

trial bondage under which we now live.

"Neither sell nor improve" was the Wendel maxim, and that it was a wise one for those who could afford to adopt it as a rule of conduct, is shown by the great fortune of which John G. Wendel died possessed. With the exception of a few negligible acts, he contributed nothing to progress or the well-being of his contemporaries. He stood like a great rock in the stream of advancing civilization, much as the Hell Gate rocks stood in the East River until twenty-five years ago. We recognized the physical obstruction to commerce and removed it. The world has not yet recognized the rocks on which both capital and labor split, nor has it learned to use the means required to clear the channel so that everyman's ship may come home, whatever kind of vessel it may be.

But whatever else may be said of Mr. Wendel he was neither hypocrite or sycophant. He did not try to veneer with a shallow philanthropy the ugly fact of predatory privilege. He flew the skull and cross-bones at his masthead without trying to cloak it with the red cross. In his demise, as in that of Morgan, Harriman and in one soon to be expected, though so long deferred, we see the end of an epoch. "Their sons inherit them" but they shame their sires. Some gleams of social justice have lighted up their superficial souls. They have neither the stolidity, the authority nor the grit of their forebears.

HYGIO—ECONOMICS.

Alfred N. Chandler, a well known Single Taxer of Montclair, N. J., has invented the above term to describe the effect of land speculation in suburban and rural communities on the health of dairy cattle and the price of milk in Essex County, N. J., where Mr. Chandler has made special investigation, many tuberculous cattle have recently been found in the dairy herds. Inquiry revealed the fact that dairymen were compelled to house their cattle in badly ventilated barns a good part of each day owing to the scarcity and prohibitive price of pasture land, which had been bought up by land speculators and

held out of use for building sites, the owners meantime escaping with a low tax on their unimproved property. As a result of this artificial scarcity of land the cattle contracted tuberculosis just as humans do in crowded tenements, many small dairymen were forced out of business and the milk supply was slowly but surely passing into the hands of a few large producers who controlled the supply and could regulate the price at will.

The relief is obvious. Tax the speculators up to the full rental value of their holdings and the greater part of the acreage could be profitably used for pasturage, the supply of milk could be increased and improved in quality, for the cattle could then have more and better pasturage and more fresh air to ward off tuberculosis. The land speculators would lose their graft of course, but the rights of the public would be conserved.

Mr. Chandler's theory has attracted comment from several newspapers, including the *N. Y. Times* and has received the approval of the great pure food champion, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. When the people rouse themselves from their torpor they will begin to understand how vitally this question of land monopoly affects their health and happiness.

TEACHING THE GERMAN SAILORMEN.

Our old friend, Edward McHugh, in conjunction with Joseph Havelock Wilson, president of the British National Sailors Union, has distributed Progress and Poverty among the sailors at the concentration camp about eight miles from Northampton. Here on an estate of fifty acres surveyed by a splendid country mansion, 2,000 English-speaking German seafaring men are learn the economic gospel that will make for the final peace of the world. When this war is over many of these sailormen will go to all parts of the world and some will bring to distant parts the message they learned while prisoners of war. And this they will the more eagerly welcome as coming from one who himself was a sailorman.