DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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cumulated. But this last year's crop, he actually goes on to declare, is the produce of the plowing done for the crop of next year. Surely if this be the case, the result will be somewhat singular. If this year's plowing produces last year's crop, then this year's plowing can multiply last year's crop. The more acres the farmer plows, the more of last year's bushels will appear in the padlocked barn. This absurdity, of course needs no comment."

To The Independent there appears to be an element of truth in both contentions. Mr. George insists that inasmuch as labor always precedes the payment of wages, therefore wages are paid out of the product produced by the laborer, not always directly, of course, but in effect. Granting this to be true, however, it does not change the fact that the wealth produced by the laborer becomes capital unless immediately devoted to consumption; hence, wages must, after all, be drawn from capital, whether newly acquired or otherwise.

Upon the Malthusian doctrine Mr. George says:

"Both the jay-hawk and the man eat chickens; but the more jay-hawks, the fewer chickens; while the more men, the more chickens. . . . Within the limits of the United States alone there are now forty-five millions of men, (this was in 1879) where 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 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."

To this Mr. Mallock replies:

"It by no means follows, because the limits of subsistence are elastic, that very great pressure may not be required to stretch them. Mr. George argues as though they must be one of two things—so absolutely rigid that they can be bent by nothing, or so absolutely yielding that they can be bent by anything. If he can prove that they are not like the trunk of an oak tree, he thinks he has proved that they must be like the twig of a hazel. It never occurs to him that there is yet a third alternative, that they may possibly be like the bow of Ulysses. . . . Many men starve in their own country because they love it too well to leave it, or because they are too weak to make the effort required to do so. Many men starve, not because there is no work to be done, but because they do not know where the work is; and the more civilization advances, the more labor is divided; and the more densely the world becomes peopled, the more fatal does such ignorance become, and such knowledge the more difficult. Here then are two limits, at least, that population tends to press against—the limit of habit and local attachment and the limit of knowledge; and it is by limits of this kind that, practically, the limit of subsistence is prescribed. Thus it is not, as Mr. George supposes, one thing, but many. There is a separate limit, not only for every country, but for every district and for every town. There are limits within limits, circles within circles, like so many India-rubber rings enclosed in larger ones, and the thickness and elasticity of no two are alike. . . . The Malthusian theory does not deny this. All that it asserts is, that in expanding the India-rubber rings, some pressure has to be always exerted; and that on the average a certain proportion of people are always injured by the pressure before they are able to relieve it. . . . The most bigoted Malthusian would not dream of maintaining that, because some poverty was caused by increase of population, more could not be caused by the increase of pick-pockets, and that a gret deal more might not be caused by fires."

Mr. Mallock divides the fourth point into two parts: (1) Does private ownership in land, as a fact, cause any poverty at all? and (2) would any poverty be lessened by making all land over to the state? Mr. Mallock concedes that "if a tenant's rents are every year remitted to him, he is, of course, a richer man. If they are not remitted to him, he is poorer than if they were. A beggar would be a Croesus if he had never to pay his bills; and if our zero-point of wealth is fixed by our getting any one thing without payment, we, of course, become poor the moment we have to pay for it. . . . The question is not, are men poorer because they pay rent? That, of course, they are. The question is, how much poorer?

"What Mr. George asserts is this. As population increases in a country, there is not only more wealth in that country actually, but more in proportion to the increased number of inhabitants. Each thousand pounds of capital naturally yields higher interest: each laborer naturally earns (that is, "is maker of") more wages. But the whole of this increase is swallowed up by rent. The landholders alone get richer, and capitalists and laborers remain just where they were. Let us take an example. There is a small farm in a remote country district, bringing the farmer in a hundred pounds a year, out of which hundred he pays thirty in rent. By and by a town springs up in the neighborhood: the small farmer becomes a market gardener, and his hundred pounds a year soon mount to a thousand. His gross annual profits, before his rent is deducted from them are thus nine hundred pounds more than they were before; and if to those profits his rent bore the same proportion as formerly, his net income would be seven hundred, not seventy, pounds a year. It would have increased by an annual six hundred and thirty pounds. But, according to Mr. George, nothing of this kind happens. The whole six hundred and thirty pounds are confiscated by the landholder. This is ridiculous, but Mr. George means more than this. Add six hundred and thirty pounds to the original rent of thirty, and the tenant's profits are still three hundred and forty. His original income still would be nearly five times as much as before. But Mr. George maintains that it actually remains the same—that it is not increased at all. That is to say, out of the annual thousand pounds of produce, the landholder takes, not six hundred and thirty pounds, but nine hundred and thirty; and the tenant still remains with nothing but his original seventy. . . . Is it, then, a fact in England and America that the landlords, as production increases, pocket all the increase, and that all the rest of the community, so far as wealth goes, remain stationary? Do merchants, manufacturers, and bankers starve, and do landholders alone make fortunes? Is "nouveau riche" a synonymous term with landholder. . . . Have the men, whom we hitherto supposed to have made fortunes in cotton-spinning, been, not really cotton-spinners, but merely the ground landlords of factories? Have Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain made neither screws nor carpets, but wrung their fortunes in rack-rents from anonymous firms that have? . . . Mr. George alludes continually to the wealth of the Duke of Westminster. Let him compare that with the wealth of the house of Rothschild. Even in town where land is most remunerative, it brings more per foot to the occupier than to the owner."

Mr. Mallock quotes De Laveleye: "The value of capital engaged in industrial enterprise exceeds that of land itself, and its power of accumulation is far greater than that of groundrents. The immense fortunes amassed so rapidly in the United States, like those of Mr. Gould and Mr. Vanderbilt, were the results of railway speculation, and not of the greater value of land. We see, then, that the increase of profits and of interest takes a much larger proportion of the total value of labor, and is a more general and powerful cause of the inequality than the increase of rent."

"Had he known it (Mr. Mallock continues) he could scarcely have missed perceiving that . . . his own theory is not only false to facts, but that it absolutely inverts them; and that the history of progress, so far as land is concerned, is virtually the history, not of the rise of rent, but, as related to progress generally, of its constant and steady decline. (In another article Mr. Mallock shows that the gross income of the nation was 1,200,000,000 pounds, and that according to Mr. George's theory the landlords' share would be about eight or nine hundred million pounds, whereas in fact it was only 150,000,000 pounds—one-eighth instead of two-thirds.)"

Mr. Mallock then proceeds to discuss the single tax by saying:

"We gather from Mr. George that it will do so (abolish poverty) in four ways: (1) by abolishing all existing taxation, and thus make living incalculably cheaper to every one; (2) in case the land tax should exceed the existing revenue, by returning the surplus to the taxpayers in the shape of public works or otherwise; (3) by preventing landowners from keeping land unoccupied in expectation of a rise in its value; and (4) by making rents themselves lower.

"As to the first, we may grant Mr. George his point. His program would no doubt make living cheaper; and for a time certain classes might really be better off for it. But it would be for the time only: for if living became cheaper, soon wages would become less; and things again would be just where they are now.

"As to the second point it is no doubt conceivable that the proposed land-tax might yield a surplus to the government, which they might expend . . . partly in public institutions and partly in direct assistance to the poor. But nothing would really be gained by this in the end. For it is the very essence of the case that the surplus thus employed should be returned to the community as a gift, not as wages for labor. . . . If the land-tax therefore were to yield any surplus revenue, this would enable the state to touch the suffering classes, only by converting it into a vast charitable institution, ready to give inexhaustible outdoor relief. The state would thus be doing, only on an infinitely larger scale, what it did with such disastrous effects for the populace of ancient Rome. In the very act of relieving poverty, it would be creating it. It would be quenching thirst with sea-water. . . . Though Mr. George would turn all landowners into tenants of the state, he does not propose to turn them into tenants at will. On the contrary, he asserts with all the emphasis possible, that one of the first essentials to making the most of land, is complete security of tenure be, he says distinctly, to make them practically "the owners, though in reality they would be tenants of the whole people." . . . Mr. George's scheme, we will say, has been put into operation; and a man under its provisions possesses a farm, for which he pays a certain rent or tax. Now, Mr. George tells us that no matter what use the man put his farm to, whether he "planted it as an orchard, sowed it as a field, or built on it a house or manufactory, no matter how costly, he would have no more to pay in taxes than if he kept so much land idle." Let us suppose he builds on part of it, not a manufactory, but a town. What would happen then? As Mr. George has most forcibly pointed out, there would be a rise in the value, not only of the land built upon, but in the value of the rest, which is still . . . . in pasture. On Mr. George's supposition, how will the man be situated now? This pasture land is still in his possession. He cannot be evicted by the state. He cannot have his rent raised on what are practically his own improvements. But though he pays for this pasture land no more than he did originally, other people, he knows, would be willing to pay more to him; nor is there anything in the nature of the case to prevent his holding this land on speculation, and sub-letting it on exactly the same terms as he would do were he the owner of the fee simple. Mr. George says that the value of the land would be determined by the highest bid that would be made to the state for it at any given moment. But the answer to this is, that a given piece of land is not in the market at any given moment. As soon as a lot was knocked down to a buyer, it would be his till he chose to part with it. Meanwhile, no matter how its value increased, this increase would be his also; nor does Mr. George's scheme provide any means of taking it from him, unless any Naboth at any moment might have his vineyard bought over his head by any speculating Ahab. The smallest attention to the commonest of existing facts would have taught Mr. George this.

"As to the next point, our case is clearer still. . . . Mr. George does not pretend that rent would cease, and he does not pretend that acres would be multiplied. No matter who owned the ground of Bond street, and no matter how low the rents were, for all that there would not be a shop the more. If all the shops were occupied, the street would be barred to any new tradesman, no matter how anxious he was to set up business there; nor would the fact of the street being really national property, in which he himself therefore had some infinitisimal share, give him any more right to the use of a single inch of it, than the fact of his having a share in the Great Northern railway would enable him to go every day from York to London for nothing. So, too, with regard to the poor: is it easier for a beggar to pay a pound to the state than to pay it to a private landlord? . . . Supposing a tradesman fails, and can no longer pay his land tax. The state will evict him, just as a private landlord would. He will be as completely houseless and homeless in the one case as in the other. Supposing in his misfortune he met Mr. George at the street corner, who informed him that he had an inalienable right to the soil of England. Perhaps, at first, he might see some hope in this; but we doubt much if he would continue to do so, when he learned that this inalienable right was nothing but an inalienable right to pay rent to the government—and even that for a site only, without so much as a shed upon it."

In conclusion Mr. Mallock asserts that "Mr. George's book is in a double sense a failure. He has not destroyed any of the theories of the economists: he has not established any theory of his own. He has not shown that wages are not drawn from capital. He has not shown that population does not press against the limits of subsistence. He has not shown that private ownership in land is the cause of poverty; and, finally, he has not shown that, even if it were, it would be possible to abolish it. On the contrary, he has shown just the opposite. He has shown that however a robbery of the present generation of landlords might for a time benefit the more opulent and influential of the robbers, private property in land would itself remain untouched. It would change hands, and it would change in name. But it would certainly not pass into the hands of the poor; and if it changed in anything but name, it would be merely a change for the worse."

What have our single tax readers to offer in rebuttal? Short, crisp articles covering some of the points will be appreciated; but do not make your story too long.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Be

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MIKE FLOOD, Seward, Neb.

BEET AND CANE SUGAR

Treasury Department's Statistics on Production and Consumption of Sugar

"The World's Sugar Production and Consumption, 1800-1900" is the title of a monograph just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. It discusses the sugar production and consumption of the world during the past century and especially during the last half century in which the burden of sugar production has been transferred from cane to the sugar beet, and in which the world has so largely increased its consumption of sugar. The world's sugar production has grown from 1,150,000 tons in 1840 to 8,800,000 tons in 1900. During the same period the world's population has grown, according to the best estimates, from 950,000,000 to about 1,500,000,000. Thus, sugar production has increased about 650 per cent while population was increasing but about 50 per cent. Coming nearer home and considering the United States alone, it is found that the consumption of sugar which in 1850 was only 22 pounds per capita, was in 1901 over 68 pounds per capita.

One especially striking fact shown by the statistics presented in this study is the rapidly increasing proportion of the world's enlarged sugar consumption which is supplied by beets. Acording to the figures presented by this study, beets which supplied in 1840 less than 5 per cent of the world's sugar, in 1900 supplied 67 per cent of the greatly increased consumption; while cane, which then supplied 95 per cent of the world's sugar consumption, now supplies but 33 per cent. States in quantities, it may be said that the world's cane sugar supply has grown from 1,100,000 tons in 1840 to 2,850,000 tons in 1900, an increase of 160 per cent; while that of beets has grown from 50,000 tons in 1840 to 5,950,000 tons in 1900, an increase of 11,800 per cent.

The figures above quoted include that portion which enters into the world's statistical record of sugar production, and does not include the large quantities of cane sugar produced in India and China exclusively for home consumption, and in a considerable number of the tropical countries does not include that portion of tion for home consumption were obtainable, the production from beets would still show a much more rapid growth during the last half century than that from cane. This, the department believes is apparently due to two great causes: (1) the elimination of slavery in the tropics, the seat of the principal sugar production; and (2) the intelligent study of, and government aid to the production of beet sugar in the temperate zone, especially in European countries.

One effect of this enormous increase and the competition which has accompanied the developments above alluded to has been a great reduction in prices to the consumer. The figures of the bureau of statistics obtained from statements supplied by importers of the cost in foreign countries of the sugar which they import show that the average cost of the sugar imported in 1871-2 was 5.37c per pound, and in the year 1899-1900, 2.49c per pound.

The table which follows shows the world's production of sugar from cane and beets, respectively, at decennial years from 1840 to 1900, and the percentage supplied by beets:

Year.	Cane sugar. Tons.	Beet sugar. Tons.	Supplied by beet. Per cent.
1840	1,100,000	50,000	4.35
1850	1,200,000	200,000	14.29
1860	1,510,000	389,000	20.43
1870	1,585,000	831,000	34.40
1880	1,852,000	1,402,000	43.08
1890	2,069,000	3,633,000	63.70
1900	2,850,000	5,950,000	67.71

"DOLLAREATUS"

A Disease Afflicting People of the East

Editor Independent: "The Great West" is gradually teaching the little East how to vote. Most of us easterners are distorted with a disease, which I have heard aptly termed on the stage as "dollareatus." I am glad to perceive that the West is not so narrow, but is far ahead in the science of political economy. Saw your ad. in The Commoner. Kindly forward me a sample copy of your paper.

H. D. DE MUTH.

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This terrible disease has at last yielded to a mild treatment. Dr. Bye, the able specialist of Kansas City, Mo., states that this terrible disease can be cured. The Doctor has accomplished some wonderful cures recently in what seemed incurable cases cured in from two to ten weeks' treatment with a combination of Medicated Oils. A handsome illustrated book is sent free showing the disease in its various forms. The Oil cures cancer, tumor, catarrh, piles, fistula and all skin and womb diseases. Call or address Dr. W. O. Bye, 9th & Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

A Beacon Light

Editor Independent: Your "sample copies" were duly received and enjoyed. Courage, ability and loyalty to principle seem to be its prominent characteristics—qualities so rare in an age of "criminal aggression" on the one part and mental stultification and servile submission on the other part, that The Independent should be hailed as a beacon light.

As I occasionally write for the press I have no special need of additional literature, but I enclose $1 in order that I may have something to give where it is most needed.

FRANCIS LEANDER KING.

Worcester, Mass.

The Crimes of Miles

Walter Wellman, the greatest sycophant that whines at the feet of imperialism and plutocracy in all Washington, has evidently been deputed to get up a cry against General Miles. Roosevelt is determined to get rid of him and has had that idea in mind ever since Miles announced that he agreed with Dewey, so Wellman, by using a great daily, is trying to work up a sentiment that will back Roosevelt in anything that he may do to Miles. The following is the list of crimes which Wellman says General Miles has been guilty. They are copied verbatim from Wellman's last four-column screed:

1. Reversal of his attitude on the canteen question, designed to popularize himself with the temperance and church people.

2. Attempted interference with the war department and publication by him of his plan to take troops away from posts near large cities, designed to discredit the Roosevelt administration with the labor vote.

3. Publicly linking himself with Schley and Dewey, virtually criticising the president for keeping Secretary Long in office, a plan to ride into popularity on the wave of sympathy for Schley. Also a crack at his old "enemy," Sampson.

4. An effort to play into the hands of the democratic anti-imperialists by assuming that the management of affairs in the Philippines had been a failure and the campaign characterized by "marked severity." Also a shot at his "enemy," General Chaffee, who was under Crook and who took Crook's side in the Geronimo dispute.

5. A savage attack upon the bill prepared by the president and the secretary of war for reorganization of the army, a threat to retire if the bill was passed (a threat which was a bluff) and talk about a "military dictator," etc., almost in the words of his friend Henry Watterson, who first published the news of Miles' proposal to go to the Philippines."

Wellman declares that a man guilty of such things as the five crimes which he enumerates should be immediately dismissed from the United States army. That shows the quality of a modern imperialistic sycophant. There are a good many in Washington of the same kind.

British American Workmen

"Thirty years ago, our correspondent states, and we believe accurately," says the London Times editorially," a bricklayer would lay 1,000 or 1,200 bricks in a day. In America, we are given to understand, the figure is even higher. Now, by an unwritten 400, and if he works for the London county council—that is to say, for the ratepayers—he must not lay more than 330. Our correspondent quotes a case of a building put up for the school board in which the average output of the bricklayers was 70 bricks a day. Yet these are men receiving the highest current rate of wages, a rate very greatly in excess of what was paid when 1,000 bricks were laid per day. This is typical of what goes on in every trade, though it may not always be so easy to give exact figures."

American workingmen generally, instead of seeking to limit output, strive to increase it, and they find their reward in the cheapening of production, which enables the manufacturer to compete in foreign markets and thus get rid of the surplus beyond the demands of home consumption, with the result of keeping his factory going and giving steady employment to the operatives throughout the year.

The above two paragraphs are taken from the report of the United States bureau of foreign trade. Taken together they are a complete refutation of the arguments that the spell-binders give us in defending a high protective tariff. The Independent has for years constantly pointed out that the "labor cost" of manufactured goods in America was less than in any other country, and that the plea that we must have a tariff to equalize wages was a fraud. The amount paid in wages in the manufacture of goods is less here than in any other country. The facts upon which the statement rests are given in the above quotation.

REFERENDUM

The Direct Legislation a Good Basis for Mutual Friendship Among Reformers

Editor Independent: Dr. Hill, in your issue of March 6, says that if direct legislation is not established, all changes will be against popular government, and suggests direct legislation as a basis for mutual friendship between reformers of all kinds. That is a good basis.

It is dangerous machinery by which an unjust war, costing already $300,000,000, besides American principles over 100 years old, can be begun on the other side of the globe and kept up indefinitely, while no direct vote on the matter can possibly be obtained. Did we have a referendum at the last election? Does anybody know which measures the people meant by their votes to approve—high tariff, bank notes to displace government money, ship subsidies to the International Navigation company (Standard Oil) in particular, the war of conquest, or the eloquence of advocates and candidates? It is impossible that all these things were desired by the people. They wanted prosperity, but which of these others they wanted is one of these things which no fellow can find out.

The voters try to strike an average right and succeed in striking it wrong, and thus a more dangerous lot of strenuous rulers never ruled a free people. Before congress will hear the demand for the referendum and initiative in national affairs, it will have to be known that many cities and states have easily workable referendum and initiative laws, which do not require a discouraging number of petitioners to initiate measures or to refer bad legislation to the people. In sparsely settled states, even 5 per cent of the voters' names for a partition is pretty difficult, as seen in Dakota's recent failure to get more than 4 per cent of voters' signatures for a referendum, although a reasonable amount of work was done.

In the New England town meeting, which Jefferson declared "the most perfect system of self-government ever devised by men," any 10 voters can initiate a measure to be settled by the voters. Every state except Delaware has the referendum in contitution making—the most important law making. In Massachusetts every year, every town votes "yes" or "no" on whether the town shall license liquor selling. In Boston just now some of the best literary men and business men are working with the labor organizations for the submission to the people of a constitutional initiative. The governor and the speaker of the house are for it, and it will settle the fate of many politicians. If we do not get it this year, the tide will rise higher next year.

We are going to get the referendum and initiative, and after that proportional representation, as we got the Australian ballot, without any great noise. But when we get it, our politics will very gradually purify itself. A study of effect in Switzerland and in this country shows that while the people are easily deceived as to men and parties, their common sense is strong when voting on separate measures.

In his book, The City for the People, (published at 1520 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,) Prof. Parsons says: "With the single exception of public ownership of monopolies, no progressive idea has made anything like so rapid progress as the referendum." In 1892 our first direct legislation league was formed at Newark, N. J., whence is still issued Eltweed Pomeroy's quarterly, The Direct Legislation Record. In 1900 it was favored in 28 state platforms, and 3,000 magazines and newspapers believe in it.

ELLA ORMSBY.

New Salem, Mass.

A rule for determining values which requires the deduction of something in the early part of the calculation, which cannot be known until the calculation is finished and the result known, may delight algebraic enthusiasts but will meet with little favor from practical business men who use ordinary Arabic characters in their calculations. Judge Grosscup's rule in the Chicago tax cases is one which no ordinary business man can apply.

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