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Money and the Taxing Power
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CHAPTER XVII.
Professor Jevons teaches that corn and flax are by some magic trans-
muted into silver, which "becomes muted into silver, which " aecomes silver thus becomes a "common com-
modity." What intellectual chaos must reign where such grotesque incoherencies are accepted as the de-
liverance of reason and science, I liverance of reason
leave others to judge.
eave others to judge.
The fatal mistake of all these peo-
The fatal mistake of all these peo-
ple is, they see not that the force
we are dealing with lies behind the we are dealing with lies behind the commodities, corn and flax themselves, but the degree of intensity of
the force of demand for those commodities, that we are here concerned with. The commoditles themselves
may be transmuted into flour and may be transmuted into flour and they cannot be transmuted into sil-
ver, nor any other "cominon commodity." The problem is not one of chemistry, but of mathematics. It is
quantity of the force of demand for a fixed weight or measure of each of hese commodities which alone con-
cerns us in determining how much flax is the "exchange equivalent" for a bushel of corn. demand for the flax, and a quantity hind each of these commodities, and the valuation made of that force, when
expressed by the money symbol, is expressed by the money symbol, is
a quantity of valuation that is una quantity of valuation that is un-
equal. Unequal quantities of the term, may be compared with each other, or may be compared with a standard quantity of the same nature, by the mathematical device called
the "numerals." The quantity of the force of demand for the corn may be greater per pound than the quantity of the force of demand for the flax
per pound. The problem is then to per pound. The problem is then to
compare the two quantities of valuaton of the force of demand, thus ex
pressed, with some fixed quantity of the force of demand serving as a
"standard unit;" and by employing the name whit;" symbolizes employing fixed quantity of the force of demand, in connection with" of the corn per
the "valuation" "valuation" of the
pound, and the lax per pound.
The one thing required is a sy m
ol
ol that expresses or utters a fixed quantity of the force of demand, with which to compare the quantity of that lorce ascertained by "valuation" to
be acting on the corn and on the flax. it is their respective quantities of and not the commoditles themselves. Neither a piece of silver nor any oth-
er physical thing can avail us. It is
a "piece" of the force of demaid, of a a "piece" of the force of demaind, of a
fixed quantity, that is required for comparison with the quantities of that force acting on each of the commodi-
ties, as thus "valued." But we cannot handie the valuation
of the force of demand as thus made. We therefore adopt a word or term
and make it the symbol of the fixed and make it the symbol of the fixed
quantity of the force of demand, selected as the "standard unit;" and us-
ing that symbol and numerals as a ing that symbol and numerals as a
"f thand unt," we say the quantity
of of demand per pound for of the force of demand per pound for
the corn, as thus "valued," is equal
to the symbol one time or ten times; and that the quantity of that force,
thus valued, for the flax per pound is or thirty symbol of twenty times corn and flax to a "common- denomi-
nator," because they are incapable of that process. But two or more abmatics deals, when expressed in a matics deals, when expressed in a brought to a common denominator.

## of demand per pound for the corn, and

the quantity of the like force per
pound for the flax, as ascertained by
a "valuation," are both expressed by
the term or symbol adopted, aided
by the numerals, that .term performs
the office of a commen denominator,
and the numerams perform the office
of the numerator and inform us how
many times the fixed quantity of the
force of demand, symbolized by that
term, is acting upon the flax and upon the corn.
Crude, i
Crude, indeed, and superficial althe knowledge out of which Jevons wrote his work. And yet it is such absurdities as that which are being
instilled finto the minds of this peo instilled into the minds of this peo-
ple, in the great name of Science ple, in the great name of science, in
all the schools and colleges of this country and of the civilized world. These ancient hearsays, handed down
to us from ignorant and superstitious to us from ignorant and superstitious ancestors, now enslave the minds of
every civilized people. They think they be hump of metal or other substance may which ied to a quantity of value (which is merely a mental valuation of the quance of or degree of intensity miraculous magic of comparison between things not capable of any comparison, "measure" the quantity or
degree of intensity of that force. Such a state of mental stupor is not encouraging to those who desire human "weigh" value in a pair of balances, or to measure it with a tape or a
yardstick, or by the yardstick, or by the gallon or bushel!
It is marvelous to observe how long-lived an absurdity, backed by great authority, may be. This stupid notion, universally taught and accepted by political economists, has rendered worthless the entire liter-
ature of that department of human knowledge, and its meek acceptance has destroyed the usefulness of many men, who, but for its warping influence, would have proven benefactors stumbled upon the truth concerning this matter, but seems to have bowed to "authority" and meekly accepted
the received absurdity. Prof. Thorold Rogers, too, was near discovering the ruth. How near Mill was to it will uttered by him: following sentiment
"This advantage of having a com-
mon language in which values may mon language in which values may
be expressed is even by itself so $\mathrm{i}-1$ portant, that some such mode of expressing and computing them would
probably be used, even if a pound or a shilling did not express any real
thing, but a mere unit of calculaHow bound in the shackles of an
ignorant past must he have tinorant past must he have been, not
to perceive, when that near to it that a "pound" and a "shilling," piece of metal nor "any real thing," tion!" " Professor Rogers says: "Even
And And Professor Rogers says: "Even
if money (meaning coin) were not if money (meaning coin) were not a
physical object, it would still be necpssary as a symbol or as a calculus,',
It is manfest that Professor Rog. ers was almost in sight of the truth.
But like all the rest he sank under the weight of authority, and consented to the measurement of an abstract
force with a fragment of a physical
object! At the same time he perceived that behind the metal, blindly believed by the "authorities" to be
endowed with miraculous powers there is a necessity for "a s symbors o
a calculus." And Mill could not supclouded and obscured as it was by his submission to authority, that i press any real thing, they would still be necessary as a "unit of calcula be nec
tion."
(Continued Next Week.)

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