

THE LATE JULIA A. KELLOGG—AN  
APPRECIATION.

The following are two interesting letters:

HON. HENRY GEORGE:

Dear Sir.

I have just finished reading your wonderful book, "Progress and Poverty," and I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude to you for the solution of a problem which has always perplexed and distressed me. Your argument has the precision and force of a mathematical demonstration, and carries conviction as irresistibly. You have embarked in a great work. The greatest, perhaps, ever undertaken by man. May your courage not fail! To believe that a cause is just is to believe that it will eventually triumph; but the outlook at present is dark, indeed. I think that things must grow worse before they grow better.

Pardon my intrusion upon your valuable time, and believe that henceforth as long as I live, I shall at least talk for the good cause since I can do nothing else for it.

Very respectfully yours,

Oct. 31, 1882. JULIA A. KELLOGG.

NEW YORK, NOV. 3, 1882.

JULIA A. KELLOGG:

Dear Madam,

I thank you very much for your appreciative words. But the outlook is not dark. It is really very bright. There are thousands of us now all over the country, and it will not take us long to produce an effect. Even if you do nothing but talk to your acquaintances, you can do a great deal. But whether it be much or little, do what you can.

Yours in the fraternity of a great cause,  
HENRY GEORGE.

The letter of Julia Kellogg to Henry George is so genuinely self-revealing as to afford an appropriate introduction to these brief notes of appreciation. The theorem worked out with mathematical precision to a clear demonstration was the effective condition of her assent. That the problem involved concerned the welfare of that large portion of her brethren and

sisters who had seemed doomed to perpetual want, made its solution a boon to herself that called for a personal expression of gratitude. Finally, to see was to proclaim, to believe was to act, and the promise to talk for the "good cause" was kept with all the faithfulness due to a sacred pledge, and more, with all the cogency of luminous comprehension, and all the warmth of conviction.

Two years after the above letters were written, the writer was living under the same roof with Miss Kellogg in relations of intimacy which began thirty years before, when the latter, who had a school for girls in Brooklyn, accepted her assistance with the younger classes in return for most inspiring lessons in history. All the ardor for the better cause which ever marked Julia Kellogg came out in such unexpected exclamations as "Lovely!" with which she briefly disposed of the "unmeasured calamity" that overtook Xerxes in his attempt to subjugate Greece, and in the glowing enthusiasm with which she hailed the Magna Charta as if it enfranchised herself.

It was natural then that in the winter of 1884-5 "Progress and Poverty" should be presented to her former pupil as the last best thing Miss Kellogg had to impart. Daily readings with a search quiz in the evening. An abstract covering only four pages of commercial note, giving six reasons why private ownership of land is unjust and unwise remains to the writer as an earnest of her friend's later achievement with the work of Patrick Edward Dove.

Believing in the Single Tax as a radical cure, Miss Kellogg was often rather impatient of the various charitable cataplasms with which society aims to soothe the pains of poverty, but timely and furtive palliatives bestowed by her own modest right hand are gratefully remembered.

A better than stoical courage for the hard things of life and a "genius for friendship" may truly be accorded to our friend: also that soundness of judgment which characterizes—does it not?—her less confident expectation of an early victory than her distinguished correspondent seemed to entertain.

Her sense of humor enlivened the grimmest subjects and embraced the most trivial as witness her gleeful surprise on discovering in one of Shakespeare's Historical Plays a quip in disparagement of prunes!

Long enforced disuse of her eyes and her utter inability to let her mind vegetate wrought an impress of thought on that brow of which it may not be too much to say that we shall not look upon its like again.—M. J. J.

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## THE NEW LAND PARTY PLATFORM.

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### STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES.

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It is meet and proper for those organizing the Land Party to make declarations of principle and policy, and to set forth reasons for its coming into being:

1. All men being created free and equal, they must under any well ordered government have equal opportunity in life; this is impossible under institutions that permit the private monopoly of nature's resources, all of which are included under the term "land."

2. Human beings cannot exist without the land; of right it belongs to all the people, and any form of tenure which allows some to hold land out of use is an injustice to others who wish to use it but are not permitted to do so. To prevent the use of land also works great injury to the State and nation.

3. In order to make possible the proper use of land there must be security of tenure, protected by law. This can be provided for under deed or lease giving evidence of rightful possession. Such land must not be taken from the lawful holder thereof in any proceeding, without full compensation for improvements made thereon.

4. Who creates rightfully owns. Individual products under natural law belong to individuals. What is not humanly created belongs to all. Thus the land, not being a human product, belongs of right to the community. In agreement with this principle the people rightfully own publicly erected school houses and

other civic buildings, also land values, all being created by the community. Adhering to this principle we reject the socialistic dogma that the community has right of collective ownership in private buildings, machinery or other products of individual skill, industry and enterprise.

5. The people being rightful owners of the land, not as individuals, but as tenants in common, they are entitled to the income or rental value, but not to the income derived from improvements on land.

6. Having in view the fact that most of the land in this country is held out of use under a monopoly system of private ownership, we declare that the best means yet devised to get rid of this evil is found in the taxation of land values regardless of improvements; that such taxes should ultimately amount to ground rental value.

7. The rental or annual value of the land alone would in time of peace provide ample funds for all purposes of government. In time of war or other great emergency temporary taxes on personal property or incomes might possibly be necessary, but no tax which creates a monopoly is ever justifiable. Adoption of these principles by all countries will prevent war between nations.

8. The taxation of land values only would make it undesirable for private individuals to hold land out of use to the injury of the whole community; it would at first weaken and finally abolish land monopoly with its attendant poverty and starvation, and do so with less friction than any other plan yet suggested.

9. Under a people's government the best method of attacking public evils and securing what is good in laws and institutions, is to vote against the evil and for the good. Therefore we resolve by our votes to further the adoption of principles and policies herein set forth.

10. Land Party adherents would prefer to vote for this system of taxation as a proposition, separate from party politics; being denied that privilege in nearly all of the States, we will support at the polls such candidates only who openly indorse our principles and agree to support them faithfully wherever laws or constitutions