

translation of Progress and Poverty and Protection or Free Trade. I am asking Mr. B. W. Burger to take charge of them. They will help in working with prominent Chinese in this country."

## Visit of Jakob E. Lange

JAKOB E. LANGE, of Odense, Denmark, who comes to deliver lectures under the auspices of the Country Life in America Association, which is holding an international conference at East Lansing, Michigan, in August, is also to make an address at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass. Mr. Lange is a prominent figure in the educational system of Denmark, and at present head of the Husmansskolen at Odense, a high school specializing in technical and practical education for small farmers. He is the author of various text books, including a work based upon the philosophy and economics set forth in "Progress and Poverty" by Henry George. He has written and lectured much upon practical agriculture and the efficient cooperative marketing system in Denmark. Recently at the request of an organization headed by Lloyd George, Mr. Lange made a study of and report upon conditions affecting the small farmers of Great Britain. He expects, while in this country, to make an extensive study of the farming situation here. Before his return to Denmark, Mr. Lange will be the guest of the Henry George Foundation at a banquet on September 13th at the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city.

Jakob E. Lange first became acquainted with the teachings of Henry George when he was a young student of Botany at Kew Gardens, London. That was in 1886. He read "Progress and Poverty" and the book not only made a powerful impression upon him, but has influenced his whole life. In 1888, he first raised the standard of Henry George's teaching in Denmark by writing articles in the weekly journal of the Danish Folk High Schools, and for a year or more the controversy continued in which Jakob Lange showed his profound knowledge of the subject and his ability to reply to every objection. In 1889, when Henry George came to England, Lange paid a special visit to that country in order to take part in his meetings. He became personally acquainted with George, and the close friendship between the two was continued afterwards in correspondence.

The agitation in Denmark which started in 1888 had other pioneers as well, particularly V. Ullmann, a Norwegian, who first translated "Progress and Poverty" into the Danish-Norwegian language. Later, Lange made his own translation of "Progress and Poverty" into pure Danish, and somewhat abbreviated the book in the course of translation. Lange's version is the text-book which has done more than anything else to promote the cause in Denmark. Lange also translated the "Condition of Labor," the third edition of which is dated 1907. He is also the author of

a very excellent text-book on Political Economy, which has been and is being used widely in Folk High Schools in Denmark and in other scholastic circles. Lange has written a number of Single Tax pamphlets, the latest of which is his "Unemployment." It would be difficult to tell briefly all that Lange has done to promote the cause. He is the outstanding figure in the movement in Denmark, and has shown great gifts of leadership as a practical man, an able politician, and a devoted disciple. He is equipped with a fundamental knowledge of the subject.

Apart from Lange's interest in our movement and his place there, he is a renowned authority on Botany and Physics and has written a standard work on the Fungus in Denmark. Added to these gifts, he is a scholar so far as the English language is concerned, which he writes and speaks with great fluency.

In all his interests he has the competent help and close association of Mrs. Lange.

Lange, as a younger man, was a teacher in the Folk High School at Dalum, near Odense, and in that capacity he did his pioneer work for the George movement. He is now and has been for many years Principal at the Folk High School at Odense, which was built and is owned by the "Housemen", or small peasants of the Island of Funen in Denmark.

## Pittsburgh Club Activities

THE Henry George Club, of Pittsburgh, which holds a luncheon meeting every Friday, winter and summer, has been conducting a summer school in Single Tax economics and philosophy, as well as in methods of presentation and the present series will be continued till September.

County Controller Charles C. McGovern addressed the club on June 3rd on "Reclaiming Farmland," advocating lower taxes on agricultural land. On June 10th, Dr. William J. Van Essen, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, discussed the principal factors causing decline of past civilizations.

Attorney William N. McNair, who is shortly sailing for Europe, gave an address on "Prosperity for the Farmer" at the meeting of June 17th. He quoted startling figures showing how large a proportion of the farmers' earnings is absorbed by taxes of all varieties and also illustrated by maps the extent to which farm land is monopolized and held out of use in Allegheny County. He advocated the exemption of farm improvements as a practical means of aiding the farmer, pointing out the fact that the unimproved land values of farmland are exceedingly low by comparison with urban lands and that in many cases lands are offered for sale for less than the value of the improvements. Former Mayor William A. Magee and Councilman Robert Garland were guests at this luncheon and contributed to the discussion by favorable comments.



"A Psychological Analysis of Justice" was the subject of an interesting address by C. E. Willis, of the New York Life Insurance Company, on July 1st.

A testimonial dinner to George J. Shaffer, one of the founders of the Henry George Club and a trustee of the Henry George Foundation, was held on July 8th. Mr. Shaffer is leaving for California, where he plans to make his home for the next year and perhaps longer. President M. S. Robinson presided and Judge James H. Gray, a member of the club, was the principal speaker. Many fine tributes were paid to Mr. Shaffer by his associates, a majority of the members present participating in the speech-making, following which Mr. Shaffer thanked the members of the club for their kind expressions and voiced his keen regret in leaving so many pleasant associations behind. Attorney Shaffer is the author of the "New Declaration of Economic Independence" adopted by the Henry George Congress at Philadelphia last September.

Secretary Percy R. Williams was the speaker on July 15th on the subject of "Land Ownership and Land Monopoly." Mr. Williams devoted his address chiefly to a careful analysis of the teachings of Henry George on the question of land monopoly and land ownership, and in the interests of clear understanding at this point, showed how the Single Tax would destroy land monopoly and establish the equal rights of all men to the earth by making land in actual effect common property. He indicated the important distinction, however, between ownership and possession, private possession, of course, being maintained under the Single Tax system in order to fully safeguard the private ownership of all improvements. Referring to Canberra, Australia, which is now being widely cited as an example of the Single Tax principle in operation, he pointed out the very close resemblance between the system in Canberra, which provides for State ownership and private leasing for long terms, and the Single Tax system of Henry George, which continues the present system of private titles but establishes virtual common ownership by state collection of rent for the benefit of the whole people, who are in reality the joint owners of all the land, Rent, rather than mere title, the speaker declared, is the essence of land ownership; rent is the "kernel", the title the mere "shell". Manifestly, common ownership as understood and discussed by Henry George could never, by any stretch of the imagination, be construed to mean common occupancy or common use, which would be inconceivable with private ownership of buildings and all other improvements. Since, as George said "it is impossible to overestimate the importance of this land question," the need was emphasized of a better and wider understanding of the fundamental economic significance of our land policy.

Secretary Williams addressed the Rotary Club of Harrisburg, Pa., on August 1st, and the Rotary Club of Lebanon, Pa., on August 2d, both of these speeches dealing particu-

larly with the Pittsburgh graded tax and its possible adoption by other cities of Pennsylvania.

## Death of Meyer Goodfriend

THERE passed away on July 15th, Meyer Goodfriend of New York City, in his 66th year. In early life he became a convert to the Single Tax, and during the intervening years he was a strong believer in its principles. He never failed to advocate the Georgian philosophy in its widest application when an opportunity presented itself. He was a modest and sincere man, loyal to the cause he espoused and to his friends. His business was dealer in precious stones, in which he was very successful. He was a devoted patron of the arts and sciences and assisted many poor and struggling artists. He was of a deeply religious nature and was Honorary President of Temple Anshe Chesed of New York City. He held the position of President for over twenty years and it was only through failing health that he was obliged to retire from this position. He was of a sociable and hospitable nature and his home was ever open to his many friends.

Religious services were held over his mortal remains at the Temple Israel, West 91st Street, New York City, where his numerous friends gathered to pay their last tribute to his memory. Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, of Temple Israel, paid a glowing tribute to him as a useful and upstanding citizen who put service to his fellow men above self. Rabbi Jacob Kohn eulogized him as a man and also as a co-worker in the cause of Zion, in which he was a devout believer. He told of his earnestness, sincerity and loyalty to his friends and to the causes to which he attached himself. He said if he believed in a cause no matter how unpopular it might be, he would give it his earnest support. He then cited how earnestly and faithfully Mr. Goodfriend believed in and advocated the doctrines of Henry George in the early days of the movement, when to do so was most unpopular, and how consistently he had advocated them ever since.

The Single Tax cause has lost a true and devoted disciple and the world is poorer for his going.

MAN has made more progress in conquering the natural barriers to trade, such as those of land, water and climate, than he has of the human institutional barriers. As the natural or geographical barriers are overcome, new human barriers quickly spring up. Man's ingenuity in creating new and unnecessary obstacles to the free flow of trade seems almost unlimited. The development of the country has been so rapid that we have not recognized the importance of foreign trade, have not felt the need of it. This condition is passing. More and more the markets become international and the fact that the world is one trading unit comes more plainly into view. —W. F. GEBHART, Vice-president First National Bank of St. Louis.