

Henry George Congress To Meet in Baltimore

THE Sixth Annual Henry George Congress will be held in Baltimore, this decision having been made by the trustees of the Henry George Foundation at their annual meeting held in Pittsburgh on January 9th. The very cordial invitation extended by the Maryland Tax Reform Association of which Charles G. Baldwin is President, was strongly supported by a telegram from Governor Albert C. Ritchie, and letters from Mayor William F. Broening, the Baltimore Association of Commerce and all the leading service clubs of Baltimore, conveying assurance of their hearty cooperation. It is felt that the selection of Baltimore practically assures both a large and successful convention. The dates to be fixed for this year's congress will be announced soon after the appointment of the Convention Committee.

At the annual meeting of the trustees all of the officers now serving were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year, viz: President, George E. Evans; Vice President, Joseph Dana Miller; Honorary Vice President, Mrs. Anna George de Mille; Treasurer, William E. Schoyer; Executive Secretary, P. R. Williams; Associate Secretary, John Lawrence Monroe; Assistant Secretary, Francis W. Maguire. Clayton J. Ewing, President of the Chicago Single Tax Club, was elected a member of the Board of Trustees.

As the new members of the National Advisory Commission, the following persons were elected: Clarence Darrow, Chicago, Illinois; John S. Codman, Boston, Mass.; Edward Polak, New York City; A. J. Milligan, San Francisco, Calif.; L. D. Beckwith, Stockton, Calif.; Edward B. Swinney, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Lona Ingham Robinson, Glendale, Calif.; Nicholas A. Vyne, Camp Verde, Ariz.

A special committee was created to investigate and report on the feasibility of erecting a Henry George Memorial Building at some strategic location such as New York, Chicago or Washington, D. C. Edward Polak, of New York City, who first conceived the idea of a Memorial Building, has been appointed Chairman of this committee and the committee will report the result of the inquiry into this subject at the Baltimore convention.

Dr. Mark Millikin, of Hamilton, Ohio, was appointed Chairman of a committee to interview President Hoover on the unemployment situation, following up the action of the Henry George Congress at San Francisco where a resolution on unemployment was adopted and submitted to the President and certain members of the President's cabinet.

The following Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, there is a growing demand for a concrete programme of action and for a more aggressive promotion of the Single Tax movement in the United States with a

view to actual achievement in applying the Single Tax principle, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the officers and the executive committee of the Henry George Foundation are hereby authorized to plan, organize and conduct a legislative campaign in support of specific measures tending toward the concentration of taxation upon land values with a view to winning a substantial victory for the Single Tax.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that an announcement of a programme of organized concentration with the said purpose in view be made through the Henry George Foundation to the Single Taxers of America and that every effort be made to obtain strong moral and financial support in order to assure the success of the undertaking.

A Very Clear Statement

IT is impossible to write on existing industrial conditions and ignore the nonsense being uttered on every hand. No one can circulate among men at the present time without hearing bitter complaints that "Capital" has not kept the promise made a year ago to keep up wages and maintain working forces. The complaint is for the most part unjustified. No one a year ago realized the gravity of the situation and the impossibility of the general run of employers maintaining full forces at full wages throughout the depression then beginning. The complaint, however, is unjustified on quite other grounds as well.

The old theory that wages were derived from capital was long since exploded. Wages are derived from production. But when production does not sell, what is to become of wages?

Both capital and labor, however, are culpable in that they did not long since investigate this branch of economics and discover what it is that several times in each generation dissolves markets by undermining the public buying power.

High wages have been relied on to maintain this buying power. It is obvious that if wages (using the term to describe the reward of all productive effort, whether of hand or brain) be high enough, they could absorb all production. It is obvious that as the world is economically organized today it is not possible to raise and maintain wages at any such figure. That being the case it is in order to find out what there is in our economic system that prevents it. Is it not possible to find out what it is that in some obscure way absorbs so large a portion of the nation's legitimate earnings that neither capital nor labor can prosper?

—STEPHEN BELL in *Commerce and Finance*.

GREEK history tells that King Bion offered to sacrifice a thousand oxen in honor of any man who brought forward a new thought; and that it was noted ever after.