

cassian walnut, which is much prized by furniture makers.

—A London dispatch of November 11 states that the English estate of Joseph Fels has been valued at \$615,000. [See current volume, pages 298, 441, 445.]

—Some idea of the benefits to be derived from forest development in this country may be got from the fact that the town forest of Baden-Baden, Germany, yields an annual profit of \$5.25 per acre, or a total net profit of almost \$67,500.

—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League will be held at Chicago on December 3 and 4, at the Hotel La Salle. Those considering attendance should notify the Secretary, Mr. George T. Keyes, 79 Wall street, New York.

—The United States was officially informed on the 13th that a new government had been formed in Haiti, headed by Davilmar Theodore. Former President Zamor was defeated by the Theodore followers, and took refuge on a Dutch vessel in the harbor of Port au Prince. [See current volume, page 1069.]

—The Wellington, New Zealand, branch of the United Labor Party is seeking to lower the cost of living by petitioning the Ministry to add to the land tax two pence in the pound, an increase of eight per cent, and reduce to that amount the customs taxes on the necessaries of life. It is estimated that this saving would amount to 10 dollars per head, or fifty dollars for a family of five.

—Navigation through Panama Canal has again been interrupted for a few days by a slide in Culebra Cut on the 14th. Colonel George W. Goethals, governor of the Canal Zone, has signed an order requiring all persons employed on the Canal who have marine licenses to abstain altogether from the use of liquor. This includes pilots taking ships through the Canal, captains of tug-boats and mates. [See current volume, page 1069.]

—The income tax returns of thirteen Chicago corporations were made public on November 15 and are as follows:

	Capital.	Gross income.	Net income.	Tax.
Pullman Co.....	\$120,000,000	\$86,613,070	\$12,642,343	\$126,423
C'w'ith Ed's'n Co	42,816,298	18,693,965	4,275,016	42,750
Chicago Rys. Co.	53,008,733	19,756,891	1,696,729	16,967
C'go City Ry. Co.	13,000,000	11,971,007	2,225,021	22,250
Chicago Tel. Co.	27,000,000	16,285,397	2,740,240	27,402
Hart-Schaffner-				
Marx		12,800,361	1,113,718	11,137
Sears Roebuck...	48,000,000	24,597,203	9,089,526	90,895
Montg'm'y Ward	13,186,391	10,374,454	1,678,227	16,782
C'ngress H'tel Co		1,528,679	214,259	2,142
Ch'go Auditorium	1,765,300	707,693	27,160	271
Swift & Co.....	75,000,000	43,792,019	5,937,705	59,377
Studebaker Corp.	42,650,000		1,748,746	17,487
Illinois Brick Co.		1,457,398	261,552	2,615

The Pullman Company is said to have paid under protest and to be preparing to contest the law on the ground of constitutionality. Five corporations reported losses.



The ruts of custom and convenience frequently get so deep that wagon and driver alike are lost in the mire.—Farm, Stock and Home.

PRESS OPINIONS

All Others Should Refuse to Contribute.

The Star (San Francisco), November 7.—In case there are any armies of the unemployed in California this winter, the land speculators who spent money to defeat the amendment for Home Rule in Taxation should contribute money for the relief of the unemployed.



Good Advice for St. Louis.

Reedy's Mirror (St. Louis), November 13.—The way to pay for our proposed new Plaza and Parkway is to tax the cost out of the land values increased by building the Plaza and Parkway. The public work increases the value. The value belongs to the public, not to the landholders. This is sound Singletax doctrine. And it must not be forgotten that the region in which the land values will be increased will be a much wider one than the opponents of the project imagine. Kansas City built her boulevard system on this plan of payment, and would not give the system now for \$100,000,000. Pass the Plaza and Parkway bill over "the kickers" and they'll be glad, later, that they were not successful in their obstruction. . . . And when we have the Plaza and Parkway east and west, let us have one north and south. And then let us construct something on the order of the Thames embankment along the river front. All to be paid for by the properties most benefited. Eventually, all St. Louis property will increase in value from such public works, and eventually that increased value should sift into the public treasury for further public works. St. Louis is about due for a renaissance and those who get in the way of it will be run over—which is rather a mixed metaphor, but let it go—that's all.



The Fundamental Monopoly.

Nebraska Farmer (Lincoln), Oct. 28.—Every investigation of the Steel Trust has shown that it was built upon special privileges and advantages of various kinds. Control of credit, control of transportation lines and control of the ore supply were the chief of these. Perhaps the ownership of patents contributed somewhat to it from outside interference. Since these were the means by which the Steel Trust gained its monopoly, and since it is not founded upon efficiency, it stands to reason that if its special privileges were all removed it would lose its power, and vigorous competition would arise.

The new banking system, when put into operation, will lessen the opportunity to control credit, and the tariff wall has been removed so far as most steel and iron products are concerned; but all the other privileges remain. Greatest of these is control of the ore supply. That is the stronghold of the Steel Trust. Before the Stanley committee Mr. Carnegie testified that new steel companies could not be started, because they could not buy ore. Here, then, is a trust that, according to the best of authority, rests securely upon a monopoly of natural resources. The power of many other monopolies can be traced directly to