

will to "do something." Miss Pauline Friptu, of Free Acres, N. J., the Single Tax colony founded by Mr. Bolton Hall, said that she became interested in the idea from seeing its practical working out, and finally decided to find out the theory. Mr. Valerian Belinski said that nowhere is there such cohesion between the economic and the moral side of life as is to be found in the teaching of Henry George. Mr. Heman L. Chase recommended that we follow the lead of modern educational practice, and teach people rather than a subject; that we study the individuals to be taught the Single Tax, and start from what they know, making use of the steps in the learning process. We should avoid arguing, but, instead, rise to the dignity of the subject.

During the term a group of young people became so much inspired by the truth of Henry George's teaching that they determined to make themselves more articulate in order better to promulgate it. Under the guidance of Mr. Frank Morgan they pursued a course in public speaking simultaneously with their other studies, and several of their number showed to what good effect their energies had been directed. Among the other speakers were Mr. William Preston, Miss Amelia Romaka, Mr. John B. Maran, Mr. Lancaster Greene, Mr. Walter Gainey, Miss Hilda G. Pollock, Miss Sonia Skutzka, Miss Blanch U. Davis, and Mr. Arthur Vetterman. Mrs. Adeleine Muhlenberg paid glowing tribute to the inspiring teaching of Mr. John Luxton, who conducts classes in Brooklyn. She referred to him as truly a master. Other instructors who received encomiums from their appreciative pupils were Mr. Dorn, Mr. Bell, Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Recker, and Mr. Smith.

The sincerity and enthusiasm of the majority of the people who take the course, and the firmness of their grounding in fundamental economics and in the social philosophy of Henry George, are very encouraging to those interested in the Henry George School. These things, together with a steady increase in the number of pupils each term, bear out the hopes and expectations of the beloved founder, Oscar H. Geiger. Truly it seems that his spirit still guides and strengthens this institution, which promises to rekindle and to spread anew those fires of truth which yet may light the dark places of the world.—MARGARET F. BINGHAM.

School Outing

SATURDAY, June 29, was sultry and hot. People in the city were wiping the beads from their foreheads while collars wilted, but the crowd that gathered at the New York end of the George Washington Bridge was cheerful and gay for they were leaving the city and its hubub for a refreshing ride over the great bridge to Jersey and then up to Suffern, New York, to the home of Walter Fairchild on the banks of the Mahwah River. Not enough privately owned cars were volunteered to carry all that came, so a mammoth bus was chartered that all might ride in comfort; then through that beauti-

ful country-side to the home of our host, nestled in the valley at the foot of the Ramapo Mountains.

STUDENTS OUTNUMBER OLD-TIMERS

The crowd upon arrival seemed so different from the more or less formal one that had left the city. The spirit of youth prevailed and democracy was the order of the day. Shorts, sailor garbs and swim suits took the place of chiffons and flannels. Handball, tennis, canoeing, etc., followed. Lunch was served under a canvass, and "if the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof," then Bob Clancy, Chairman of the Commissary Department, certainly deserves our gratitude for there was nothing left excepting our memory of what we had seen on the table when the dinner bell was first sounded.

SPEECHES!—of course we had speeches,—no Georgist meeting complete without them, but the chairman assured us they would be short and snappy. So we gathered on the lawn and were cooled by soft breezes that were pushing dark storm clouds in our direction at an appalling rate. But fate was kind. The breezes cooled while the dark clouds not only shielded us from the hot sun but also served as a warning to the speakers to make it lively.

Our genial host, Walter Fairchild, greeted the crowd in his usual jovial manner and then presented Mr. Dorn, the chairman who spoke on the opportunities and the work of the Alumni. He then presented several members of the Student-Alumni the first of which was Mr. Charles Erwood who has done such excellent work as Chairman of the Library Committee, who spoke on books for the library. Mr. Norman Fowles, Jr., read an interesting paper by his associate Daniel Alberga, on the graded tax plan, and incidentally mentioned that Mr. Alberga is writing a series of four articles in one of the Brooklyn newspapers on this subject. Miss Denbigh, President of the Student-Alumni Council, spoke most encouragingly on the prospects of the fall term. Her message was inspiring as usual.

Several other friends of the movement spoke, including Mr. Louis Kerwin, who came all the way from Philadelphia to attend the Outing, but the real surprise was occasioned by the appearance of John Lawrence Monroe, Field Director of the School, who reported the progress of the Extension Classes that are being formed and conducted in all parts of the country.

One of the speakers was mystified by the sudden laughter of the audience, until he turned toward the water to see what it was all about. It was this way. Mr. Don Megna and his friend had been quietly cruising near the shore in a canoe which was suddenly capsized. Don and his friend came to the surface O.K., with their clothes clinging tightly to their figures and were safely brought ashore. No casualties reported, and a good laugh was had by all.

Mr. Fowles Retires as Director of the Henry George School

LABORING under the same strenuous load that took his predecessor, the late Oscar H. Geiger, the founder and first director of the Henry George School of Social Science, Mr. Norman C. B. Fowles, also broken in health, has asked to be relieved of the responsibility of the directorship at the close of the Spring semester.

Mr. Fowles is an exceptional teacher. He is especially well informed in economics, also specializing in philosophy, psychology and other subjects. It is sincerely hoped that his recovery will be speedy and permanent. His successor has not yet been found.

Friends of the movement everywhere point with pride to the success of the School and the increase in the number of Extension Classes that have been organized and conducted in all parts of the country. However, the preponderance of the burden of this responsibility has fallen heavily—too heavily—upon the director. In order to enable the incoming director to devote his efforts exclusively to educational matters and to conserve his energies for the more important work

of training an efficient teaching staff, if the School is expected to continue its growth in these proportions, it will be necessary to relieve the head of the School of many of the duties that have heretofore fallen upon his shoulders, by having competent assistants to look after the numerous details and the many problems coincident to the rapid expansion of the School. This, however, will mean a larger staff and incidentally a larger budget.

Will the friends of the movement come forward and underwrite this—the greatest and most effective educational work that has been done in fundamental economics since the days of Henry George? It is this question that is perplexing the trustees of the School at present.

Never before have people been so responsive and so anxious to learn the answer to the economic problem that is baffling the world as now. The depression and the wide-spread poverty on the one hand, and the futile and wasteful efforts of our politicians who are endeavoring to effect recovery without knowing the cause of the depression on the other hand, makes this an opportune time to advance the Georgan idea, which furnishes the only answer to this economic enigma.

Never before have we had in our hands a method by which the work can be taught as effectively and as completely as by the School method, which is not only thorough but also convincing. It brings young men and women into the movement who are not satisfied merely to know the answer, they want action!

This is the opportune moment. The School and the value of the classroom method of teaching "Progress and Poverty" is proven. The results will follow in exact proportion to the number of pupils our means will enable us to enroll.

A Memorable Meeting in Washington

ON Sunday, June 9, the Single Taxers of Washington and nearby towns in Maryland and Virginia, met for their twenty-fourth annual picnic at the home of Mrs. Jessie Lane Keeley in Riverdale, Md., with about fifty present.

The announcement had been broadcast by the hostess that this year the guests were to come unaccompanied by lunches as this was to be her treat in celebration of her retirement about a fortnight before, from Government service, where she had been employed on editorial work in the Department of Labor since 1917.

A bountifully spread table greeted those who came, and after full justice had been done to the tempting array of good things, there followed an impromptu programme, with Mrs. Keeley acting as chairman.

The first speaker, Honorable Charles R. Eckert of Pennsylvania, said that since coming to Congress, he realized more fully than ever before, the difficulties in the way of getting policies and theories of government enacted into law, and urged an attitude of friendliness toward the Administration while pointing out errors in policy and striving to bring to the attention of the President, that more comprehensive subject, the land question. The Supreme Court had done a favor, Mr. Eckert believed, in declaring the NRA unconstitutional. The States have fallen down in the matter of taking charge of those functions which properly come under their jurisdiction, and have failed in the organization and management of the economic problem, and so it was taken up by the Federal Government, and the President, in his effort to correct what should have been done by the States in years gone by, sets up a programme and undertakes to regulate industry, which, under conditions of freedom and justice, natural law could be trusted to govern much better than we could do by making codes. It would be fine if we could get a policy established that would embody the principles of the Single Tax. The task of con-

verting the great body of humanity is beyond our ability; we can make greater headway by concentrating our efforts on those who are in positions of leadership, and we should therefore remain on good terms with the Administration. Attention was called to John Z. White's recent book on "The Basic Functions of Government" which was declared to be of great value to Single Taxers. One of the most promising developments that have taken place along the line of education is the Henry George School of Social Science, whose students are sure to get their economics on straight, and a good percentage of them will probably act as teachers in turn, to spread the gospel to others, and from this way develop a leadership that will eventually carry on the battle to victory, for as Henry George says, "When there is correct thinking, correct action will follow." It is to be hoped that with the confusion and bewilderment existing at present among those in authority, Single Taxers will crystallize and organize their forces and bring pressure to bear upon those who have the power to produce results. We are at the crossroads today and must either go forward to fuller freedom or retreat to greater oppression.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Phillips, professional dramatic reader and inventor of the "Landlord's Game" for teaching the principles of the Single Tax, expressed hearty agreement with Mr. Eckert's reference to the need of crystallizing and organizing our forces, and declared that the cause stood in need of a systematic publicity campaign of education under the guidance of a first-class organizer. There is now much excellent talent going to waste which might well be utilized to further our cause. It is true our speakers are pretty well organized and used by the Henry George Lecture Bureau, but we have not systematically utilized our letter writers, debaters, broadcasters, actors, readers, story writers, poets, artists, or cartoonists, to say nothing of the hundreds of willing workers scattered throughout the country who only need some plan of action mapped out for them to be of great value to us.

Mr. Walter I. Swanton, who has been faithfully "carrying on" since the loss of Mrs. Swanton, told of his recent trip to New England, where he found unemployment among the "white-collar workers" increasing despite our boasted recovery, and cited a case of three or four hundred men being engaged in writing names on cards for the purpose of keeping them employed, and he thought what a pity it was that their time and energy could not be better used—in working for the Single Tax, for instance. Mr. Swanton urged our cooperation in helping to bring about the California constitutional amendment calling for the repeal of the present odious sales tax and prevention of its reenactment under any guise; the exemption from taxation of improvements to the extent of \$1,000 on homesteads; and the exemption of all personal property in five years, at the rate of twenty per cent each year. This amendment, following a referendum in which the petition received more than 100,000 signatures, will be placed on the ballot in the election of 1936, and with the passage of these four provisions, it is hoped and expected that a new era of prosperity will dawn on this Pacific Coast State of the Golden West.

Mrs. Marie H. Heath, president of the Woman's Single Tax Club of the District of Columbia, seconded Mr. Swanton's plea for help in passing the California amendment, pledged the support of the club in this undertaking, and asked that contributions be brought or mailed to her home, 2801 Adams Mill Road, Apt. 409, Washington, D. C.

Mr. George A. Warren, law editor of the Interior Department, was the next speaker, and no doubt voiced the sentiment of all present when he said that since the NRA road out of the economic depression had to be abandoned, Single Taxers wished with all their heart that the Single Tax road might be chosen, but this was not to be—at least, for the present. Even if the Single Tax were to be enacted into law today, he predicted that the Supreme Court would knock it out, unless perhaps it were passed by an overwhelming majority. The speaker called attention to the fact that the question of whether the Supreme Court should be given the power to declare an Act of Congress unconstitutional, has been turned down three times in the