Then you will ask: "How do you Then you will ask: this about?" I answer as follows: "Take your own county for illustration, It contains so many acres of land in private ownership, part urban and part rural. There is a certain number of owners of these lands. Divide the quantity of each class by the number of its owners, and there wil be certain results. For working purposes, arbitrarily make these results the present maximum limit of ownership for the respective classes of lands. Obviously many of the present owners have less than this maximum amount; a few of the others may have this amount; each of the rest owns more than the amount. Give to each of the last class his choice of his holdings to the maximum amount, and make the rest of his holdings public lands subject to acquisition under the existing public land laws adapted to the purpose; or under any better ones that may be devisable. Then provide the necessary official agencles for the necessary official agencies for the operation of the system, and by
taxation, provide the necessary funds for the compensation of the present for the compensation of the present ings may be taken in the manner preings may be taken in the manner preing exhaustion of the lands so publicised, the system is to be applied again in the same way; and again and aga'a as may be required by the sucsessive apropriations of the publiclsed lands. Do you not see that the condition which you deplore and deprecate and also all those unfavorable economic conditons which exist, whatever they may be, are due at least chiefly to the lack during the past of such a system as I have outlined? And Is it not plain, therefore, that the remedy for all these conditons is the
adoption and maintainence of such a system? In other words, ts it not plain that the thing needed, and the only thing that is needed economically, is this public land system as an adjunct to the private land system? Existing conditions are due to this wrong of omission on the part of everybody; not to the wrongs of commission on the part of the present owners of the natural resources. They have proceeded simply in accordance with the laws that have been adopted. And those laws are all right. But additional laws are needed in behalf of accruing members of soclety. For they are as much entitled to natural resources virtually free of cost except their own exertions in making the approprlations as any of those who, on these terms,
acquired all that is now owned by anybody. The system proposed ought to have been adopted at the same time that the private land system was adopted. If this had been done, these conditons which are so wrongful to so many would not extst. But its so many would not exist. But its existing conditons and bring about existing conditons and bring about
proper conditons. Why is it that this fact is not seen generally by human beings and action taken by them ac cordingly?

William G. Crafts, Deer Harbor, Wash.-When that railroad rate bill has dragged its way through the house of its enemies-the United States senate-I hope you will publish in plenty big letters the names of senators voting aye and nay os any amendment thereto offered with the object of making of no effect a
"fair" rate established by the interfair" rate established by the inter-
state commerce commission that bill until the same has bpent
passed upon-after probably some years of procrastination by the high est court of the land. The people want to know who are their enemies. The interests of all demand that the rate established by the commission be effective at once. Let the railroads appeal to the courts if they don't like it.
E. B. Cook, Cambridge, Ill.-Allow me to congratulate The Commoner on its sixth anniversary. Young in years but quite able to stand alone. There is no doubting that youth is coming into manhood, and by the time he enters his teens he will be able to hold his own on any debatable subject. Just look at the things this youth has to battle against-graft, youth has corruption in official place. Honesty of purpose in dealing with national affairs, pure politics and no buying of official pusition wth money extorted from poor wldows and or phans. I think The Commoner has done more to expose some of those big swindling grafts than all the subsidized press. The Commoner is not owned by any such gang, and dares owned by any such gang, and dares in all my newspapers such reading in all my newspapers such reading
as The Commoner publishes. I must as The Commoner publishes. I must say keep at it. By rne time The Commoner is twenty-one years ord he can clear the ring. Success to The nected.

WHERE A WOMAN ALWAYS RULES One of the most interesting of the rulers who greeted the prince and princess of Wales on their arrival in India was the legum of Bhopal, for it seems at first sight a curious incongruity that a Mohammedan state
sinould be ruled by a woman. Bhopal

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