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## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

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### "TAKE NO THOUGHT FOR THE MORROW."

For The Public.

"Take no thought for the morrow,"—

'Twas Jesus who said it,—

"The evil sufficeth that comes with each day."

Plain were His words—yet how few of us credit  
Our Lord with the meaning His words should convey.

"Take no thought," said the Master,

"No more than the lily,

No more than the sparrow that flies in the air."

For He took the thought, so mankind are silly  
To take thought for what they shall eat, or shall wear.

There are things the Creator

Has left for man's solving.

Great problems yet challenge man's wit to unfold;  
Things deep and intricate, much thought involving,  
Dark secrets that Nature still keepeth untold.

"Take no thought for the morrow,"

Is not then forbidding

To search into Nature—to Science explore;

For man of all creatures is fitted for thinking—

For drinking in knowledge, and thirsting for more.

But, if thought shall seem needed

For food, or for clothing,

'Tis surely because we have failed to obey,—

Not seeking the Kingdom of God, and right-doing,—

That things are not added, but taken away.

"Take no thought for the morrow;"

Christ was not mistaken,

He made not this world on a niggardly plan,

But gave us good measure, full, and well shaken,

Press'd down and o'erflowing with riches for man.

Yet in spite of inventions,

And science extending,

Man still is a victim to worry and care;

With anxious attention, and labor unending

He struggles for something to eat and to wear.

'Tis in vain the Creator

Takes thought for our welfare,

And grants to our labor enormous reward;

Man makes his laws in defiance of Nature,

Thus giving to drones what the working bees stored.

God gives only to labor

When exerted on land;

God pays none but toilers, with hand or with brain.

No other conditions fulfill His demand.

God wills that the workers shall keep all they gain.

But, man's ways are not equal—

Man's laws are not fair;

So wealth is diverted from earners away,

Land owning's rewarded with Benjamin's share;

While Labor's discouraged, so small is her pay.

"Take no thought for the morrow,"—

'Twas Jesus who said it,—

How dare we go smoothing His teachings away;  
That no thought is needed is easy to credit,  
Did nations the law of right-doing obey!

E. I. S. H.

Charters Towers, Queensland, Australia.

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### THE HISTORIC ZENGER CASE.

John F. Geeting, a Chicago Lawyer, Points to the Anniversary of the Acquittal of John Peter Zenger as Independence Day. From the Chicago Evening Post of August 4, 1910.

In an address before the Hawkeye Fellowship Club, John F. Geeting called attention to the fact that August 4 is the anniversary of the acquittal of Zenger, one of the great events which prepared the way for the American Revolution. He said in part:

"William Cosby, one of the Colonial Governors of New York, was noted for his arbitrary and unjust administration. A number of citizens of New York City started a weekly newspaper, called the New York Weekly Journal, and named John Peter Zenger, a brilliant and fearless man, as its editor. Its first issue was on November 5, 1733, and so vigorous was Zenger's attack upon the administration that the following January the Chief Justice, in a long charge to the grand jury on the doctrine of libel, particularly called attention to articles published by Zenger.

"The grand jury did not indict him, and again the Chief Justice, in October, 1734, vigorously charged a grand jury, in the course of which he said: 'If you gentlemen do not interpose, consider whether the ill consequence that may arise from any disturbance of the public peace, may not in part lie at your door.' But again the grand jury failed to indict Zenger.

"The Colonial Council then took four of the newspapers into consideration, declared them to be false, and ordered them to be burned by the hands of the town hangman. When the order came to the Court of Quarter Sessions, the aldermen would not permit the hangman to burn the papers, and issued a strong protest against the action of the Colonial Council, but the sheriff ordered his own Negro to burn them, which was done in the presence of the officers of the garrison.

"In November, 1734, Zenger was seized and imprisoned upon a warrant issued by the Colonial Council, and for several days was denied the use of pen, ink and paper, and not permitted to communicate with any person. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out, but the Chief Justice refused to discharge Zenger and fixed his bond so high that he was obliged to remain in prison. The grand jury agent failing to indict Zenger, he would have been entitled to his release on January 28, the last day of his term, but the Attorney Gen-

eral filed an information against him, which continued his imprisonment during the vacation of court.

"When the matter came on for hearing, his attorneys took exceptions to the commission of the Chief Justice, and, although their action was consistent with good practice, the court entered an order disbarring them and postponed the case.

"Zenger's friends then procured the services of Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, one of the leaders of the American bar, and about 80 years of age. He appeared for the defense on August 4, 1735. Mr. Hamilton admitted the publication of the articles in question and offered to prove the truth of all statements made in them, but the Chief Justice arbitrarily decided that the proof could not be admitted in evidence as a defense.

"So, without any evidence on behalf of the defense, Mr. Hamilton immediately commenced his memorable address to the jury, advising the jury of its right in criminal cases to pass upon both the law and the evidence. During his address he was several times interrupted, the Attorney General even threatening him with prosecution, but the able advocate continued his address and procured a verdict of Not Guilty.

"When the verdict was returned, Mr. Hamilton was carried out of the courtroom on the shoulders of an exultant crowd, and the entire City of New York was alive with enthusiasm, which spread not only throughout the Colony of New York, but all British America.

"Here was the first great victory in America, declaring the freedom of the press, and showing that American jurors had courage to sustain such freedom, even in defiance of an arbitrary judge and a partisan prosecuting attorney.

"The war clouds of the Revolution have somewhat obscured this great victory of the people in favor of the freedom of the press, but the verdict on August 4, 1735, remains one of the most important events in American history."

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## LAND MONOPOLY IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Significant Computations in Explanation of Poverty, by the Committee on Congestion of Population in New York.

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### The Enormous Value of Land.

*Manhattan.*—Of the 2,609 blocks in Manhattan, only one sixty-second have lots assessed for less than \$1 per square foot; only one-thirteenth for less than \$2 per square foot, while a little more than one-fourth have any lots assessed for less than \$3.50 per square foot, while about one-fifth have assessed values of over \$3.50 per square foot, including the Wall Street Section, with its \$225.00 per square foot values.

*Brooklyn.*—Of the 1,505 blocks in the 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22 wards of Brooklyn, comprising most of the built-up sections of the Borough, one-seventh have lots whose assessed values are 50c per square foot or less, while two-thirds of the blocks have lots assessed for \$1.00 or less per square foot; one-fourth have lots assessed from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per square foot, and only one-fifteenth have any lots assessed for over \$1.50 per square foot.

*Twenty-third Ward of the Bronx.*—In the built-up section of the Twenty-third ward of The Bronx, bounded by the Harlem River, Bronx Kills, East River, St. Ann's Ave., Third Ave., Longwood Ave., Tiffany St., Depot Place, Sedgwick Ave., and E. 170th St.—out of 559 blocks, 223, three-fifths, have lots assessed for less than \$1.00 per square foot, 224, about two-fifths, between \$1.00 and \$2.00, and only 12 between \$2.00 and \$4.50 per square foot.

*Queens.*—Out of 859 blocks in the First Ward of Queens, 762, or about nine-tenths, have lots assessed for less than 50c per square foot; 40, or one-twentieth, between 50c and \$1.00, and only 57, or one-fifteenth, between \$1.00 and \$2.00. Many blocks in this ward are assessed at only 10c to 25c per square foot, and the other wards of this borough as a whole have little land assessed for over 10c per square foot, although in sections sewers, sidewalks, etc., have not yet been provided.

*Richmond.*—Much of Richmond is still assessed as acreage at a few hundred dollars per acre, but practically none of the land is assessed at over 50c per square foot, and most of it at 10c to 20c per square foot.

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### Concentration of Ownership of Land.

In 1907, eight families, estates and corporations owned 5.42 per cent, or over one-twentieth, of the total assessed land value in Manhattan, and 1.88 per cent, or nearly one-fiftieth, of the total area of the Borough.

In the Bronx, one-fourteenth of the total area was held in lots of over 100 acres, and about one-seventh in lots of 25 to 100 acres.

In Queens, one-twenty-fifth of the total area was held in lots of over 100 acres, and over one-fifth in lots of 25 to 100 acres.

There were in Greater New York, five companies, each of which owned from 400 to about 2,000 acres.

### Concentration of Land Values.

From 1906 to October, 1908, the city paid for land for various municipal purposes \$30,291,038.30, most of it being paid by corporate stock, to run fifty years at 4 per cent. This means an actual cost of about \$75,000,000 for this land, and only about one-third of this is for productive purposes.