

ARTICLE VI.

THE THREE GREAT DISCOVERIES HIGHLY DEVELOPED MACHINERY, CHEMISTRY AND THE SCIENCE OF POLITICAL ETHICS.

THESE three lines of discovery have brought the old world to an abrupt end, and is what is making a pressing demand for the birth of the new day. When man's power of production has been increased, it also follows that the power of consumption must be increased to about the same corresponding ratio, so as to keep pace with that of production. If we fail in that we are bound to be overwhelmed by panics, catastrophies, destitution, war and final dissolution.

These three lines and achievements have completely revolutionized former programs, ideals and methods; and to meet the new conditions, new ideas, means and methods must be ushered into play, as the old can no further meet the requirements. The new birth and new day demands our most sincere attention.

The first two of these discoveries, machinery and chemistry, have the effect to increase man's power of production to a point of about 300 times as great as it was 100 years ago, but neither of these factors have the affect to increase consumption or to make an equitable division of this increasing wealth that these two

sciences have brought to man, for that reason it follows that the science of political ethics, which is the third and last of these sciences, must also be brought into play, in order to make an equitable division of this increasing wealth, that science brings, as that only can or will have the effect to increase consumption at a corresponding ratio, with that of production. To fail of bringing this equity, then it must be burned up and consumed by militarism, war and dissolution.

Is patriotism love of country and home though clothed with inequity and injustice, or is it love of country and home clothed with equity and justice, in time of peace and not invaded?

When production increases, it naturally follows that consumption should also increase in about the same ratio, correlatively. If this fails, civilization is impossible; it cannot live. When the first two of these sciences are brought into use, the third one, also, must be brought into full play, because it alone will have the effect of increasing consumption, which, as said before, must keep pace with production.

The lately discovered Science of Politics, which deals with equitable taxation and the nationalization of all public utilities, removes all barriers that interfere with production, division, exchange and transportation, all of which have the effect of increasing consumption. And all interference must be removed before voluntary co-operation of production, exchange and an

equitable division of wealth can possibly take place, which constitutes civilization. Failure in this means barbarism, only.

All of the leading nations of the world have brought the first two of the sciences, machinery and chemistry, into use. And they are being worked over-time, as fast as discovered. But the third, the Science of Political Ethics, the nations absolutely evade and refuse to bring into play in the hazardous game of life. For the past thirty years, by this refusal, the world has lost much of its equilibrium. Therein is the underlying cause of the World War.

These three lines of discoveries are what have transformed the old into a new world. The third one of these sciences, which is the natural relative equilibrator of the first two described, is the trinity of individual commercial co-operation and national life.

To endeavor to set the world back on old methods and former foundations is only to invite and repeat another and worse catastrophe than that through which we have just passed. Jesus asked, "What will you do when the end comes?"

The birth of a new day demands our attention. War, starvation, pestilence, and famine, amidst the greatest massive wealth and fortunes the world ever knew are but the sign of the end. The World War was the beckoning hand of nature's call for the new day and advancing civiliza-

tion; for justice, equity and true liberty. Woe to both man and wealth if we do not yield.

The first two of these modern discoveries affect and increase production, only, and do not affect consumption at all. When these two are brought into use, then to refuse to bring into full play the third of these discoveries is to sin against the Holy Ghost, which means whole, full life; it is to cut the heart and soul out of both man and nation, making disaster inevitable.

How could it be otherwise under present conditions, brought about by inequitable taxation and privately owned natural public utilities that rob the producers from 45% to 65% on the dollar on what they produce, and which goes to abnormally high land rents; besides from 3% to 20% more, which goes into consumptive taxation. Then, on the top of all this are excessive freight rates, caused by privately owned natural public utilities. These conditions are what create wars, panics and artificial regulation, perplexity and confusion. Government is simple, plain, and easy of understanding when correctly taught.

Isaiah, 35:8. "But it shall be for those; the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein."

Mr. Emil O. Jorgenson, to whom we feel grateful for this generous sacrifice of time and able work in preparing these tables, is a very able statistician; he worked eight years compiling these tables from the census reports.

Table No. 1 shows that the science of machinery has increased man's power of production from 1 to 300 times as great as it was 100 years ago, in 25 lines of production.

If we had available statistics, whereby we might reckon the increase of power which transportation and such improvements as Mr. Burbank has made on fruit, vegetables, grain and grasses, they would raise the estimate to a much higher figure. In all probability the power of production would be raised another dozen points. To be safe and conservative, it would be fully 300 times as great as it was 100 years ago, when overland transportation was all by means of horses and oxen, without roads and bridges, and without railways and steamships, which have increased transportation to enormous proportions.

Harvesters have taken the place of the scythe and reap-hook; steam threshers have taken the place of the flail, and steel fingers have replaced fingers of flesh. Somewhere the flood-gate opens; oil or coal is heaved into the furnace. Somewhere else the button is touched, then the goods flow, automatically, like water from a nozzle.

Now, under inequitable indirect taxation, which causes the price of the land and the land rent to rise to abnormal heights, all of this increase in production that science brought falls into the possession of only the few—the real large bankers, captains of big business and spe-

cial privilege—what should be a blessing to all is turned into a most terrible curse to both rich and poor. There is nothing so demoralizing to man as extreme poverty or riches. The victims of one must sacrifice honor and virtue to live, while the others have the price and can pay for dissipation and indulgence, which become contagious and a part of custom, but never without the penalty.

This enormous increase in wealth-producing power should naturally lower prices of goods, nearer to a corresponding rate with that production; but this does not take place as it should, which shows that prices have increased, instead of decreased, as they should have done; and which shows clearly the increase of land values has absorbed and swallowed up this increase, brought by science and discovery for the benefit of all men.

When taxes are inequitable, if one person becomes worth \$1,000,000.00 it naturally follows that there are 750 persons who have no more than the few rags on their backs; and we have many who have each 100 millions. Think what an army of destitution there is!

Fig. No. 3 shows that land values raised from \$25,000,000,000.00 in 1820 to \$150,000,000,000.00 in 1920. Beginning to increase in value in the early part of the Nineteenth Century, all of the natural resources of the nation, the bare land, oil, coal, mineral, timber, water-power, har-

bor, urban and agricultural, have reached the dazzling height of \$150,000,000,000.00, which, if it were equally divided on a per capita basis, would be about \$1,545.50 to each person in the nation.

Then, again, add to this land

values \$150,000,000,000.00

The national debt, about. 25,000,000,000.00

Which brings the two items

up to \$175,000,000,000.00

And as 50% of the people or more have no land and little or no property of any kind, the greater proportion of this liability is, as it were, a mortgage on their shoulders, to the amount of something like \$2,500.00 each. Their chance of existence is something like \$2,500.00 below zero, and they are compelled to pay the land rent on about that value, together with consumptive taxes, before they are able to feed and clothe themselves, as land rent is taken from production first. What is left is wages. All of this is wages. All of this is paid in advance of wages. Have we not arrived at a point where we look at grand larceny as a virtue and yet see petty larceny as a crime? Grand larceny must cease from the top first, before petty larceny can cease from below. Does not this show that homogeneous order and equity must be brought into national and political life to have prosperity?

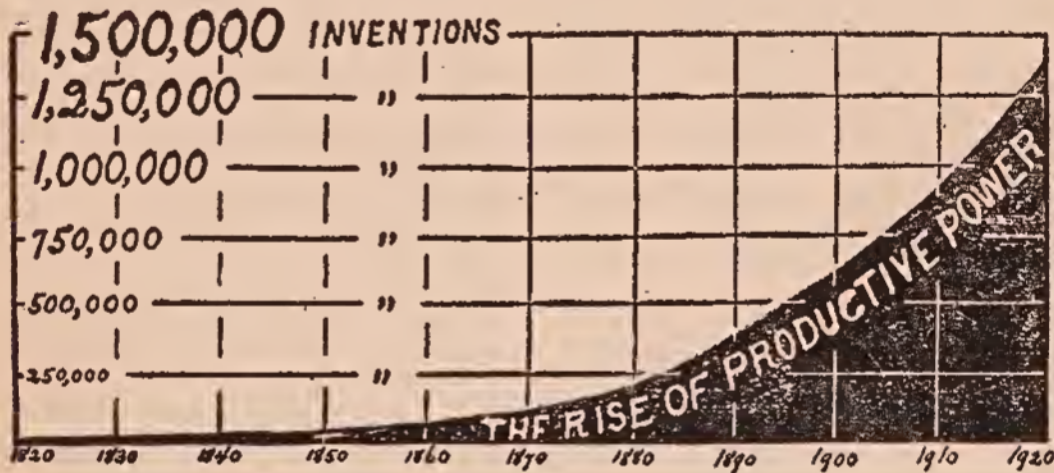
Is it strange that prices do not tend downward and fall, with the onward march and increasing science of production? This cannot be explained away by hollow theory, as increase of population, an explanation that is often heard, but which is not true.

As there is a natural law and equilibrium, which is an exact balance between producer and consumer, when one alters the other of itself correspondingly alters, as each is both producer and consumer. Whether equity exists or not, that is always at the same and exact ratio, no more, no less.

From "THE BULLETIN" Committee of Manufacturers and Merchants on Federal Taxation (Inc.), for May, 1922, Chicago, Ill.

Fig. 3—WITH THE MARCH OF MACHINERY, PRICES OUGHT TO FALL

(From "Report of the Commissioner of Patents," 1920, Washington, D. C.)



RAPIDITY OF THE MACHINE METHOD OF PRODUCTION AS EMPLOYED IN 1895, OVER THE OLD HAND METHOD EMPLOYED PREVIOUS TO THAT TIME

(See Thirteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C. 1898. Vol. I.)

TABLE No. I

Article	Quantity	Time required under				Ratio in favor of machine method
		Hand method		Machine method (1895)		
		Hours	Min.	Hours	Min.	
Boots: Men's	100 prs.	1,438	40	154	5	9 to 1
Shoes: Women's	100 prs.	1,025	20	80	22	13 " 1
Sheeting: Cotton	500 yds.	5,805		53	45	108 " 1
Thread: Cotton, sewing	100 lbs.	2,895		39	17	74 " 1
Hose: Cotton, seamless	12 prs.	488		1	44	279 " 1
Mittens: Men's woolen	144 prs.	1,030		15	25	68 " 1
Skirts: Woolen	12 prs.	340		8	11	70 " 1
Carpét: Brussels	1,000 yds.	4,047	30	509	1	8 " 1
Knives: Butchers'	144	708		24	13	29 " 1
Milk pans: 6 quart	144	72		2	18	31 " 1
Soap: Laundry	25,000 lbs.	432		21	37	20 " 1
Boards: White pine	100 M ft.	16,000		272	44	58 " 1
Marble Slabs: 8 ft. x 4 ft. x 1 in.	25	6,000		11	10	589 " 1
Iron pipe	100 ft.	84	22	4	47	18 " 1
Bolts	500	142	51	8	37	16 " 1
Nails	20,900	238	25	1	49	129 " 1
Screw Posts: Iron	10,000	1,250			18	4,098 " 1
Paint: White lead	100 gal.	393	20	22	18	17 " 1
Twine: Hemp	500 lbs.	392	8	3	12	119 " 1
Ruling paper, 14 in. x 17 in.	100 rms.	4,800		2	45	1,745 " 1
Pin settings, gold	100	250		1		250 " 1
Cord: ¼-in., twisted sash	500 lbs.	562	30	3	32	160 " 1
Hammers: Nail, 1 lb.	12 doz.	1,020		38	8	27 " 1
Plows: Landside	10	1,180		37	28	33 " 1
Pitchforks: 12-in. tines	12	48		3	8	15 " 1

Average increase in productive power, above commodities 321 to 1

Table No. 2.

HAVE YOU A \$20,000,000 ACRE ON YOUR FARM?

The enormous exploiting power of American town and city lands is well illustrated in a little lot at the S. W. corner of State and Madison streets in Chicago. The size of this lot is exactly 48 feet by 120 feet, or about one-eighth (1/8) of an acre. Since 1830 this lot has increased in value over twelve million (12,000,000) per cent! Its present value, according to Geo. O. Olcott & Co., expert appraisers, is about \$51,000 a front foot, or a total of \$2,448,000! It would take over two hundred forty-four \$10,000 farms to buy the lot without the improvements! And a man earning \$5 a day and working 300 days each year could not earn enough to buy it in sixteen hundred years! The five largest slave owners in the South combined never had an exploiting power equal to the owner of this little eighth-acre lot! The following table submitted by Geo. A. Schilling, former president of the Chicago Board of Local Improvements, is worth studying:

Year	Population of Chicago	Value of Eighth-Acre (Land only)	Number of Farms at \$10,000 each Necessary to Buy the Eighth-Acre.	Number of Years' Work at \$5 a Day and 300 Days to Year Necessary to Buy Eighth-Acre.
1830	50	20	—	—
1835	3,265	4,300	.48	8.20
1840	4,470	1,500	.18	1.00
1845	12,028	5,000	.50	3.33
1850	28,269	17,500	1.75	11.68
1855	80,023	40,000	4.00	24.65
1860	109,000	28,000	2.80	18.66
1865	178,900	45,000	4.50	30.00
1870	298,977	120,000	12.00	60.00
1875	400,000	92,500	9.25	61.65
1880	606,298	130,000	13.00	65.66
1885	700,000	275,000	27.50	133.33
1890	1,098,000	900,000	90.00	600.00
1895	1,450,000	925,000	92.50	616.66
1900	1,828,973	1,032,000	103.20	701.33
1905	1,960,000	1,430,000	143.00	853.33
1910	2,165,000	1,700,000	170.00	1,133.33
1915	2,500,000	2,064,000	206.40	1,333.33
1920	2,701,705	2,448,000	244.80	1,632.00

WHO'S GOT OUR LAND VALUES?

from Congressman Florian Lampert's Speech, delivered in the House of Representatives July 25, 1921.)

Marshall Field store, Chicago (assessed value of land only), \$11,853,474	██████████
Value of 1,000 average farms in Wisconsin, 1920 census (buildings included), \$11,558,000	██████████
53 blocks in Chicago (80 acres) (value of land only), \$21,583,256	██████████
Value of 20,000 average farms in Ohio, 1920 census (buildings incl'd), \$207,700,000	██████████
"Loop" district in Chicago (1/4 section) (value of land only), about \$300,000,000	██████████
Value of 100,000 average farms in Michigan, 1920 census (buildings included), \$731,900,000	██████████
New York City (assessed value of land only), \$4,938,332,177	██████████
Value of all (166,114) farms in the six New England States, 1920 census (buildings included), \$916,468,534	██████████
25 largest cities in the United States (estimated value of land only), \$19,119,600,000	██████████
Value of all (3,519,301) farms in 34 States, 1920 census (buildings included), \$18,740,258,761	██████████
Water powers, fishing grounds, harbors and water fronts (estimated value of land only), \$4,000,000,000	██████████
Value of all (438,033) farms in Texas, 1920 census (buildings included), \$3,717,799,544	██████████
Timber rights and timber lands (estimated value), \$10,000,000,000	██████████
Value of all (478,373) farms and ranches in the 11 Mountain and Pacific States (buildings included), \$7,333,338,616	██████████
Franchises, pipe lines, stock yards, railroad rights of way, terminals, and Government land grants (estimated value of land only), \$15,000,000,000	██████████
Value of all (3,721,439) farms in 33 States, 1920 census (buildings included), \$13,786,447,321	██████████
Coal, oil, iron, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, marble, granite, and all gas, stone, and mineral lands (estimated value of land only), \$75,000,000,000	██████████
Value of all (8,448,866) farms in the United States, 1920 census (buildings included), \$67,795,868,824	██████████

WHAT THE MASTERS HAVE SAID.

As Dr. Adam Smith, the "father of political economy," wrote in his great work, "The Wealth of Nations" (Book I, Chap. XI), published in 1776:

"Every improvement in the circumstances of the society tends either directly or indirectly to raise the real rent of land, to increase the real wealth of the landlord, his power of purchasing the labour or the produce of the labour of the people."

Think of the three great wonderful powers, God of itself, bestowed free for the benefit and glory of man on earth. Then the few who have abnormal power to dominate and rule over man's government, by unfair means for selfish advantages, willing to bring into play, the (two) first of these powers, and at the same time unwilling and refuse to bring into play, the (third of these powers) which would also increase consumption in a corresponding ratio with that of production, making equity of opportunity, freeing exchange, and creating an equitable division of this increased wealth, whereby voluntary co-operative civilization would mount to loftier heights than yet dreamed of. They have the external form of man in flesh—but have they the intellectual form of man, will, love of equity, among men? Which only can be the man created in the image of his creator. Men are not men from flesh, but are from the value and quality of the will, intellectual love of equity and true liberty. Form and flesh are only the temple wherein either may dwell, instinct or understanding, man or animal.