

would lower the price of land without lessening its productivity, make land more readily accessible, thus relieving the congestion in the cities, thereby increasing opportunities for the wage earners, and increasing the demand for farm products.

Simmered down, actual wealth is based on land in some form or other. And the land that really forms the basis of the great fortunes of this country is not used
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at all and is, practically, not taxed at all, and the whole burden of taxation thrown upon the shoulders of those who do use the land in such a way as to benefit the whole country. Did the steel trust gobble the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. because it wanted to use the ore from the 200,000 acres of mineral lands owned by the absorbed company? Far be it from wealth of minerals could not be used. so! It wanted that 200,000 acres so its Now let us be sensible and make the steel trust pay for holding that mineral out of our reach. Let us make the anthracite trust pay for holding its idle coal lands out of use. When we do that we'll not need any tax on personal property, and the increased revenue from sources that now produce none will be so great that there will be a decrease of taxation on lands that are now used for the benefit of the community.

But to get started right on this taxation problem, get this one fact firmly fixed in mind: It is not the land that we seek to tax; it is the value of that land for use and occupancy.

BUILDING MACHINES AND MEN

Without looking at the signature, I could always tell whether the drawing was made by Schmidt, Reid or Spolkave, the three draughtsmen who did the work for my department. There was an individuality about each drawing which was peculiar to the man who had worked out the details. The draughtsman was given the largest liberty in the matter of the general form of the machine which he was designing, and he had a fine opportunity of stamping it with his ideal of just what that finished machine should be like.

And yet, every machine that was designed was constructed upon one or more of these six mechanical principles—the lever, the wedge, the screw, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wheel and axle. Never yet was there a successful machine built unless it was built with these mechanical powers as a basis.

In making our life's plans we too are given considerable liberty. Where we shall work and what we shall work at are matters which we generally decide for ourselves. There are exceptions, of course, but, as a usual thing, we have the decision in our own hands. And whatever the work may be, it will always bear the impression of our own personalities. The worker in wood, or iron, or stone, the manipulator of leather or of cloth, no

matter what may be one's occupation, somewhere on the job, puts something of himself into it. Every workman knows how true this is. The tool-marks are always there.

But while we are given this liberty and this opportunity of working out our ideas and our ideals, true success can be secured only as our plans are based upon certain well defined principles. Honor and integrity are the foundation stones of real power, and no man may rob us of these. Men may take away our reputations, but our characters are ours forever. Reputation is what others give us. Character is what we make for ourselves.

If what I have said is true of the machine; if one cannot construct even an engine without the observance of inexorable law, it is reasonable to suppose that a man can be built haphazard, or of scrap-pile material. What a fool the machinist would be if he went to that scrap-heap in the back yard and fished out of it a cracked cog-wheel and put it into an otherwise perfect machine? But that is precisely what many a man is doing in building his character. The cracked cog-wheel may soon send the entire machine to the scrap-pile, but there is no scrap-pile for the human soul. It lives on forever.

There are no more significant words in Scripture than those spoken by Jesus, as He pictured the Judgment Day, in the twenty-second chapter of the Revelation.

"He that is unrighteous, let him do unrighteousness still; and he that is filthy, let him be made filthy still; and he that is righteous, let him do righteousness still; and he that is holy, let him be made holy still. Behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me to render to each man according as his work is."—Rev. Charels Stelzle.

A DISGUSTING SITUATION

While Lincoln was "dry" we heard a lot of anti-saloonists denouncing the "wets" who were keeping up a constant "knocking" and agitation. Today we have the spectacle of a few "drys" doing more to stir up ill-feeling than all the "wets" put together. The majority has spoken in favor of twenty-five saloons at \$2,000 a year each. All this remonstrating and injection of technicalities is tending towards two things: It means, if persisted in, unlimited saloons at the minimum license hereafter, as soon as the people can get action. It also means a continuation of the wrangling and bickering that will keep Lincoln in the country village class while less favored cities outstrip her in commercial development. The temperance cause is being given a black eye by a lot of cheap skates seeking either notoriety or fees.

The Saturday Evening Post has conferred a lasting benefit upon suffering humanity by effectually puncturing the Bailey myth. The wonder is that Texas "fell" for Bailey as long as it has.

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