

Percy R. Williams, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 August Willeges, Sioux City, Iowa  
 Henry George Willeges, Sioux City, Iowa  
 Joseph R. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Jean G. Worthington, Arden, Delaware  
 W. Worthington, Jr., Arden, Delaware

## Death of Haines D. Albright

THE sudden death of Haines D. Albright, of Philadelphia, followed quickly on the Henry George Congress, to which he was a delegate. The evening before his death he was apparently in good spirits, ate a hearty dinner, and was contemplating a visit to some Arden affair. He leaves a widow and one daughter. He was buried in the little cemetery attached to the church at Arden and is the first one to be buried there.

Henry B. Tawresey, of Philadelphia writes us:

"I first met Albright in the Single Tax campaign in Delaware in the Summer of 1895. I had the merest speaking acquaintance with him until the following summer, when we spent about four weeks in jail together at Dover. There we contracted an intimacy which continued very close and uninterrupted until 1911.

"When I first met him, I was working in the ship yards here as a ship joiner and he was a cigar maker. About 1897 he got the idea of studying law and persuaded me to study with him. We went four years to the evening classes of Temple College and were admitted to the Bar in I think 1903.

"He had very little schooling but was a man of exceptional mental gifts. When we started to study for the preliminary examination for registration as students of law, he had never studied algebra, which was one of the subjects in which we were to be examined, but at that time he had read Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy, Draper's History of Civilization in Europe and many books of like character—not only had he read them but he had assimilated what was good in them and made it his own. He was really a man of education, but of very meager schooling."

FOR want of space a number of notable newspaper comments and editorials on the Henry George Congress from the Philadelphia newspapers are omitted from this issue. They will be printed in our next. The address of Geo. H. Hallett, Jr., on Proportional Representation and Single Tax, will also appear in our next.

OF course, there is a deeper principle even than that, the principle that taxation should merely be payment to the Government for services rendered by the Government to the individual. This is the north star and ever-fixed pole of any rational system of taxation. The only trouble with it is that you cannot follow it very far until you come to the Single Tax.—DR. FRANK CRANE, in a syndicated article in May, 1923.

## George Bernard Shaw States The Case for Socialism

(From N. Y. Times September 12)

SOCIALISM, reduced to its simplest legal and practical expression, means the complete discarding of the institution of private property by transforming it into public property, and the division of the resultant public income equally and indiscriminately among the entire population. Thus it reverses the policy of capitalism, which means establishing private or "real" property to the utmost physically possible extent, and then leaving distribution of income to take care of itself.

The change involves a complete moral volte-face. In socialism private property is anathema, and equal distribution of income the first consideration. In capitalism private property is cardinal, and distribution left to ensue from the play of free contract and selfish interest on that basis, no matter what anomalies it may present.

Socialism never arises in the earlier phases of capitalism, as, for instance, among the pioneers of civilization in a country where there is plenty of land available for private appropriation by the last comer. The distribution which results under such circumstances presents no wider departures from a rough equality than those made morally plausible by their association with exceptional energy and ability at the one extreme, and with obvious defects of mind and character or accidental hard luck at the other. This phase, however, does not last long under modern conditions.

### RISE OF LANDED CLASS

All the more favorable sites are soon privately appropriated; and the later comers (provided by immigration or the natural growth of the population,) finding no eligible land to appropriate, are obliged to live by hiring it at a rent from its owners, transforming the latter into a renter class enjoying unearned incomes, which increase continually with the growth of the population until the landed class becomes a money-lending or capitalist class also, capital being the name given to spare money.

The resource of hiring land and spare money is open to those only who are sufficiently educated to keep accounts and manage businesses, most of whom spring from the proprietary class as younger sons. The rest have to live by being hired as laborers and artisans at weekly or daily wages; so that a rough division of society into an upper or proprietary class, a middle or employing and managing class and a wage proletariat is produced. In this division the proprietary class is purely parasitic, consuming without producing.

As the inexorable operation of the economic law of rent makes this class richer and richer as the population increases its demand for domestic servants and for luxuries of all