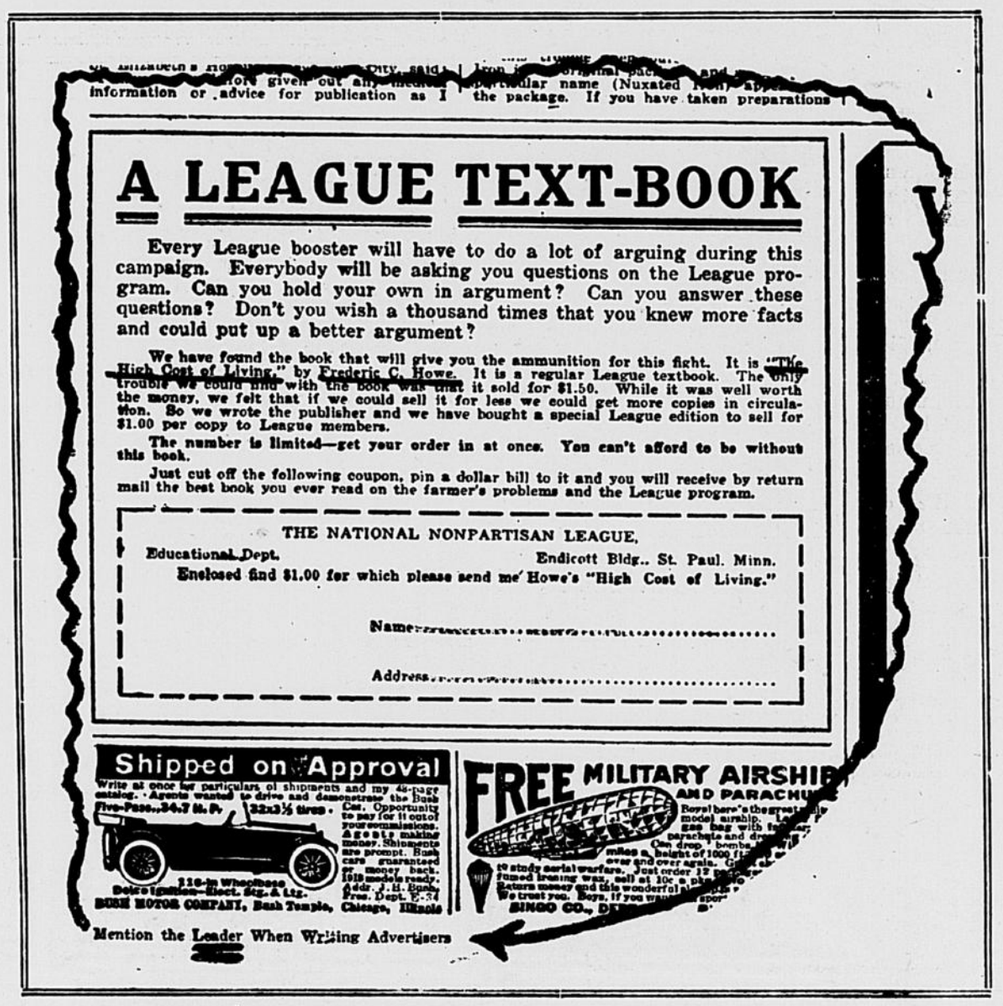
The Single Tax and Land Values

IN THAT THE LEADERS OF THE LEAGUE HAVE OFFICIALLY HERALDED Frederic C. Howe's Book, "The High Cost of Living" as "The League Text Book," it is certainly Fair and Proper to quote from it as correctly voicing the sentiment of the league leaders. Here is what "The League Text Book" says:



A LEAGUE TEXT-BOOK

Every League booster will have to do a lot of arguing during this campaign. Everybody will be asking you questions on the League program. Can you hold your own in argument? Can you answer these questions? Don't you wish a thousand times that you knew more facts and could put up a better argument?

We have found the book that will give you the ammunition for this fight. It is "The High Cost of Living," by Frederic C. Howe. It is a regular League textbook. The only trouble we could find with the book was that it sold for $1.50. While it was well worth the money, we felt that if we could sell it for less we could get more copies in circulation. So we wrote the publisher and we have bought a special League edition to sell for $1.00 per copy to League members.

The number is limited—get your order in at once. You can't afford to be without this book.

Just cut off the following coupon, pin a dollar bill to it and you will receive by return mail the best book you ever read on the farmer's problems and the League program.

THE NATIONAL NONPARTISAN LEAGUE,
Educational Dept. Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
Enclosed find $1.00 for which please send me Howe's "High Cost of Living."
Name.....
Address.....

Shipped on Approval
Write at once for particulars of shipments and my 48-page catalog. Agents wanted to drive and demonstrate the Bush Car. Opportunity to pay for it out of your commissions. Agents making money. Shipments are prompt. Rush cars guaranteed or money back. 1919 models ready. Addr. J. H. Bush, Pres. Dept. P-34 Chicago, Illinois
BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois

FREE MILITARY AIRSHIP AND PARACHUTE
Boys! here's the great military model airship. Large gas bag with fabric parachute and dropping bomb. Can drop 1 bomb 1 mile at a height of 1000 ft. Fly over and over again. Great to study aerial warfare. Just order 12 packages of famed Ivening wax, sell at 10c a package. Return money and this wonderful airship is yours. We trust you. Boys, if you want this sport write
SINGO CO., Dept.

Mention the Leader When Writing Advertisers

"Of all the measures proposed for the solution of these problems the taxation of land values is the simplest and most effective."

"This reform, known generally as the single tax, is comparatively easy to inaugurate. It can be put into effect by the legislature of any State or by a county where home rule in taxation exists, by an act which exempts from local taxation all houses, barns, improvements, growing crops, machinery, and personal property of every nature. By merely exempting these kinds of property from taxation all taxes will automatically fall upon the land. No other taxes will be levied. As a result the **taxes on land will be automatically increased.**"

"If the tax upon the land was increased to 2 percent, on the actual value it would become such a burden that owners would seek some means of escape from it. A tax rate of 2 per cent on land valued at $100 an acre would amount to $2 per acre."

"For as taxes on land are increased the PRICE of the LAND DIMINISHES. If the tax amounted to 5 or 6 per cent of the selling value, land would have VERY LITTLE VALUE. And the taxation of all land values up to the full amount of the rental values is the aim of those who believes in the single tax philosophy."

"Leave Them The Shell— We Take The Kernel"

From Statement of Henry George, Original Single Tax Advocate

By Henry George
(Original Single Tax Advocate.)

"I do not propose either to purchase or to confiscate private property in land. The first would be unjust; the second needless. Let the individuals who now hold it still retain, if they want to, possession of what they are pleased to call THEIR land. Let them continue to call it THEIR land, let them buy and sell and bequeath and devise it. We may safely leave them the shell, if we take the KERNEL."

"It is not necessary to confiscate land; it is only necessary to confiscate the rent. In this way the state may become the universal landlord without calling herself so."

Read carefully the words of Frederic Howe and Henry George,—Think of the possibilities of unlimited public debt.

It is only fair that idle land be taxed to pay its fair share of cost of development but wouldn't it be wiser to support the idle lands tax measure now pending in Congress instead of exempting improvements and personal property, mortgages, notes, etc., from taxation?

As taxes increase land values decrease.

Single Tax is a Part of the Program of State-Wide Socialism

Think This Over Carefully

Missouri Defeated the Single Tax, 508,137 to 86,647

POLITICAL ADVERTISING. *JOINT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE*

UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues Official Health Bulletin on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

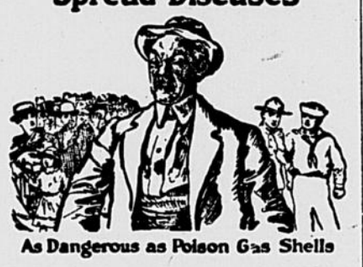
Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish Influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold,' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, If you don't you'll spread disease."