

if thousands of people swarmed
er, kept out by government rifles
ur struck at which they were al-
ter. Then they rushed in at full
ring their way like mad bulls—
to the land office, where they could
or a trifling sum the legal right to
who fell behind in the race for the
of living on the best tracts of land.
did the government find to tax at
ent? No houses, no chattels; noth-
ing privilege of settling upon the
from this it derived an immediate
revenue. All the powers of local
ent were then turned over to the
sland voters who thus gained pos-
sion of the land, either direct from
the government for nothing or from
who had forestalled them by speed or
by a price. Still there was practi-
cally nothing to tax except land value.
Land ground rents were amply suffi-
cient to pay all the costs of government, but
the curse of a year or two other settlers
in the land owners, being still in
poverty, not only exacted in rent from
the owners the full market value of the
land of living in the territory, but suc-
ceeded to shift as much of the bur-
den of taxation from their shoulders as they
could by taxing personal property.
The concentration of all taxes upon
land rents, if enacted at the foundation of
the country, would obviously be but simple jus-
tice. Why is it not equally just at any later
date? Because, it is said, there have been
changes of ownership; vested rights
have run up; new men have bought the
land from the original owners, paying a
larger price than they would have paid
if it had been understood that rents would be
heavy. Heavy taxation will destroy the
value of the land, and this will be
done under the forms of law.

Taxed for Being on Earth.
What is this land value which is so sacred
that it must not be heavily taxed? Nothing
in the world, except a power conferred upon
governments by governments to tax other
individuals for the privilege of standing upon
the earth. It is the only kind of property
which costs the original owner nothing, in-
stead of wealth or labor. Every other form of
property was called into being by honest hu-
man skill and labor, and was therefore fully
earned. Property in ground rents was in-
herited. Property in ground rents was in-
stance originally acquired by gift or
inheritance, just as we have seen it acquired in Okla-
homa. No doubt thousands sacrificed
lives in the pursuit of Oklahoma land by
settling on the borders of the territory for
nothing, waiting for the day upon which the
land was to be made. But that no more gave
value for the land than beggars give value
for what they get by standing, hat in hand,
day long.

Mr. Sherman made clear that the tax on
land value was a natural tax, and concluded
his address by pointing out the effects that
this form of taxation would have upon hu-
man progress, upon commerce and in-
dustry. He said "that its adoption would
save the great mass of the people from
the present burden of taxation; would
bring an end to the artificial concentration of
wealth in the hands of a few, and to those
natural and monstrous inequality which
exists with no benefit to anyone and
no injury to society as a whole;
it would put a premium upon in-
dustry and commerce; it would se-
cure to every owner of property created
by human industry and skill, an absolute and
defeasible title to such property; it would
lessen the demand for human labor; it
would relieve wages from all present forms
of taxation and cause a general rise in wages;
it would largely reduce the share of taxes
paid by farmers; it would remove all shack-
les from commerce, trade, manufactures,
agriculture, and industry of every kind; it
would throw open to all men some land upon
which they could make a living; it would
immensely increase the production and
wealth of the nation and secure a fair dis-
tribution of that wealth, and it would open
up new and equal opportunities to men of equal
ability and industry and remove nearly all

throughout the south among the most
young people for manual training. The most
disagreeable duty President Washington has
to perform is to say to the hundreds who ap-
ply that he cannot admit them.

Never Allowed to Be Dear.

Miss Ida Wells, a colored teacher, who, be-
cause she was spirited enough to resent prej-
udice and oppression, was obliged to leave
her work in the south, said the black people
in the south were never allowed to get out of
debt. Their former masters traded on their
credulity and ignorance. The southern white
does not want the black man to leave, for
the black man is the greatest wealth-produc-
ing factor of the south, and no one knows it
better than the white man.

George E. McNeil, in a five-minute speech,
declared that the labor movement knew no
color. The churches might close their doors,
associations might ostracize, but the labor
unions of the world were always open to the
black man. The American Federation of
Labor does not admit the word "white" into
its constitution. The civilization of the white
laborer cannot be lifted higher unless it
lifts the black race with it, and ought not be
lifted higher unless it did lift the black race,
the yellow race, and every other race with
it. Mrs. M. G. Jones of Omaha and Lloyd
G. Wheeler of Chicago also made five-
minute speeches. Chairman Douglass was
called away by press of business,
but before going said that the laborer of the
south was not only a mortgaged laborer, but
he was a victim of the mortgage system, and
also a victim of the system of being paid for
his labor by means of script from the hand
of the man who employed him on the store
that he was compelled to patronize. He said
that in slavery days the master said: "You
shall be a slave or die." Today the employer
in the south says: "You shall work for me
at the wages I propose or you shall starve."
This, Mr. Douglass said, was the result of the
system by which the laborer was always in
debt to his master and could never better his
position by changing his occupation.

Equal in the Labor World.

Herbert Burrows of London gave a short
address, in which he asserted the rights of
the colored race to equal recognition with
the whites in all labor organizations. He re-
ferred to the recent action of the members of
the Epworth league in a certain district in
Alabama, who determined to boycott the Ep-
worth League hotel of Chicago because its
management insisted that its doors should
not be closed against the colored race. "If
there is one single labor union in America,"
said Mr. Burrows, "that has either by impli-
cation or by written clause in its constitution
excluded the negroes or draws the color line,
then I as a worker in the labor ranks for
thirty years make this declaration, that that
labor union is false to every principle of the
labor movement."

Henry George was the next speaker, and
he gave a characteristic talk on the land
problem. He said from whatever point of
view the labor question might be looked at,
at the bottom of it all lay the land question.
He said there were two ways of commanding
the services of men, one was by making
property of the man himself and the other
was by making property of that element on
which he must live. He said that holding
the land by which the people had to live was
equivalent to holding the liberties of the
people themselves. We abolish chattel slav-
ery, said Mr. George, but we still retain that
wider form of slavery, industrial slavery.

Frank K. Foster of Boston read a paper on
"The Labor Press of America." Mr. Foster
is himself the conductor of a labor journal,
and gave an interesting sketch of the part
played by those journals in the advancement
of the labor movement.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Herbert
Burrows, the celebrated socialist-democrat
of London, who is in attendance upon the
labor congress, will deliver an address at
Hull house, 335 South Halsted street. After
the address, from 4 to 6 p. m., a reception
will be tendered the delegates and visitors
to the labor congress by the ladies of Hull
house.

NEW ZEALAND'S SUCCESSFUL TEST.

Capt. Trenchard and His Able Lieutenants
Summon Their Cohorts, All Gleaning in
Orange and Black, to Take by Storm the
Honors from the Other Universities—Good
Men Who Will Join the Ranks This Year
—Pennsylvania Boys Must Look Carefully
to Their Laurels.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 2.—Capt. Trench-
ard, President Thompson, and "Jack" Mc-
Masters have summoned their cohorts to go
into training at Newport while other enthu-
siastic Princetonians are looking after new
recruits.

The university will open Sept. 20, but
Capt. Trenchard and as many men as he can
get together will have three weeks of easy
practice before coming here. Orders have
been given to Divine, the care taker of the
grounds, to keep the field soft with frequent
wettings to prevent the men getting injured
at the start. Despite the fact that Harvard
and Yale began work soon after the closing
of the colleges in June Princeton men think
nothing could have been gained by working
the men so early under a burning sun.

Ever since the University of Pennsylvania
game last November the football authorities
at Princeton have felt the absolute necessity
of new methods and harder work. It is said
that the Princeton men at the world's fair
noticed with amusement and some chagrin,
too, that Pennsylvania's chief exhibition
there is her victory over Princeton last fall
in large, blazing letters and figures: "Nov.
8—Football Championship Game, University
of Pennsylvania, 6; Princeton, 4." Hence
this is expected to be one of the most earnest
and lively football seasons ever seen at
Princeton.

King Suddenly Returns.

The most agreeable news to the Tigers
now is that ex-Capt. King has changed his
mind and is returning to take a post-gradu-
ate course and will play on the team.

King would have been re-elected captain
last fall, but it was the general belief and he
himself said that he would not come back to
Princeton. The real reason for this decision
was to be found in the undergraduate rule
then passed by Yale, Princeton, and Wes-
leyan. This rule precluded King. He him-
self admitted he wanted the captaincy if he
could play, but so soon as the rule was passed
he was out of the game. Now it is told by
some of the members of Princeton's team of
last year that the rule is a dead letter;
that Yale and Princeton have agreed not
to enforce it, but will play under the old
rules, and that both "specials" and gradu-
ates will be eligible to play. So will men
who have entered Yale and Princeton from
other colleges. This change will in the long
run be worse for Princeton, as she depends
more on undergraduates and her own stu-
dents than Harvard or Yale, and as for the
University of Pennsylvania, almost all her
players are ex-members of other colleges.
The direct and immediate benefit of the
change to Princeton will be the restoration
of King, Balliet, Harold, and Symmes of the
seminary.

After the Christmas holidays the students
and graduates were scared when they
learned that Vincent, the left end; Wheeler,
the left guard; Lee, the left tackle; Morse,
the quarter-back, and "Johnny" Poe all had
left Princeton for unknown reasons. Three
or four of them had not come up to the 85
per cent mark in the midyear examinations,
so the faculty "shipped" them. Vincent's
reason for leaving was to go into business
for good, but last week word was heard
from the Danville lad that he would be on
Princeton sand Sept. 20, and the news made
Trenchard smile. The left end of his line
would not be wholly broken.

"Wanted Big Ben Back."

Encouraged, he opened communications
with "Big Ben" Wheeler to come back, and
told him he would be sure of his place at
guard. Wheeler has not decided yet to come,
but is considering the matter, and it is prob-
able that as the time for the struggle draws
nigh he too will return. Efforts are being
made to get "Johnny" Poe back, but should
he not return there are several others who

a Pennsylvania academy of footbal
and Lawrenceville sends two very pro
crushers. It is said that "Snake" An
found a crack half back and steer
straight for Princeton.

Joe Flint's Brother Will Enter the
"Joe" Flint's brother, "the best
that the Lake Forest University a
ever had," is said to be preparing
the freshman class this fall.

Princeton's prospects back of the
not so good. There seems to be n
take Homan's place and play a
championship game. Should "John
return he will be given a trial at f
Johnny is a strong punter, but
drop kick. Last season he was tru
kicking many of the goals from to
and was very successful. If Kin
quarter there will be Munn, Turn
and W. Beveridge to try for half b
no one of these men can becom
King, Morse, or Poe.

The students and graduates, how
anxious to hear what the pros
They are tired of defeats by Yale s
and say that something must be do
the tide.

Regarding a game with Harv
TIMES correspondent has it on goo
ty that there will be one, and th
rivals may meet in or near New Y

A game will surely be played w
this year in New York. Consequ
York will have eight big games th
stead of three or four, as Harvar
fied her intention of playing wit
versity of Pennsylvania and Cor
York. This series will be comple
great Thanksgiving day game
Princeton and Yale. It is thoug
the breaking down of the und
rules Cornell will be admitte
league and Harvard will again
least such a consummation is to
hoped for by all lovers of the ma

NOVEL CAVALRY PR

At the Fort Sheridan Target Sh
and Novel Features Are
duced.

The preliminary firing in the
bine competitions for the depart
Missouri, United States army,
at Fort Sheridan yesterday and
five competing marksmen are p
the more earnest and important
week, which will be for the wi
partment medals and the secur
upon the department quota to
the highest honors in the army
follows next week.

The general results of the
firing have been very satisfacto
individual scores were made an
shooting was of a high standar
cers who have watched the fir
to day pronounce it remark
preliminary work.

The last day of the week pr
most interesting. Skirmish fir
nies and mounted firing, with n
used in both, constituted the
day. Thirty-seven infantrym
ty-six cavalrymen comprised t
companies in the first class. A
tion was only between compan
gate of hits made up the score.

Cavalry Prove Their Sup

In this competition as in all th
week the cavalry proved the
With twenty-six men firing, th
clean hits, or a percentage of
average of eleven hits per
possible forty. The infantry,
seven men, scored 317 clean hi
of 21.5, or eight and a half sh
The mounted firing presents
typical battle scene than a
competitions. The cavalrym
the regulation Colts revolver,
about fifty yards from th
a signal start for the right e
on a trot. Wheeling at the l
at a distance of ten yards
ing targets, to which figur
harridan have been fig

