

**CAUSES  
OF  
BUSINESS  
DEPRESSION**

*by* **Henry George**

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**The ROBERT SCHALKENBACH FOUNDATION**  
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## Notes on Henry George

Born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 2, 1839. Father a publisher of religious books. Left home at sixteen to sail as foremast boy to Calcutta. Moved to California in 1859, settling in San Francisco. Married Annie Corsina Fox. Victim of depression of the Seventies and often unable to find work. Learned printing trade and began to write articles on social problems in spare time. Got job as editor of a local paper. Gained national attention when his article on Chinese immigration was published in *New York Tribune*. The question, why poverty exists in the midst of abundance tormented him. Assigned to New York in 1868, he was confronted with the monstrous wealth of that city, side by side with debasing want. This convinced him that an economic relationship existed between these two extremes. Returned to California and wrote "Our Land and Land Policy," and then his master work, "Progress and Poverty," which was an international success. Moved to New York and wrote other books including a book on free trade. Ran twice for mayor of New York. A coalition of the major political parties defeated his first attempt. Died October 29, 1897 before the second election was held. His funeral occasioned one of the greatest outpourings of popular feeling and respect ever given to a private citizen.

# CAUSES OF BUSINESS DEPRESSION

By HENRY GEORGE

I AM asked by *Once a Week* to state what, in my opinion, are the causes of the existing business depression [1894]. It should be possible to do more. For the method that has fixed with certainty the causes of natural phenomena once left to varying opinion or wild fancy ought to enable us to bring into the region of ascertained fact the causes of social phenomena so clearly marked and so entirely within observation.

To ascertain the cause of failure or abnormal action in that complex machine, the human body, the first effort of the surgeon is to locate the difficulty. So the first step toward determining the causes of business depression is to see what business depression really is.

By business depression we mean a lessening in rapidity and volume of the exchanges by which, in our highly specialized industrial system, commodities pass into the hands of consumers. This lessening of exchanges, which from the side of the merchant or manufacturer we call business depression, is evidently not due to any scarcity of the things that merchants or manufacturers have to exchange. From that point of view there seems, indeed, a plethora of such things. Nor is it due to any lessening in the desire of consumers for them. On the contrary, seasons of business depression are seasons of bitter want on the part of large numbers—of want so intense and general that charity is called on to prevent actual starvation from need of things that manufacturers and merchants have to sell.

It may seem, on first view, as if this lessening of exchanges came from some impediment in the machinery of exchange. Since tariffs have for their object the checking of certain exchanges, there is a superficial plausibility in looking to them for the cause. While, as money is the common measure of value and a common medium of exchange, in terms of which most exchanges are made, it is, perhaps, even more plausible to look to monetary regulations. But however important any tariff question or any money question may be, neither has

sufficient importance to account for the phenomena. Protection carried to its furthest could only shut us off from the advantage of exchanging what we produce for what other countries produce. Free trade carried to its furthest could only give us with the rest of the world that freedom of exchange that we already enjoy between our several States; while money, important as may be its office as a measure and flux of exchanges, is still but a mere counter. Seasons of business depression come and go without change in tariffs and monetary regulations, and exist in different countries under widely varying tariffs and monetary systems. The real cause must lie deeper.

That it does lie deeper is directly evident. The lessening of the exchanges by which commodities pass into the hands of consumers is clearly due not so much to increased difficulty in transferring these commodities as to decreased ability to pay for them. Every business man sees that business depression comes from lack of purchasing power on the part of would-be consumers, or, as our colloquial phrase is, from their lack of money. But money is only an intermediary performing in exchanges the same office that poker chips do in a game. In the last analysis it is a labor certificate. The great mass of consumers obtain money by exchanging their labor or the proceeds of their labor for money, and with it purchasing commodities. Thus what they really pay for commodities with is labor. It is not merely true in the sense he meant it, that, as Adam Smith says, "*Labor was the first price, the original purchase money that was paid for all things.*" It is the final price that is paid for all things.

The lessening of "effective demand," which is the proximate cause of business depression, means, therefore, a lessening of the ability to convert labor into exchangeable forms—means what we call scarcity of employment. These two phrases are, in fact, but different names for different aspects of one thing. What from the side of the business man is "business depression," is, from the side of the workman, "scarcity of employment." The one always comes with the other and passes away with the other. They act on each other and again react, as when the merchant or manufacturer discharges his employees on account of business depression, and thus

adds to scarcity of employment. But in the primary causal relation scarcity of employment comes first. That is to say, scarcity of employment does not come from business depression, as is sometimes assumed, but business depression comes from the scarcity of employment. For it is the effective demand for consumption that determines the extent and direction in which labor will be expended in producing commodities—not the supply of commodities that determines the demand.

What is employment? It is the expenditure of exertion in the production of commodities or satisfactions. It is what, in a phrase having clearer connotations, we term work. For the term employment is, for economic use, somewhat confused by our habitual distinction between employers and employees. This distinction only arises from the division of labor, and disappears when we consider first principles. I employ a man to black my boots. He expends his labor to give me the satisfaction of polished boots. What is the five-cents I give him in return? It is a counter or chip through which he may obtain at will the expenditure of labor to that equivalent in any of various forms—food, shelter, newspapers, a street-car ride, and so on. In final analysis the transaction is the same as if I had employed him to black my boots and he had employed me to render to him some of these other services; or as if I had blacked my own boots and he had performed these other services for himself. Even in a narrow view there are only three ways by which men may live—by work, by beggary, and by theft; for the man who obtains work without giving work is, economically, only a beggar or a thief. But on a larger view these three come down to one, for beggars and thieves can only live on workers. It is human labor that supplies all the wants of human life—as truly now, in all the complexities of modern civilization, as in the beginning, when the first man and first woman were the only human beings on the globe.

Now employment or work is the expenditure of labor *in* the production of commodities or satisfactions. But *on* what? Manifestly on land, for land is to man the whole physical universe. Take any country as a whole, or the world as a whole. On what and from what does its whole population live? Despite our millions and our complex civilization, our

extensions of exchanges and our inventions of machines, are we not all living as the first man did and the last man must, by the application of labor to land? Try a mental experiment: Picture, in imagination, the farmer at the plow, the miner in the ore vein, the railroad train on its rushing way, the steamer crossing the ocean, the great factory with its whirring wheels and thousand operatives, builders erecting a house, linemen stringing a telegraph wire, a salesman selling goods, a book-keeper casting up accounts, a bootblack polishing the boots of a customer. Make any such picture in imagination and then by mental exclusion withdraw from it, item by item, all that belongs to land. What will be left?

Land is the source of all employment, the natural element indispensable to all work. Land and labor—these are the two primary factors that, by their union, produce all wealth and bring about all material satisfactions. Given labor—that is to say, the ability to work and the willingness to work—and there never has and never can be any scarcity of employment so long as labor can obtain access to land. Were Adam and Eve bothered by “scarcity of employment”? Did the first settlers in this country or the men who afterwards settled those parts of the country where land was still easily had know anything of it? That the monopoly of land—the exclusion of labor from land by the high price demanded for it—is the cause of scarcity of employment and business depressions is as clear as the sun at noonday. Wherever you may be that scarcity of employment is felt—whether in city or village, or mining district or agricultural section—how far will you have to go to find land that labor is anxious to use (for land has no value until labor will pay a price for the privilege of using it), but from which labor is debarred by the high prices demanded by some non-user? In the very heart of New York City, two minutes’ walk from Union Square will bring you to three vacant lots. For permission to use the smallest and least valuable of these a rental of \$40,000 a year has been offered and refused. This is but an example of what may everywhere be seen, from the heart of the metropolis to the Cherokee Strip. Where labor is shut out from land it wastes. Desire may remain, but “effective demand” is gone. Is there any mystery in the cause of business depres-

sion? Let the whole earth be treated as these lots are treated and who of its teeming millions could find employment?

At the close of the last great depression [1879], I made "An Examination of the Cause of Industrial Depression" in a book better known by its main title, "Progress and Poverty," to which I would refer the reader who would see the genesis and course of business depressions fully explained. But their cause is clear. Idle acres mean idle hands, and idle hands mean a lessening of purchasing power on the part of the great body of consumers that must bring depression to all business. Every great period of land speculation that has taken place in our history has been followed by a period of business depression, and it always must be so. Socialists, Populists and charity mongers—the people who would apply little remedies for a great evil—are all "barking up the wrong tree." The upas of our civilization is our treatment of land. It is that which is converting even the march of invention into a blight.

Charity and the giving of "charity work" may do a little to alleviate suffering, but they cannot cure business depression. For they merely transfer existing purchasing power. They do not increase the sum of "effective demand." There is but one cure for recurring business depression. There is no other. That is the Single Tax—the abolition of all taxes on the employment and products of labor and the taking of economic or ground rent for the use of the community by taxes levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvement. For that would make land speculation unprofitable, land monopoly impossible, and so open to the possessors of the power to labor the ability of converting it by exertion into wealth or purchasing power that the very idea of a man able to work and yet suffering from want of the things that work produces would seem as preposterous on earth as it must seem in heaven.

When Robert Schalkenbach, a wealthy printer and past president of the Typothetae, died, he provided that there be established a trust fund for the education of the public in the economic principles developed by Henry George. He explained his action on the basis of his conviction, *"that the principles expounded by Henry George in his immortal book, 'Progress and Poverty,' will, if enacted into law, give equal opportunity to all and tend to the betterment of the individual and of society by the abolition of involuntary poverty and its attendant evils."* The Robert Schalkenbach Foundation was incorporated in 1925 to administer the trust fund thus established.

The Foundation is prepared to enter into correspondence and supply literature to all those interested in the fundamental philosophy of our American ideals and our way of life. Financial assistance in carrying on this work is invited.

## PAMPHLETS (Speeches & Articles) by Henry George

Causes of Business Depression

The Crime of Poverty\*

Justice the Object—Taxation the Means

The Land for the People

Moses\*

The Single Tax—What It Is and Why We Urge It\*

The Study of Political Economy

"Thou Shalt Not Steal"\*

"Thy Kingdom Come"\*

Why the Landowner Cannot Shift the Tax on Land Values

Ode to Liberty

The above are **25¢ each** or **\$2.50 for all eleven.**

\*Available in Spanish, **25¢ each.**