Let us assume for the purpose of study that the original contributors have an equity other than as taxpayers and citizens in the Lincoln building or insurance. What then is the dollar value of that equity? These contributors gave $13,847 of which $2,000 was invested in land. No one expected any interest on the money. No one expected any increase on the amounts donated. The most hopeful expectation that these donators could possibly have had would have been the use of a building for the education of their children and grand children for fifty years. At the end of that time the building would be obselete and not of any appreciable value. The land normally could be xxx expected to be still worth $2,000. The donators had the use of the building for one-third of fifty years. Their maximum equity therefore would be 2/3 of $11,847 or $7898. From ~~this must~~ be deducted tuition rebates amounting to approximately $1400, ~~and because these rebates were not granted alike to all donators who had children interested is properly added. This would at least bring the tuition rebates up to $2,000.~~ Our difference is $6498 as the final equity and total claim, moral or otherwise of the original donators in the Lincoln public school property.

The ideas refuting these statements and claiming x about all the insurance derived have been heard. Do you say that if a man invests in business and the business results in money gain, the investor is entitled to the profits? Grant that he is. On the other hand when a man gives money does he expect it back? An Indian giver, I am told, does. Assume for a moment that no insurance had been carried on the