

quired for his eligibility for re-nomination from the new 1st District, it nevertheless was a factor of considerable weight. In the management of organization politics, claims for political preferment of resident members of the Party must be recognized or met with valid objections; it forms the strong and conversely the weak links in party control; it makes and breaks District Leaders.

A great and sudden desire manifested itself in the breast of one Percival E. Nagle to a coveted seat of respectability in the House of Representatives. Mr. Nagle was then a powerful individual in the Harlem section, not only through a menacing physique, and the employment of strong-arm tactics, but with his official designation as "Executive Member" (otherwise known as "District Leader"), did not expect to encounter any obstacles in his demand for the Congressional nomination for himself. Mr. Nagle felt he was entitled to the nomination simply because he wanted it, irrespective of personal disqualification. He knew full well that the "gerrymandered" district would not require any campaigning; that personal public appearances and speeches would be unnecessary, except to the dives and hangouts of his cohorts, where, along with himself, they were regular habits. There, his speech could be confined to promises of illicit protection, the principal words in his limited vocabulary. Such a speech was actually delivered by him in the presence of Mr. George, very, very much to the Candidate's consternation.

Much to his astonishment and eventual effacement, his demands were rejected by the "Boss" on substantial grounds. First, Mr. George was entitled to renomination for the remarkable feat of placing the district in the Democratic column, and was a resident of the district. Secondly, Mr. Nagle occupying a seat in the House of Representatives would put even Mr. Murphy to shame. In consequence of this eminently fair decision, Henry George, Jr., was re-nominated for his second term in Congress.

Despite the assurances for re-election it was nevertheless decreed by the management, that so long as the excellent opportunity for Single Tax propaganda existed, full advantage should be taken to spread the gospel. In both Campaigns, the "Democratic Party Handbook" was totally disregarded by our speakers. These Handbooks are intended to supply the party-hack variety of pell-binders with points and arguments to convert voters. They also contain sample speeches, which, in many instances, are memorized. It is, therefore, quite apparent that interruptions by hecklers seriously disarrange the thoughts of the "five-dollar-per-night-speaker." Invariably, by rule of thumb, the unison call of "Put him out" either quiets the heckler or results in his ejection.

Without exception, all of our speakers depended entirely upon their knowledge, gained from their only text-books, "Progress and Poverty" and "Protection or Free Trade?" Their coaching on what to talk about was wholly confined

to the stereotyped instructions, "Go out and give them straight Single Tax and the Tariff." And they did.

The results of the second campaign was as follows: Henry George, Jr., 13,189. Martin Anson, 5,265.

And for the second time they "Let George Do It."
(July 27, 1938)

JOS. HIRAM NEWMAN.

School Issues Report for First Half of Year

THE following figures tell the story of the growth of the School work. In an educational endeavor of this kind it is impossible to record its real value and import in statistics. No one recognizes more than do the instructors and class secretaries—who, after all, constitute the School—that the number of enrollments is an inadequate measure of the spread of the knowledge of fundamental economics. Somehow the truth has a way of circulating its way by the word-of-mouth method, and there is no known measure of this radiation. Nevertheless, it needs the constant stimulant of more classes, and the surer direction of thorough education.

The following figures are not complete, for the Extension Department reports that it has not received the records from eleven classes conducted this Spring in Cleveland, Ohio; four in Newark, N. J.; three in Cincinnati, Ohio, one in Omaha, Nebraska, and one in New Castle, Penn. The reports from these twenty classes should materially increase the totals.

Correspondence Course: Jan. 1 to June 30, 1938, 2,055. Total enrollments: 4,535. New York City Classes: Jan. 1 to June 30, 1938, 1,861. Total enrollments, 6,450. Number of Spring Classes, 32.

Extension Department: Jan. 1 to June 30, 1938, 2,862. Total enrollments, 10,080. Number of Spring Classes, 92. Grand total: Total Spring enrollments, 6,678. Total School enrollments, 21,065. Total number graduates, 8,835.

"COME with me," said Richard Cobden, as John Bright turned heart-stricken from a new-made grave. "There are in England women and children dying with hunger—with hunger made by the laws. Come with me, and we will not rest until we repeal those laws."

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?

NOW, moreover, on the principle which you declare that "to the state the interests of all are equal, whether high or low," will you justify state aid to one man to buy a bit of land without also insisting on state aid to another man to buy a donkey, to another to buy a shop, to another to buy the tools and materials of a trade—state aid in short to everybody who may be able to make good use of it or thinks that he could?

THE CONDITION OF LABOR, BY HENRY GEORGE.