

THE EARNING POWER OF POPULATION

Albert Jay Nock in the American Magazine Illustrates Some Economic Principles

Every soul added to the population of New York—each child born, each person moving in—by the very fact of birth or removal, adds \$840 to the city's real-estate values.

New York's realty values are \$849 higher to-day only because that sickly child is here. They are \$84,900 higher because the hundred poor denizens of the park are here. Not for anything these people have ever done or are likely ever to do, but because the permanent population of New York is increased by so many units.

What is true of New York is true of every other city, town or village under the sun. Land values increase as population increases. The amount of increase due to each unit of population can be calculated with little difficulty.

Now, having found where the money comes from, let us ask where it goes. Who gets it? Not the child, not the vagrants. One class, and one only, is directly benefited by their presence as factors in the population of New York City.

These are the owners of land, the landlords—"land-lords" as we very properly call them. They get the money.

Do they earn it? No. The value of their land depends upon the mere presence of other people. Some of our land-owners here in New York City have never even seen their property. Land values are created by the community. They do not depend upon an owner's industry or ability except his ability to "hang on."

This absorption of public property into private hands is the greatest graft there is. A friend of mine told me an amusing story the other day that might come in here very well as an illustration.

This friend wanted to buy a home-site up in Massachusetts, and at the place of his choice there were two vacant lots side by side, both owned by the same person. He was offered the pick of the two for \$1,200. Deciding shortly that he would like both, he offered to buy them together for \$2,400. But the owner demanded \$2,600; and when my friend in great astonishment inquired the reason of the raise, he received this answer:

"If you buy one of the lots and improve it your improvements add \$200 to the value of the other lot,—I could get that price from another intending purchaser."

And so he could. But still it strikes one as a little strong to make a man pay \$200 speculative value determined by his own prospective improvements. It rather reminds one of Mr. James T. Field's delightful story of his free-lecture experience in that same Massachusetts. No one met him at the train, the doorkeeper did not know him, and he had to pay twenty-five cents to hear himself talk. Yet if the landlord's principle was correct, it is hard to see why he was not entitled to that \$200 from my friend quite as much as he would be from another.

The truth of the matter, is he was not entitled to it from anybody. Values belong to those who create them. The community earns the social value of land and the community should have it.

Hill Will Aid The Farmers

J. J. Hill has purchased the Second National Bank at St. Paul and will use the resources of this bank to aid the farmers of the northwest in every practical way. He has done more perhaps than any other one man to direct the attention of the agriculturists of his section toward the best and most scientific methods of raising grain. Now it is very possible that he will turn his efforts toward making it as easy as possible for the grain growers to finance their crops. To loan farmers money at 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. instead of the higher rates which they have been accustomed to pay would probably be a good business venture, as well as bettering general conditions in the Northwest. Results of Mr. Hill's entrance into the banking business as an owner of an institution will be awaited with interest in the east as in the Northwest.

Paid Homage To a Newsboy

In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.—John 16:34.

Again it has been left to one in obscurity to teach the universal lesson which too often those who hold exalted places fail to do. Yesterday the whole city of Gary, Indiana, paid homage to a newsboy. Even the country about came in on special trains to attend the funeral of William Rugh, who only a very few days ago was an unknown vendor of papers. Yet he was buried with all the honors of a chief municipal magistrate. Tens of thousands of people reviewed the funeral procession; it was estimated that 5,000 people marched through the route of the cortege. The casket was borne on a hand-drawn and flower-burdened horse-truck. The city was in mourning. The police were the active pall-bearers and the ministers of six different denominations not only conducted the services but acted as honorary pall-bearers.

Why the tribute to Billy Rugh, the newsboy? Not long since a nineteen year old girl of Gary was frightfully burned. To save her life it was imperative that some wholesome skin be grafted on her wounded flesh. Billy Rugh had hobbled around with a crippled leg. He immediately volunteered. He said to the doctors at the hospital, "The leg ain't no good to me anyway. Take it." The operation was successfully performed. His lame leg was amputated and Billy was convalescing when pneumonia took hold and exhausted his remnant of strength.

Here again is the simple story that the world loves. What more can any man give than his all? The heart of this newsboy was the cathedral of brotherly love. He did not ask, what is there in it for me; he did not take account of reward; he responded only to the divine impulse, to give unto others. He subjected himself to pain and suffering to save a girl whom he did not know and had not seen, from pain and suffering. That was the meaning of the vast pageant of Gary. No self-seeking man, even though he had bequeathed to his city hospitals and churches, could have made the heart appeal to the populus which this newsboy did by his cheerful sacrifice. So ever does the nobility of self sacrifice, the love of doing good, play upon the hearts of men. Billy Rugh, the newsboy did with his simple practice of the teaching of the lowly Nazarene what scholars could not do. He brought the preachers of Gary to forget their denominational and theological differences. He marshalled them together as disciples of Him who went about doing good.

Chronicles of The War

Oct. 5.—Irregular fighting begun between Turks and Montenegrins.

Oct. 8.—Montenegro declares war against Turkey.

Oct. 12.—Montenegrins invest Tarabash.

Oct. 14.—Montenegrins take Tusi.

Oct. 17.—Serbia and Greece declare war against Turkey; Turkey declares war against Bulgaria and Serbia.

Oct. 19.—Bulgarians capture Mustapha Pasha, near Adrianople.

Oct. 24.—Bulgarians capture Kirk-Killiseh, key to Adrianople.

Oct. 25.—Servians capture Koumanovo, outpost to Uskub.

Oct. 26.—Servians capture Uskub; Montenegrins capture Scutari.

Oct. 27.—Bulgarians capture Baba Eski, southeast of Adrianople.

Oct. 30-31.—Bulgarians capture Lule Burgas and Muraldi, commanding Rodosto, and completely defeat main Turkish army.

Nov. 3.—The Greeks have captured Prevesa, a fortified town in Gyrus, on the north side to the entrance of the Gulf of Arta. The Greek troops entered the town at four o'clock this afternoon. About noon the Greek squadron, which has been blockading the ports, sent two gunboats, cleared for action into the harbor, but no resistance was offered.

Nov. 3.—Turkish Government officially admits defeat, and announces that it has asked the powers to mediate.

During the war the Grecian navy took possession of islands, and the Grecian armies were successful in their land operations in Macedonia. None of their land engagements approached in importance those won by the Bulgarians and Servians.

THE HIGH COST OF YOUR LIVING

It Can Be Reduced in Every Household in the Porcupine Camp

There is a tract of unequalled farming or truck gardening land in the Northern part of the town of South Porcupine which could be divided into five or ten acre plots. This land could be cleared at a small cost, put under cultivation and made to pay 100 per cent. on every dollar invested, and reduce the cost of living in every household in the camp. One dozen five acre tracts under truck gardening or small farming will do more to build up a town than any other industry employing ten times the number of people and thirty times the amount of capital. Read the following:—

President Taft, without ostentation or publicity, has been working for the last six months on a plan that will do more to reduce the cost of living than all the other schemes that have been proposed.

This plan looks to the development of the American farm. In ten years, from 1900 to 1910, our population increased 15 millions, or 21 per cent.; our farm area increased a trifle over four per cent.; our meat producing animals actually dropped off 20 millions in number. President Taft has proposed for this country what several European countries have already adopted, namely a co-operative credit system based upon land values, that will enable farmers to secure the funds necessary for the proper and rapid development of their lands. It is not an experiment.

It has already been tried and its feasibility demonstrated as shown by the report of the exhaustive examination made. It means more not only to the farmer of the United States but to the vast population dependent upon the farmer; it means more in the reduction of the cost of living, than all other schemes combined. It means capital necessary for the farmer's operations. It means increased production; it means extension of farm areas; it means lower cost of production, all on a safe and sane basis that the most conservative financiers have approved.

It means more for the country and her people than all the chimerical schemes and political fads and fancies that have been advanced. And it has been matured without the aid of brass bands and publicity bursters. It is backed by the reports of experts who have examined similar systems in various European states that were forced by necessity to meet the needs of their people, and is now presented to the governors of the various states for their consideration. This, along with the proposed system of education in scientific farming, will mean hundreds of millions annually to the farmer and hundreds of millions to those who consume his products.

Popular Wedding In Haileybury

One of the most well-known young ladies of the town was married on Wednesday, October thirtieth, when Miss Aimee Jacobi became the wife of Mr. Bert Grover. The ceremony was performed at the home of the brides parents by the Rev. J. A. Donnell, only the intimate friends of the parties being present.

Miss Jacobi's dress was composed of white satin de chene, with tulle veil, her bouquet was a dainty mass of white roses and maidenhair fern. Mr. M. Hotchkins acted as best man.

A wedding breakfast was served prior to their leaving by the 6.15 train for the South. After the honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Grover will reside in town where Mr. Grover has numerous business interests.—Haileyburian.

ONE GOOD TURN.

At a recent Christian Endeavor convention at Springfield, Mo., the juniors were reciting Scripture verses. All was going well, with no worse mishap than an occasional stumble over some big word, and the audience was giving silent but sympathetic attention as each wee tot delivered some familiar passage.

Suddenly the piping tones of one little miss rose clear and distinct: "Turn up a child in the way he should go"—she began, but was immediately drowned in the thunderous applause from those who had "been there."

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