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"Revista del Impuesto Unico" (Spanish), Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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## FOREWORD

This brief outline of Henry George's "Progress & Poverty" is intended to induce you to read the book itself. So, verbatim extracts are given in Henry George's own language so that you may realize what a rich intellectual feast he has provided.

Henry George dipped his pen in life, his words throb with sympathy for suffering and thrill with the logic of truth. He taught that men's miseries are due to man-made laws, never to divine law. That the ignorance with shelters in schools, the crime which lurks in the shadow of churches, famine amid full granaries, poverty in plenty, are all due to men's laws which ignore and defy the divine intent. That to abolish poverty and tame the ruthless passions of greed we need only align men's laws with the laws of Nature and of Nature's God.

The lines from Milton which Henry George uses for one section of "Progress & Poverty" indicate the aim and intent of the whole book.

"What in me is dark  
Illumine, what is low, raise and support;  
That to the height of this great argument  
I may assert eternal Providence  
And justify the way of God to men."

# PROGRESS AND POVERTY

By Henry George

## INTRODUCTORY

(Quoted verbatim from Progress and Poverty)

### The Problem

The present century has been marked by a prodigious increase in wealth-producing power. The utilization of steam and electricity, the introduction of improved processes and labor-saving machinery, the greater subdivision and grander scale of production, the wonderful facilitation of exchanges, have multiplied enormously the effectiveness of labor.

At the beginning of this marvelous era it was natural to expect, and it was expected, that labor-saving inventions would lighten the toil and improve the condition of the laborer; that the enormous increase in the power of producing wealth would make real poverty a thing of the past. Could a man of the last century—a Franklin or a Priestley—have seen, in a vision of the future, the steamship taking the place of the sailing vessel, the railroad train of the wagon, the reaping machine of the scythe, the threshing machine of the flail; could he have heard the throb of the engines that in obedience to human will, and for the satisfaction of human desire, exert a power greater than that of all the men and all the beasts of burden of the earth combined; could he have seen the forest tree transformed into finished lumber—into doors, sashes, blinds, boxes or barrels, with hardly the touch of a human hand; the great workshops where boots and shoes are turned out by the case with less labor than the old-fashioned cobbler could have put on a sole; the factories where, under the eye of a girl, cotton becomes cloth faster than hundreds of stalwart weavers could have turned it out with their handlooms; could he have seen steam hammers shaping mammoth shafts and mighty anchors, and delicate machinery making tiny watches; the diamond drill cutting through the heart of the rocks, and coal oil sparing the whale; could he have realized the enormous saving of labor resulting from improved facilities of exchange and communication—sheep killed in Australia eaten fresh in England,

and the order given by the London banker in the afternoon executed in San Francisco in the morning of the same day; could he have conceived of the hundred thousand improvements which these only suggest, what would he have inferred as to the social condition of mankind?

It would not have seemed like an inference; further than the vision went it would have seemed as though he saw; and his heart would have leaped and his nerves would have thrilled, as one who from a height beholds just ahead of the thirst-stricken caravan the living gleam of rustling woods and the glint of laughing waters. Plainly, in the sight of the imagination, he would have beheld these new forces elevating society from its very foundations, lifting the very poorest above the possibility of want, exempting the very lowest from anxiety for the material needs of life; he would have seen these slaves of the lamp of knowledge taking on themselves the traditional curse, these muscles of iron and sinews of steel making the poorest laborer's life a holiday, in which every high quality and noble impulse could have scope to grow.

And out of these bounteous material conditions he would have seen arising, as necessary sequences, moral conditions realizing the golden age of which mankind have always dreamed. Youth no longer stunted and starved; age no longer harried by avarice; the child at play with the tiger; the man with the muck-rake drinking in the glory of the stars. Foul things fled, fierce things tame; discord turned to harmony! For how could there be greed where all had enough? How could the vice, the crime, the ignorance, the brutality, that spring from poverty and the fear of poverty, exist where poverty had vanished? Who should crouch where all were freemen; who oppress where all were peers?

More or less vague or clear, these have been the hopes, these the dreams born of the improvements which give this wonderful century its pre-eminence. They have sunk so deeply into the popular mind as radically to change the currents of thought, to recast creeds and displace the most fundamental conceptions. The haunting visions of higher possibilities have not merely gathered splendor and vividness, but their direction has changed—instead of seeing behind the faint tinges of an expiring sunset, all the glory of the daybreak has decked the skies before.

It is true that disappointment has followed disappointment, and that discovery upon discovery, and invention after invention, have neither lessened the toil of those who most need respite, nor brought plenty to the poor. But there have been so many things to which it seemed this failure could be laid, that up to our time the new faith has hardly weakened. We have better appreciated the difficulties to be overcome; but

not the less trusted that the tendency of the times was to overcome them.

Now, however, we are coming into collision with facts which there can be no mistaking. From all parts of the civilized world come complaints of industrial depression; of labor condemned to involuntary idleness; of capital massed and wasting; of pecuniary distress among business men; of want and suffering and anxiety among the working classes. All the dull, deadening pain, all the keen, maddening anguish, that to great masses of men are involved in the words "hard times," afflict the world to-day. This state of things, common to communities differing so widely in situation, in political institutions, in fiscal and financial systems, in density of population and in social organization, can hardly be accounted for by local causes. There is distress where large standing armies are maintained, but there is also distress where the standing armies are nominal; there is distress where protective tariffs stupidly and wastefully hamper trade, but there is also distress where trade is nearly free; there is distress where autocratic government yet prevails, but there is also distress where political power is wholly in the hands of the people; in countries where paper is money, and in countries where gold and silver are the only currency. Evidently, beneath all such things as these, we must infer a common cause.

That there is a common cause, and that it is either what we call material progress or something closely connected with material progress, becomes more than an inference when it is noted that the phenomena we class together and speak of as industrial depression are but intensifications of phenomena which always accompany material progress, and which show themselves more clearly and strongly as material progress goes on. Where the conditions to which material progress everywhere tends are most fully realized—that is to say, where population is densest, wealth greatest, and the machinery of production and exchange most highly developed—we find the deepest poverty, the sharpest struggle for existence, and the most of enforced idleness.

It is to the newer countries—that is, to the countries where material progress is yet in its earlier stages—that laborers emigrate in search of higher wages, and capital flows in search of higher interest. It is in the older countries—that is to say, the countries where material progress has reached later stages—that widespread destitution is found in the midst of the greatest abundance. Go into one of the new communities where Anglo-Saxon vigor is just beginning the race of progress; where the machinery of production and exchange is yet rude and inefficient; where the increment of wealth is not yet great enough to enable any class to live in ease and luxury; where the best house is but a cabin of logs or a cloth and paper shanty, and the richest man is forced to daily work—and though you will find an absence of wealth and all its concomitants, you will find no beggars. There is no luxury, but there is no destitution. No one makes an easy living, nor a very good living; but every one *can*

make a living, and no one able and willing to work is oppressed by the fear of want.

But just as such a community realizes the conditions which all civilized communities are striving for, and advances in the scale of material progress—just as closer settlement and a more intimate connection with the rest of the world, and greater utilization of labor-saving machinery, make possible greater economies in production and exchange, and wealth in consequence increases, not merely in the aggregate, but in proportion to population—so does poverty take a darker aspect. Some get an infinitely better and easier living, but others find it hard to get a living at all. The "tramp" comes with the locomotive, and almshouses and prisons are as surely the marks of "material progress" as are costly dwellings, rich warehouses, and magnificent churches. Upon streets lighted with gas and patrolled by uniformed policemen, beggars wait for the passer-by, and in the shadow of college, and library, and museum, are gathering the more hideous Huns and fiercer Vandals of whom Macaulay prophesied.

This fact—the great fact that poverty and all its concomitants show themselves in communities just as they develop into the conditions toward which material progress tends—proves that the social difficulties existing wherever a certain stage of progress has been reached, do not arise from local circumstances, but are, in some way or another, engendered by progress itself.

And, unpleasant as it may be to admit it, it is at last becoming evident that the enormous increase in productive power which has marked the present century and is still going on with accelerating ratio, has no tendency to extirpate poverty or to lighten the burdens of those compelled to toil. It simply widens the gulf between Dives and Lazarus, and makes the struggle for existence more intense. The march of invention has clothed mankind with powers of which a century ago the boldest imagination could not have dreamed. But in factories where labor-saving machinery has reached its most wonderful development, little children are at work; wherever the new forces are anything like fully utilized, large classes are maintained by charity or live on the verge of recourse to it; amid the greatest accumulations of wealth, men die of starvation, and puny infants suckle dry breasts; while everywhere the greed of gain, the worship of wealth, shows the force of the fear of want. The promised land flies before us like the mirage. The fruits of the tree of knowledge turn as we grasp them to apples of Sodom that crumble at the touch.

It is true that wealth has been greatly increased, and that the average of comfort, leisure, and refinement has been raised; but these gains are not general. In them the lowest class do not share.\* I do not mean

\*It is true that the poorest may now in certain ways enjoy what the richest a century ago could not have commanded, but this does not show improvement of condition, so long as the ability to obtain the necessities of life is not increased. The beggar in a great city may enjoy things from which the backwoods farmer is debarred, but that does not prove the condition of the city beggar better than that of the independent farmer.

that the condition of the lowest class has nowhere nor in anything been improved; but that there is nowhere any improvement which can be credited to increased productive power. I mean that the tendency of what we call material progress is in nowise to improve the condition of the lowest class in the essentials of healthy, happy human life. Nay, more, that it is still further to depress the condition of the lowest class. The new forces, elevating in their nature though they be, do not act upon the social fabric from underneath, as was for a long time hoped and believed, but strike it at a point intermediate between top and bottom. It is as though an immense wedge were being forced, not underneath society, but through society. Those who are above the point of separation are elevated, but those who are below are crushed down.

This depressing effect is not generally realized, for it is not apparent where there has long existed a class just able to live. Where the lowest class barely lives, as has been the case for a long time in many parts of Europe, it is impossible for it to get any lower, for the next lowest step is out of existence, and no tendency to further depression can readily show itself. But in the progress of new settlements to the conditions of older communities it may clearly be seen that material progress does not merely fail to relieve poverty—it actually produces it. In the United States it is clear that squalor and misery, and the vices and crimes that spring from them, everywhere increase as the village grows to the city, and the march of development brings the advantages of the improved methods of production and exchange. It is in the older and richer sections of the Union that pauperism and distress among the working classes are becoming most painfully apparent. If there is less deep poverty in San Francisco than in New York, is it not because San Francisco is yet behind New York in all that both cities are striving for? When San Francisco reaches the point where New York now is, who can doubt that there will also be ragged and barefooted children on her streets?

This association of poverty with progress is the great enigma of our times. It is the central fact from which spring industrial, social, and political difficulties that perplex the world, and with which statesmanship and philanthropy and education grapple in vain. From it come the clouds that overhang the future of the most progressive and self-reliant nations. It is the riddle which the Sphinx of Fate puts to our civilization, and which not to answer is to be destroyed. So long as all the increased wealth which modern progress brings goes but to build up great fortunes, to increase luxury and make sharper the contrast between the House of Have and the House of Want, progress is not real and cannot be permanent. The reaction must come. The tower leans from its foundations, and every new story but hastens the final catastrophe. To educate men who must be condemned to poverty, is but to make them restive; to base on a state of most glaring social inequality political institutions under which men are theoretically equal, is to stand a pyramid on its apex.

All-important as this question is, pressing itself from every quarter painfully upon attention, it has not yet received a solution which accounts for all the facts and points to any clear and simple remedy. This is shown by the widely varying attempts to account for the prevailing depression. They exhibit not merely a divergence between vulgar notions and scientific theories, but also show that the concurrence which should exist between those who avow the same general theories breaks up upon practical questions into an anarchy of opinion. Upon high economic authority we have been told that the prevailing depression is due to over-consumption; upon equally high authority, that it is due to over-production; while the wastes of war, the extension of railroads, the attempts of workmen to keep up wages, the demonetization of silver, the issues of paper money, the increase of labor-saving machinery, the opening of shorter avenues to trade, etc., are separately pointed out as the cause, by writers of reputation.

And while professors thus disagree, the ideas that there is a necessary conflict between capital and labor, that machinery is an evil, that competition must be restrained and interest abolished, that wealth may be created by the issue of money, that it is the duty of government to furnish capital or to furnish work, are rapidly making way among the great body of the people, who keenly feel a hurt and are sharply conscious of a wrong. Such ideas, which bring great masses of men, the repositories of ultimate political power, under the leadership of charlatans and demagogues, are fraught with danger; but they cannot be successfully combated until political economy shall give some answer to the great question which shall be consistent with all her teachings, and which shall commend itself to the perceptions of the great masses of men.

It must be within the province of political economy to give such an answer. For political economy is not a set of dogmas. It is the explanation of a certain set of facts. It is the science which, in the sequence of certain phenomena, seeks to trace mutual relations and to identify cause and effect, just as the physical sciences seek to do in other sets of phenomena. It lays its foundations upon firm ground. The premises from which it makes its deductions are truths which have the highest sanction; axioms which we all recognize; upon which we safely base the reasoning and actions of every-day life, and which may be reduced to the metaphysical expression of the physical law that motion seeks the line of least resistance—viz., that men seek to gratify their desires with the least exertion. Proceeding from a basis thus assured, its processes, which consist simply in identification and separation, have the same certainty. In this sense it is as exact a science as geometry, which, from similar truths relative to space, obtains its conclusions by similar means, and its conclusions when valid should be as self-apparent. And although in the domain of political economy we cannot test our theories by artificially produced combinations or conditions, as may be done in some of the

other sciences, yet we can apply tests no less conclusive, by comparing societies in which different conditions exist, or by, in imagination, separating, combining, adding or eliminating forces or factors of known direction.

I propose in the following pages to attempt to solve by the methods of political economy the great problem I have outlined. I propose to seek the law which associates poverty with progress, and increases want with advancing wealth; and I believe that in the explanation of this paradox we shall find the explanation of those recurring seasons of industrial and commercial paralysis which, viewed independently of their relations to more general phenomena, seem so inexplicable. Properly commenced and carefully pursued, such an investigation must yield a conclusion that will stand every test, and as truth, will correlate with all other truth. For in the sequence of phenomena there is no accident. Every effect has a cause, and every fact implies a preceding fact.

That political economy, as at present taught, does not explain the persistence of poverty amid advancing wealth in a manner which accords with the deep-seated perceptions of men; that the unquestionable truths which it does teach are unrelated and disjointed; that it has failed to make the progress in popular thought that truth, even when unpleasant, must make; that, on the contrary, after a century of cultivation, during which it has engrossed the attention of some of the most subtle and powerful intellects, it should be spurned by the statesman, scouted by the masses, and relegated in the opinion of many educated and thinking men to the rank of a pseudo-science in which nothing is fixed or can be fixed—must, it seems to me, be due not to any inability of the science when properly pursued, but to some false step in its premises, or overlooked factor in its estimates. And as such mistakes are generally concealed by the respect paid to authority, I propose in this inquiry to take nothing for granted, but to bring even accepted theories to the test of first principles, and should they not stand the test, freshly to interrogate facts in the endeavor to discover their law.

I propose to beg no question, to shrink from no conclusion, but to follow truth wherever it may lead. Upon us is the responsibility of seeking the law, for in the very heart of our civilization to-day women faint and little children moan. But what that law may prove to be is not our affair. If the conclusions that we reach run counter to our prejudices, let us not flinch; if they challenge institutions that have long been deemed wise and natural, let us not turn back.

HENRY GEORGE.

## WAGES, CAPITAL, POPULATION AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

*"Why in spite of increase in productive power, do wages tend to a minimum which will give but a bare living?"* Current political economy says wages are fixed by the ratio between the number of laborers and the amount of capital devoted to the employment of labor, and constantly tend to the lowest amount on which laborers will consent to live and reproduce; because the increase in the number of laborers tends naturally to follow and overtake any increase in capital. This argument is inconsistent with the general fact that wages and interest rise and fall together. Wages, instead of being drawn from capital, are drawn from the product of the labor for which they are paid.

The three factors in production are land, labor and capital, and that part of the produce which goes to the second of these factors is wages. Land embraces all natural materials, forces and opportunities, and therefore nothing that is freely supplied by nature can be properly classed as capital. Labor includes all human exertion, and hence human powers, whether natural or acquired, can never be properly classed as capital.

Capital consists of those things which are neither land nor labor, but which have resulted from the union of these two original factors of production. Nothing can be capital which is not wealth; only such things can be wealth the production of which increases, and the destruction of which decreases, the aggregate of wealth. Increase in land values does not represent any increase in the common wealth, for what land owners gain by higher prices, the renters or buyers of land lose.

All wealth is not capital. Capital is only that part of wealth which is used to produce more wealth. It is wealth in the course of exchange, for production includes both making things, and bringing them to the consumer. Wherever we analyse the facts we find that without production wages would not, and could not, be paid. As labor precedes the payment of wages, and as labor in production implies the creation of value, the employer receives value before he pays out value so he but exchanges capital of one form for capital of another form. Hence the payment of wages in production never involves the advance of capital or even temporarily lessens capital.

Nor is it true that the maintenance of labor is drawn from capital, and that therefore population regulates itself by the funds which are to employ it, for that would involve the idea that labor cannot be exerted until the products of labor are saved, thus putting the product before the producer, which is absurd. Capital, therefore, does not limit industry, the only limit to industry being the access to natural raw material. Capital may limit the form of industry, and the productiveness of industry by limiting the use of tools and the division of labor. The functions of capital are to assist labor in production with tools, seeds, etc., and with the wealth required to carry on exchanges.

All remedies, whether proposed by professors of political economy or working men, which look to the alleviation of poverty either by the increase of capital, or the restriction of the number of laborers, or efficiency of their work, must be condemned as useless and ineffective.

The argument that wages are determined by the ratio between capital and labor finds its strongest support in the Malthusian doctrine, and on both is based the theory that past a certain point the application of capital and labor to land yields a diminishing return. The Malthusian doctrine is that the tendency to increase in the number of laborers must always tend to reduce wages to the minimum on which laborers can reproduce.

When subjected to analysis, this theory is untenable.

Everywhere are striking and conclusive evidences that the production and consumption of wealth have increased with even greater rapidity than the increase of population, and that if any class obtains less than its due share it is solely because of the greater inequality of distribution. The denser the population the more minute becomes the subdivision of labor and the greater the economies of production and distribution, and hence, the reverse of the Malthusian doctrine is true.

*The following is quoted verbatim from "Progress and Poverty":*

"Of all living things, man is the only one who can give play to the reproductive forces, more powerful than his own, which supply him with food. Beast, insect, bird, and fish take only what they find. Their increase is at the expense of their food, and when they have reached the existing limits of food, their food must increase before they can increase. But unlike that of any other living thing, the increase of man involves the increase of his food. If bears instead of men had been shipped from Europe to the North American continent, there would now be no more bears than in the time of Columbus, and possibly fewer, for bear food would not have been increased nor the conditions of bear life extended, by the bear immigration, but probably the reverse. But within the limits of the United States alone, there are now forty-five millions of men where then there were only a few hundred thousand, and yet there is now within that territory much more food per capita for the forty-five millions than there was then for the few hundred thousand. It is not the increase of food that has caused this increase of men; but the increase of men that has brought about the increase of food. There is more food, simply because there are more men.

Here is a difference between the animal and the man. Both the jay-hawk and the man eat chickens, but the more jay-hawks the fewer chickens, while the more men the more chickens. Both the seal and the man eat salmon, but when a seal takes a salmon there is a salmon the less, and were seals to increase past a certain point salmon must diminish; while by placing the spawn of the salmon under favorable conditions man can so increase the number of salmon as more than to make up for all he may take, and thus, no matter how much men may increase, their increase need never outrun the supply of salmon.

In short, while all through the vegetable and animal kingdoms the limit of subsistence is independent of the thing subsisted, with man the limit of subsistence is, within the final limits of earth, air, water and sunshine, dependent upon man himself. And this being the case, the analogy which it is sought to draw between the lower forms of life and man manifestly fails. While vegetables and animals do press against the limits of subsistence, man cannot press against the limits of his subsistence until the limits of the globe are reached. Observe, this is not

merely true of the whole, but of all the parts. As we cannot reduce the level of the smallest bay or harbor without reducing the level not merely of the ocean with which it communicates, but of all the seas and oceans of the world, so the limit of subsistence in any particular place is not the physical limit of that place, but the physical limit of the globe. Fifty square miles of soil will in the present state of the productive arts yield subsistence for only some thousands of people, but on the fifty square miles which comprise the city of London some three and a half millions of people are maintained, and subsistence increases as population increases. So far as the limit of subsistence is concerned, London may grow to a population of a hundred millions, or five hundred millions, or a thousand millions, for she draws for subsistence upon the whole globe, and the limit which subsistence sets to her growth in population is the limit of the globe to furnish food for its inhabitants.

But here will arise another idea from which the Malthusian theory derives great support—that of the diminishing productiveness of land. As conclusively proving the law of diminishing productiveness it is said in the current treatises that were it not true that beyond a certain point land yields less and less to additional applications of labor and capital, increasing population would not cause any extension of cultivation, but that all the increased supplies needed could and would be raised without taking into cultivation any fresh ground. Assent to this seems to involve assent to the doctrine that the difficulty of obtaining subsistence must increase with increasing population.

But I think the necessity is only in seeming. If the proposition be analyzed it will be seen to belong to a class that depend for validity upon an implied or suggested qualification—a truth relatively, which taken absolutely becomes a non-truth. For that man cannot exhaust or lessen the powers of nature follows from the indestructibility of matter and the persistence of force. Production and consumption are only relative terms. Speaking absolutely, man neither produces nor consumes. The whole human race, were they to labor to infinity, could not make this rolling sphere one atom heavier or one atom lighter, could not add to or diminish by one iota the sum of the forces whose everlasting circling produces all motion and sustains all life. As the water that we take from the ocean must again return to the ocean, so the food we take from the

reservoirs of nature is, from the moment we take it, on its way back to those reservoirs. What we draw from a limited extent of land may temporarily reduce the productiveness of that land, because the return may be to other land, or may be divided between that land and other land, or, perhaps, all land; but this possibility lessens with increasing area, and ceases when the whole globe is considered. That the earth could maintain a thousand billions of people as easily as a thousand millions is a necessary deduction from the manifest truths that, at least so far as our agency is concerned, matter is eternal and force must forever continue to act. Life does not use up the forces that maintain life. We come into the material universe bringing nothing; we take nothing away when we depart. The human being, physically considered, is but a transient form of matter, a changing mode of motion. The matter remains and the force persists. Nothing is lessened, nothing is weakened. And from this it follows that the limit to the population of the globe can be only the limit of space.

Now this limitation of space—this danger that the human race may increase beyond the possibility of finding elbow room—is so far off as to have for us no more practical interest than the recurrence of the glacial period or the final extinguishment of the Sun. Yet remote and shadowy as it is, it is this possibility which gives to the Malthusian theory its apparently self-evident character. But if we follow it, even this shadow will disappear. It, also, springs from a false analogy. That vegetable and animal life tend to press against the limits of space does not prove the same tendency in human life.

Granted that man is only a more highly developed animal; that the ring-tailed monkey is a distant relative who has gradually developed acrobatic tendencies, and the hump-backed whale a far-off connection who in early life took to the sea—granted that back of these he is kin to the vegetable, and is still subject to the same laws as plants, fishes, birds, and beasts. Yet there is still this difference between man and all other animals—he is the only animal whose desires increase as they are fed; the only animal that is never satisfied. The wants of every other living thing are uniform and fixed. The ox of today aspires to no more than did the ox when man first yoked him. The sea gull of the English Channel, who poises himself above the swift steamer, wants no better food or lodging than the gulls



who circled round as the keels of Caesar's galleys first grated on a British beach. Of all that nature offers them, be it ever so abundant, all living things save man can take, and care for, only enough to supply wants which are definite and fixed. The only use they can make of additional supplies or additional opportunities is to multiply.

But not so with man. No sooner are his animal wants satisfied than new wants arise. Food he wants first, as does the beast; shelter next, as does the beast; and these given, his reproductive instincts assert their sway, as do those of the beast. But here man and beast part company. The beast never goes further; the man has but set his feet on the first step of an infinite progression—a progression upon which the beast never enters; a progression away from and above the beast.

The demand for quantity once satisfied, he seeks quality. The very desires that he has in common with the beast become extended, refined, exalted. It is not merely hunger, but taste, that seeks gratification in food; in clothes, he seeks not merely comfort, but adornment; the rude shelter becomes a house; the indiscriminating sexual attraction begins to transmute itself into subtle influences, and the hard and common stock of animal life to blossom and to bloom into shapes of delicate beauty. As power to gratify his wants increases, so does aspiration grow. Held down to lower levels of desire, Lucullus will sup with Lucullus; twelve boars turn on spits that Antony's mouthful of meat may be done to a turn; every kingdom of Nature be ransacked to add to Cleopatra's charms, and marble colonnades and hanging gardens and pyramids that rival the hills arise. Passing into higher forms of desire, that which slumbered in the plant and fitfully stirred in the beast, awakes in the man. The eyes of the mind are opened, and he longs to know. He braves the scorching heat of the desert and the icy blasts of the polar sea, but not for food; he watches all night, but it is to trace the circling of the eternal stars. He adds toil to toil, to gratify a hunger no animal has felt; to assuage a thirst no beast can know.

Out upon nature, in upon himself, back through the mists that shroud the past, forward into the darkness that overhangs the future, turns the restless desire that arises when the animal wants slumber in satisfaction. Beneath things, he seeks the law; he would know how the globe was forged and the stars were hung, and trace to their origins the springs of

life. And, then, as the man develops his nobler nature, there arises the desire higher yet—the passion of passions, the hope of hopes—the desire that he, even he, may somehow aid in making life better and brighter, in destroying want and sin, sorrow and shame. He masters and curbs the animal; he turns his back upon the feast and renounces the place of power; he leaves it to others to accumulate wealth, to gratify pleasant tastes, to bask themselves in the warm sunshine of the brief day. He works for those he never saw and never can see; for a fame, or maybe but for a scant justice, that can only come long after the clouds have rattled upon his coffin lid. He toils in the advance, where it is cold, and there is little cheer from men, and the stones are sharp and the brambles thick. Amid the scoffs of the present and the sneers that stab like knives, he builds for the future; he cuts the trail that progressive humanity may hereafter broaden into a highroad. Into higher, grander spheres desire mounts and beckons, and a star that rises in the east leads him on. Lo! the pulses of the man throb with the yearnings of the god—he would aid in the process of the suns!

Is not the gulf too wide for the analogy to span? Give more food, open fuller conditions of life, and the vegetable or animal can but multiply; the man will develop. In the one the expansive force can but extend existence in new numbers; in the other, it will inevitably tend to extend existence in higher forms and wider powers. Man is an animal; but he is an animal plus something else. He is the mythic earth-tree, whose roots are in the ground, but whose topmost branches may blossom in the heavens!"

### THE LAW OF WAGES

To find why while population increases and the productive arts advance, there is an increase in poverty of the lowest class, we must find the law which determines what part of the produce is distributed to labor as wages, what part to capital as interest, and what to landowners as rent.

Rent is the price of monopoly arising from the reduction to individual ownership of natural elements which human exertion can neither produce nor increase. Interest is not properly a payment made for the use of capital. It comes from the power of increase which the reproductive forces of nature and the analogous capacity for exchange give to capital. Men seek to gratify their desires with the least exertion and this effects an equilibrium between wages and interest.

This relation fixed, it is evident that interest cannot be increased without increasing wages nor wages lowered without depressing interest. The law of interest is that the relation between wages and interest is determined by the average power of increase which attaches to capital from its use in reproduction. The law of wages is that they depend upon the margin of production, that is upon the produce which labor can obtain

at the highest point of natural productiveness open to it without the payment of rent.

This law of wages accords with and explains universal facts. Where land is free, and labor is unassisted by capital, the whole produce will go to labor as wages. Where land is free and labor is assisted by capital, wages will consist of the whole produce, less that part necessary to induce the storing up of labor as capital. Where land is subject to ownership and rent arises, wages will be fixed by what labor can secure from the highest natural opportunities open to it without the payment of rent. Where natural opportunities are all monopolised, wages must be forced by the competition among laborers to the minimum at which laborers will consent to reproduce. The failure of wages to increase with increasing productive power is due to the increase of rent.

The value of land depending wholly upon the power which its ownership gives of appropriating wealth created by labor, the increase of land values is always at the expense of labor. Increase in productive power does not increase wages because it does increase the value of land. It is universally true that where the value of land is high the greatest luxury is associated with the most piteous destitution. Three things cause material progress; increase in population, improvement in production and exchange, and improvement in knowledge, government and morals.

The effect of increase of population upon the distribution of wealth is to increase rent, and consequently to diminish the proportion of the produce which goes to capital and labor in two ways: First, by lowering the margin of cultivation; and second, and more important, by bringing out in land special capabilities otherwise latent, and by attaching special capabilities to particular land.

Inventions and improvements in productive arts, including division of labor between individuals, save labor—that is, enable the same result to be secured with less labor, or a greater result with the same labor, and hence increase production of wealth.

Without any increase in population, the progress of invention constantly tends to give a larger and larger proportion of the produce to the owners of land, and a smaller proportion to labor and capital; and therefore, to decrease wages and interest. And, as we can assign no limit to the progress of invention, neither can we assign any limits to the increase of rent short of the whole produce.

Another cause of the influence of material progress upon the distribution of wealth is the confident expectation of the future enhancement of land values which arises in all progressive countries from the steady increase of rent. This leads to speculation; to holding land for a higher price than it would otherwise bring. This force tends to increase rent in a greater ratio than progress increases production, and tends to reduce wages, not merely relatively but absolutely.

## THE COMMON RIGHT TO LAND

The fact that the speculative advance in land values cuts down the earnings of labor and capital, and checks production, leads irresistibly to the conclusion that this is the main cause of those periodical industrial depressions to which every civilized country seems increasingly liable.

Robbed of all the benefits of the increase of productive power, labor is exposed to certain effects of advancing civilization which, without the advantages that naturally accompany them, are positive evils, and of themselves tend to reduce the free laborer to the helpless and degraded condition of the slave. As land is necessary to the exertion of labor in the production of wealth, to own land is to command all the fruits of labor save enough to enable labor to exist.

But there is also an active, energetic power—a power that in every country writes laws and moulds thought—the power of a vast and dominant pecuniary interest. The great cause of the inequality of the distribution of wealth is the inequality in the ownership of land. The ownership of land is the great fundamental fact which ultimately determines the social and political, and consequently, the intellectual and moral condition of a people. The tendencies and measures at present relied on or advocated as calculated to relieve poverty and distress among the masses are insufficient. The true remedy is to substitute for individual ownership, common ownership of land through taxing land values.

As man belongs to himself, so his labor when put in concrete form belongs to him. As nature gives only to labor, the exertion of labor in production is the only title to exclusive possession. When non-producers can claim as rent a portion of the wealth created by producers, the right of the producers to the fruits of their labor is to that extent denied.

The equal right of all men to the use of land is as clear as their equal right to breathe the air—it is a right proclaimed by the fact of their existence. The right of individual proprietorship of land is the denial of the natural rights of other individuals—it is a wrong which must show itself in the inequitable division of wealth. Ownership of land always gives ownership of men, to a degree measured by the necessity, real or artificial, for the use of land. And when that necessity is absolute, when starvation is the alternative to the use of land, then does the ownership of men involved in the ownership of land become absolute.

Private ownership of land is the nether mill-stone. Material progress is the upper mill-stone. Between them, with an increasing pressure, the working classes are ground. Historically, as ethically, private property in land is robbery. It has everywhere had its birth in war and conquest and in the selfish use which the cunning have made of superstition and law.

Dr. T. A. Ashby was for more than twenty years Professor of Gynaecology at the University of Maryland and had the largest practice among women and children in Baltimore.

He wrote in the Maryland Medical Journal, "Capon is similar in its effects though quicker and more positive in its action, than the Vichy of France and the Carlsbad of Germany."

"The groups of diseases in which Capon Spring Water will be found beneficial are those affecting the digestive organs, the urinary organs and the reproductive organs. In dyspepsia, constipation and disorders of the liver, accompanied by a torpid and unhealthy biliary secretion, the water may be used with marked advantage. This is especially true of that form of dyspepsia in which there is an excess of acid secretion, or in those catarrhal troubles which occasion so much annoyance and render life burdensome. The laxative action of the water has a tendency to overcome the severe forms of constipation and to bring about a healthy condition of this function. The relief to this habit is noticeable in a number of cases.

"The well known action of this water as a laxative, alterative and diuretic makes it of decided value in the cure of chronic rheumatism, rheumatic gout, and other troubles resulting from tardy and imperfect action of the organs of secretion and excretion.

"The writer has observed most striking results in cases of rheumatic gout, syphilitic rheumatism and chronic inflammation, induced by the use of Capon Spring Water. Individuals who came to Capon Springs as nearly helpless invalids from rheumatic gout and syphilitic rheumatism have been known to return home, after six weeks' residence, entirely relieved and restored to sufficient health to resume the duties of business. In syphilitic rheumatism especially has this effect been noted.

"The Capon Spring Water first secured fame for its influence in kidney and vesical troubles. Its alkaline and diuretic properties have brought relief and cure in chronic diseases of the kidneys, in catarrh of the bladder, in enlargement and irritation of the prostate gland and in functional disturbances of the genito-urinary organs. The well known solvent or disintegrating action of this water draws annually to the Springs cases suffering from nephritic and vesical calculi. The action of the water disintegrates the rough edges of the calculi, reduces their size and admits of their passage along the urethra with comparative ease.

"In all catarrhal troubles most decided improvement has been observed. This has been especially noted in cases of nasopharyngeal catarrh, in chronic cystic catarrh and in chronic follicular pharyngitis.

"Reference should be made to the well known virtues of the Capon Spring Water in uterine disturbances. In dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea, amenorrhea and chronic cervical and coporeal endometritis, its action has been found to be reliable and beneficial.

"Many cases of sterility are directly traceable to catarrhal affection of the uterus and to acid discharges therefrom. To the relief afforded in these catarrhal troubles has undoubtedly originated the great reputation of the Capon Spring Water in the cure of sterility."

## THE REMEDY FOR SOCIAL ILLS.

Private property in land is inconsistent with the best use of land. What is necessary for that is security for improvements. Where land is treated as public property it will be used and improved as soon as there is need for its use or improvement, but, being treated as private property, the individual owner is permitted to prevent others from using, or improving, what he cannot, or will not, use or improve himself. I do not propose to purchase or to confiscate private property in land. The first would be needless, the second unjust. It is only necessary to confiscate rent.

The sovereign remedy which will raise wages, increase the earnings of capital, extirpate pauperism, abolish poverty, give remunerative employment to whoever wishes it, afford free scope to human powers, lessen crime, elevate morals and taste and intelligence, purify government, and carry civilization to yet nobler heights, is to appropriate rent by taxation, and to abolish all taxation save that upon land values.

The great class of taxes from which revenue may be derived without interference with production are those upon monopolies. But all other monopolies are trivial in extent as compared with the monopoly of land. Taxes on the value of land not only do not check production, but tend to increase it by destroying speculative rent.

The whole value of land may be taken in taxation, and the only effect will be to stimulate industry, to open new opportunities to capital, and to increase the production of wealth. A tax on land values does not add to prices, and is thus paid directly by the persons on whom it falls. Land is not a thing of human production and taxes upon rent cannot check supply. On the contrary, by compelling those who hold land on speculation to sell or rent it for what they can get, a tax on land values tends to increase the competition between owners, and thus to reduce the price of land.

A tax on land values, while the least arbitrary of taxes, possesses in the highest degree the element of certainty. It may be assessed and collected with a definiteness that partakes of the immovable and un concealable character of the land itself. It is the most just and equal of all taxes, because it falls only on those who receive from society a peculiar and valuable benefit, and upon them in proportion to the benefit they receive. The division of land now held on speculation would much increase the number of land owners.

A single tax on the value of land would so equalise the distribution of wealth as to raise even the poorest above that abject poverty in which public considerations have no weight, while it would at the same time cut down those overgrown fortunes which raise their possessors above concern in government.

# An Appeal to Reason

## Addressed to both Physician and Layman

We preach the Gospel of Health. We appeal, not to credulity, or superstition; but to sane, sober reason. We offer you facts. We prove every statement. We submit to you the endorsements, the advice of many of the greatest physicians this country has known during the past 150 years. We ask you to consult your own physician, or any physician, lay the facts before him, and be guided by his advice.

To prove our faith, we adopted a selling plan that would mean business suicide, were Capon devoid of merit.

No ill person should hesitate to avail himself of this wonderful opportunity. If Capon fails to benefit you, it won't cost you a cent. It is not man-made. It comes to you just as it gushes forth from the west side of the Great North Mountain in West Virginia. It has neither taste nor odor. It is a delightful beverage, yet it is rich in medicinal content. No other spring water equals it.

It will help you. If it fails to, we don't want your money. If you fail to at least investigate its claims, you are unfair to yourself. If you won't listen to reason; if you won't believe the greatest physicians America has produced; if you won't heed the advice of your own doctor, then we are helpless to aid you.



CAPON SPRINGS, W. VA.

Show this article to your doctor. He will tell you that these endorsements are genuine; and that therefore Capon Water must be, as it really is, the greatest of all medicinal waters. He won't disapprove what America's Greatest Physicians have endorsed.

Capon Water rarely fails to relieve, if used freely. If it should fail, the loss is ours alone.

*The following is quoted verbatim from "Progress and Poverty":*

### THE CANONS OF TAXATION

"The best tax by which public revenues can be raised is evidently that which will closest conform to the following conditions:

1. That it bear as lightly as possible upon production—so as least to check the increase of the general fund from which taxes must be paid and the community maintained.

2. That it be easily and cheaply collected, and fall as directly as may be upon the ultimate payers—so as to take from the people as little as possible in addition to what it yields the government.

3. That it be certain—so as to give the least opportunity for tyranny or corruption on the part of officials, and the least temptation to law-breaking and evasion on the part of the taxpayers.

4. That it bear equally—so as to give no citizen an advantage or put any at a disadvantage, as compared with others.

Let us consider what form of taxation best accords with these conditions. Whatever it be, that evidently will be the best mode in which the public revenues can be raised."

### EFFECTS OF THE REMEDY

This remedy would lift the whole enormous weight of taxation from productive industry. It would open new opportunities, for no one would care to hold land idle and land now withheld from use would everywhere be thrown open to improvement. The selling price of all land, would fall. The bonus that wherever labor is most productive must now be paid as rent before labor can be exerted would disappear. Competition in the labor market would no longer be one-sided. Rent, instead of causing inequality, would promote equality. Labor and capital would receive the whole produce, minus only that portion taken by the state in the taxation of land values, which being applied to public purposes, would be equally distributed in public benefits. The equalisation in the distribution of wealth would react upon production, everywhere preventing waste, everywhere increasing power.

Simplicity in the legislative and executive functions of government would become possible. It would at the same time and in the same degree become possible for it to realize socialist dreams, not through governmental repression, but because government would become the administration of a great co-operative society; merely the agency by which the common property will be administered for the common benefit. Give labor a free field and its full earnings, take for the benefit of the whole community that fund which the growth of the community creates, and want, and the fear of want, would be gone.



**For Rheumatism and Bright's Disease Capon  
Healing Water Stands Superior to any  
Known Remedy—Natural or Artificial**

Dr. Paul D. Barringer, formerly Chairman of the Faculty of the University of Virginia and President of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute: "Capon Water is not a 'cure-all' but in that class of diseases to which it is properly applicable, it is, to my mind, 'A WATER WITHOUT A RIVAL ON THIS CONTINENT.' It is so free from irritative influence on the kidneys that the urinary tract may be flushed with safety, and for longer periods than with any other water I know. This makes it applicable in gout, rheumatic gout, chronic rheumatic affections, urinary calculi, cystitis and all the ills that spring from the so-called 'Uric acid diathesis.' WHERE I HAVE FOUND IT TO STAND SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY, NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL, is in certain cases of subacute and chronic nephritis (Bright's disease). In three or four of these cases I have seen the albumen and cysts and all other evidences of the disease disappear absolutely after a few weeks' use."

*The following is quoted verbatim from "Progress and Poverty":*

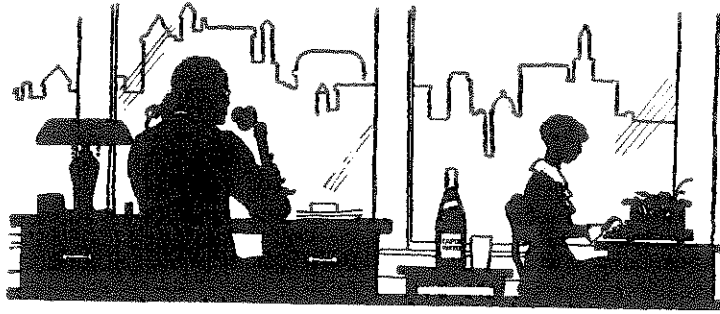
"That under present circumstances men are not more grasping, more unfaithful, more selfish than they are, proves the goodness and fruitfulness of human nature, the ceaseless flow of the perennial fountains from which its moral qualities are fed. All of us have mothers; most of us have children, and so faith, and purity, and unselfishness can never be utterly banished from the world, howsoever bad be social adjustments.

But whatever is potent for evil may be made potent for good. The change I have proposed would destroy the conditions that distort impulses in themselves beneficent, and would transmute the forces which now tend to disintegrate society into forces which would tend to unite and purify it.

Give labor a free field and its full earnings; take for the benefit of the whole community that fund which the growth of the community creates, and want and the fear of want would be gone. The springs of production would be set free, and the enormous increase of wealth would give the poorest ample comfort. Men would no more worry about finding employment than they worry about finding air to breathe; they need have no more care about physical necessities than do the lilies of the field. The progress of science, the march of invention, the diffusion of knowledge, would bring their benefits to all.

With this abolition of want and the fear of want, the admiration of riches would decay, and men would seek the respect and approbation of their fellows in other modes than by the acquisition and display of wealth. In this way there would be brought to the management of public affairs, and the administration of common funds, the skill, the attention, the fidelity, and integrity that can now be secured only for private interests, and a railroad or gas works might be operated on public account, not only more economically and efficiently than as at present, under joint stock management, but as economically and efficiently as would be possible under a single ownership. The prize of the Olympian games, that called forth the most strenuous exertions of all Greece, was but a wreath of wild olive; for a bit of ribbon men have over and over again performed services no money could have bought.

Short sighted is the philosophy which counts on selfishness as the master



## *Capon the Best Tonic for Business Men*

The father of U. S. Senator Boies Penrose, Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, was one of the great doctors of Philadelphia.

He was Dean of the College of Medicine and Professor of Obstetrics and of Diseases of Women and Children at the University of Pennsylvania for many years.

He wrote: "Capon Springs Water cures almost everything. For infants, suffering from the diseases of early life, as well as for older children, Capon is simply perfect.

"For used up, overworked men and women, as well as for those feeble and miserable from any cause, Capon does more than any place I know."

D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., formerly Professor of Surgery, University of Pennsylvania, wrote: "Capon Springs and Baths possess valuable medicinal properties; the climate is delightful and invigorating; the mountain scenery unrivaled; the class of visitors substantial and cultivated."

Dr. Alfred Whelen, of Philadelphia, wrote: "The Capon Spring Water is tonic, diuretic, alterative and aperient. I have known of no case of renal calculi or gravel which has not been cured by an intelligent and sufficiently long use of this water. Gout and rheumatism and their dependent conditions are always benefited or cured. Liver and stomach ailments are much benefited and I have seen supposed incurable liver disease entirely and permanently cured. In catarrhal affections of the uterus, lungs, bladder and intestines, the effects are always beneficial and often wonderful."

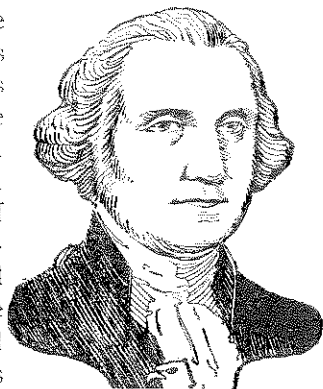
motive of human action. It is blind to facts of which the world is full. It sees not the present, and reads not the past aright. If you would move men to action, to what shall you appeal? Not to their pockets, but to their patriotism; not to selfishness, but to sympathy. Self-interest is, as it were, a mechanical force—potent, it is true; capable of large and wide results. But there is in human nature what may be likened to a chemical force; which melts and fuses and overwhelms; to which nothing seems impossible. "All that a man hath will he give for his life"—that is self-interest. But in loyalty to higher impulses men will give even life.

It is not selfishness that enriches the annals of every people with heroes and saints. It is not selfishness that on every page of the world's history bursts out in sudden splendor of noble deeds or sheds the soft radiance of benignant lives. It was not selfishness that turned Gautama's back to his royal home or bade the Maid of Orleans lift the sword from the altar; that held the Three Hundred in the Pass of Thermopylae, or gathered into Winkelried's bosom the sheaf of spears; that chained Vincent de Paul to the bench of the galley, or brought little starving children, during the Indian famine, tottering to the relief stations with yet weaker starvelings in their arms. Call it religion, patriotism, sympathy, the enthusiasm for humanity, or the love of God—give it what name you will; there is yet a force which overcomes and drives out selfishness; a force which is the electricity of the moral universe; a force beside which all others are weak. Everywhere that men have lived it has shown its power, and to-day, as ever, the world is full of it. To be pitied is the man who has never seen and never felt it. Look around, among common men and women, amid the care and the struggle of daily life, in the jar of the noisy street and amid the squalor where want hides—every here and there is the darkness lighted with the tremulous play of its lambent flames. He who has not seen it has walked with shut eyes. He who looks may see, as says Plutarch, that "the soul has a principle of kindness in itself, and is born to love, as well as to perceive, think, or remember."

And this force of forces—that now goes to waste or assumes perverted forms—we may use for the strengthening, and building up, and ennobling of society, if we but will, just as we now use physical forces that once seemed but powers of destruction. All we have to do is but to give it freedom and scope. The wrong that produces inequality; the wrong that

## George Washington at Capon Springs

Rev. Dr. C. M. Stitt wrote August 7, 1876, "Capon Springs contends with White Sulphur as the leading Sanitarium of the Southern and Western States. Its antiquity is not the least remarkable thing about it. Of the three different roads projected to it through the wild mountain passes, the first, made before the Revolution, is still seen, in some parts as steep as a house roof. Tradition says that the Washington family, who habitually resorted to Capon, in ascending one of these fearful grades, the propsticks of the carriage giving way, unloaded themselves pellmell just in time to save themselves from destruction. The Springs were a favorite resort to the red men. Long before a hotel was built, the wealthy families of Virginia and the neighboring states pitched their tents around them during the heated term. Its cures, especially of kidney diseases, are wonderful and too sensational to be published here. Facts well authenticated have made me a firm believer."



**A Bottle of CAPON is a BOTTLE of HEALTH**

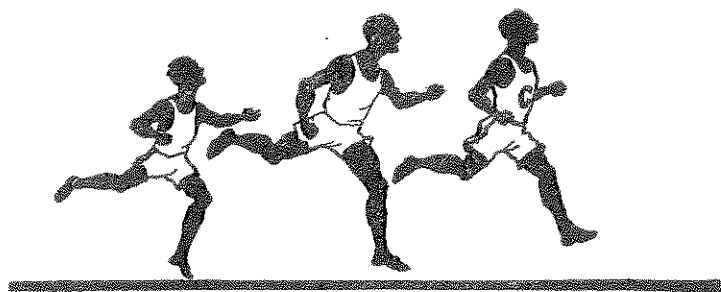
**Keeps Hundreds of Families Well**

*Order It by the Case or in 5 Gallon Bottles*

in the midst of abundance tortures men with want or harries them with the fear of want; that stunts them physically, degrades them intellectually, and distorts them morally, is what alone prevents harmonious social development. For "all that is from the gods is full of providence. We are made for co-operation—like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of the upper and lower teeth."

If the conclusions at which we have arrived are correct, they will fall under a larger generalisation. However man may have originated, man, as man, no matter how low in the scale of humanity, has never yet been found destitute of the power of improvement. Everywhere and at all times he has made some use of this power. The varying degrees in which the faculty is used cannot be ascribed to differences in original capacity. They are evidently connected with social development. A survey of history shows diversities in improvement, halts and retrogression; and the law which will explain all these is that association in equality is the law of human progress; that men tend to progress as they come together, and by co-operation with each other increase the power that may be devoted to improvement.

But just as conflict is provoked, or association develops inequality of condition and power, this tendency to progression is lessened, checked and finally reversed. As society develops there arise tendencies which check development. The process of the specialisation of functions and powers is accompanied by a constant liability to inequality, and lodges collective power and wealth in the hands of a few, which tends to produce greater inequality, since aggression grows on what it feeds.



## The American Olympic Team

OF 1924

drank only Capon Water in training in France and the Head Coach, Mr. Lawson Robertson said, "they were in the finest physical condition it has ever been my privilege to see a group of men."

In "Mineral Springs of the United States and Canada," by George E. Walton, M. D., lecturer on Materia Medica in the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Committee of the Medical Society of Ohio, on Therapeutics of Mineral Waters, D. Appleton & Co., 1873, pages 158 and 159, Dr. Walton describes Capon Springs as a valuable water and says it contains soda, magnesia, iodine, bromine and silicic acid. Efficacious in acid forms of dyspepsia, gastric catarrh, uric acid, gravel, catarrh of the bladder and intestinal worms. It is one of the best.



"The location of Capon Springs in a gorge of the Great North Mountain where cool, salubrious air may be breathed, makes it a delightful resort."

The following is quoted verbatim from "Progress and Poverty":

### "THE CENTRAL TRUTH"

"The poverty which in the midst of abundance pinches and imbrutes men, and all the manifold evils which flow from it, spring from a denial of justice. In permitting the monopolization of the opportunities which nature freely offers to all, we have ignored the fundamental law of justice—for, so far as we can see, when we view things upon a large scale, justice seems to be the supreme law of the universe. But by sweeping away this injustice and asserting the rights of all men to natural opportunities, we shall conform ourselves to the law—we shall remove the great cause of unnatural inequality in the distribution of wealth and power; we shall abolish poverty; tame the ruthless passions of greed; dry up the springs of vice and misery; light in dark places the lamp of knowledge; give new vigor to invention and a fresh impulse to discovery; substitute political strength for political weakness; and make tyranny and anarchy impossible.

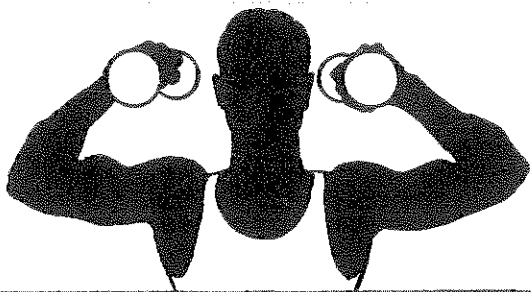
The reform I have proposed accords with all that is politically, socially, or morally desirable. It has the qualities of a true reform, for it will make all other reforms easier. What is it but the carrying out in letter and spirit of the truth enunciated in the Declaration of Independence—the "self-evident" truth that is the heart and soul of the Declaration—"That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness!"

These rights are denied when the equal right to land—on which and by which men alone can live—is denied. Equality of political rights will not compensate for the denial of the equal right to the bounty of nature. Political liberty, when the equal right to land is denied, becomes, as population increases and invention goes on, merely the liberty to compete for employment at starvation wages. This is the truth that we have ignored. And so there come beggars in our streets and tramps on our roads; and poverty enslaves men whom we boast are political sovereigns; and want breeds ignorance that our schools cannot enlighten; and citizens vote as their masters dictate; and the demagogue usurps the part of the statesman; and gold weighs in the scales of justice; and in high places sit those who do not pay to civic virtue even the compliment of hypocrisy; and the pillars of the republic that we thought so strong already bend under an increasing strain.

We honor Liberty in name and in form. We set up her statues and sound her praises. But we have not fully trusted her. And with our growth so grow her demands. She will have no half service!

Liberty! it is a word to conjure with, not to vex the ear in empty boasts. For Liberty means Justice, and Justice is the natural law—the law of health and symmetry and strength, of fraternity and co-operation.





## Do You Still Have Surplus Strength---or Are You Wearing Out Prematurely?

Dr. Bedford Brown, formerly President of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; formerly President of the Medical Society of Virginia, etc., wrote: "HAVING BEEN FAMILIAR WITH IT FOR FORTY YEARS, I regard Capon Spring Water as one of the most valuable in America. It is especially valuable in 'uric acid diathesis' and all that long list of diseases arising from that cause, as gouty and rheumatic tendencies, affections of an organic and functional nature of the kidneys, as Bright's Disease, renal dropsy, ordinary subacute nephritis, catarrh of the bladder, inflammation of the prostate gland and affections of the urethra. It is equally applicable in acid and atonic forms of dyspepsia, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, functional derangement of the intestinal canal and also to all affections of the skin."

Dr. W. V. Marmion, of Washington, D. C. wrote: "I know of no water comparable to Capon for bladder and kidney troubles. Vichy, France, does not equal it."



They who look upon Liberty as having accomplished her mission when she has abolished hereditary privileges and given men the ballot, who think of her as having no further relations to the everyday affairs of life, have not seen her real grandeur—to them the poets who have sung of her must seem rhapsodists, and her martyrs fools! As the sun is the lord of life, as well as of light; as his beams not merely pierce the clouds, but support all growth, supply all motion, and call forth from what would otherwise be a cold and inert mass all the infinite diversities of being and beauty, so is Liberty to mankind. It is not for an abstraction that men have toiled and died; that in every age the witnesses of Liberty have stood forth, and the martyrs of Liberty have suffered.

We speak of Liberty as one thing, and of virtue, wealth, knowledge, invention, national strength and national independence as other things. But, of all these, Liberty is the source, the mother, the necessary condition. She is to virtue what light is to color; to wealth what sunshine is to grain; to knowledge what eyes are to sight. She is the genius of invention, the brawn of national strength, the spirit of national independence. Where Liberty rises, there virtue grows, wealth increases, knowledge expands, invention multiplies human powers and in strength and spirit the freer nation rises among her neighbors as Saul amid his brethren—taller and fairer. Where Liberty sinks, there virtue fades, wealth diminishes, knowledge is forgotten, invention ceases, and empires once mighty in arms and arts become a helpless prey to freer barbarians!

Only in broken gleams and partial light has the sun of Liberty yet beamed among men, but all progress hath she called forth.

Liberty came to a race of slaves crouching under Egyptian whips, and led them forth from the House of Bondage. She hardened them in the desert and made of them a race of conquerors. The free spirit of the Mosaic law took their thinkers up to heights where they beheld the unity of God, and inspired their poets with strains that yet phrase the highest exaltations of thought. Liberty dawned on the Phœnician coast, and ships passed the Pillar of Hercules to plow the unknown sea. She shed a partial light on Greece, and marble grew to shapes of ideal beauty, words became the instruments of subtlest thought, and against the scanty militia of free cities the countless hosts of the Great King broke like surges against a rock. She cast her beams on the four-acre farms of Italian husbandmen, and born of her strength a power came forth that conquered the world. They glinted from shields of German warriors, and Augustus wept his legions. Out of the night that followed her eclipse, her slanting rays fell again on free cities, and a lost learning revived—modern civilization began, a new world was unveiled; and as Liberty grew, so grew art, wealth, power, knowledge, and refinement. In the history of every nation we may read the same truth. It was the strength born of Magna Charta that won Crecy and Agincourt. It was the revival of Liberty from the despotism of the Tudors that glorified the Elizabethan age. It was the

In the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* for January, 1879, is an article on "The Medicinal Qualities of Capon Springs" by J. L. LeConte, M.D., former President, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, from which these extracts are taken:

"Capon Springs water should be taken not less than half an hour before nor one and a half hours after meals.

The groups of diseases in which Capon Springs water has been found beneficial may be classed (1) as those of the urinary organs (2) as those of the digestive apparatus (3) those of the reproductive organs of females. In the first class may be mentioned (a) renal calculi composed wholly or in part of uric acid, and cystic deposits of the same substance. Upon these the water has a wonderful solvent power, rounding the rough portions of the calculi, so that their passage along the ureters is attended with less pain. The action of the alkalies upon the agglutinating material also tends to disintegrate the larger masses. (b) Certain cases of cystic catarrh are also benefited by the irritating qualities of the urine being lessened.

In the second class it is found that many cases of dyspepsia, depending on too free secretion of acid in the stomach, or on a gouty diathesis, are relieved after a few weeks use of the water.

Congestion and enlargement of the liver, especially if caused by long continued derangement of the portal circulation, produced by miasmatic influence are also relieved by free use of the water.

Cases of nervous derangement produced by uterine irritation have derived much benefit, and in one case of epileptiform convulsions, the use of the water, following upon a course of specific treatment, has resulted in what is, apparently, a permanent cure.

In the imperfect menstruation of young girls and in chlorosis, the menstrual function has been regularly established.

In these instances the effect has been probably due to the improvement of digestion and the consequent assimilation of the normal amount of iron from the food.

Attention to this point is not sufficiently given in the treatment of chlorosis; for it seems natural to suppose that the absence of sufficient iron in the blood results, primarily, from a want of power to assimilate it from the food, and cannot be overcome by the internal administration of the compounds of that element.

The power of the blood to convey oxygen can, if this view be correct, be increased only by restoring the faculty of extracting iron from the food, not by increasing the quantity taken into the body, but by producing such changes in digestion and innervation as will enable it to be absorbed and assimilated from ordinary nutriment.

The rock through which the springs emerge is a light gray calcareous silurian sandstone of the lower Helderberg group."

spirit that brought a crowned tyrant to the block that planted here the seed of a mighty tree. It was the energy of ancient freedom that, the moment it had gained unity, made Spain the mightiest power of the world, only to fall to the lowest depth of weakness when tyranny succeeded Liberty. See, in France, all intellectual vigor dying under the tyranny of the Seventeenth Century to revive in splendor as Liberty awoke in the Eighteenth, and on the enfranchisement of French peasants in the Great Revolution, basing the wonderful strength that has in our time defied defeat.

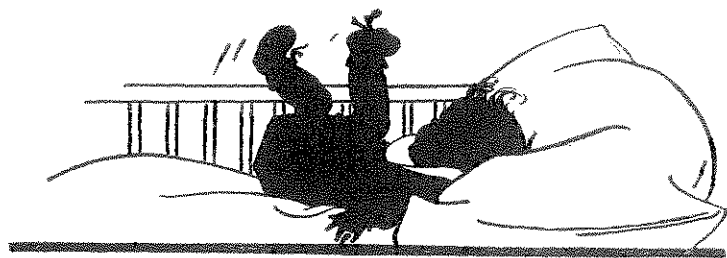
Shall we not trust her?

In our time, as in times before, creep on the insidious forces that, producing inequality, destroy Liberty. On the horizon the clouds begin to lower. Liberty calls to us again. We must follow her further; we must trust her fully. Either we must wholly accept her or she will not stay. It is not enough that men should vote; it is not enough that they should be theoretically equal before the law. They must have liberty to avail themselves of the opportunities and means of life; they must stand on equal terms with reference to the bounty of nature. Either this, or Liberty withdraws her light! Either this, or darkness comes on, and the very forces that progress has evolved turn to powers that work destruction. This is the universal law. This is the lesson of the centuries. Unless its foundations be laid in justice the social structure cannot stand.

Our primary social adjustment is a denial of justice. In allowing one man to own the land on which and from which other men must live, we have made them his bondsmen in a degree which increases as material progress goes on. This is the subtle alchemy that in ways they do not realize is extracting from the masses in every civilized country the fruits of their weary toil; that is instituting a harder and more hopeless slavery in place of that which has been destroyed; that is bringing political despotism out of political freedom, and must soon transmute democratic institutions into anarchy.

It is this that turns the blessings of material progress into a curse. It is this that crowds human beings into noisome cellars and squalid tenement houses; that fills prisons and brothels; that goads men with want and consumes them with greed; that robs women of the grace and beauty of perfect womanhood; that takes from little children the joy and innocence of life's morning.

Civilization so based cannot continue. The eternal laws of the universe forbid it. Ruins of dead empires testify, and the witness that is in every soul answers, that it cannot be. It is something grander than Benevolence, something more august than Charity—it is Justice herself that demands of us to right this wrong. Justice that will not be denied; that cannot be put off—Justice that with the scales carries the sword. Shall we ward the stroke with liturgies and prayers? Shall we avert the decrees



## Why Not Play The Game, Not Have To Watch It?

Dr. Leonard Weber, former Professor of Internal Medicine, Post Graduate Medical College, N. Y., wrote: "Capon Spring Water belongs to the order of **alkaline mineral waters**, and on account of the carbonates of soda which it contains, the Capon Water will improve the digestive powers of the stomach by increasing the production of gastric juice and in inhibiting the abnormal production of acids. By oxidizing the acids, it will increase the alkalies of the blood and make the albumen and fibrin more soluble. It will consequently improve the general nutrition, and by its diuretic effects favor the resolution of pathological exudations, particularly those in mucous membranes.

"The alkaline baths support the action of the Capon Water, by acting upon the nerves and blood vessels of the periphery, and will be especially useful in cases of glandular swellings, certain affections of the skin and diseases of the female organs.

"The diseases in which the Capon Spring Water would be indicated are:

1. Catarrhal affections of the organs of respiration, chronic pneumonia, pleuritic exudations.
2. Dyspepsia and all catarrhal affections of the stomach and bowels.
3. Diseases of the liver, particularly hyperemia, fatty degeneration, gall stones and calculi.
4. Catarrhal affections of the kidneys and bladder.
5. Uterine catarrh.
6. Scrofulosis.
7. Rheumatism, gout and rheumatic gout.
8. Diabetes melitus."



of immutable law by raising churches when hungry infants moan and weary mothers weep?

Though it may take the language of prayer, it is blasphemy that attributes to the inscrutable decrees of Providence the suffering and brutishness that come of poverty; that turns with folded hands to the All-Father and lays on Him the responsibility for the want and crime of our great cities. We degrade the Everlasting. We slander the Just One. A merciful man would have better ordered the world; a just man would crush with his foot such an ulcerous anthill! It is not the Almighty, but we who are responsible for the vice and misery that fester amid our civilization. The Creator showers upon us his gifts — more than enough for all. But like swine scrambling for food, we tread them in the mire—tread them in the mire, while we tear and rend each other!

In the very centers of our civilization to-day are want and suffering enough to make sick at heart whoever does not close his eyes and steel his nerves. Dare we turn to the Creator and ask Him to relieve it? Supposing the prayer were heard, and at the behest with which the universe sprang into being there should glow in the sun a greater power; new virtue fill the air; fresh vigor the soil; that for every blade of grass that now grows two should spring up, and the seed that now increases fifty-fold should increase a hundred-fold! Would poverty be abated or want relieved? Manifestly no! Whatever benefit would accrue would be but temporary. The new powers streaming through the material universe could be utilized only through land. And land, being private property, the classes that now monopolize the bounty of the Creator would monopolize all the new bounty. Land owners would alone be benefited. Rents would increase, but wages would still tend to the starvation point!

This is not merely a deduction of political economy; it is a fact of experience. We know it because we have seen it. Within our own times, under our very eyes, that Power which is above all, and in all, and through all; that Power of which the whole universe is but the manifestation; that Power which maketh all things, and without which is not anything made that is made, has increased the bounty which men may enjoy, as truly as though the fertility of nature had been increased. Into the mind of one came the thought that harnessed steam for the service of mankind. To the inner ear of another was whispered the secret that compels the lightning to bear a message round the globe. In every direction have the laws of matter been revealed; in every department of industry have arisen arms of iron and fingers of steel, whose effect upon the production of wealth has been precisely the same as an increase in the fertility of nature. What has been the result? Simply that land owners get all the gain. The wonderful discoveries and inventions of our century have neither increased wages nor lightened toil. The effect has simply been to make the few richer; the many more helpless!

# Great Doctors Endorse Capon Water

DR. J. H. JANEWAY of New York, writes: "Always incredulous of any remedy that purports to cure a great many diseases, I visited Capon Springs rather skeptical in regard to the remedial powers of its waters. My investigations of the effects of Capon Springs Water convinced me that **THE ESTIMATE PUT UPON THEIR REMEDIAL POWERS HAS BEEN, NOT TOO HIGH, BUT DECIDEDLY NOT HIGH ENOUGH.**"

DR. JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, formerly President of the American Medical Ass'n, wrote: "I have examined, prescribed, and taken many Lithia Waters, but I have found none so good as Capon. In all cases of excessive uric acid, affections of the stomach, irritation and inflammation of the genito-urinary organs, and kidney troubles, these waters are to be prescribed. That the Water has a marked action upon the secretions, and secondarily upon the blood, cannot be disputed."

DR. JAMES MONTGOMERY, Chicago, Ill., in 1922, wrote: "From my experience with Capon Water, extending over a period of three years, I have observed wonderful results in stomach, kidney and bladder trouble, and also Calculus (gall stones). Female diseases respond very favorably. Numerous cases of Bright's Disease have been greatly benefited; and I believe that in the majority of instances, semi-chronic cases of Bright's Disease will be eliminated entirely by a continual use of Capon Waters."

Dr. J. K. Barnes, former Surgeon General, U. S. A., said: "For Kidney Trouble especially the Water of Capon Springs is the Best in America."

Dr. J. L. Ludlow, Vice President, Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, in the American Journal of Obstetrics for August, 1876, says he had "been surprised at Capon Springs at the number of ladies who came, suffering from uterine disorders. They would come feeble and unable to walk, but would improve gradually in health, and finally go home well."

**PRESCRIBED BY PROMINENT PHYSICIANS**

The Catawba Indians called it Yagapehon or Cacapoon meaning Healing Water

**DRINK CACAPON HEALING WATER and LIVE ASK ANY DOCTOR OR TRY IT**

\$5 for 5 gallons

Should be used by all WOMEN and by all MEN of sedentary habits

MILDLY LAXATIVE

**TONIC ALPERIENT AND DIURETIC**

**CAPON SPRINGS CO.**  
CAPON SPRINGS. W. VA.

Can it be that the gifts of the Creator may be thus misappropriated with impunity? Is it a light thing that labor should be robbed of its earnings while greed rolls in wealth—that the many should want while the few are surfeited? Turn to history, and on every page may be read the lesson that such wrong never goes unpunished; that the Nemesis that follows injustice never falters nor sleeps! Look around to-day. Can this state of things continue? May we even say, "After us the deluge!" Nay; the pillars of the state are trembling even now, and the very foundations of society begin to quiver with pent-up forces that glow underneath. The struggle that must either revivify, or convulse in ruin, is near at hand, if it be not already begun.

The fiat has gone forth! With steam and electricity, and the new powers born of progress, forces have entered the world that will either compel us to a higher plane or overwhelm us, as nation after nation, as civilization after civilization, have been overwhelmed before. It is the delusion which precedes destruction that sees in the popular unrest with which the civilized world is feverishly pulsing only the passing effect of ephemeral causes. Between democratic ideas and the aristocratic adjustments of society there is an irreconcilable conflict. Here in the United States, as there in Europe, it may be seen arising. We cannot go on permitting men to vote and forcing them to tramp. We cannot go on educating boys and girls in our public schools and then refusing them the right to earn an honest living. We cannot go on prating of the inalienable rights of man and then denying the inalienable right to the bounty of the Creator. Even now, in old bottles the new wine begins to ferment, and elemental forces gather for the strife!

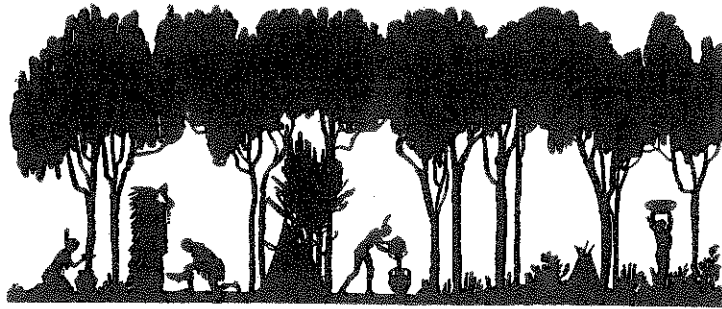
But if, while there is yet time, we turn to Justice and obey her, if we trust Liberty and follow her, the dangers that now threaten must disappear, the forces that now menace will turn to agencies of elevation. Think of the powers now wasted; of the infinite fields of knowledge yet to be explored; of the possibilities of which the wondrous inventions of this century give us but a hint. With want destroyed; with greed changed to noble passions; with the fraternity that is born of equality taking the place of the jealousy and fear that now array men against each other; with mental power loosed by conditions that give to the humblest comfort and leisure; and who shall measure the heights to which our civilization may soar? Words fail the thought! It is the Golden Age of which poets have sung and high-raised seers have told in metaphor! It is the glorious vision which has always haunted man with gleams of fitful splendor. It is what he saw whose eyes at Patmos were closed in a trance. It is the culmination of Christianity—the City of God on earth, with its walls of jasper and its gates of pearl! It is the reign of the Prince of peace!"

THE PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUAL LIFE

Behind the problem of social life lies the problem of individual life. Properly understood, the laws which govern the production and distribution of wealth show that the want and injustice of the present social state are not necessary, but that on the contrary, a social state is possible in which poverty will be unknown, and all the better qualities and higher powers of human nature would have opportunity for full development.

Further than this, when we see that social development is governed neither by a special Providence, nor by a merciless Fate but by law, at once unchangeable and beneficent, a flood of light breaks in upon the problem of individual life. If we look merely at individual life we cannot see that the laws of the universe have the slightest relation to good or bad, to right or wrong, to just or unjust. By a fundamental law of our minds we cannot conceive of a means without an end. But unless man himself may rise to, or bring forth something higher, his existence is unintelligible. For it is as certain that the race must die as it is that the individual must die.

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## Might Have Lived 15 to 20 Years Longer

*New York Times*, March 19, 1925.

"America's high death rate among comparatively young people could be reduced if Americans would make greater use of their MINERAL WATERS," declared Dr. Paul Haertl, Professor of Balneology at the University of Bavaria, yesterday.

He said he was impressed most on his visit here by the high death rate among comparatively young men who, he declared, under proper treatment might have lived from fifteen to twenty years longer.

"It has no equal as a corrective of hyperacidity."—DR. WM. H. MERCUR, of Pittsburgh.

"Useful in catarrhal conditions of various organs—pleuritic exudations, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, kidneys and bladder, scrofula, rheumatism, gout and diabetes mellitus."—DR. E. E. WALKER, in 3rd edition (1913) of "A Reference Hand Book of Medical Sciences" edited by Dr. T. L. Stedman, Editor "N. Y. Medical Record."

"Beneficial in diseases of the urinary, digestive and reproductive organs."—DR. S. T. ARMSTRONG in "Practical Therapeutics," 1899, edited by Dr. Frank P. Foster, Editor "N. Y. Medical Journal."

"Unquestionably good results have been wrought by these waters."—ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, M. D., M. A., LL.D., in "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," formerly Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.



# Tributes to Capon Water

DR. WM. H. MERCUR, of Pittsburgh: "*Capon Springs Water has no equal as a corrective of hyperacidity.*"

C. R. HARRIS, M. D., Staunton, Va.: "*I take great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the medicinal virtues of Capon Springs; the water belongs to the class of Carbonates, chemically uniting Iodine and Bromine. They are, without doubt, equal in therapeutic value to their analogous spas of Germany, the Vichy, etc. In chronic disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys, as well as in chronic rheumatism and gout, they are of high value. In diseases of the bladder, especially in the varied calculi, the water acts as a powerful chemical agent in dissolving the same and correcting their varied diatheses. In scrofula and other strumous morbid conditions the water is hardly excelled, as it holds the Iodides and Bromides in liberal chemical combination. More than twenty years ago my attention was first directed to these Capon Waters, by a distinguished practitioner of Winchester, Dr. Hugh McGuire, whose practical judgment and scientific attainments are well known.*"

In "*Mineral Waters of the United States and Their Therapeutic Uses*," by James K. Crook, A. M., M. D., Adjunct Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis at the N. Y. Post Graduate Medical School, etc., Lee Bros. & Co., N. Y. and Phila., 1899, on pages 523 and 524, Dr. Crook gives a description of Capon Springs, W. Va., from which brief extracts are taken.

"This well known resort is situated four miles from the base of the Great North Mountain, at an elevation of 1800 feet."

"The scenery is varied and pleasing and the climatic conditions all that could be desired."

"The main spring discharges about twelve thousand gallons an hour."



"The water has been found of service in gastric catarrh the acid forms of dyspepsia, uric acid, gravel and catarrh of the bladder."

"It has the endorsement of many well known Philadelphia medical men."

*The following is quoted verbatim from "Progress and Poverty":*

"What then is the meaning of life—of life absolutely and inevitably bounded by death? To me it seems intelligible only as the avenue and vestibule to another life. And its facts seem explainable only upon a theory which cannot be expressed but in myth and symbol, and which, everywhere and at all times, the myths and symbols in which men have tried to portray their deepest perceptions do in some form express.

The scriptures of the men who have been and gone—the Bibles, the Zend Avestas, the Vedas, the Dhammapadas, and the Korans; the esoteric doctrines of old philosophies, the inner meaning of grotesque religions, the dogmatic constitutions of Ecumenical Councils, the preachings of Foxes, and Wesleys, and Savonarolas, the traditions of red Indians, and beliefs of black savages, have a heart and core in which they agree—a something which seems like the variously distorted apprehensions of a primary truth. And out of the chain of thought we have been following there seems vaguely to rise a glimpse of what they vaguely saw—a shadowy gleam of ultimate relations, the endeavor to express which inevitably falls into type and allegory. A garden in which are set the trees of good and evil. A vineyard in which there is the Master's work to do. A passage—from life behind to life beyond. A trial and a struggle, of which we cannot see the end.

Look around to-day.

Lo! here, now, in our civilized society, the old allegories yet have a meaning, the old myths are still true. Into the Valley of the Shadow of Death yet often leads the path of duty, through the streets of Vanity Fair walk Christian and Faithful, and on Greatheart's armor ring the clanging blows. Ormuzd still fights with Ahriman—the Prince of Light with the Powers of Darkness. He who will hear, to him the clarions of the battle call.

How they call, and call, and call, till the heart swells that hears them! Strong soul and high endeavor, the world needs them now. Beauty still lies imprisoned, and iron wheels go over the good and true and beautiful that might spring from human lives.

And they who fight with Ormuzd, though they may not know each other—somewhere, sometime, will the muster roll be called.

Capon Healing Water is ranked above any other spring in the world by high authority. Its reputation was so well established before the Revolution that Virginia refused to sell it and state ownership continued for 130 years.

You need not diet, exercise or leave home or work to be benefited.

Its strongest endorsements come from those who tested it longest, as three Presidents of the Medical Society of Virginia, Dr. Wm. P. McGuire after fifty years use, Dr. Bedford Brown after forty years use and Dr. A. M. Fautleroy after twenty-five years use.

Capon (Healing Water) is shipped anywhere direct from Capon Springs, W. Va., by parcel post, in jacketed cans or bottles, \$5 for 5 gallons, post-age extra; 5 gallon cans weigh 50 lbs. Your postmaster will tell you amount of postage. Also via freight or express in case of 12 half-gallon bottles for \$12 and in galvanized iron 30 gallon barrels for \$30 and 55 gallon barrels for \$40. Carriage extra.

F. W. CORNWELL, M.D.  
207 E. Seventh St., Plainfield, N. J.

Healing Waters Corporation,  
47 Murray St., New York, N. Y.

February 24, 1925.

Dear Sirs: The case you ask about is briefly as follows:

Man, age 72, has had for past two years, blood pressure of 220 to 230, with albumin and casts in urine. About the middle of July last, he had an extensive cerebral hemorrhage, and though some of the first symptoms cleared after six weeks, his condition was desperate.

I had not seen him, but on Labor Day was called from my vacation to see if anything could be done. I found paralysis of right side, edema of lungs and legs, ascites, stupor, and a decided uremic condition. He was passing 13 to 15 oz. of urine a day and the ordinary diuretics had failed.

I ordered Capon Water, 4 oz. every 4 hours in spite of the edema and failing heart. The urine increased on the second day to 20 oz. and in a week to 40 oz. with clearing mentality, decreased edema and better heart action. The urine remained 40 to 50 oz. and improvement was steady.

I feel sure that his recovery was due to re-establishing elimination and that Capon did it.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) F. W. CORNWELL.

(Dr. F. W. Cornwell graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital in 1900, and is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Academy of Pathological Science of New York.)

Though Truth and Right seem often overborne, we may not see it all. How can we see it all? All that is passing, even here, we cannot tell. The vibrations of matter which give the sensations of light and color become to us indistinguishable when they pass a certain point. It is only within a like range that we have cognizance of sounds. Even animals have senses which we have not. And, here? Compared with the solar system our earth is but an indistinguishable speck; and the solar system itself shrivels into nothingness when gauged with the star depths. Shall we say that what passes from *our* sight passes into oblivion? No; not into oblivion. Far, far beyond our ken the eternal laws must hold their sway.

The hope that rises is the heart of all religions! The poets have sung it, the seers have told it, and in its deepest pulses the heart of man throbs responsive to its truth. This, that Plutarch said, is what in all times and in all tongues has been said by the pure hearted and strong sighted, who, standing as it were on the mountain tops of thought and looking over the shadowy ocean, have beheld the loom of land:

*"Men's souls, encompassed here with bodies and passions, have no communication with God, except what they can reach to in conception only, by means of philosophy, as by a kind of an obscure dream. But when they are loosed from the body, and removed into the unseen, invisible, impassable, and pure region, this God is then their leader and king; they there, as it were, hanging on him wholly, and beholding without weariness and passionately affecting that beauty which cannot be expressed or uttered by men."*

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PETER WITT

# FOR FREEDOM

By WILL ATKINSON

Flexible Leather, \$1.00. Art Paper, 50c.

### BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM PRESS OPINIONS.

A small dainty volume of poems has come to us from across the seas from Will Atkinson, evidently an ardent and convinced single taxer. Most of them are animated and pervaded by the single tax philosophy, and many of the lines will linger long in the memory of every single taxer privileged to read them. Thus this reminder that "God's laws are for eternity! Men's laws may be repealed" is one that will specially appeal to them. Nor does Mr. Atkinson leave us in doubt as to what laws of men specially need repealing.—"Land Values," London, England.

There is not a verse or a line which was not written of and for love of Freedom. This feeling frequently attains the higher altitudes of poesy. The elevation of humanity from self-incurred thralldom, its rising in its own behalf, free land for free men—these are the things of which Mr. Atkinson sings. No purposeless poet, he. He would help his fellowmen, and they who read his verse must realize that he does it.—"Star," San Francisco, California.

Passing from the lighter vein, more weighty of purpose and power, we find the verses of Mr. Will Atkinson, published by the Metropolitan Press, Seattle. Mr. Atkinson calls his book "For Freedom," and the contents are frankly in the spirit of revolt. The author rises to his heights in replying to Mr. Kipling's conservative "Songs of Martha" and the "White Man's Burden," in his two poems called "The Sons of Toil" and "Climb Down." The latter especially with its refrain, "When we get off the other man's back," is a vigorous slogan. Mr. Atkinson has courage and a knowledge of the rhyming craft; his book should prove inspiring to the large class of those who revere, "The words of God's great seer today, our martyred Henry George."—"Mirror," St. Louis, Mo.

Will Atkinson's verses have virility, clearness and ideality. He is not content to sing of conventional themes, soft lights upon the hillside, the lily's white chalice, or honeyed words of love. He sings of social wrongs and social remedies. He does not touch the lyre's golden strings; he blows a trumpet summoning to the battle. He answers Kipling's "Songs of Martha," takes Ambrose Bierce to task, and declares in vigorous language that St. Patrick's message to the world is that "there is no hope for labor till ye reclaim earth's soil." You will hear Will Atkinson's poems quoted in reform meetings for many years to come."—"Herald," Los Angeles, Calif.

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