

and inexperienced men become speculators, dishonesty was in the ascendant."

By the end of 1853 the most valuable lands had been sold and with the grant of 700,000 acres to the European and North American Railroad in 1868 practically all of Maine's timber land was gone.

So closes one more tragic state history of which our annals are full. And again we revert to the comment of the Swedish statesman quoted at the beginning of this review and thank, too, Professor Jewett for his confirmation of the truth of that comment.—J. D. M.

Correspondence

STEVEN BYINGTON CONTRIBUTES A FEW WORDS ON INTEREST

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

As to the theory of interest, Henry George had the right idea when in "Progress and Poverty," he took Bastiat's illustration of the plane and the planks and worked it out arithmetically. But he made a slip in not noticing that capital is useful, not only in making other products, but in reproducing itself. Take George's figures, add to them the point that the man with the plane can make a new plane in less time than a man without a plane would need for that job, and George's computation will then give you the basis of interest at once.

Ballard Vale, Mass.

STEVEN BYINGTON.

A NOTE ABOUT DICK STOKES

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

Dick Stokes, steam shovel salesman extraordinary, Oxford product, attracted the interest of the Henry George Foundation of Great Britain through his outstanding purchases of "Progress and Poverty." It seemed that he had absorbed the philosophy of Henry George through one of his professors at Oxford and bought quantities of "Progress and Poverty" for distribution on his travels of about 40,000 miles a year about the world.

After the first evening of the London Georgeist Conference of 1936 Miss Helen Denbigh and the writer spoke on the HGSSS. Mr. Stokes, or Dick, as he soon became over Scotch and Soda (without ice, thanks, though he had an electric refrigerator), expressed keen interest in the School methods as a means of teaching the Empire those broad principles of life which he had learned from "Progress and Poverty."

From that first evening there was no effort spared by R. R. Stokes to promote the active interest of delegates of every country (and particularly those of his own Great Britain) in establishing HGSSS. The charm and taste of his bachelor home and the generosity of his lunches, dinners and cocktail parties, helped no end to interest delegates in learning more about what the Henry George School could do for their own communities.

Success to such a warm friend of the HGSSS is a thrill to every Georgeist; Mr. Stokes' election is a member of Parliament was signaled by the starting of HGSSS classes in his constituency, and our hearts go out to him in his programme to enact the principles of Henry George into British law.

N. Y. City.

LANCASTER M. GREENE.

WE THINK MR. BAILEY IS IN ERROR

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

In the letter-discussions of the subject of interest, let us hope that the result will be a clarification of the Law of Interest, if there is such a law, to the end that the Science of Economics will be rounded out and made definitely stronger in principle.

We start off with two factors, viz., land and man. Man applies labor to the land and gets food. This is the natural reward of his labor and is called wages. If he acquires by this labor, a surplus, it is called wealth. Out of this simple process we get the principle. "That all wealth is produced by labor applied to land."

This principle should preclude any such thesis that this wealth,

which came into being as the wages of labor, could of itself produce other wealth which would not be the wages of labor. L. D. Beckwith says that a calf is half interest and that growth is also largely interest. If this is true (with other claims that when wealth becomes capital it naturally and ethically produces other wealth in the form of interest), then we will have to place interest along with man in the trio of factors which form the basis of economic science. This will give us land, man and interest. This assumption also alters the first principle to read: "All wealth is produced by labor and capital," applied to land.

So, too, we must revise our concept of rent. Rent does not arise from natural differences in the productivity of land. It does not arise at all until society is organized. Some form of social organization must precede the appearance of rent. After this is done, rent becomes the measure of the advantage a location gives to exchange. This location may be given added advantages in the form of public service, but it is this advantage in exchange that determines rent. Exchange is the determining factor in any form of society. Civilization itself is determined by the freedom and ease of exchange and degree of exchange facility.

Again, land itself does not generate rent. It is location. The amount of rent is then automatically determined by the facility with which exchange can be carried on. That exchange is then determined by the degree of social organization. This puts society in the role of sole claimant to rent.

That any other value, or product, arises from the use of capital than wages and replacement, seems improbable. If we remove privilege and allow labor its full reward, we would be unable to locate any return to capital as a producing factor.

Patent rights and other forms of privilege distort our vision, and the ever present element of land monopoly gives us so false a premise that we easily get off the course of logical thought. The entire advantage in the use of capital, if used under free conditions, would go to the consumer of the product, and not to the owner of the capital.

Del Rey, California.

E. O. BAILEY.

FISKE WARREN, "ENCLAVIAL GEORGEIST"

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

"What can the Henry George School of Social Science do for the enclaves?" This query in many forms, was the constant thought of Fiske Warren at the 1936 Georgeist Conference in London. I had met Fiske the year before in New York, at the Henry George Congress, where he heard much of the vigorous young institution, but seemed only mildly interested.

This retiring and lovable man sought me, as delegate of the School, before breakfast, for lunch, tea or dinner, to ask questions about this School which had aroused his interest. He finally decided that the HGS was safe for the enclaves, whether or not members should decide to change them to bring them more in line with Georgeist philosophy. Ignorance of Henry George's works on philosophy and the science of political economy, had allowed room for the most remarkable rumors concerning the enclaves. It was said that the low rents and taxes of residents was due to charity on the part of Mr. Warren, or on the other hand, that enclaves are a very subtle money-making scheme.

We became warm friends in the course of two weeks in London, and Fiske invited me to come to Tahanto, the enclave in which he lived and had the most active interest. In the light of the full moon (this is customary meeting time), I met the members of the enclave. At the close of the meeting twenty-seven members enrolled for a HGS course in Fundamental Economics and Social Philosophy. The difficulty of obtaining teachers is now offset by the smooth efficiency of the Correspondence Courses; there will undoubtedly be greater interest than ever since the loss of Mr. Warren's leadership and guidance forces members to try to understand the management of enclaves thoroughly themselves, both as to immediate details and as

to background, basis for founding and possibility of expansion and change, to obtain more nearly full benefits from the Georgeist philosophy of freedom.

Their jealous neighbors, whose cost of living is higher than that of dwellers in enclaves, will be asking what is going to happen to enclaves now. It's up to the members to take HGSSS courses for their own information and to offer them to others as a way of explaining their meaning and possibilities. Why is Mr. Rockefeller so generally well liked? It is merely what he does, or is it more the way it is handled by his Ivy Lees? With its low pressure methods of asking and searching with, the Henry George School can do much for the enclaves.

N. Y. City.

LANCASTER M. GREENE.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONALS

THE death of George A. Schilling of Chicago, at the age of eighty-seven, calls attention to the distinguished career of a devoted follower of Henry George. He was born in Baden, Germany, and was a cooper by trade. Alice Thacher Post, who knew him well, pays him this tribute in a letter to LAND AND FREEDOM: "He was a very able and good man and self-educated to a remarkable level of efficiency in administrative work and understanding in the field of intellectual ideas. Above all he was a lover of mankind." Governor Altgeld appointed him secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1893 and the voluminous report he prepared was quoted many years after its appearance for a resume of exact knowledge of labor conditions in Illinois. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Schilling in Chicago on the occasion of the Henry George Congress and heard from at intervals.

HARVARD COLLEGE has distributed 4,000 copies of the Harvard Reading List in American History, and among the books recommended is "Progress and Poverty."

BENJAMIN W. BURGER addressed the Bellaire, L. I., Democratic Club, on April 28, at the instance of Dr. S. A. Schniedman.

THE Henry George Club of Victoria, B. C., of which Alexander Hamilton is president and Fred W. Dacey, secretary, have petitioned the Royal Commission on Dominion Provincial Relations to adopt the taxation of land values. Its specific recommendation is to levy an adequate tax on gross land values, make drastic reductions in import duties and abolish the sales tax, poll taxes and business licenses. The petition is a well-worded appeal and the ethical and fiscal reasons for the change are fitly joined.

AN illustrated article of four columns under the title "Milk River Thrives Under Single Tax Administration," appears in the Lethbridge, Alberta, *Herald* of March 25. We quote from it elsewhere in these columns.

THE California Non-Partisan League has been organized with headquarters at 214 Loma Drive, Los Angeles, and Ross Building, San Francisco. Dr. F. W. Roman is chairman of the state executive committee and George M. Calkins is managing director.

MR. BENJAMIN W. BURGER extended an invitation to Judge Rosenman to avail himself of the correspondence course of the Henry George School. Judge Rosenman is a friend of Mr. Burger, besides being one of President Roosevelt's closest advisers. The Judge writes: "While I appreciate your offer I fear I shall be unable to avail myself of it."

THE *West Coast Recorder* of Port Lincoln, South Australia, contains several items referring to the campaign of E. J. Craigie for the General

Assembly. We are glad to report that Mr. Craigie was triumphantly elected.

WE learn from Miss Florence Garvin of the death of her half brother, Sumner Garvin, at the age of twenty-eight. In ability and personal appearance he strongly resembled his father, Dr. Lucius F. C. Garvin, Single Tax Governor of Rhode Island. Our sympathy is extended to Miss Garvin and family.

A LENGTHY and very admirable review of Stephen Bell's life of Dr. McGlynn appears in the *Standard* of New South Wales from the pen of S. V. Larkin. A review of the same work also is contained in the *Square Deal* of Toronto, from A. C. Campbell of Ottawa.

EMIL KNIPS of Fairhope, Alabama, writes: "It was surely Good Friday when we had the pleasure of pulling out of the mail the March-April number of LAND AND FREEDOM. The first article I read was, A Forgotten Hero, Joseph II of Austria. Then I turned to the delightful Causerie of Thomas Ashton."

HENRY B. MAURER of Cranford, N. J., was honored by the Mosquito Extermination Society of New Jersey, at its recent convention in Atlantic City. Mr. Maurer has conducted a twenty-five year campaign against the mosquito and has been long and favorably known for his Single Tax activities.

AT a meeting of the Henry George League of New South Wales, we note the presence of J. R. Swope of Johnstown, Pa., to whom a cordial welcome was extended. Mr. Swope paid a tribute to the late Warren Worth Bailey, one time editor of the *Johnstown Democrat*, as readers of LAND AND FREEDOM will recall. Mr. Swope referred to the Pittsburgh half rate tax on improvements and felt sure that if the people were allowed to vote the half rate, tax would be adopted more generally.

A GROUP of the alumni and friends of the Henry George School met at an informal meeting at the home of Anna George deMille on April 21. Dr. Mendelson of Philadelphia, gave some interesting recollections of Henry George whose intimate friend he was. Joseph Dana Miller followed Dr. Mendelson with similar recollections. About thirty-five were present.

MISS MARGARET E. BATEMAN, who is associate editor of the *Square Deal* of Toronto, was a recent visitor to the New York Henry George School and created a most favorable impression. We voted her a tower of strength to the Canadian movement.

A MINISTERIAL friend of Edwin I. S. Harding of Toowong, Queensland, Australia, writes Mr. Harding regarding Francis Neilson's "Eleventh Commandment," as follows: "It is quite the best so far that deals with the religious angle, and that is the angle that has always appealed to me. I am now endeavoring to absorb as much as possible by reading it very carefully a third time."

JOHN M. MILLER was on the screen and the front page of many newspapers for his feat of carrying United States mail in an autogyro from the Chicago airport at Cicero to the roof of the new postoffice building, a ten-story building in that city. He made the round trip in about eight minutes. It was part of a celebration of the National Air Mail week. Miller's regular run is from New York to Chicago. A graduate of the Henry George School and at one time a teacher, he drops in at the Chicago Single Tax meetings when he can.

EDWARD J. HANNAH, one of our subscribers, has been appointed to the Queen's Industrial Commission by Borough President Harvey of Queens.