

THE NEW  
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SOCIAL REFORM

INCLUDING

ALL SOCIAL-REFORM MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES, AND THE ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL FACTS AND STATISTICS OF ALL COUNTRIES AND ALL SOCIAL SUBJECTS

EDITED BY

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**HE YEAR**

	Amount of liabilities	Average liabili- ties
	\$101,547,564	\$15,070
	172,874,172	18,823
	220,343,427	20,632
	124,220,321	11,678
	114,644,119	11,651
	107,560,944	17,392
	123,829,973	11,595
	148,784,337	13,672
	189,856,964	17,406
	189,868,638	15,471
	114,044,167	11,025
	346,779,889	22,751
	172,992,850	12,458
	173,196,060	13,124
	226,090,834	14,992
	154,332,071	11,559
	130,662,899	10,722
	60,879,889	9,733
	2,495,673	12,854
	113,092,370	10,279
	117,476,769	10,114
	155,444,185	12,879
	144,202,311	11,820
	102,676,173	8,913

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DUE TO	Assets
Non-privi- leged creditors	
Marks	Marks
184,719,200	52,695,300
220,649,500	59,452,500
387,387,300	118,546,200
313,825,400	81,503,100
392,239,000	139,219,100

	1904	1905
	£	£
243	4,481	4,700
040	6,800,683	5,784,643
769	2,756,778	2,286,510
302	317	278
535	692,772	821,092
910	310,387	407,031

**FAIRHOPE COLONY:** A colony founded in 1895 on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, in Baldwin County, Ala., by believers in the theories of Henry George, and therefore known as "The Single Tax Colony"—the only colony of the kind in the world.

It is founded on the belief that land (which as here used means all natural resources) is of right common property; and that all men have an equal right to its use. Hence, the land and the ground rent, that which one pays for the privilege to use land, are treated as common property and used for the common good. All the public utilities are also owned and operated by the public, because they are, in the last analysis, founded upon land grants.

The colony had its inception at Des Moines, Ia., in 1894. Prominent in perfecting its constitution were E. B. Gaston, then on the staff of the *Farmers' Tribune*, and James Bellangee, a leader in reform politics.

The location was selected after much investigation, the deciding considerations being its healthfulness, mild climate, pleasantness of situation, opportunities for water transportation, and cheapness of land.

Funds for meeting initial expenses and the purchase of land were raised by a membership fee of \$200 (reduced after the colony was located to \$100), and mostly paid in installments of \$5 monthly.

The handful of first settlers included only ten adults who actually took up their residence upon the land. The first purchase of land was 140 acres, costing about \$800 and exhausting the treasury. For several years practically all of the small salary of the secretary was paid in corporation certificates, redeemable in rent and membership fees, and colonists working on roads or other public work were paid in the same way.

Starting in this humble way and overcoming many difficulties, the colony has grown steadily, attracting many sympathizers as residents and others as contributors to its progress. There are to-day about 160 residences and business buildings on the ground, with a population of about 500.

There are four general merchandise stores, drug store, millinery and ladies' furnishing store, butcher shop, two restaurants and bakeries, café and amusement pavilion, two resident practising physicians, sawmill, blacksmith shop, merchant tailor, four hotels, free public library of about 3,000 volumes, etc. An excellent free school is maintained for eight months, with an enrollment last year of over 100.

The Corporation now owns absolutely unencumbered nearly 4,000 acres of land. It has a frontage on Mobile Bay of about three fourths of a mile, and extends back about four miles. It owns an excellent school building, telephone system with twenty-two subscribers, waterworks with steam pumping plant, and a mile and a half of mains. It did own a wharf 1,800 feet long, with commodious warehouses at either end, and a large public hall; but the hall was blown down and the wharf demolished in a great storm in Sept., 1906. Most of the money to build a much better hall and library building combined has been subscribed, and the wharf has been rebuilt in much better shape than ever by a company of citizens, who will return it to the colony when paid for out of its earnings, which is expected to take from three to four years.

The city of Mobile is about fifteen miles distant across the bay. Communication with the city is by water. A fine iron-hulled steamer, the *Fairhope*, owned by the Fairhope Improvement Co., organized separate from the colony company, but whose stockholders are all members or friends, makes the trip daily in an hour and a quarter, and two other steamers at present give daily service between Fairhope and other nearby points and Mobile. The fare on the *Fairhope* is only 25 cents, and rates on freight are very low.

The land back from the bay lays exceedingly well, with a bluff about 40 feet high, and a half mile back reaches a height of 120 feet. It is said to be the highest land immediately on salt water between New Jersey and the Rio Grande. It is particularly adapted to trucking, as well as general farming and stock-raising. The agricultural development has been somewhat backward, but encouraging results are now being achieved, and agriculture is expected to become the main resource of the people.

The affairs of the colony are managed ordinarily by an executive council of five members, elected by majority vote, women having an equal vote with the men. Under the provisions of the constitution, however, on petition of 10 per cent of the members on the ground, any act of the council or any measure proposed by the petitioners must be submitted to vote of the members, and a majority governs. The rents are determined annually by the executive council subject to the provision just cited.

The colony has had dissensions—at times acute and threatening. Friction has been largely due to the fact that non-members are allowed to lease land on exactly the same terms as to rents and enjoyment of colony benefits as members, but without a vote on the election of officers, fixing of rents, or expending of revenues. A very considerable portion of the lessees are non-members. Many of these have a more or less imperfect understanding of the single-tax philosophy. Strenuous objection has been made to increase of rents, with increasing population and land values, and the corporation has been forced to sue some of its tenants—winning its cases in the courts. Some friends have severely criticized the withholding of the voting privilege from any as "undemocratic," and have charged the colony with imposing "taxation without representation" upon non-member lessees who were not given a voice in determining the rents.

The answer is that the colony is not a civil government at all, but a purely voluntary association—The Fairhope Single-Tax Corporation; that it has a perfect moral as well as legal right to fix the terms upon which others will be permitted to share in its benefits; that in contracting with non-members that they shall pay exactly the same rents as members for land of equal value, and share exactly the same in the benefits secured by the expenditure of the rent funds, it makes a proposition of unexampled liberality; and finally, that it is absolutely necessary to the existence of Fairhope as a "single-tax colony," that its final authority shall be kept in the hands of single-taxers and single-taxers who are interested enough to comply with the easy conditions of membership. Despite its differences of opinion the community is an unusually homogeneous one, displaying an ability to work together and hang together upon occasions, which is the admiration of all neighboring communities. The av-



erage of intelligence is unusual, and the reputation of the community for culture and enterprise is very high. The revenue from rents for 1906 amounted to \$2,142.16, of which \$937.72 was paid out for taxes, leaving the balance for local expenses. Rent of land for the current year ranges from thirty-five cents an acre per annum for much of the farm land to a little over \$50 for business lots in the center of town. Fairhope is distancing all neighboring towns in rate of growth, and is generally recognized as one of the brightest, cleanest, and most prosperous towns in the South. It is thought to be the only village in the world that provides a public water supply and a public telephone system free of charge, the telephone service reaching throughout the county, which is nearly as large as the State of Delaware.

Many and varied are the effects that this policy is having upon the people and especially upon so-called well-established ideas and institutions. To illustrate: No law or rule has been adopted prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquor, or any other objectionable business except a clause in the lease contracts which provides "that no business shall be conducted upon the premises herein leased that is objectionable to a majority of the residents on colony lands." But no one has ever even proposed to establish a saloon. No rule or law has been promulgated to the effect that men shall not buy and sell lands, but the fact that all colony lands are offered free of charge to any one who wishes to settle upon them, and the agreement in the lease which provides that all the rent shall be used for public purposes, make it next to impossible for any one to sell lands alongside colony lands at any price. This village levies no taxes and has no public debts, and yet has more public improvements and public utilities than can be found in any similar village in the whole country.

**FAIR TRADE:** During the period of industrial and commercial depression that prevailed in England as well as the United States from 1873-79, the idea became somewhat popular in England that the cause in the case of that country was the *unfair* condition which characterized British international exchanges; Great Britain admitting into her own ports without duty nearly all the products of foreign nations, while these same nations at the same time not only imposed heavy and often prohibitory duties on the importation into their territory of British products, but also in some instances, as in the case of the beet-root sugar of France, subsidized competition to make it possible to undersell British products in England's own market by the granting of bounties on exports.

It was therefore proposed to institute a system of *fair* trade by having England affix to each country a tariff as nearly as possible corresponding to the tariff which such country enforced against English products. The proposition gained some passing favor, but made no serious impression on England's settled policy and conviction that free trade is best. (See, however, **TARIFF REFORM OF GREAT BRITAIN.**) The same idea has to some extent been agitated in this country under the name of **RECIPROCITY**.

**FALKNER, ROLAND POST:** American educator; born in 1860 at Bridgeport, Conn; graduated at the Philadelphia Central High School

(A.B., 1870). Entering the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania, he received the degree of Ph.B. in 1885. Later he studied at Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, and Halle, receiving, in 1888, the degree of Ph.D. at Halle. Becoming an instructor in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, he was elected to the associate professorship of statistics in the same institution in 1891. The same year he was chosen statistician of the Senate subcommittee on the tariff. He was the first corresponding secretary, and is now vice-president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and from 1890 to 1900 he was editor of the *Annals* of the academy. He is a member of various learned societies, among them the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association. From 1900 to 1904 he was chief of the division of documents in the congressional library; and in the latter year was appointed Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, which position he still holds (1907). His writings are, besides numerous monographs: "Prison Statistics of the United States" (1889); "Statistics of Prisoners" (1890, 1892); a translation of Meitzen's "Geschichte, Theorie und Technique der Statistik" (1891); "The Theory and Practice of Price Statistics" (1892), etc.

**FAMILISTÈRE:** See **GUISE**; also, **FOURIER**.

**FAMILY:** By the word *family*, in sociology, is usually meant the small community formed by the permanent union of one man and one woman, or of one or more men with one or more women, together with the children born to such unions, either living in one house or forming one domestic group. This word is sometimes, however, used to include the servants or slaves belonging to the family proper, and living immediately with the family proper. Again, going to the opposite extreme, and putting the emphasis, not upon the living together, but upon the legal or the blood relation, the word is used to denote the unity of those related by legal blood relation, primarily parents and their children alone, no matter where they reside, but sometimes made to include parents, children, uncles, aunts, cousins, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and even still more remote connections.

Etymologically, the word, by most authorities, is derived through the Latin *familia*, from the Oscan *famel* (servus), originally signifying the servile property, the thrall of a master, and later used for all domestic property, things as well as persons, bearing only too plain impress of what we shall find to be the Roman conception of the family relation.

#### I.—The Origin of the Family

All sociologists find the origin of the family in general in the sexual relation, but as to the more exact form of its origin there is diversity of opinion, and we trace a development of view. Before the discussion of the question in the scientific spirit, it was generally held by orthodox tradition that the family arose by the ordering of God in the union of the first man and the first woman. When science began to study the question, and the hypothesis of evolution became prevalent, the earlier writers—McLennan, L. H. Morgan, Bachofen, Lubbock—generally taught that the sexual relation of men and women was at first one of promiscuous union, from whence the family



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