

economic value with use value. He pointed out in his "The Science of Political Economy" that the value of a thing was not intrinsic—that is, it had nothing to do with its substance—but was due to the amount of exertion that would be required to reproduce it. The increase in the value of the wine was not due to its improved quality but to the labor expended in its production, for if a man makes wine and puts it away, his production has not stopped but continues—for waiting is a part of human exertion—until the end of the year. And even though the natural forces were capable of creating a value, George did not prove that the cow was any more valuable than the calf plus the action of nature, plus the labor expended in caring for it. It was merely an assertion. He was arbitrary also in assuming that the plane in Bastiat's illustration contained no vital force of nature, which helps man to produce. What is the difference between the reproductive force of nature in plant and animal life and the chemical and geologic forces in such things as poles, concrete, planes and machines? Isn't water power, for instance, a force outside of man himself even though it is not reproductive in character?

The error in all of this, however, is akin to the error of the Austrian economists in bringing psychological factors into economics. Economic science is not concerned with how nature helps man to produce wealth, for it has nothing to do with the physical laws of production. It is interested only in the laws of distribution which are based on a fundamental law of human nature, that men seek to satisfy their desires with the least amount of exertion. But while it may be said that this law is psychological and physiological, it is not peculiar to these sciences but is a universal law—the law that motion tends to seek a straight line or the line of least resistance—and is, therefore, common to all of the sciences, such as mathematics, chemistry, physics, geology, and biology.

The various schools of thought regarding interest have attempted to deduce a general law from a relative concept. Capital is not an independent factor like land and labor, for it can be received into both of these. Land and labor are absolute concepts and the returns that they yield must necessarily yield absolute returns. On the other hand, capital, being a relative concept and representing only a use to which wealth is put, must necessarily yield relative returns. As absolute returns and relative returns cannot logically stand on a parity with one another, it is incorrect to say that wealth is distributed into rent, wages and interest. Strictly speaking, wealth is distributed only in two ways, namely, rent and wages, and the only laws with which economic science is concerned then are those of rent and wages. We can no more deduce a general law of interest than we can deduce a general law of particular wages. The phenomenon in economic life that appears to be interest but which economic science is not able to locate is very likely nothing

else but compensation for risk, a relative return to capital analogous to the return that equalizes the hazards and disagreeableness of various kinds of labor. When a man locks his money up, he does so because he fears the risk involved in lending it. When he lends it, he demands not interest in the economic sense but compensation for risk. It is interesting to note that Böhm-Bawerk on page 423 says that "the greater security of the investment, again, and the prospect of future rise in value, keeps the rate of interest in immovables low; and considerations closely akin to this account for the present lower return of interest on state bonds, preferences, etc. payable in gold as compared with those payable in silver or paper," so that it seems in spite of the fact that he believes there is such a thing as interest, he is forced to link it up with the compensation for risk, and that compensation for risk varies according to the different employments of capital appears to support the conclusion that the return to capital is not absolute but relative. The burden of proving that there is such a thing as interest in the economic sense, therefore, and that it is unjust, rests entirely with the Marxist and other opponents of interest.

Chicago vs. New York in the Henry George School

AT this writing the score of classes seems to favor the Big Town. Considering the time advantage—New York started two years before Chicago—the Windy City should really be given all the hosannahs. This, the New Yorkers are quite willing to do, since in this game of starting and conducting classes, the loser is as much a winner as is the winner.

A full report of the classes started in various parts of the country should be given in this issue of LAND AND FREEDOM, for the school year closes July 1. But the clerical force at headquarters has been so busy planning and doing that the record of things done has suffered. We hope to have a complete report for the next issue.

But a picture of what can be done in every city is seen in the attached lists of classes now operating in our two big cities and environs. Wherever there is a Georgeist who wants to do it a class can be organized. The telephone book is as good a list of possible students as any. Some place can be located for holding the class. The class announcements are furnished by school headquarters. A Teachers Manual, some classroom helps—and away we go. It's just as simple as that.

NEW YORK CLASSES NOW OPERATING AT
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 211 WEST 79TH
STREET, NEW YORK

(These are classes in "Progress and Poverty" only.

There are, in addition, three classes in "Protection or Free Trade?" two Teachers Training classes, and one class in the Science of Political Economy.)

1. Mon. 4:30 P. M. Robert Clancy
2. Mon. 7:30 P. M. L. M. Greene
3. Mon. 7:30 P. M. R. V. McNally
4. Mon. 7:30 P. M. Frank Chodorov
5. Tues. 4:30 P. M. Miss T. McCarthy
6. Tues. 7:30 P. M. Charles Jos. Smith
7. Tues. 7:30 P. M. A. P. Christianson
8. Tues. 7:30 P. M. Frank Chodorov
9. Wed. 7:30 P. M. Morris Forkosch
10. Wed. 7:30 P. M. Ezra Cohen
11. Thu. 7:30 P. M. Max Berkowitz
12. Thu. 7:30 P. M. Morris Forkosch
13. Fri. 7:30 P. M. George Quigley
14. Sat. 10:00 A. M. Helen D. Denbigh
15. Sat. 2:00 P. M. Helen D. Denbigh
16. Sat. 2:00 P. M. Arthur N. Seiff

EXTENSION CLASSES IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY

1. Wed. 8:00 P. M. Students' residences, Port Washington, L. I. Heman Chase.
2. Mon. 8:00 P. M. Room 106, High School, Tenafly, N. J. H. A. C. Hellyer
3. Tue. 8:00 P. M. Court House, Clifton, N. J. Stephen Bell.
4. Fri. 5:00 P. M. Y. W. C. A., 179 W. 137th St., N. Y. C. Mrs. E. L. Maxwell.
5. Fri. 7:30 P. M. Northport High School, Northport, L. I. Heman Chase.
6. Fri. 8:00 P. M. Room 22, Newark Univ. Bldg., 40 Rector St., Newark, N. J. Dr. E. E. Bowen.
7. Tue. 8:00 P. M. Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 107 Halsey St., Newark, N. J. Alex. M. Goldfinger.
8. Wed. 2:30 P. M. Y. W. C. A., 179 W. 137th St., N. Y. C. Mrs. E. L. Maxwell.
9. Thu. 7:30 P. M. League for Social Progress, 228 Lenox Ave., N. Y. C. A. P. Christianson.
10. Tue. 8:00 P. M. Sunnyside Community Church, 48th and Skillman Ave., L. I. City. Herbert M. Garn.
11. Mon. 7:30 P. M. 1603 Newkirk Ave., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y. Helen D. Denbigh.
12. Wed. 8:00 P. M. Carteret Club., 83 Duncan Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Chas. Jos. Smith.
13. Mon. 8:00 P. M. Unitarian Parish House, Park Ave. near 7th St., Plainfield, N. J. Mac V. Edds.
14. Tue. 8:00 P. M. Parish House, Union Church of Bay Ridge, Ridge Blvd. and 81st St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y. C. O. Steele.
15. Fri. 8:00 P. M. Y. M. C. A., 17 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. Herbert M. Garn.
16. Mon. 8:15 P. M. Suffern High School, Wash. Ave., Suffern, N. Y. Walter Fairchild.
17. Wed. 8:00 P. M. Y. W. C. A., 391 Main St., Orange, N. J. Wendell Stegner.
18. Wed. 8:00 P. M. Y. W. C. A., 56 Bayard St., New Brunswick, N. J. Herbert M. Garn.
19. Wed. 8:30 P. M. Y. M. C. A., 138-46 Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y. Louis Lawrence.
20. Thur. 7:30 P. M. Zeta Psi Club, 31 East 39th St., New York City. L. M. Greene.

21. Wed. 2:00 P. M. Survey of Real Estate Laws, 264 Madison St., New York City. Herbert M. Garn.

CHICAGO CLASSES NOW OPERATING

1. Sun. 6:30 P. M. Great Northern Hotel.
2. Mon. 7:00 P. M. 11 So. LaSalle St., Maurice E. Welty.
3. Tue. 7:30 P. M. 30 No. LaSalle St. Glenn Weist.
4. Wed. 6:30 P. M. 180 W. Washington St. Henry L. T. Tideman.
5. Thu. 6:30 P. M. 180 W. Washington St. W. Raymond Gwin.
6. Fri. 7:30 P. M. 11 So. LaSalle St. Maurice E. Welty.

NORTH SIDE CLASSES

7. Tue. 7:30 P. M. Idrott Cafe, 3208 Wilton Ave. Henry L. T. Tideman
8. Wed. 7:30 P. M. Lincoln-Belmont Y. M. C. A., 3333 N. Marshfield Ave. George T. Tideman
9. Thu. 7:30 P. M. Woodruff Arcade, 6355 Broadway. George H. Novland.

SOUTH SIDE CLASSES

10. Tue. 8:00 P. M. Roseland Y. M. C. A., 4 E. 111th St. Thomas A. Meyer.
11. Tue. 8:00 P. M. St. Paul's Universalist Church, 6010 S. Dorchester Ave. Boudinot G. Leake.
12. Wed. 8:00 P. M. Englewood Y. M. C. A., 6545 So. Union Ave.
13. Thu. 8:00 P. M. South Side Y. W. C. A., 6614 Blackstone Ave. Boudinot G. Leake.
14. Thu. 8:00 P. M. The Ridge Park Field House, 96th and Longwood Drive. Thomas A. Meyer.
15. Fri. 8:00 P. M. Hyde Park, Y. M. C. A., 1400 East 53d St. Carl W. Nelson.

WEST SIDE CLASSES

16. Tue. 8:00 P. M. Austin Y. M. C. A., 501 No. Central Ave. Joseph W. Bauer.
17. Tue. 8:00 P. M. Northwest Fellowship Club., 2220 No. Kodzie Ave. Edward Atlas.
18. Wed. 8:00 P. M. Garfield Park Adm. Bldg., 100 N. Central Park Ave. Myron Goldenberg.
19. Fri. 8:00 P. M. Metropolitan Business College, 9 So. Pulaski Road. Willis E. Shipley.

SUBURBAN CLASSES

20. Thu. 8:00 P. M. Wilmette Village Hall, Central and Wilmette Ave., Wilmette, Ill. Benton Schaub.
21. Tue. 8:00 P. M. Subural Met. Business College, 1118 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill. J. Edward Jones.

ADVANCE CLASSES

- 7:00 P. M. 11 So. LaSalle St., Teachers Training Course and Review. Maurice E. Welty.
- 7:30 P. M. 180 W. Washington St., Public Speaking Class. Col. V. A. Rule.

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THE BIG PUSH IS ON

John Lawrence Monroe has gone militaristic. Even that peaceful soul seems to have been affected by the clash of steel now heard around the world.

For he has just announced a Big Push. At School headquarters there's a bustle and an ado that, in addition to the usual hubub of class teaching, makes that place

an uneasy one for lazy debaters. There's printed matter all over, there's addressing and folding and stamping, there are charts and maps with all kinds of hieroglyphics, there are meetings and discussion of plans.

Yes, the Big Push is on. What's it all about? John says it's all about five hundred classes in at least three hundred cities this Fall. New York has an allotment of fifty, outside of headquarters' classes, where twenty more will be conducted. Of Chicago at least half that number is demanded. And John has mounted his charger (it's black, and its name is H. Ford) and is on his way hither and yon to mobilize the Georgeist forces everywhere in preparation for this Big Push.

The over-the-top date is Monday, September 27. During that week every town, hamlet and village that boasts a true Georgeist should have a class started. Five hundred classes will produce a total of ten thousand students of "Progress and Poverty." In ten weeks—by Thanksgiving—ten thousand will know the real answer to Poverty, Collectivism and all other False Prophecies.

John says there'll be a bigger and better push for next year. But the Big Push for this Fall begins September 27, and the goal is Five Hundred Classes.

Volunteers are wanted. Write Headquarters today that you are really willing to get in on this great adventure. You'll be properly equipped with classroom helps, class announcements—well, John has some really effective ammunition.

* * *

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE

Have you one? It's the cutest little structure you ever saw. Just like the one you attended in the days when you imbibed knowledge from Guffey's Readers. Red bricks on all four sides, and a nice white roof with a modern posterish effect. The blue window shades are drawn down, perhaps to keep out the glaring sun, perhaps to keep out the glare of incipient penny-snatchers.

For the Little Red School House was devised by the Henry George School of Social Science as a means of carrying on its teaching programme. Every Schoolman is urged to have one of these houses on his desk or in his home. There to be a reminder that his odd pennies will go a long way toward carrying on this programme.

If you haven't a L. R. S. H. send for one to the School headquarters, 211 West 79th Street, New York City.

* * *

A Schoolman is any Georgeist who believes that the way to increase the number of Georgeists is through the teaching of "Progress and Poverty." and who is therefore willing to help the School as a teacher, a class organizer, or a contributor.

* * *

THE NEW DIRECTOR

Frank Chodorov has been selected by the trustees as

the Director of the Henry George School of Social Science. For a number of years Mr. Chodorov has been active in the movement as a writer and organizer. He has keen business ability and is an admirable teacher. He will guide the destinies of the School and give his entire time to the work.

As a devoted friend of Oscar Geiger he was present at the birth of the School from its humble beginnings. The School is safe in his guiding hand. He has the full confidence of the students and his associates on the Board of Directors.

* * *

THE CORRESPONDENCE DIVISION

At this writing almost three hundred students have enrolled in the Correspondence Division of the Henry George School of Social Science. The lists that have been circularized for his course have varied in character. The response has been almost a uniform 2 per cent; which indicates that regardless of the type of people approached, a certain fixed number will be interested in learning what Henry George teaches us. School teachers, mechanics, lawyers, accountants, college professors—they all want to know what George has contributed to the science of political economy and to the solution of social problems. All that it is necessary to do is to give them the opportunity to study George in an orderly and reasonable manner.

Ten thousand circulars were sent to teachers of the social sciences in schools and colleges. The response has been most gratifying. A number of these teachers have enrolled students in the course. One wrote that he would like to take the course so that he would know what his students, who had enrolled, were talking about.

Every student who had enrolled in the classes but who had dropped out for one reason or another was sent an invitation to join the correspondence course. Nearly 6 per cent of these took advantage of the offer, which indicates that many who drop out of our classes do not do so because of non-interest in the subject, but because of inability to attend classes.

The most fruitful source of correspondence department enrollments is from recommended names. Many of these names have been received from Single Taxers. It is to be presumed that these people had been "worked on" by the Single Taxers and were glad of the opportunity of studying the subject which they had been told so much about. Then, there are names from correspondence students themselves. They are encouraged to send in these names so that they can discuss the text and the question papers with others who are taking the course. It is planned to organize class groups out of these students later on.

An interesting side-light on this work is the enrollment, through the warden, of seven inmates of a penal institu-

tion. Their answers indicate a deep understanding of the text, which is, of course, "Progress and Poverty."

The question papers are marked and criticised by a number of graduates of the headquarters school, under the supervision of several thorough Georgeists. This is a further training for the teaching of classes. As the number of enrollments increases, new instructors, taken from the advanced or training courses, are enlisted in the work. There are now fifteen correspondence course instructors. It will be necessary to increase this force more rapidly due to the increasing enrollments.

The need of this department now is for more and more names to circularize. Send names—anybody who in your opinion may, should or will be interested in learning what Henry George gave to the world.

Forty-Niner Found "Pay Dirt" Richer Here than in California

AMONG those who joined the gold rush to California in '49 from New York was a forty-four year old real estate man—one Mathew Byrnes.

Realizing the opportunity for trade among the thousands flocking to the gold fields he took a large stock of general merchandise to San Francisco, starting the largest general store in that fast growing community. Byrnes cleared \$100,000 from that venture, incidentally staking Collis P. Huntington in the process. Huntington gained a vast fortune largely through getting great land grants along the rights of way of railroads, the building of which was government-subsidized.

Byrnes, coming back to New York to purchase supplies to restock his store, looked over the possible growth of land value as compared to the gold country. "Why there is more pay dirt in this city than in the whole of California," he declared with the fervor of an inspiration.

Instead of returning to his general store or to the gold-fields, he started building up a fortune that far exceeded most California fortunes and he did it less precariously.

Byrnes bought land, chiefly corner locations in what were known in those days as "uptown areas." He bought more than six hundred lots between 34th street and Central Park before he died in 1888.

Among the hundreds of lots Byrnes purchased were five on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. For the corner lot he paid Frederick H. Cositt \$24,000 in 1867. The two adjoining lots on the avenue he had purchased the year previous for \$16,000 each and the two next to the corner on Forty-fifth for \$22,800. The plot, containing about 12,600 square feet, cost him a total of \$80,000.

Today this land, five lots, is assessed at \$2,500,000.

What did he or his heirs do to bring this increase in value? They simply guessed correctly that this location

would become a center of population; that inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences, would increase the rental value of this land with little or no effort on their part.

More people pass the five lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street in twenty-four hours than lived in California in '49. It is one of the busiest corners north of Forty-second Street on the avenue today, due to the fact the Forty-fifth street is the first street north of the Grand Central Station extending uninterruptedly from river to river.

Seventy years have elapsed since Mathew Byrnes paid \$80,000 for the five lots "away up town." Panics have come and gone, values have dropped only to return and to exceed their former levels as each crisis passed and justified Byrnes' judgment that under our present system a fortunate land holder may levy tremendous toll on the development of society without producing wealth himself.—LANCASTER GREEN.

Twelfth Annual Henry George Congress to Meet in Detroit

THE executive committee of the Henry George Foundation has chosen Detroit as the place of meeting for the Twelfth Annual Henry George Congress and has selected a much earlier date than has prevailed for several years. Acting on the advice of the Detroit Single Taxers, the Congress will assemble on Thursday, August 26, and continue through Friday and Saturday, August 27 and 28.

President George E. Evans has appointed A. Laurence Smith, a prominent Detroit manufacturer and President of the Detroit Single Tax organization, as Chairman of the Convention Committee. It will be recalled that Mr. Smith presented at Cincinnati last fall a very urgent invitation to American Single Taxers to go to Detroit this year and he has in mind a convention of a different type to be devoted largely to the consideration and discussion of methods of promotion and salesmanship with a number of our ablest leaders participating in the programme.

It is confidently expected that the choice of a late August date for this year's gathering will strongly appeal to many who have not heretofore or recently been able to attend our annual gatherings, particularly many of the young people who are active in the Henry George School and Fellowship. Plan your vacation this summer so that you can be in Detroit, August 26 to 28.

Friends of the movement having definite suggestions to offer with reference to this year's programme should communicate promptly with Secretary P. R. Williams, 809 Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; or with Chairman A. Laurence Smith, 2460 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.