

all parts of the world. He has imposed taxes on them without their consent. He has deprived them in many cases of trial by jury. He has transported them beyond the seas (to Guam) to be punished for pretended offenses. He has suspended their legislature and declared himself invested with power to legislate for them in all cases whatsoever.

"He has plundered their seas, ravaged their coasts, burnt their towns and destroyed the lives of their people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has excited domestic feuds among them, and brought upon those opposing his attacks, the merciless (Macabebe) savages whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

"A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be a ruler of a free people."

"If seems, your honors, that the curses of Jefferson have come home to roost. I have nothing further to say about the Declaration of Independence.

"I will add one word of advice. The principles of imperial government should be cautiously introduced and applied. While the empire is inevitable, a too sudden and ostentatious proclamation of its maxims and theories may occasion violent reaction, and much turmoil and bloodshed. You and your president should be guided by the example of the great Augustus, who, while making his authority absolute, vied with others in professions of patriotism and republican simplicity. To lay your dying republic to rest without distressing convulsions will require political abilities as consummate as those of Augustus himself."

Here Lord North concluded. The judges gazed helplessly at each other; the bar and audience at the judges. Then all eyes turned toward Lord North. He had vanished and court adjourned. Not one of the statesmen and jurists present will admit that this reappearance of the great prime minister of more than a century ago was an actual occurrence. Many things do occur, however, which

statesmen and jurists fail to see, or seeing deny.

Yet an honorable senator from Illinois who belongs to neither class, and ought occasionally to tell the truth, has admitted that when the readings of the opinions of the court concluded, he felt as though something had happened, he didn't know what.—Geo. W. Shaw, of Geneseo, Ill., in Duluth Evening Herald of July 13.

AN EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE BOER WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MORTALITY.

In the house of lords last night Lord Raglan, parliamentary under-secretary of the war office, gave the mortality for all the refugee camps in South Africa as 63 men, 138 women, 576 children, out of a total of 14,623 men, 24,711 women and 43,075 children.—Chicago Daily News, of July 16.

A LIVING SHIELD.

State of Illinois, County of Cook.—SS.

Ollie Henry, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he is an American citizen, and that he lived in Pretoria, South African Republic, from November, 1895, to March 26, 1901, and that he held the rank of captain in the Boer army with the corps known as the American Scouts;

That he is acquainted with the geographical and military situation in the South African Republic, the Orange Free State, Cape Colony and Natal, in South Africa, and that he believes the British Government have congregated the women and children in reconcentrado camps to act as a living shield for the protection of its army;

That he firmly believes that if the seventy thousand loved ones were removed from the British camps to neutral territory the Boers would have more heart and courage and would be able to take important positions now held by and essential to the British, which they cannot take now without killing their own people;

That he further believes that if these people were removed to neutral territory the Boers would effectually destroy the railroad communication, thereby compelling the British army to withdraw from Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and the interior of South Africa to the seaport towns;

That he further believes that it is owing to these reconcentrado camps

that the Boers do not effectually destroy the railroad communication, as by doing so they would be starving their own loved families.

Deponent further says that he has seen the reconcentrado camp near Pretoria and that it is hard to believe that the reconcentrado camps instituted by the infamous Weyler in Cuba, which so justly aroused the indignation of the people of this country could in any way excel the horror, destitution, sickness and starvation existing in these camps, where, according to recent admissions made in the House of Parliament, out of a total of 82,409 people, 777 died in the month of June.

Deponent further says that he makes this affidavit in the hope of arousing sympathy among the American people to such an extent that out of their well-known generosity and charity they will be induced to raise a fund large enough to provide for the removal of these persons to neutral territory, thereby alleviating their great suffering and giving the men constituting the armies of the respective nations a chance to fight it out among themselves, as men should.

OLLIE HENRY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in Cook County, this twenty-seventh day of July, 1901.

JAMES H. HEALD,  
Notary Public.

(Seal.)

State of Illinois, County of Cook.—SS.

H. C. van Medenbach de Rooy, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he fought with the Boer army until recently, and that he is acquainted with the geographical and military situation in the South African Republic, the Orange Free State, Cape Colony and Natal, in South Africa, and that he believes the British Government have congregated the women and children in reconcentrado camps to act as a living shield for the protection of its army;

That he firmly believes that if the seventy thousand loved ones were removed from the British camps to neutral territory the Boers would have more heart and courage and would be able to attack and take important positions now held by and essential to the British, which they cannot attack now without killing their own people;

That he further believes that if these people were removed to neutral territory the Boers could effectually destroy the railroad communications, thereby compelling the British army to withdraw from Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and the in-

terior of South Africa to the seaport towns; and he further believes that the Boers cannot do this now without starving their own loved families.

H. C. VAN MEDENBACH DE ROOY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in Cook County, this twenty-seventh day of July, 1901.

(Seal.) HARRY BRUSKEVITH,  
Notary Public.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AMERICAN TRANSVAAL LEAGUE.

(Copy)

July 13, 1901.

Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: The American public feels a deep concern for the sufferings of the women and children of the South African Republics who have been crowded together in military camps where they are deprived of the common necessities of life. Their hardships may be regarded by the British Government as an unavoidable incident of the war, but the reconcentration policy can be defended even from a British standpoint only on the view that it is necessary to keep the non-combatants from giving aid and comfort to the Boers who are in active service in the field. The American Transvaal League has collected funds to alleviate the miseries of those who are subjected to the hardships of the war in South Africa without participating in it, and is prepared, with the sanction of the British Government, to assist a number of these unfortunate people to leave the military camps and establish themselves in Europe and America.

The League respectfully requests you to use your good offices to ascertain from the British Government whether any objections would be interposed to the withdrawal of a limited number of the women and children from these camps upon satisfactory guaranties being given that the persons so withdrawn would be removed immediately from Africa. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL A. CALHOUN,  
Secretary American Transvaal League.

(Signed) E. F. DUNNE,  
Vice President American Transvaal League.

(Copy)

Department of State, Washington,  
July 23, 1901.

Samuel A. Calhoun, Esquire, Secretary, American Transvaal League, 172 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, requesting the good offices of this Department to ascertain from the British Government whether any objec-

tion would be interposed to the withdrawal of a limited number of women and children from the military camps in South Africa, upon satisfactory guaranties being given that the persons so withdrawn would be removed immediately from Africa.

In reply I have to say that a copy of your letter has been transmitted to Ambassador Choate at London, and he has been instructed to use his good offices in laying the same before the British Government for its consideration. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) DAVID J. HILL,  
Acting Secretary.

#### WOULD END TAX LYING.

The manifest inequity with which personal property taxes are being imposed in Chicago, coupled with the inadequacy of public revenues, is centering attention upon tax questions in this city. The following news article, with its interviews, appeared prominently in the Chicago News of July 13.

Men and women who pay personal property taxes are beginning to believe that the present system of taxation as applied in Chicago and the rest of the country is transforming the descendants of the pilgrim fathers into a "nation of liars." Levying of taxes upon the private belongings of individuals amounts to placing a premium upon dishonesty, rather than honesty, according to the view that is held by many who have devoted thought to the problem. In that connection the question is being asked: "What is the remedy? Does it lie in anything resembling the single tax theory?"

A proposition for local option in the application of the Henry George taxation scheme is now being submitted to the people of Colorado, and the present agitation over the personal property schedules has aroused interest among Chicagoans in Colorado's proposed experiment.

Reporters for the Daily News have obtained expressions on the subject from a number of prominent attorneys and business men.

EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN.

"The trouble lies not with the taxpayer, but with the plan of taxation," said Attorney Edward Osgood Brown, one of the leading exponents of the Henry George doctrine, in explaining what bearing the single tax theory has upon the local tax tangle. "The people are naturally honest. As a general proposition it is safe to assert that they won't lie in business transactions. The bulk of the business done with banks and commercial houses rests upon credit,

which is nothing but reputation, which in turn depends upon honesty and truth-telling.

"But tens of thousands of men and women who would scorn to tell each other a lie will strive hard to outdo each other in lying to the tax assessor. They consider a lie told to the tax official different from any other kind of a lie and more harmless.

"Why does that idea prevail all over the country among all classes of men and women? For three reasons.

"First, it is unjust to compel a man to pay a portion of his or her earnings for some purpose of which that particular taxpayer may not approve, but which has been ordered approved by the majority of the taxpayers.

"Second, the taxes as laid under the present system are unequally distributed.

"The third reason why people lie about their property when confronted by the tax gatherers is because they can do so with impunity. It is very hard to prove just what properties and how much any man owns, and since there is no way of finding out whether he is scheduling all or only a part, the temptation to conceal a big share of his holdings, induced as it is by the two reasons I have already stated, is exceedingly great. He can lie and he usually does.

"All three of these reasons would fail to apply under the single tax system and all of these excuses for lying would be swept away.

"The single tax is a tax assessed on the rental value of land. Now, all law writers of authority for hundreds of years hold that no man has the same creative ownership in land as he has in a house which he has built or a wagon which he has made. In fact, there is no such thing in law as absolute ownership in land. Practically all he possesses is the right to use the land or transfer that right to others.

"Real ownership of the land, which was created by no man, belongs to all the men and women in its neighborhood, to the community. It would be eminently just, therefore, for the occupant of land to pay a fair rent to the community in the shape of a tax each year for his right of occupancy.

"There could be no inequality in valuations, because the values of every piece of land in Chicago or any other place could be quickly and