

"What is to be the end of it all? Surely it would be a sorry day for the world if zeal for liberty, if poetry, philosophy and religion were permanently to remain in the background and were to cease to hold their once dominant place in the life and the minds of men. It would be a long step backward if, through the substitution of wealth for liberty, men were to become permanently materially minded and gradually to slip back into the state of industrious and contented ants. A way must be found to correlate this new economic motive and ideal with the older intellectual, political and religious motives and ideals and to enrich each by the other. That this is no easy task goes without saying.

"First of all, men must be made conscious of the contradictions that have come into their lives through failure to realize that this centre of gravity has shifted. Americans of the officeholding and office-seeking class continue today to quote Jefferson and to roll up their eyes and to boast at the name of Lincoln, while flatly contradicting in thought in feeling and in act the most precise, the most fundamental, and the most far-reaching teachings of these great leaders of men. The same is true in Great Britain. Many a man calls himself a Liberal today, who, by the influence and his vote, is going quite contrary to the example and the teachings of Gladstone and of Campbell Bannerman.

"Everything would seem to depend upon our capacity really to know what is going on. This means the acquisition and the use of the power to think. It means the acquisition and use of the power to discriminate between rumor and fact, between hope and accomplishment. It means the possession of a body of principles of life, of thought and of conduct that will offer both a baseline from which to measure and a cornerstone on which to build in approaching the understanding and interpretation of these new phenomena in the world.

"It is my own belief that there is no necessary opposition between these two centres of gravity. I think it can be shown that as liberty is a chief interest and ideal was the natural outgrowth of circumstances and happenings that preceded it, so wealth can be shown to be related to the zeal for liberty. We must not let them quarrel and set up opposition one to the other. We must not let them, either singly or in combination, dominate the lives of men and nations for the production of more of narrow, selfish, unsympathetic nationalism. We must expend every energy to make both defense of liberty and the production and just distribution of wealth a means of building the moral fiber of individuals and of nations, and of bringing the peoples of the earth into increasingly close friendship, interdependence, understanding and cooperation for high purpose."

COMMUNICATIONS

J. R. HERMANN'S TRIBUTE TO F. H. MONROE

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:—

The death of Fred Monroe takes me back thirty years or more. I had just finished a speaking tour of Missouri. I was less than thirty years old. I passed through Chicago and stopped to visit the Single Tax Club at Handel Hall. Mr. Monroe was its president, its very life. He was young and full of enthusiasm and he invited me to the platform where I gave a detailed account of my trip through Missouri. In the audience were John Z. White, Louis F. Post and others.

After the meeting I had several talks with Monroe and got his viewpoint and his plans for the future. He had been a successful book agent in Denver and for that matter was a successful book agent all his life. He told me his plan was to organize a movement patterned on the Y. M. C. A., that the Single Tax movement could get support from moneyed men just as the Y. M. C. A. did, and was the background for young men like we both were. That looked plausible to some extent though I had my misgivings. I never felt they would give much to the real thing. I went to Peoria for the winter and stayed with Robert Cumming and Jimmie Hill. Monroe told me if I could get some favorable comment on my ability as a speaker he thought he could get money to keep me on the road. I then made speeches

in the state of Illinois and got much favorable comment from the reporters regardless of the topic. I sent copies to Monroe. The following summer I went to Colorado to campaign for the Bucklin Bill. In the meantime Monroe went ahead and raised money for John Z. White.

Last Spring I was genuinely glad to clasp his hand. However great our differences, he had done much to revive interest in the movement. At this meeting I experienced one of those indefinable impressions that this was the last time I should ever talk to him. He did represent a real figure in the movement and kept eternally at it no matter how often he was snubbed, knocked down or beaten. Despite our differences I could not but honor him.

J. R. HERMANN.

Portland, Oregon.

ASHLEY MITCHELL APPLAUDS THE CONFERENCE

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

We had a fine Conference at Edinburgh, the tone was splendid throughout, and we got great publicity, especially in the Scottish papers. We have received at the Tothill street office a letter from one of our members in Scotland who says that people were asking him, "Who is this Henry George that everyone is talking about?"

I feel sure that the Conference will have helped to make the sentiment stronger for a definite move in the next Budget by Philip Snowden. President Hennessy's address was brilliant and will live in the records of our cause. He started the Conference on a high pitch which seemed to be the key note throughout, and if any one had suggested that we were not preaching the full gospel of Henry George no answer would have been necessary; the atmosphere of the Conference was the proof.

The social gathering on July 30 to commemorate the Jubilee of "Progress and Poverty" was extraordinarily significant. I only wish that all the devoted followers of Henry George had been there. We had a most suitable address from Mrs. Anna George deMille, followed by shorter contributions from representative men of different countries who with a few words added impressively to the occasion. Notable among these speakers were Messrs. Canning, Millikin, and Holt of the United States, Albendin of Spain, and Jacobs of England.

The American delegates added to the effectiveness of the Conference, both Baldwin and Murphy doing good work, and Chester C. Platt, and Messrs. Thompson and Roebuck of Canada. If Mr. Platt who contributed effectively himself does not do credit and full credit to the American delegation you can ask him for me to strengthen it.

I hope you have a good conference at Pittsburgh and as I cannot be with you there, take my best wishes for its success and remembrance to all my friends gathered there.

Huddersfield, England.

ASHLEY MITCHELL.

HENRY GEORGE AGAIN CORROBORATED

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

There can be no doubt that the institutions and customs of a country exert a powerful influence in moulding the character of the population. The institutions and customs that are now at work in Russia moulding the character of the future population of the country are:—First: The common ownership of all natural resources. Second: Free trade among the members of the Soviet Union. Third: The general diffusion of education. Fourth: The general absence of Sunday work. Fifth: The eight hour work day in the industries. Sixth: The general interest taken by the youth of the country in athletics. The last mentioned influence should have a good effect on the physique of the people. There are sport clubs in all parts of the country, and the sports are not commercialized as they are in some countries. The absence of Sunday work and the eight hour day give the workers time to attend meetings and discussions, and should promote the general intelligence of the people. Free trade promotes honesty, truthfulness