

These five indictments of the present tax on industry, indicate just how absurd, ridiculous and criminal, the Robin Hood style of collecting public revenue actually is.

A style that increases prices; induces speculation in the only source of food and life; creates involuntary unemployment; develops crime, and robs the workers on the land, to award unearned increment to owners of the land.

If the citizens were to derive all their governmental needs from the land values they create, it would be a scientific method; a payment for benefits received; in harmony with every day business principles; a quid pro quo.

The citizens through their organized services and developments, confer upon themselves increased values which are reflected in these particular sites. Under the plan suggested the citizens would return an equivalent value to their own treasury, for further service and development. A revolving fund, ever increasing and adequate to the city requirements.

This equitable, square deal method of securing public revenue, eliminates all taxation of industry, personal property and improvements; hence, greatly reducing the cost of living. Again, this method abolishes all land speculation, and opens the natural resources of the earth to use; thus leaving no excuse for unemployment.

This solution of the unemployment problem can be practically applied when sufficient voters demand it. The voters of this generation, if willing to surrender their possible fraction of a chance to get rich at the expense of their fellows, can thus easily unlock the treasures of Dame Nature to all unemployed. Not so very heavy a price to pay for so great a boon.

S. S. TABER.

WE note a new development in socialistic thought due to two causes; first that conservatism has met it half way, adopting some of its proposals; second, that in Soviet Russia socialism in its extreme form has broken down, or at least has failed to fulfill its promise. Socialism today shows a tendency to modify its demands for complete state control in favor of a more moderate programme of state direction and supervision. In this departure it may be not unreasonable to look for a new socialism that will be prepared for another and further step toward a recognition of what is more fundamental in economic society—the land question? The small results to be obtained by the new policy of state regulation and supervision may drive socialists to face the truth that the natural law of wages and wealth distribution does not call for new and complicated machinery of government but a very simple change in methods that will enable the natural law of distribution to work.

Equality of Opportunity

PART OF ADDRESS BY GEORGE LLOYD
ON RADIO WPCH MARCH 27

ONE of the most important statements that Herbert Hoover has made is the need of equality of opportunity. These few words express far more than appears on the surface. To bring about a condition in which every inhabitant of the United States would enjoy an equal opportunity as regards life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, would be one of the greatest achievements the world has ever known. History does not record wherein the people of any nation every enjoyed a condition of equal opportunity. It has been the dream of millions of men, and although the citizens of the United States enjoy political equality as regards the franchise of the ballot when it comes to economic equality, or economic freedom, it is still a mirage that floats before the eyes of those whose hearts hunger for a condition that is best expressed in the statement, "equal rights for all and special privilege to none."

One of the greatest questions that will confront the next President will be, how to guide the ship of state so that the tremendous changes that are bound to occur will leave our nation in the supreme position that it occupies today. If economic freedom is to come to the people in the next four years through equality of opportunity then it will spread all over the earth and a new world will be born, and the economic slavery of today will no longer afflict billions of workers as it does at present. Let us not deceive ourselves into believing that we can achieve economic liberty for the toilers of our country in mill, factory and farm, without a wonderful change for the better, but are the beneficiaries of the present thieving system going to stand by and watch the workers come into their own without protesting as strongly as possible against any change that would abolish the special privileges they enjoy? There is no doubt the day of special privilege is drawing to an end. All over the world the workers are asking the question, why is it that those who produce do not possess the things they produce while those who possess do not produce? Surely the beneficiaries of the present unjust system grasp the full significance of the phrase "equal opportunity, for it implies Justice and from Justice flows all blessings."

God still watches over the destinies of the people of the United States. This is exemplified in the heart and mind of our next President. He loves humanity; the highest expression of love is service, and he has nobly served millions of people abroad when famine and death confronted them. Another expression of his is American Individualism. That is the pioneering spirit that has made the United States what it is today. The initiative and the inventive powers of the people have carried the nation to the supreme position that it occupies today. He calls

our attention to five or six social philosophies that are at struggle in the world for ascendancy. There is the individualism of America and the individualism of the more democratic states of Europe, and there are Communism, Socialism, Syndicalism, Capitalism or finally Autocracy. How indeed shall the age-long struggle of humanity for liberty be brought about in spite of the warring philosophies?

Socialism—That the machinery of production and distribution shall be community-owned and democratically administered. Communism—From you according to your ability and to you according to your needs. Syndicalism—Control of Industry through industrial unionism. Anarchism—Individual liberty with no check by the state on Capitalism, the result of Landlordism.

Through all that welter of chaos, economic illiteracy and racing up blind alleys comes the greatest of Americans, Henry George, and shows in his immortal work, "Progress and Poverty," the straight and narrow path to economic freedom as no other human being has done. He pictures the cause and remedy for poverty and the soul-destroying fear of poverty and unemployment, slums and war. Already the victims of the evil begin to glimpse the light from his torch of liberty. They are taking heart of hope and beginning to ask why are the producers of all wealth constantly burdened with the fear of poverty from youth to old age?

What is the cause of poverty in a world of plenty? Men are turning to Henry George and finding the answer and the remedy for their slavery and fears. The problem of the production of wealth has been solved, but the problem of the just distribution of wealth has not been solved and that is the greatest problem that will confront the coming administration, and until it is solved there will be no such thing as equality of opportunity for the people of the United States. How then can we bring about a condition in which every one will enjoy equal opportunity as regards life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? To attain the above mentioned condition in which all the wealth produced by the workers shall be the property of the workers, and none shall reap where they have not sown is the goal of humanity.

"THE Land of the Nearly Free" is the way *The Commonwealth* of London heads a paragraph telling of 13,000 new laws passed in the United States. The way Americans submit to these laws justifies an additional reference to the country as "The Home of The Almost Brave."

ONE insuperable obstacle to complete enforcement of the personal property tax and the income tax is that some owners of personal property and of incomes have brains.

Argentine

THE Second National Georgist Convention of the Argentine took place on the 25th, 26th and 27th of May last in the Assembly Hall of the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires.

The main purpose of the Convention, namely, the unification of the Georgists forces in the country, was carried out successfully in the formation of *The Argentine Georgist Confederation*. As the special Convention number of the *Revista del Impuesto Unico (Single Tax Review)*, of May-June last announces editorially: "Begins now, after fourteen years of labor in spreading the doctrinal principles of Henry George, a new era of propaganda opened with the union of all Georgist Argentines in one single association, based on the declaration of principles and procedure sanctioned by this Second Convention, the results of which assuredly must find expression in the progress of our cause."

The *Georgist Tribune*, organ of the Argentine Georgist Confederation, appeared in substitution of the *Single Tax Review* in November, 1928, and continues monthly.

The National Executive Council of the Confederation, with Engineer Nicolas Besio Moreno as President, is located at Buenos Aires, the National Capital. The local Center for the City of Buenos Aires has been organized, with Engineer Angel Silva as President. The Province of Buenos Aires has its local Center at La Plata, the Provincial Capital, with Luiz Denegri, as President. The Province of Bahia Blanca has its local Center organized at the Provincial Capital, Bahia Blanca, with Juan Unsworth as President. The Province of Cordoba has its local Center organized at Villa Maria, with Dr. Alberto Durrieu, as President. The Province of Pampa has its local Center organized at Realico, with Alfonso L. Bary, as President.

The Convention unanimously endorsed the following Declaration of Principles:

1. All men are endowed by natural law with the right to the use of the earth and its natural resources, neither of which can in justice be made the subject of private ownership.
2. Social life and activities produce from the land a rent, which belongs integrally to the community and which constitutes its legitimate revenue for the maintenance of public services.
3. Only the product of labor, whether it be labor itself or capital, accumulated labor, can legitimately be private property. It must not be burdened by any fiscal tax. Free trade is, therefore, in international relationships the application of this principle.
4. Industries which are a public utility and by nature intrinsically a monopoly, must be socialized.
5. The political administrative methods and procedure which tend to fix the amount of the tax or contribution,