

# George and Marx, Progress and Decline

Henry George and Karl Marx were contemporaries mutually critical of each other's work. Each was an economist of note, each constructed an original social philosophy, each founded a social movement which influenced the thought and action of subsequent generations. What is the relation of their ideas?

Frank McEachran, M.A., B. Litt., presented an introduction to this far-reaching subject, defining and explaining the fundamental differences in the points of view of those important social thinkers, in a paper before the Fifth International Conference to promote Land Value Taxation and Free Trade in London last year. His scholarly contribution, succinct and packed with interest, is

available in a pamphlet, "Henry George and Karl Marx," copies of which can be obtained from the Henry George School at five cents each, three for ten cents.

Mr. McEachran's paper and any two of eight pamphlets will be sent for ten cents, which is the price of any three. The list includes Henry George's "Thou Shall Not Steal," "Moses," "Thy Kingdom Come," "Scotsman and Scotland," "The Crime of Poverty," "Land and Taxation," "The Study of Political Economy," and "Why the Landowner Cannot Shift the Land Value Tax." The price of the complete set is thirty cents. Send coin or stamps to national headquarters.

More will be said later of each of

these items. Of Mr. McEachran's essay, it should be noted that he presents an interesting critique of capitalism from the Georgist point of view. Depicting how this type of economic development affected liberal and Marxist policy, he studies the mentality of his subjects on the background of economic environment. Explaining Marxism as the product of a capitalism made decadent by monopoly, he discusses Marxism dialectic and its relation to social history, closing with an apt warning that world conditions show that Marxism in application does appear the culmination of the retrogression of a century.

—W. L.