T. Wakefield.)—Taxation is just now a live subject in the Sunflower State. The legislature before the last one appointed a commission of three incompetent politicians, with clerks, stenographers, etc., and an appropriation of about \$10,000, to revise the present chaotic system. The commission succeeded admirably in spending the appropriation, and \$3,000 more for printing and mailing their report, but the succeeding session paid no attention to the report. The only real changes they recommended were the creation of many new and high salaried offices, to be filled by appointment by the governor, and greater strictness in reaching personal property of farmers and business men.

Kansas has about ten thousand miles of railways, capitalized at an average of \$69,000 per mile and assessed by the State officers at an average of \$4,500 per mile.

Since the Republicans and railroads "redeemed" Kansas from "fusion" rule in 1900 State taxation has a little more than doubled, while the total assessed values of the State show a slight decrease; that of railways, packing houses, stockyards, street railways, telegraphs, telephones, coal mines, etc., being much reduced, and other property correspondingly raised. The result was a roar from Republican farmers and small home owners and business men that frightened the politicians into a new pledge of tax reform at the next session of the legislature, and the press is busy discussing the form the reform shall take. Most of this discussion is vague and aimless, only serving to show the editors' ignorance or insincerity. The assessment of this Spring showed a lowering of corporation and personal property values and greater increase of values for farms and small real estate owners. Aside from that belonging to farmers and country merchants, personal property seems to have disappeared, though bank deposits have largely increased for all purposes but that of taxation, the assessments being less than five per cent. of the bank statements.

More than two-fifths of the real estate values of the State are owned by foreigners and other non-residents. This is specially true of our coal, lead, zinc, salt, and other mines, city lots, packing houses and stock yards, etc., scarcely any of which are owned by residents of Kansas, and Single Taxers can do valuable work by writing to the Kansas papers and showing how an increased land tax would relieve the farmers and home owners at the expense of these wealthy non-residents.

Not much direct Single Tax work is being done here, except some circulation of literature, personal conversations and a little

letter writing to the papers. The *Kansas*, of Pittsburg, Kansas, is the only paper actively engaged in the cause.

Recently a professor of political economy in a State University that is controlled by a Republican board of regents lectured here, and in conversation with a business man noticed that he wore on his watch chain a pin that showed him to be a graduate of his institution.

"What has been your special line of study?" the professor inquired.

"Political Economy," was the reply.

"Oh! glad to hear it; that is what I teach. Presume you studied under Prof. —?"

"No, I learned it by reading Henry George's works, Thomas G. Shearman's, Louis F. Post's, and a few older writers. Have you ever studied political economy, Professor?"

"Certainly; I teach it in the university, but the Single Tax would never do—it would place all taxes on the farmers and poor men generally. What is needed is an income tax to catch oil in pipe lines, railroads, coal mines, trusts, etc."

"And a protective tariff to catch merchants and hawkers," said the business man, with a twinkle in his eyes.

"Yes, certainly, that is necessary," replied the Professor, with an air of superior wisdom.

MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—(Special Correspondence.—L. P. Custer.) The conference of the Women's Henry George League will probably have been held before this number of the *Quarterly* is placed in the hands of its readers, hence I will have but little to say about it. At this writing, June 26th, the prospects for the conference is not as flattering as one might wish, but we cannot always tell how successful such an affair will be until it is called into session and the crowd "sized up." I am of the opinion there will be more men in attendance than women. July is too hot for such an affair, and I do not look for a large attendance. However, where the spirit of Henry George is active there will be no lack of interest, whether the attendance is large or not. I will have more to say about the conference in the next issue of the *Quarterly*. There is considerable demand for a men's conference in the Fall. I understand Governor Garvin will be here in October, on Rhode Island day at the World's Fair. If there is anything like a general desire to attend the fair among our friends, and if those who feel like coming will write to me, I will bring the matter up and carry it forward. I invite correspondence on the subject. The expenses will be slight so far as local matters are concerned, and we will take care of that in St. Louis.

There is nothing of startling moment to write about at this time. While there are very few who will move physically to push

the work, there is abundance of that which persuadeth the faithful to go down in their pockets for the "needful" when those, who do exert themselves both physically and morally in the good work, call for it.

In conclusion, I desire to remind our friends who are coming hither unannounced, that the St. Louis Single Tax League meets every Wednesday, at the Musician's Union Headquarters, (The Aschenbroedel Club) at the northeast corner of 18th and Olive streets, and everybody is welcome. Ordinarily, if there is nothing of more than usual importance on the programme, there are but a few present, but if any one is contemplating a visit and will inform us in advance, we will endeavor to have a number of our friends out, of whom there are many in this city.

PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA.—(Special Correspondence.—William Ryan.)—When the superficial thinker asks what progress the Single Tax is making (and the question is being constantly asked of us) he usually expects you to tell him that in such and such place they have adopted it, or that certain people are agitating for its adoption in this or that locality, or he wants you to tell him in figures the number of converts you are making each year. Failing to answer these questions to his satisfaction, he assumes that the Single Tax is not progressing.

To the readers of the *REVIEW*, it is not necessary to state that Single Taxers do not note the progress of the movement by any of these tests. They know that at the present it is purely in its educational stage, and it is in this direction that they look for its progress.

Perhaps the most notable step in Philadelphia has been the publication and general distribution of the tax assessment. Heretofore you would have to go to the tax office and wade through a mass of books to find how your neighbor was assessed, and the consequence was that few would take the trouble to do this. The effect was to make the tax assessment practically secret. This year it is published ward by ward, with each piece of property following the other in the order of location.

One of the newspapers issues a supplement with a complete list of the assessments in the wards in which they were distributed. The general effect is to interest everyone in the matter of taxation whether he is a property owner or not. It is no longer possible for the assessor to discriminate as was formerly done and the tendency is towards equal taxation. While we have not the separate assessment of land values from the value of improvements, as they have in New York, it is conceded by every one that this is a step in the right direction. This, coupled with a 100 per cent. instead of a slip shod method averaging 80 per cent. valuation, has enabled the city to reduce

the taxation this year from \$1.85 on \$100 to \$1.50 on \$100. The burden has fallen heavier in the centre of the city where land values are high and has caused a reduction on small homes which had previously been assessed at their full value.

Last October a long needed organization was formed, known as the Central Single Tax Club, with rooms at 1317 Filbert St. It is composed of about seventy-five of the active Single Taxers. It is the permanent headquarters of the movement in Philadelphia. The rooms are always open, and it is here that the propaganda work is planned.

The Henry George Club closed its series of successful meetings April 3rd. During the Winter besides having the prominent speakers of this city, we had Mrs. Belle De Revira, Messrs. John S. Crosby, Bolton Hall and James McGreggor, of New York, Miss Anita Trueman and Rev. Alexander Irvine, of New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Irvine's illustrated lecture on "Social Wreckage" was by far the most popular, and Single Taxers could not do more effective work than to send Mr. Irvine into every church in the United States with this lecture. The Henry George Club was organized five years ago for the purpose of holding propaganda meetings on Sunday during the Winter months.

Following the usual custom, the open air meetings began on May 11th on the City Hall Plaza. The meetings are held here on Wednesday and Sunday evenings with Friday evening left open for meetings in various parts of the city. The meetings are held this year under the auspices of the Central Single Tax Club whose headquarters are only 100 yards from the City Hall meetings.

The Woman's Henry George Club, of Phila., celebrated their anniversary with a banquet on May 16th. There were about eighty present, Dr. Charlotte M. Dickson presiding. The following spoke: Mr. Henry George, Jr., Mrs. John S. Crosby, Rev. J. Amies, Rev. Madison C. Peters, Prof. Lee F. Lybarger, Prof. Neff, Mr. R. F. Potwell, Mrs. J. H. Amies and Mr. Francis I. Dupont.

On August 12th a dinner will be given to John Z. White in the Colonnade Hotel, all of the reformers of the city are to be invited.

Mr. White will return and spend the month of October in and about Philadelphia, lecturing before church organizations and clubs.

RHODE ISLAND, PROVIDENCE.—(Special Correspondence.—Geo. D. Liddell.)—Rhode Island is a peculiar State. It is peculiar in many respects. It is peculiar in that it has a larger proportion of what is called the working class than any other State in the Union. It is peculiar in that a smaller percentage of those qualified to vote exer-

cise the right of franchise than in any other State north of Mason and Dixon's line. And it is most peculiarly peculiar in its government.

The government of Rhode Island was conducted until 1842 under a charter granted July 8th, 1663, by King Charles II. to "the purchasers and free inhabitants of our island called Rhode Island and the rest of the colony of Providence Plantations, in Narragansett Bay, in New England, in America."

Under this charter only landholders and their eldest sons were permitted to have a voice in the government of the colony, while it remained a colony, or of the State after it became separated from the mother country. In 1842 after an agitation for an extension of the suffrage, which had been maintained for many years, culminating in the "Dorr" rebellion so-called, the present constitution was adopted. This constitution created two classes of voters. In the one class were included all male citizens of the United States, possessed of real estate to the value of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and all male *native* citizens of the United States assessed for property to the value of one hundred and thirty-four dollars. In the other class were included all male native citizens who were registered and paid a poll tax of one dollar. All naturalized citizens, unless seized of real estate to the requisite value were excluded from the suffrage. The first class were entitled to vote on all questions arising in all legal town or ward meetings; the second class were debarred from voting for the election of the City Council of the city of Providence—which by the way was the only city in the State at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and this provision covers the other four cities at present—or upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money in any town or city. In 1886 the constitution was amended, giving the right to vote on all questions, on the same terms as native born citizens, to soldiers and sailors of foreign birth who had served in the Civil War, and in 1888 an amendment was adopted extending the same privilege to all naturalized citizens. These two amendments were the fruit of years of effort by the present Governor and a little band of faithful helpers, who though defeated in many battles, struggled on and finally won the campaign by accomplishing their purpose, which was to put the naturalized citizen on an equal footing with the native born.

It will be seen from the foregoing that much progress has been made from the earlier political conditions; it will also be seen that much remains to be done. We still have the two classes of voters, known as property voters and registry voters. The property voter as has been said, may vote on all questions. The registry voter may vote for presidential electors, for congressmen,

for the governor and other general officers of his State, for members of the General Assembly, for the Mayor and other general officers of his city government or for members of the council in towns, but he may not vote for members of the council or board of aldermen in cities, nor upon any measure imposing a tax, nor for the appropriation of money anywhere.

The composition of the legislature is peculiar. The legislature, or the General Assembly as it is designated in the constitution, is bi-cameral. It consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of thirty-nine members, the same being the lieutenant-governor and one senator from each town or city. The House of Representatives consists of seventy-two members, not more than one-sixth of whom may come from any one town or city. Under this arrangement Providence has one senator and twelve representatives in the General Assembly. The population of Rhode Island is 428,556. The population of Providence is 175,597. The population of the town of West Greenwich is 606. Under the provisions of our constitution the 606 people of the town of West Greenwich have equal power in making law with the 175,597 people of Providence; or to put it in another way: One vote of a citizen of West Greenwich is equivalent to the votes of 290 citizens of Providence. There are in the State 20 small towns with a total population of less than 40,000. These 20 towns elect a majority of the Senate, and as the consent of both houses is requisite to the enactment of law, the difficulty of securing popular legislation is easily seen. The small towns are loth to give up the advantage which they enjoy under the present arrangement. It means dollars in their pockets so long as it continues, and human nature is much the same in Rhode Island as elsewhere; when you hit the pocket nerve you are sure to get a squeal.

The Governor of the State is a mere figurehead; he has neither the power of veto nor the power of appointment. Nominally he may appoint certain officers, by and with the consent of the Senate, but by simply withholding its consent for three days to the Governor's appointments, the Senate itself becomes vested with the appointing power, and may make its own choice.

In an advisory opinion the supreme court of the State has declared, that by adopting the present constitution the people have lost the power to call a constitutional convention except by amendment of the present instrument. The constitution provides for amendment as follows: "The general assembly may propose amendments to this constitution by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each house. Such amendment when proposed must be referred to the next general assembly when, if it shall receive the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house of

that body it shall be referred to the people. If, when submitted to the people, it shall receive three-fifths of the votes of those present and voting thereon, it shall become a part of the constitution." This would seem to be a conservative method of amending the constitution, even if political power were distributed equitably, but when we consider the very inequitable distribution of power, the prescribed method is seen to be equivalent to an injunction prohibiting the proposal of any amendment until it shall have received the approval of the dominant political machine.

Measures in amendment of the constitution have been introduced year after year, conferring upon the Governor the power of veto; removing the restrictions upon the registry voters and giving to any 5,000 electors the right to propose amendments to the constitution and have same submitted to the whole electorate for a decision without the intervention of the legislature. This is popularly known as the constitutional initiative. As regularly as these measures have been introduced in the legislature, they have been referred to a committee and have never again during the life of that general assembly been permitted to see the light of day. It has been the custom for the dominant party in the State to hold post-election sessions of the legislature. The law limits the sitting to 60 days. The General Assembly convenes in January, sits 45 days or perhaps 50 days and adjourns until after the election in the following November. It is at these adjourned sessions that some of the most notorious deals have been put through. Last year when the hold of the machine on the legislature was not very firm, the post election session was omitted; but this year their hold being firmer, the legislature was adjourned, after sitting 52 or 53 days, until after the November election.

"The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a-glee" however, and Governor Garvin has sidetracked the machine very nicely by issuing a proclamation calling an Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly and setting forth that whereas the present General Assembly has deliberately refused to consider some of the most important questions, the Assembly shall convene on the 13th of September to consider the three measures, the constitutional initiative, equal suffrage which confers upon registry voters the right to vote in the election of city councils, and the veto power which will enable the Governor to check hasty and vicious legislation. It is pointed out in the call of the Governor that the post elective session is detrimental to public interests in that it permits a General Assembly, which has ceased to be responsible for its acts, to enact laws directly contrary to the wishes of the people.

It isn't likely that this extraordinary session will result in any affirmative legislation

on the matters embraced in the call, but it will serve to shorten the length of the post-election session if it doesn't prevent it altogether. So much at least it will accomplish. And if there is no post-election session, the boss cannot sell legislation to be enacted at that session. Two years ago, it is said, the Street Railway concern contributed \$30,000 to the campaign chest of the machine for the repeal of the ten hour law for motormen and conductors. Anyway, this law was repealed at the post-election session in November, 1902.

Political conditions here lend themselves easily to bribery and corruption. It has even been hinted that bribery and corruption actually exist. However this may be, it is certain that the opportunity exists, and men of all shades of political belief are upholding Governor Garvin in his efforts to destroy the opportunity. There is hardly a doubt that a majority of the electors would vote to change present conditions if they had the power, but it will require an overwhelming majority of the popular vote to make the change. The fight will be long and bitter, but eventually the change will come.

The registration law in Rhode Island is peculiar. In order to qualify as a voter the citizen whose name doesn't appear upon the rolls of the tax assessor for property to the amount of 184 dollars must register before the 1st of July. The election for state officers and members of the General Assembly occurs on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, so that the registry voter must prepare to exercise the franchise four months before the election. This law operates to shut out many because there usually being no political excitement at this season the citizen simply forgets to register until it is too late. The machine always fares the worst when the registration is largest. Two years ago the street railroad strike was on here during June and the registration climbed to figures before unheard of. In the Fall Gov. Garvin was elected by a plurality of more than 7,500. Last year the registration fell off and Gov. Garvin's plurality fell to about 1,400. This year the registration is being pushed vigorously. Cart tail meetings for the purpose of urging citizens to register are being held two or three evenings in the week.

The figures in this city to date are ahead of the phenomenal figures of the year 1902, and let us hope that they portend, as did those of that year, dire disaster to the "machine."

These days the Single Tax is always in evidence in Rhode Island. This is due mainly to the fact that we have as Governor a man who is not only a Single Taxer, but who works at it. Gov. Garvin is a Single Taxer from the ground up. He is a Single Taxer 365 days in the year, and in leap year 366. Gov. Garvin had been working at the Single Tax trade for 20

years before he was elected Governor, and since then he has been working at it harder than ever. He is a democratic Democrat; a Democrat who believes in Democracy; the Democratic maxim, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," is his creed. And he knows, as every one knows, that the only way in which equal rights to all can be secured is to free natural opportunities by the application of the Single Tax. Gov. Garvin is a Single Taxer because he is a Democrat, and he is a Democrat because he is a Single Taxer. The Democratic convention to be held at St. Louis on July 6th, prox., is all at sea as to the candidate whom it shall select to oppose that "incarnation of rambunctiousness, who loves a scrap better than three meals a day," and who has been chosen to lead the mercenaries of protection in the coming battle. That convention may easily go farther than Lucius Fayette Clark Garvin and fare a good deal worse. At any rate they may search where they will and they will find no purer patriot, no more upright citizen, no more democratic Democrat than the Single Tax Governor of Rhode Island. He is honest, he is capable, and he is faithful to Democratic principles. And there are others here who are fighting the battle of freedom. There is that old timer who has been in the harness as long, almost, as Governor Garvin and who, the boys say, talks Single Tax in his sleep, Dr. J. A. McLaughlin. The genial doctor with the aid of his able lieutenants, those veteran Single Tax campaigners, Granville Standish and David S. Frazer has for his motto, "Keep everlastingly at it," and he is living up to his motto literally. Seasons may come and seasons may go, but the Single Tax campaign of Dr. McLaughlin's outfit, like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever. It would be invidious to select names for special mention from among the hundreds of Single Taxers here, but there are a few of the old guard who were personal friends of Mr. George, of whom it may not be amiss to speak. And let us not forget the dead. Dr. William Barker, the first president of the first Single Tax Club in Rhode Island passed away about five years ago. Charles B. Prior, a pioneer in the movement here was gathered to his fathers about three years since, and John Francis Smith, another friend of Henry George, has just joined the "silent majority." All of these were ardent, active, loyal Single Taxers, and it will be a long day before the Single Taxers of Rhode Island will fail to honor their memory or cease to mourn their loss.

Of the living, in addition to those already mentioned, who knew and honored Henry George and accepted his philosophy because they couldn't help it are Robert Grieve, private secretary to the Governor; Hon. Joseph McDonald, of Pawtucket; Chas. J. Reagan, of Providence; Edward Barker, of Pawtucket; John Westlake, of Provi-

dence; Thomas Maguire, of Providence; Patrick H. Flanagan, of Providence; Philip A. Capelle, of Providence; George Shaw of Ashton, and others whose names do not recur at the moment, but those named are still active in the work laid out by the master, and which is to result in the emancipation of labor, the abolition of poverty and the reign of universal peace.

WEST VIRGINIA.—(Special Correspondence.—W. I. Boreman.)—There is lots doing in this State in the tax line. The Republicans are fighting a sham battle over the proposed tax on coal production. Coal lands go practically untaxed if undeveloped and far from railroad transportation. The State Tax Commission has reported favorably on a proposition to put a tax on coal, gas and oil. This has put the producing corporations on their mettle, and has set two rival factions of Republicans by the ears. In the meanwhile the Gorman Democrats who are very strong among the old slave-holding element are hoping to slip into power. The masses of the Democratic party are sincerely in sympathy with Democratic principles, but seem dumb, as usual, when the time comes to speak out. A few radicals are talking taxation on coal lands and the result of it all may be some measure of real tax reform. "The trusts" seem to be the subject of discussion, but no one is hurting himself trying to understand what that phrase means.

THE WOMEN'S WORK IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Woman's Single Tax Club has just closed its fourteenth and most successful season.

A larger number of new members were added to its roll this year than were ever added in any one year before.

The average attendance at the public meetings, especially of visitors, has been much greater than in any previous year. This is most encouraging and speaks well for the growing popularity of the Single Tax among women.

The club has seven public meetings in a season.

Heretofore the task of getting speakers has usually fallen upon a very few members.

This year the club was divided into seven committees and each committee was expected to furnish the speaker and feel responsible for one meeting. This gave every member some interest in at least one meeting.

The result was that each committee tried to get an interesting speaker and a good audience for that speaker.

In Oct. Mrs. Margaret Hughan reviewed Jacob Reisse's book "How the Other Half Live."

Being a good Single Tax woman Mrs. Hughan showed the cure for the terrible

conditions Mr. Reisse so ably describes, while he could only suggest relief. At the Nov. meeting Mr. John S. Crosby spoke on "The Single Tax" in such an interesting and lucid manner that even a child might understand.

In Dec. Miss Anna Patterson advocated the union label as one of the best methods of helping humanity.

At the Jan. meeting Mrs. Mary E. Craigie gave a very interesting paper on "The History of Taxation."

Mr. L. E. Wilmarth, in Feb., presented the objections that are most commonly made to the Single Tax and answered them in a clear and logical manner.

The March meeting was given to Miss A. V. Roome, the probationary officer of Brooklyn, who told of her experiences among the criminal classes, especially women and children. It was easy to show that most of her subjects were the product of unnatural conditions.

In April the club had the good fortune to listen to one of Mr. John J. White's able addresses on "The Single Tax."

The May meeting was devoted to business and the election of officers.

Mrs. Minnie Rogers Ryan was elected Pres.; Mrs. Margaret Hughan, Vice-Pres.; Venie B. Havens, Rec. Sec'y; Eva J. Turner, Cor. Sec'y and Jennie A. Rogers, Treas. Mrs. Corkill, Mrs. DeFriesse, Mrs. Amin and Miss Malone compose the Board of Directors.

This club is not satisfied with inviting its friends to come and hear the truths of the Single Tax, but it carries the gospel to the multitude whenever an opportunity offers.

Through the efforts of its members several engagements were made for Mr. White to speak before other clubs.

The members of the Brooklyn Woman's Single Tax Club are often seen at other meetings and never miss a chance to say a word for their cause.

The club is a member of the N. Y. State Federation of Woman's Clubs, the N. Y. City Federation and the Long Island Council of Woman's Clubs.

This brings it in touch with some of the most intelligent and progressive women in the community and at least gives them to understand that the Single Tax must be something more than a mere political or fiscal measure when women are banded together to work for its adoption.

JENNIE A. ROGERS.

The McGlynn Monument Association observed Decoration Day, May 30th, with appropriate addresses at Calvary Cemetery, by Judge Samuel Seabury and Sylvester Malone, and a Commemorative Meeting in the evening at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison avenue, this city, at which Charles Frederic Adams and Richard F. George were speakers.