

Senator Hanna, whose illness caused him to cancel his speaking engagements in Ohio on the 10th (p. 439), resumed his campaign on the 15th at Xenia, appearing at Greenfield on the 16th, at Dayton on the 18th, and at Cleveland for his first meeting there on the 20th.

The work of the special session of the Ohio legislature (p. 440) was completed on the 21st by the enactment of a municipal code providing for the uniform government of all the cities and villages of the State. The plan adopted is what is known as the "board plan." Home rule principles were ignored and all home rule propositions discarded.

NEWS NOTES.

—A combination of independent steel manufacturers is reported to have purchased iron ore tracts in Michigan and Minnesota at a valuation of \$68,000,000.

—The trustees of the University of Chicago decided on the 22d in favor of separate instruction for men and women (pp. 287, 292) at the university. The vote stood 13 to 3.

—In the French chamber of deputies on the 17th, attacks were made upon the ministry for its enforcement of the associations law by closing Catholic schools (p. 362); but the ministry received a vote of confidence in the matter of 329 to 233.

—Women claim the right to vote on the referendum questions to be submitted in Illinois at the approaching election. They base their claim on the ground that all registered voters are entitled to vote on these questions and that women registered to vote for university trustee are registered voters.

—The King of Sweden and Norway, to whom was referred in 1899, as arbitrator, by Great Britain, Germany and the United States, all claims of private individuals growing out of military operations in Samoa (Vol. i., No. 42, p. 11; No. 50, p. 9; No. 52, p. 7; Vol. ii, No. 54, p. 9; No. 90, p. 10), has reported in favor of Germany.

—A decision was rendered on the 22d by the United State Supreme Court in favor of a Chicago saloon-keeper who had sued the Federal government to recover 50 cents for an internal revenue stamp which he had been required to place on his bond. In so deciding the court sustained Judge Tuley, who had held that the Federal government cannot tax documents required by the States in the exercise of their functions. The decision involves the refunding of several millions.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE OHIO MUNICIPAL CODE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind. Dem.), Oct. 18.—The plot has been carried out in every detail. Cleveland has been made an attachment to the Boss Cox machine, the wires of which run through the State offices at Columbus to those of the Republican managers here. The citizens of Cleveland will have an opportunity at the polls next month to show their opinion of this successful conspiracy to rob them of home rule and good government.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Chicago American (Dem.), Oct. 17.—Arbitration has won. The end of the coal strike seems in sight. Nevertheless the coal trust still lives. And the coal trust lives in defiance of the laws of the United States. What the American thus affirms the American has proved, and the American's attorneys will continue to press the criminal proceedings against the coal trust until the criminal conspirators have been brought to justice.

Springfield Republican (Ind.), Oct. 17 (weekly ed.).—Either these coal mines must be taken over by the State or nation for operation on public account or they must be subjected to the closest public control, including compulsory measures for avoiding strikes, lockouts and all other controversies between employers and employees which endanger the continuous operation of the business.

St. Louis Mirror (Ind.), Oct. 16.—The differences involved in strikes are not matters to be adjusted as a political "play" to the groundlings for votes. The settlement should be provided for along the lines of general economic principles, and those principles must finally be based upon the restriction of privilege from tyrannizing over the common man's natural rights in the earth and its contents.

Milwaukee Free Press (Ind. Rep.), Oct. 13.—If the mineral lands should be owned by the government and leased to operators on royalty, as an increasing number of people believe they should be, then why should not all land, whether used for manufacturing, trading, offices and hotels, railroads, farms and dwellings, be treated in the same manner? Instead of royalty, call it tax, and then make this tax in lieu of all other taxes, and we have the misunderstood, the scorned and flouted single-tax theory, no longer a theory at all, but a practical, working accomplishment. It may and it may not be a good thing in the end, but single-taxers are being made very rapidly this year, and the coal kings of Pennsylvania are furnishing arguments in favor of the theory of one tax, and that upon land values, that convinces people to whom the fervid eloquence of Henry George did not appeal.

You can always be sure that your judgments are right if your standard is small enough. A tape measure is easy to handle, a celestial meridian is more difficult to apply. Only, when it is the universe to be measured, it is bad work trying to reduce things to the capacity of the tape measure; since what you succeed in diminishing is yourself, and not the universe as you had intended.—Jane Dearborn Mills, in *The New Christianity*.

Why not have international war games? Would it not be a triumph of civilization to settle every casus belli by a contest with soft gloves for points?—Puck.

MISCELLANY

PENNSYLVANIA.

For The Public.

Beloved land! whose rock-ribbed heights
Spurning the fair horizon's blue,
Weave romance round the days and nights
Of vales in autumn glory sleeping,
With far-famed rivers winding through;
Wild Indian legends in their keeping,
Wild music with their names upleaping.

I yearn for thee, when sunset glows
On level landscape round me spread,
I weary of the tame repose
That sets my errant memory straying
Among the pine clad hills instead;
Where mystery with strange shadows playing
Dallies with twilight's long delaying.

I grieve for thee, whose mother care
Its precious secret could not keep,
Nor give each nursing equal share
Of profit, in that ebon treasure
That nevermore may rest or sleep;
But minister to robbers' pleasure
And leave the toiler meager measure.

I blush for thee, whose olden name
With sylvan echoes musical,
Is darkened now by deeds of shame;
Thine ear attuned to martial thunder—
To finer sound grown strangely dull,
Thy greed made drunk with legal plunder
By brute force holding justice under.

And yet I hope for thee, through all;
I can but hope, for thou art mine;
My spirit heeds the autumn call
That comes from green woods softly sighing,
From maple's flame, and crimsoned vine,
From youth's ideals, time defying,
From graves on eastern hillslope lying.
D. H. INGHAM.

TO THE HOME OWNERS AND RENT PAYERS OF DENVER.

We republish from the *Denver Daily News* of October 12 the following address issued by the executive committee of the friends of the Bucklin Australasian Tax Amendment.

To the Home Owners and Rent Payers of Denver: The matter of very greatest importance at the coming election, November 4, is the Bucklin Australasian tax amendment. Some have gotten a mistaken conception of this amendment. Others do not recognize its great importance. Permit an explanation of its bearings upon the interests of all who own or rent homes or business houses in this city.

The land gamblers, franchise grabbers and monopolists have organized an "Anti-Bucklin Amendment league," to delude the people into defeating the Bucklin Australasian tax amendment, and thus fastening the present detestable collar-button system of taxation upon the people of Colorado.

The interests of all home owners, all honest merchants and manufacturers, and all men and women who pay rent, are diametrically opposed to the self-

ish interests of all mere speculators or gamblers in social values.

The amendment will, of course, not interfere with legitimate real estate transactions, but good, healthy growth of Denver in particular, or of Colorado in general, is not what the land gamblers want. They want men tumbling over each other to buy, or tumbling over each other to sell—they don't care which—so that they may get big commissions. It is "exchange" they want, not secure possession, not steady growth. But the great mass of the people want neither "booms" nor "panics," but secure possession of their homes, reasonable rents and the steady growth and assured prosperity of Denver and the whole state.

The Australasian tax amendment comprises one "must" and one "may." Under its workings the owners of special privileges must pay taxes on the social values they possess, and the people may exempt personality and improvements, in whole or in part, from taxation. In other words: 1. Privilege must pay for itself. 2. The people may exercise the local taxing power.

The Australasian tax amendment, with the power it will grant the people put into operation, will benefit everybody except land gamblers, franchise grabbers and monopolists. To-day the board of county commissioners decide what taxes the tramway, the railroads and like corporations shall pay. The amendment gives the people power to decide what taxes these corporations shall pay. To-day, these corporations are paying no taxes whatever on their franchises of rights of way. The attorney of the Denver Gas and Electric Light company has just admitted that the franchise of said company is worth more than all its real estate and personality put together. The amendment gives the people power to compel these privileged corporations to pay full taxes on their privileges. Do you wonder that the tramway is opposed to the Australasian tax amendment, or that the common people favor it?

Every home owner must to-day pay more taxes than he will when, the Australasian tax amendment being put into effect, the tramway and other favored corporations must pay the taxes on their special privileges, which they now escape.

Every small home owner possesses more personality and improvements than he does land values. So, if the former were exempt from local taxes, as under the amendment they might be, every small home owner would profit thereby, while every speculator who owns a multitude of vacant lots, and

like the dog in the manger, neither uses them himself nor lets others use them, would not be specially favored for engaging in the vacant lot industry.

If the merchant's goods were exempt from taxation or his rents were lower, you would pay less for the goods you or your family consume, for the merchant must get back from the customers all the taxes and rents he pays or else go out of business.

If men were not fined for building houses, nor favored for keeping lots vacant, the vacant lot industry would not be as much encouraged as it is to-day, but other industries would be encouraged more. Vacant lots buy no groceries, dry goods, boots or shoes, employ no carpenters, engage no teachers, pay neither preacher nor physician, patronize no places of amusement, help neither labor, housekeeper, merchant, manufacturer nor professional man or woman.

If you are a rent payer, you know that rents, either for homes or business places, are outrageously high in Denver. This city has gotten the bad name of being the city that oppresses renters more than any other in America. The Denver real estate exchange has given it this bad name. Population and conditions being taken into account, rents in Denver are double what they are in Detroit, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn., and other cities of 250,000 inhabitants.

If the Australasian tax system is adopted in Denver, and men are not fined for erecting buildings, more buildings will be erected, and rents will be lower. The Australasian tax system will give the city of Denver and the state of Colorado the excellent reputation of being the city and state which invite people who wish to rent, people who wish to own homes, workmen and women, men and women with capital, because our motto will be forward, our maxim of taxation the wise words of Enoch Ensley:

"Never tax anything that would be of value to your state, that could and would run away, or that could and would come to you."

Of all men the real estate owner is, or ought to be, most interested in this maxim of Enoch Ensley. Movable property always seeks and locates upon real estate whereon it best thrives and most multiplies. Any tax imposed upon movable property lessens its prosperity and tends to drive it elsewhere, or at least to keep more from coming.

Let Denver real estate say to personal property in other cities and

states: "Come, locate with us; I will not oppress you. Come to me, for I cannot go for you and we must get together or else I cannot prosper, though you might prosper elsewhere. Knowing this, I will not fine nor tax you for coming to me. Other cities make you pay local taxes. I will exempt you from this burden, hence I offer you this great advantage along with others, over personality that lives with other cities. Come." Do you suppose that personality could or would resist such an appeal?

Instead of spending immense sums of money in advertising Denver, all that we need to do is to pass the Australasian tax amendment, and then exempt personality and improvements from local taxation. Then the press all over the United States will do our advertising for us, free of charge. Soon men will come here and invest their capital—not in vacant lots to be held out of use till the toil and enterprise of others than their owners make them more and more valuable; but in manufacturing, stores, houses, all sorts of productive enterprises—giving employment to labor, encouragement to business, endowment to Denver.

Here is a truism you may not have thought of: The renter or lessee of real estate must prosper before the owner can prosper. This applies to all kinds of realty. The renter may not prosper more, but he must prosper first. The Australasian tax will therefore help both renters and owners to prosper.

All home owners and rent payers who are in sympathy with these views are requested to communicate with the undersigned for the purpose of organizing the rent payers and home owners in this city.

RICHARD WELTON, 219 Grant Ave.
MARCUS L. DAY, 738 East Florida.
GEORGE W. PATTERSON, 1406 Champa.
M. L. DOWLING, 3350 Franklin.
ALEX E. HELMLE, 2065 Clarkson.
J. G. FOLEY, 1819 Pennsylvania.
DR. FRANK W. STAHL, 1272 Columbine.
SIDNEY HOLMES, 1256 South Tremont.
W. J. NESBIT, 715 Santa Fe.
CHARLES T. WYGANT, 2752 Larimer.
JAMES STEELE, 1855 Larimer.
T. P. LYON, 533 Charles Building.
CHARLES N. MONAGHAN, 1125 Larimer.
J. B. BLANCHARD, 2330 Hooker.
Executive Committee.

"What is your rule of business—your maxim?" we asked of the Wall street baron.

"Very simple," he answers. "I pay for something that I can't get, with money that I haven't got, and then sell what I never had for more than it ever cost."—Life.