The Philosophy of Freedom

An Open Forum for Single Taxers

The Beast and His Burden

Fresh from his valet, breathing forth stration." perfume,

Swathed in the softest product of the

Full-fed and arrogant, the beggar rcde And cursed the laboring beast which he bestrode.

A pleasant beggar he, who asked mere mites,

Such as Possession of the Public Rights,

Franchises, Rights of Way, and title To profit by our children's children's

Another leaped upon the laboring beast

Which faitered as he felt the load increased.

The beggar burned with wrath, but found relief To see it was his trusted friend, the

thief, .. A man to scale a congress, tie the hands

And gag the tongues, while forcing his demands

For booty and for bounty. Yet so wise A cracksman he, he puts it in the guise Of benefit to others, so that we Snatch off our hats to him and bow

the knee.

But now the beast, by some strange impulse fired, Cried out: "Get off my back, for I am

tired. I want to roll upon the earth. I need To rest a little and I want more feed." "Beast!" cries the beggar, striking

with hi soad,
"We only ride to keep you in the road.
Did we not the and feed you, you would vinder

And starve to eath out in the grasses

"Ass!" cried the thief "are you too blind to see,

"Tis not you vulgar strength which carries of But I support you by this tight-drawn

And I am allost weary of the strain, So if you him gain you want to stop, I swear I'll be the rein and let you

the laboring beast cried out in great the thief to keep a steady ceps his patient, weary

> ief and beggar calmly mund Vance Cooke.

F SUPPLIES. There is a Lincoln street go, the comwages. Most reductionng them.

the blackboard, and prove the demon-

"Thet's easy, mister, mighty durned easy. - What's thet you've got your nand on?"

"My watch chain," I replied, a little puzzled.

"Where did yer get it?"

All bartenders are inclined to be impudent, or, as they themselves would term it, "fresh," if you allow them liberties; but I knew that Sam had some object in view, so I answered, "At

the jeweler's." "Where did he get it?"

'At the manufacturer's." "Where did the factory get the

"Well, I suppose you want to know

where the gold comes from, ch?" "Just so. From the mines, from the earth," said Sam.

"You are right."

"Where did yer hat come from? Where did yer clothes come from?"

"Hold on, Sam. My clothes came from sheep." "Thet's so; but where did the stuff

that made the wool grow come from?" "The grass that grew in the pasture, I suppose."

Yes; it also came from the earth. Where did yer shoes come from?" "Earth," he said, answering his own query. "Where did yer stockings come from?" "Earth," he repeated. 'Where does yer food come from?" "Earth. Now, yer see, the fellow that owns der earth owns the base of supplies, as we used ter say in der army; and it we could catch on ter der enemy's base of supplies and hold it, der enemy was ours widout any more fighting, cause, soon as they used up what they had they would starve, unless they came to us as prisoners of war. Now then, :nister, a few men-a mighty few-own the United States and the earth, the base of supplies fer the hull of us, Thet's the reason we are prisoners of war! Thet's the reason we are slaves! Thet's the reason I tend bar! Thet's the reason them fellers live all their lives under ground, piling up moncy fer you fellers, see?"

Louis F. Post, in his work on the land question, brings the same subject into bold relief from a slightly differ- no postponement. ent point of view. After showing that as Sam has done above, he fol- that the folly lows with this unanswerable conclusion: Therefore, if there be an inequit- but remove his grip, fortified by statminers and workers are poorly clad and underfed, while some have more than they could possibly produce in a whole life-time-if there be an inequitable distribution of the products of labor, it must be because labor is not free, or land is not free. Labor is free. Slavery has been abolished. Men have the legal right to work when or for whom they will. But while labor is free, land is not, and it is growing iess so every year. The higher its price, the harder it is to obtain and the fewer who can get it. The more landless workers there are, the more mpetit to fee among job, the lama

And the lower the wages the the purchasing power and the the market for farm and for

ess to the land, no man than he could proland within his

misery and economic condition of the world as natural. I could not account for ft, and I thought that there could not be any God or anything out mere chance, for no loving God would have aranged things here on earth in such a way as to cause suffering and want in the very midst of plenty. Henry George has shown to me a new light. He has set forth in the clearest and most comprehensive manner that God or whatever you may call that Immeasurable Something, has established most perfect laws for the conduct of all numan affairs. I now see that adherence to these laws will effect a most equitable and just distribution of wealth-a complete apportunity for the happiness of every living thing. I now see that what I thought was mere chance, or if there was a God, then of his lack of human interest in this world, has been purely the result of man's stupidity and indifference to natural law. Ii is this truth that has been awakened in me by Henry George, and this truth has aroused in me a religious faith that I thought had been forever "useca out of me."

Yes, man has defended his stupidity on the ground that poverty and misery were natural and necessary to prepare us "for mansions in the skies." Many a poor, unenlightened wretch has reconciled himself to the thought that aeared here the things that would conduce to his best happiness, he would secure them there. And priesteraft, itself foregoing nothing to further its earthly happiness, has encouraged this monstrous idea in the minds of devotees. But the truth is dawning (slowly, but none the less surely) that such is not true, and that it has been told only to deceive.

The doctrine that "The poor ye have always with you," construing that doctrine as a decree of the all-father, is a blasphemous doctrine. It has drivon thousands of each well preaning people as my friend, from the whole consideration of religion in any phase. It has aroused in them only a contempt for a god that would so decree. And it ought to so arouse contempt.

No one can gain perpetual pliss by denying the full demands of his normal nature here. Nature's compensations are always complete. She metes good for good and ill for ill at the moment of their commission. She can not be denied. The commission of every act adds to or detracts from the building of character, and character is life. It is character that makes perpetual life wholly desirable. There is

In the last analysis the philosophy all wealth comes from the land, some- of Henry George is simply a demand the wisdom of God. That if man would able distribution of wealth-if farmers, ute law, then natural law would freely operate to bring peace and plenty and happiness into the world.

L. J. QUINBY. Associate Editor.

Detroit News: Every one of these taxes (on commodities and buildings) the ostensible tax payer—the men on the assessor's books-shifts to other shoulders. The only tax he can not shift is the tax on land values.

Journal of the Knights of Labor: The underlying principle of the single all, and that the best way to secure substantial justice is to tax the occupant an amount equal to the yearly value of the land-is sound.

St. Louis Chronicle: The products of individual industry should remain be like that at all times untaxed. Take the annual To me it value of land without regard for imfarmer, provements, no matter what it amounts to. The community could put this fund to better uses than the individual landlords.

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